

Staunton Spectator.

Tuesday, February 27, 1866.

at Washington, are to be located in every county and parish throughout the United States...

I cannot but add another very grave objection to this bill. The Constitution imperatively declares, in connection with taxation, that each State shall have at least one representative...

The President's Veto Message. We devote a considerable portion of the space of this issue to the publication of the message of President Johnson vetoing the bill extending the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau...

The long-wished-for hour has come that elevates Mr. Johnson into the glorious position of defender of the Constitution. The Radicals may rail, and plot, and fling their firebrands into the Congressional arena...

It is plain that an indefinite or permanent exclusion of any part of the country from representation must be attended by a spirit of discontent and complaint. It is unwise and dangerous to pursue a course of expediency...

The bill under consideration refers to certain of the States as though they had not been fully restored in all their constitutional relations to the United States. If that shall not be let us at once act together to secure that desirable end at the earliest possible moment...

Should this expectation unhappily fail, which I do not anticipate, then the Executive should immediately call on the powers conferred by the act of March, 1865, establishing the Freedmen's Bureau, and hereafter, as heretofore, he can employ the land and naval forces of the country to suppress insurrection to overcome obstructions to the laws...

In accordance with the Constitution, I return the bill to the Senate, in the earnest hope that a measure involving questions and interests so important to the country will not become a law unless, upon deliberate consideration by the Senate, it shall receive the sanction of an enlightened public judgment.

Items from the Rockingham Register. The Rockingham Register says that there is a vein of semi-bituminous coal eight feet thick and running through a very extensive section, some five miles from Harrisonburg...

The claim for one hundred and seventy-five dollars, for damages done the Lutheran Church in Harrisonburg by the United States soldiers stationed there, has been recognized by the Secretary of War, and ordered to be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Capt. JOS. M. STEVENS is authorized to make contracts and receipt for advertisements for the "Spectator."

Mr. J. FRANK DAVIS is authorized to receive subscriptions for the "Spectator." The "Spectator" furnishes one of the best mediums for advertisers in the State...

He is in favor of preserving the Constitution as it was framed by the fathers of the Republic—is opposed to such amendments as the Radicals are urging, as they would revolutionize our Government, and wholly change its character...

He maintains that when the people comply with the Constitution, acknowledge allegiance to the Government, and yield obedience to the laws, that they should be restored to all the rights of citizens of the United States...

We demur to but one position of the President, to wit: "That conscious, intelligent leaders should suffer the penalty of the law." We think that, not only the "example of the founder of our divine religion," but true policy demands that all repentants however criminal, and however "conscious and intelligent," should be forgiven...

Well then, I say Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, (tremendous applause.) I say Charles Sumner, (great applause.) I say Wendell Phillips and others of the same stripe are among them. A voice—"Give it to Forney." "I have only," replied the President, "just to say that I do not waste my ammunition on dead cocks." (Laughter and applause.)

The President concluded by saying, the Union should be preserved against all assaults; and as some had said the Constitution had been rolled up, in consequence of the war, he meant to unroll it.

The purport of this language cannot be misunderstood. It now only remains for the President to enforce the law, and to compel obedience to the Constitution. In the fulfillment of that duty he will be supported by the people, and if the influence of popular opinion is not sufficient to balk the treacherous designs of the Radicals, the President has but to raise his voice in appeal to the multitudes and they will assist him to disarm revolution with whatever weapons he may invite them to assume...

Election of Judges. We published last week the names of the persons nominated by Gov. Pierpont for Judges of the Court of Appeals and the different Circuit Courts. All the persons nominated were elected except E. K. Snead, of Alexandria, in the Ninth Circuit. Judge Lucas P. Thompson, of this place, was elected one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals. The other two members of this Court are Judges R. C. L. Moncure of Stafford, and W. T. Joyner of Petersburg.

Change of Appointments. We published last week the appointments of the Baltimore Conference M. E. Church South. Bishop Early has made the following changes: W. J. Perry from Winans to Central Church, Baltimore; and Geo. H. Zimmerman from Lewisburg to Winans; Lewis R. Jones from West River to Lewisburg, and West River to be supplied.

