

Staunton Spectator.

Tuesday, August 23, 1866.

The circulation of the Spectator is about as great as the combined circulation of both the other papers published in this place...

The Spectator having about as many subscribers as both the other papers published in this place, it is to the interest of persons to advertise in the Spectator...

The Future of our Valley.

There is no part of the continent of America which possesses superior (if equal) advantages to the Valley of Virginia. It lies in the middle region, and its climate is proverbially salubrious...

The soil of the Valley is remarkable for its fertility. It produces in abundance, not only wheat, rye, oats, corn and barley, but it is peculiarly adapted to grass and fruits of all kinds...

We think we can now safely say to our people, "Be of good cheer." A better day is about to dawn upon us. The Philadelphia Convention is but the outward sign of an improved condition of the public sentiment of the country...

We remember that, some years ago, two or three intelligent citizens of the Valley, tempted by the large prices of lands east of the mountain, had a thought of selling their Valley lands, and removing to the Piedmont region...

The facility with which lime can be procured in the Valley to be used as a fertilizer is an almost incalculable advantage. Under the new system of labour, and the new order of agricultural economy rendered necessary by it, we expect to see lime generally employed as the most important and valuable of all fertilizers...

As soon as the country becomes settled in its political condition, (which in our judgment the results of the fall elections in the Northern States will rapidly accelerate), there will be a great rush of immigration to the Valley. The inhabitants of the bleak hills of New England will crowd into this fertile and salubrious region to escape the scorching east-winds which decimate their country by consumption and kindred diseases...

John M. Botts, the "Hungry Man." John M. Botts seems to be not only greatly disappointed, but grievously chagrined, that the Southern delegates in the Philadelphia Convention did not create a "muss" and division in that body. He says the "secessh" are now on "his side" and on "his platform," and exclaims: "Oh, I am ashamed of this Southern meanness." He asks: "What will not bread and butter do with a hungry man?"

The Pretended Blockade of Mexican Ports. The proclamation of the President of the United States, that the closure of ports of Mexico to foreign commerce by the decree of the Prince Maximilian, who asserts himself to be Emperor in Mexico, is held to be "null and void," is a step of great importance.

A lawful maritime blockade requires the actual presence of a maritime force, stationed at the entrance of the port, so as to constitute an evident danger in entering it.

Two United States war vessels have been sent to the Rio Grande to resist the blockade of Llanoramas. The commander of the Pacific Squadron has also been ordered to station war vessels at Mazatlan and Guaymas.

robbery and all sorts of disorder will prevail until the social fermentation is over, and the scum sloughed off. While this process is going on, the Southern States will not be desirable as places of residence, or for rearing families.

Northern and Southern men will soon begin to understand these things, and then the tide of immigration will begin to flow into Virginia and the other middle States. Lands and mills in the North will decline in value in the presence of active competition springing up in the middle district, and the Southern States will be to the middle what the East and West Indies have been to England—places to make money in, but not to spend it or to live in.

And, if the State of West Virginia, that offspring of civil war and lawless usurpation, is suffered to stand, after the restoration of peace and constitutional rule, (which we hope will not be the case,) we shall probably have a large immigration from that quarter of its best citizens who will be unwilling to bear the yoke of oppression and degradation to which they are now subjected.

We shall thus have a triple flow of population and wealth into our Valley, and we can accommodate them all. While we should regret to see an influx of narrow-minded, canting, hypocritical radicals into our country, we are prepared to welcome well-behaved, honest and upright men from every quarter.

The consequences of this immigration will be the enhancement of our lands, the subdivision of our farms, improvement in our system of tillage, diversification of our pursuits, utilization of our water power, development of our mineral resources, erection of factories of all kinds, and general spread of prosperity and industry.

Our people have been somewhat depressed by the want of capital and the suspension of their political rights; but, in the main, they have borne up nobly against the pressure of adverse circumstances. They have displayed wonderful will, energy, and recuperative power. They have obliterated, already, many of the traces of the ravages of war, and, in another year, a stranger, looking at the surface of the country, would never dream that we had, during four dreary years, been trampled down by contending armies, drained of our wealth by heavy exactions, and wasted by fire and sword.

We will soon be restored to our rights, and prosperity will speedily follow. Let our people, then, be patient. Let them hold on, for a time at least, to their lands, so that they may reap the benefit of the appreciation. Let those who wish to purchase, buy now, while they can. Lands must rise. No man runs any risk by buying lands at fair prices now. On the contrary every thing tends to give assurance of a rapid advance in value.

We take