Bold Speech by President Johnson.

In Washington City, on Thursday, the 22nd of February, the anniversary of the birth of Washington, a large meeting was held in Grover's Theatre, at which a number of speeches were made, and resolutions adopted, endorsing the policy of the President. At 4 o'clock the immense throng, which not only packed the theatre, but crowded the streets, repaired to the White House where they were addressed, not by Mr. Johnson, the President, but by Andy Johnson, the citizen, one of the people...

He is in favor of preserving the Constitution as it was framed by the fathers of the Republic—is opposed to such amendments as the Radicals are urging, as they would revolutionize our Government, and wholly change its character. He is opposed to imposing taxation when representation is denied, or rather he is opposed to denying representation when taxation is imposed. He recognizes the principle as fundamental that there should be no taxation without representation, and says, if that principle was worth battling for in the revolution which established our independence, it is worth battling for now...

He maintains that when the people comply with the Constitution, acknowledge allegiance to the Government, and yield obedience to the laws, that they should be restored to all the rights of citizens of the United States. Our readers cannot fail to observe that the principles we have maintained and the positions we have assumed, and discussed with freedom in our columns, are—though we did not know it at the time—in perfect accord with the views entertained by the President.

We demur to but one position of the President, to wit: "That conscious, intelligent leaders should suffer the penalty of the law." We think that, not only the "example of the founder of our divine religion," but true policy demands that all repentants however criminal, and however "conscious and intelligent," should be forgiven. A proclamation of amnesty and forgiveness to all participants in the rebellion would do more than anything else to cement the Union in the bonds of love and affection. It would make...

We publish below a synopsis of his speech as furnished by the Charlottesville Chronicle: "He commenced by alluding to the day, and quoted the words of Andrew Jackson, which are inscribed on the stone set from Tennessee for the Washington Monument—"The Federal Union: it must be preserved." He said in 1860 there were two parties striving to break up the Government—one to preserve Slavery—the other to destroy Slavery. They were both disunionists; and he meant to resist both. He was for the Union—with or without Slavery. He said the Rebellion was put down—and now we find ourselves in the midst of another rebellion. There is an attempt to concentrate the powers of the Government in the hands of a few—the Reconstruction Committee—and to paralyze the Executive branch of the Government. He denounced certain men as traitors, like the Davises, and Toombses, and Sledsells. (Cries of "Name them.") "Name them," the President said.

Well then, I say Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, (tremendous applause.) I say Charles Sumner, (great applause.) I say Wendell Phillips and others of the same stripe are among them. A voice—"Give it to Forney." "I have only," replied the President, "just to say that I do not waste my ammunition on dead cocks." (Laughter and applause.) The President then alluded to Mr. Stevens's remark that if a certain usurpation of power had occurred two hundred years ago, in a particular reign, it would have cost a certain individual his head. The only usurpation Andrew Johnson had been guilty of was standing between the people and the encroachments of power. Allusions had been made to an "earthquake." Yes, said the President, there is an earthquake coming—a ground-swell of popular judgment and indignation. They may talk about beheading and usurpation, but when I am beheaded, I want the American people to be the witnesses. I do not want the man who has assassination brooding in his bosom by intending to exclaim: "This Presidential obstacle must be gotten rid of." I make use of a very strong term when I say I have no doubt the intention was to incite assassination, and so get the "obstacle" out of the way. Whether by assassination or not, "there are individuals in this government who want to change the character of the government."

The President concluded by saying, the Union should be preserved against all assaults; and as some had said the Constitution had been rolled up, in consequence of the war, he meant to unroll it.

Important Order. The following circular letter has been addressed by General Grant to the department commanders: HEADQUARTERS, U. S. ARMY, WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1866. You will please send to these headquarters as soon as practicable, and from time to time thereafter, such copies of newspapers published in your department as contain sentiments of disloyalty and hostility to the Government in any of its branches, and state whether such paper is habitual in its utterances of such sentiments. The persistent publication of articles calculated to keep up hostility of feeling between the people of different sections of the country cannot be tolerated. This information is called for with a view to their suppression, which will be done from these headquarters only.

We concur with the Lynchburg Republican in the opinion which it expresses in reference to the above order of Gen. Grant establishing a military censorship over the Press of the South. It says that it is as unjust and unnecessary as it is unfortunate for his own good fame. If, says the Republican, "it could be made applicable to the whole country, it would be relieved of one of its most offensive features of being unequal in its operations; but in the very nature of the case, it can have and seems only intended to have practical effect in those States where the writ of habeas corpus is suspended. What justice or chivalry is there in holding the hands of one portion of the people, while the other portion are permitted to pummel them to death with all sorts of missiles? Why let Fred. Douglass abuse the President as guilty of the worst of all "crimes," Wendell Phillips slander him as a greater "traitor" than Burr or Arnold, and then turn around and crush a Southern newspaper which does nothing more than rebel the wanton abuse and assaults of those who are

keeping up the strife of the country?

We can assure Gen. Grant and the country that there is no "disloyalty" in this section—that we have done everything required of us by the President—and are anxious to resume all our constitutional relations to the government; and we can assure him, furthermore, that the tone of the Southern press, when apparently harsh, is simply responsive to the unmerited abuse and slanders of the Northern press and politicians, and not the malicious promptings of dissatisfied spirits. Has any newspaper in the South been known to abuse or slander the President, or to attack any Northern press or statesman who has not first attacked them or sought to do them injustice? No instance of the kind is known, and none will be known. Surely, then, General Grant should first apply his remedy to the evils complained of in the quarter where they first originate, and not exclusively to those who simply play fiddo.

In so far as this paper is concerned, we shall in the future, as in the past, sustain the President's policy of restoration with zeal, and oppose radicalism and defend our people and section from misrepresentation and injustice, with becoming firmness and spirit, and shall look to the justice both of the President and Gen. Grant to sustain us in our course.

The bills for the construction of a Railroad from Lynchburg to Danville and the Valley Railroad have passed both branches of the Legislature. The following proviso to the Valley Railroad bill was offered by Mr. Gilmer, of Richmond, and adopted; after which, the bill was passed: Provided, however, That it shall not be lawful to complete the said railroad to a point nearer than twenty miles of the Virginia & Tennessee railroad earlier than one year after the Covington & Ohio railroad shall be completed.

This is not, of course, the kind of bill that we desired, and is somewhat like asking for bread and receiving a stone, but, as we have become somewhat used to submitting to unpleasant things and disappointed hopes, we are prepared to exercise considerable philosophy. We have learned "To labor and to wait With a heart for any fate."

Public Meeting Endorsing the President. At a public meeting of the citizens of Augusta county, held in the Court House, on Monday, February 26th, for the purpose of expressing their views upon the policy of President Johnson, on motion of Maj. H. M. Bell, Hon. A. H. Stuart was called to the Chair. In a brief speech, the Chairman explained the object of the meeting. On motion of Geo. M. Cochran, Jr., Messrs. R. Maury, A. M. Garber, Jr., and Wm. H. H. Lynn were appointed Secretaries.

On motion of Wm. A. Burke, a committee of ten was appointed to draft resolutions, and the President requested to act as Chairman of the Committee. The following were appointed members of the Committee: G. M. Cochran, Jr., W. A. Burke, H. M. Bell, Benj. Crawford, R. G. Bickle, W. M. Tate, T. W. Shelton, G. A. Bruce, J. G. Fulton, W. S. McChesney.

The Committee retired, and after a short time, returned and reported the following preamble and resolutions, which, after an able and elaborate speech in explanation of them by the Chairman—Hon. A. H. H. Stuart—on motion of Col. M. G. Harman, were unanimously adopted: PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS: On the 8th day of May, 1865, the people of Augusta county, in a meeting at their Court House, and adopted, by a unanimous vote, the following resolutions: Resolved, That we believe we express the thorough conviction of the people of Augusta county, when we declare that opposition to the authority of the United States, within this county, is at an end, and that there is no purpose on the part of any of our people to attempt any renewal of it.

Resolved, That the people of Augusta county, recognizing the necessity of re-organizing the government of Virginia so as to conform to the Constitution and laws of the United States, are prepared to co-operate in good faith with the people of other portions of the State for that purpose. When the people of Augusta adopted these resolutions, they meant what they declared. They comprehended the full import of the resolutions, and they intended to announce their earnest and fixed purpose to abide by and fulfill them honestly and in good faith. From that day to the present they have steadily adhered to them, and have sought diligently to discharge all the duties of peaceful and loyal citizens.

Acting in concert with other portions of the State, they have sanctioned the amendment of the Constitution of the United States, abolishing the institution of slavery. They have recognized the invalidity of the ordinance of secession, and of all the action of the State authorities under or in pursuance of that ordinance. They have repudiated all debts whether Confederate, State, or Municipal, contracted for the purpose of aiding in prosecuting the war against the United States. They have reformed their civil and criminal code so as to grant to freedmen every right and every remedy necessary for the enjoyment of life, liberty, and property; and they have sought by ready obedience to the laws, and a prompt return to peaceful pursuits, to give the best assurance of their desire to bury the past, and to restore relations of amity between the hitherto discordant portions of our country. When the people of Virginia had thus exhibited, by their declarations and conduct, their desire to resume their position in the Union, they felt that they had a right to expect that their sincerity would not be questioned. Whatever errors Virginia may have been led into, the world knows that her honor remains unscathed. No stain of duplicity or falsehood rests on her escutcheon. Nevertheless, individuals, claiming to be Virginians, have been found who have sought to impeach the sincerity of her profession; to question her loyalty to the Union; to ask that her present State government may be substituted by military rule; and that she may be denied her just rights under the Constitution of the United States. We have no desire to canvass the motives or purposes of these unworthy sons of Virginia. We are willing to leave them to the reproaches of their own consciences, and to the odium which in all ages and countries is attached to ingrates and parasites. That the rights of Virginia were suspended during the war we will not deny. But we claim that when the war ceased, and Virginia returned to her allegiance to the United States, and complied with the terms prescribed by the President, she was permitted to re-invested with all her original rights and obligations under the Constitution. The people of Virginia have witnessed with satisfaction the gradual and prudent development of the just, beneficent and statesmanlike policy of President Johnson. His whole conduct, in the trying circumstances in which he has been placed, has been distinguished by wis-

dom, benignity and comprehensive patriotism.

Rising high above all ignoble considerations of sectional or party prejudice, he has shown himself to be the President of the Nation, and secured a high place in the confidence and affection of the people. Impressed with these opinions, the people of Augusta county have met together today to give expression in the most solemn and imposing form to their deliberate convictions on the several points above referred to. Resolved, by the people of Augusta county, in mass meeting assembled, That we solemnly re-affirm the opinions expressed in the resolutions adopted by the people of Augusta county, on the 8th day of May, 1865, which are in perfect harmony with the policy announced by the President in his late Messages to Congress, and we believe that those opinions meet the approval of the great body of the people of the State. Resolved, That Virginia, having returned to her allegiance to the Federal Government, annulled her ordinance of secession, abolished the institution of slavery; repudiated all debts incurred in aid of the war; secured to freedmen all the rights and remedies necessary for the protection of life, liberty and property; and in other respects conformed her Constitution and laws to the organic law of the United States, in accordance with the advice of the President, is fairly entitled to full restoration of her rights as a member of the Union, including her right of representation in the Congress of the United States. Resolved, That all imputations, from whatever source they may proceed, on the sincerity and truthfulness of the people of Virginia, in the professions which they have made, of an earnest purpose to abide by, and faithfully perform every obligation and duty incumbent on them as loyal and true citizens of the United States, are false and calumnious, and justly expose their authors to the rebuke of all right-thinking men. Resolved, That the system of the policy pursued by President Johnson, having for its object the speedy re-construction of the Union, and the restoration of friendly relations and commercial intercourse between the hitherto discordant portions of our country, is eminently wise, just, conciliatory and patriotic, and if adhered to and sustained by co-ordinate branches of the government will, at an early day, restore harmony, prosperity and happiness to the whole people. Resolved, That the firm and manly stand taken by the President in opposition to the exercise by Congress of powers not delegated to that body by the Constitution, and their attempts by crude and ill-advised amendments to impair, if not utterly to destroy, the organic law as framed by Washington, Madison, Hamilton and other fathers of the Republic, justly entitles him to the gratitude, confidence and support of the American people; and we gladly avail ourselves of this occasion to tender to him the assurance of our cordial approval of the manner in which he has acted in his high office. Resolved, That in our opinion the time has come when good men of all sections, North and South, East and West, should lay aside all former sectional and party prejudices, and unite in a common effort to defeat every attempt, come from what quarter it may, to weaken the ties which now bind together the Union, or to diminish the reverence and affection which the American people justly cherish for the Constitution of the United States. Resolved, That the newspapers of Virginia, and the National Intelligencer be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting. At the request of the Chairman, Maj. H. M. Bell read the speech delivered by the President in Washington City, on the 22nd inst., at the conclusion of which, on motion of Wm. A. Bell, the meeting adjourned. A. H. H. STUART, Pres.

R. MAURY, A. M. GARBER, JR., W. H. H. LYNN, Secretaries. Railroad Meeting—A Convention. At a meeting held in the Court House, on Monday, Feb. 26, on motion of Bolivar Christian, Esq., David Fultz, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Marshall Hanger, Esq., appointed Secretary. Mr. Christian having explained the object of the meeting, offered the following resolutions, which were advocated by H. W. Sheffield, Esq., and unanimously adopted: Mr. Christian offered the following: Resolved, That a convention of the people of the Valley, interested in the early construction of the Valley Railroad, be requested to assemble in Staunton, on Wednesday, the 4th day of April next, to devise measures for the early organization of a company to construct and equip the Valley Railroad under the charter granted. Mr. Sheffield offered the following: Resolved, That the people of the respective counties in the Valley be requested to appoint delegates to represent them in said Convention. Resolved, That the Chair appoint twenty-five delegates to represent Augusta county, in said Convention. Resolved, That the newspapers of Staunton, and throughout the Valley, be requested to publish these proceedings and that the people of the Valley be requested to co-operate with us in securing a full attendance at the Convention suggested in the first resolution. On motion of Powell Harrison, Esq., the meeting adjourned. DAVID FULTZ, Chairman. MARSHALL HANGER, Secretary.

To Farmers. A. J. HAMILTON, G. W. WAESCHE, of Rockbridge, A. M. HAMILTON, of Rockbridge. HAMILTON, WAESCHE, & CO., General Agents for McCormick's COMBINE SELF-RAKING REAPER AND MOWER, AND SEPARATE MOWER. For the entire Valley of Virginia and twenty-five counties immediately East of the Blue Ridge extending from the Potomac to the North Carolina line. Mr. THORNTON BERRY will act as our Agent in Augusta county, from whom Farmers can procure Machines and receive all necessary information as to terms, &c. Feb. 27, 1866—tf H. W. & Co. Address.

Family Groceries. KER, STEVENSON & CO., (Burwell's Corner), have in store and for sale 3 bbls Butter Crackers, 3 bbls Soda do., 20 bbls Extra Flour, 5 bbls Whisky, Sugars, Peas, Coffee, Soap, Candles, Macaroni, Cheese, Rice, Blacking, Brooms, Buckets, Bags, Canned Fruits, Spices, &c., with everything to make a complete assortment of good family groceries. For sale, wholesale or retail; wholesale prices in no way affected by retail. Address, KER, STEVENSON & CO., Staunton, Feb. 27—2t

Richmond Commission House. JOHN G. EFFINGER, with John L. Jones, (successors to Minora E. Jones, and for many years connected with the Virginia Central Railroad.) Commission and Forwarding Merchants, for the sale of country produce and purchase of merchandise of every description, No. 5, 15th street, between Main and Cary, Richmond. Particular attention paid to the sale of live stock. Rock and ground Plaster will be forwarded to parties making consignments before sale of their produce as close out. Rock Plaster \$10, per ton—long ton. Short ton, Ground Plaster, \$15. Feb. 27—3m.

For Rent. FOR RENT—My Tannery in Middlebrook, one of the best in the County, for one or more years on reasonable terms: Apply to E. HOGSHEAD, near Middlebrook, Feb. 27 tf

Auction Sales.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF VERY Valuable Real Estate in the town of Waynesboro' and vicinity. Under a decree of the Circuit Court of Augusta county, dated the 20th day of Nov. 1865, we, as commissioners appointed by said Court, will offer at public sale on the premises, on Tuesday, the 3rd day of April next, the following desirable town property in the town of Waynesboro, and farm contiguous, viz: That Large Brick Dwelling and Store House, located on a corner in the centre of the town, and one of the best stands for business in the place. The building contains ten rooms, well arranged for all family and business purposes. A lot on Main Street, also a corner lot on which are three framed tenements, now occupied by families and as business houses. A lot on Main Street, on which is a good framed dwelling house, sufficiently large for any ordinary sized family. Two very superior Town Lots, on which is a two story Brick Dwelling House, four houses—Seven and a half Acres of No. 1 meadow land adjoining the town; and equal to any in the county for grass and other crops. Also a farm containing 96 acres, one-fourth of a mile from the Court and on which there is some fine timber. This land lies beautifully, and every foot of it can be cultivated. Also a tract of land lying on Back Creek in the county of Augusta, containing the lands of Moses L. Alexander, G. B. Stuart, &c., and in the region of Great Mineral Wealth, containing one hundred acres. TERMS: The costs of sale in hand, one-third of the residue on the 1st of July, 1867, and the remaining third the 1st July, 1868. Feb. 27—5ts JOHN E. KING, GEO. M. KING, Commissioners.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be offered at public sale to the highest bidder, on Thursday, the 8th of March, 1866, my farm lying near Middlebrook, containing 200 acres. About 60 acres is in good timber. It has on it a splendid brick dwelling house, a good barn, and all necessary out-houses. It has three never-failing springs. It is so arranged that stock can be watered in every field. Elegant meadows and a variety of fruit—Churches and schoolhouses very convenient. Terms: Made known on day of sale. Feb. 27—5ts JOHN ENGLEMAN.

LAND FOR SALE.—The undersigned, Executor of Emanuel Kindig, deceased, has at public auction, on Tuesday, the 20th day of March, if fair, if not, the next fair day, the farm of the deceased, containing 175 Acres, about 66 of which are in timber and the balance cleared. The land is good with a first rate orchard, and contains a good Brick Dwelling House, a large barn, good granary, apple house, wagon shed, blacksmith's shop and other necessary out-buildings, and has a good approved mill race. This land is situated on South River, 6 miles above Waynesboro', and adjoins the lands of Dr. Hall, Martin Coiler, H. L. Gallaher and others. It is sold on that as good a farm as this is offered for sale. They will also sell at the same time 100 acres of land well timbered with good pine, lying on the East side of South River, adjoining the lands of Adam McChesney, John H. Hester and others. A good two-horse wagon will be sold at the same time. TERMS.—For the sale of the 175 acres, one-fourth cash, the remainder in one, two and three years, with bond and approved security, and title retained till full payment be made. For the 100 acres of pine land and such personal property as may be sold, the terms will be made known on day of sale. E. L. M. KINDIG, H. C. KINDIG, ABRAHAM KINDIG, Executors of Emanuel Kindig, dec'd. Jan. 30—4ts.—Register and Vin. copy and send accounts to this office.

Private Sales. DATTONS BURG FOUNDRY.—For sale privately, until the 20th of March, with lots and houses for hands. Detached a tract of land mostly in wood. If not sold by the 20th of that day to the highest bidder. We also offer a quantity of pig and bar iron, and other property. Feb. 27—3ts JONES & FINNEY.

Taxes. U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.—Notice is hereby given to Tax-payers in Augusta county, who were assessed under the license, Income, Manufacturer's Tax, or other Internal Revenue Taxes, during the month of November, and December, 1865, that I have received a list of the assessments made under the respective laws in said county, and at the times specified, to collect the same. Persons who failed to pay the assessments made during the previous month will find it to their interest to attend. Greenville, March 6th. Waynesboro, " 8th and 9th. Staunton, " 12, 13, 14 & 15th. Mt. Sidney, " 16th. WILLIAM DOLD, Deputy for Sam'l R. Sterling, Collector. Feb. 23, 1866—3t

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS OF AUGUSTA COUNTY.—In pursuance of an act approved August 5th, 1861, part of the 8th Section which is as follows: "And be it further enacted, That a direct tax of twenty millions of dollars be, and is hereby annually laid upon the people of the State, and shall be, and is hereby apportioned to the States respectively, in manner as follows:—To the State of Virginia nine hundred and thirty seven thousand, five hundred and fifty one thirds dollars. Also an act approved July 7th, 1862, entitled "An Act for the collection of taxes in insurrectionary districts and for other purposes, part of the 3rd Section of which is as follows: "And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Owner or Owners of said lots or parcels of land within sixty days after the Tax Commissioners herein named shall have fixed the amount, to pay the tax thus charged upon the same." Notice is hereby given to the owners of Real Estate in Augusta County that the amount of said tax was this day fixed, and that L. H. Seagrave has been duly empowered by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive said tax, and that his office at the Virginia Hotel, in Staunton, will be open for the next sixty days for its reception. JOHN HAWKINS, GILLET F. WATSON, A. LAWRENCE FOSTER, U. S. Direct Tax Commissioners for Va. P. S.—The law has been so modified that but one year's tax will be collected in Augusta and Alexandria, Va., Dec. 28, 1865. [Dec 26—2m

Wanted. WANTED TO RENT.—A small House, by a respectable family; or 3 rooms in a private family with the privilege of a kitchen and cellar. Apply at this OFFICE. Feb. 27 tf

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, 500 bushels of White Corn for cash. BRUCE & PECK. TO FARMERS AND TIMBER GETTERS.—TELEGRAPHIC WANTED.—The American Telegraph Company, with a view to purchase immediately, about 12,000 Chestnut Poles of the following dimensions: 30 feet long; six inches in diameter at the small or top end; straight and sound, well trimmed and seasoned. About 2,000 are wanted along the R. F. & P. Railroad; 5,000 on the Va. Central Railroad between Richmond and Staunton; 2,000 on the Orange and Alexandria extension between Charlottesville and Lynchburg; and 3,000 on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad between Gordonsville and Alexandria. The undersigned invites proposals from Farmers and Timber Getters, for the supply of the Poles of the above description and dimensions, deliverable convenient for loading on the cars, on or before the 10th day of March. Cash will be paid on delivery. No proposals received for less than 100 poles. Feb. 13—5ts J. M. CROWLEY, Asst. Supt. A. T. C. Richmond, Va.

NATIONAL VALLEY BANK of Staunton desires to purchase Specie and Uncurrent Bank Notes. Highest market price given. Revenue Stamps of all denominations kept on hand for sale. A. M. TAYLOR, Staunton, Va., Feb. 9—4t. BAGS, RAGS, RAGS.—Wanted 10,000 lbs. white and mixed cotton rags, old books, pamphlets, railroad receipts, and papers of which highest price will be paid in cash. Feb. 13—2nos A. M. PIERCE. WANTED.—1000 bushels Flax Seed. Address, ISAAC PAUL & CO. GARDEN SEEDS.—Landreth's celebrated Garden and Flower seeds just received and for sale at. P. H. THUGTS, Feb. 29, 1866. Drug Store.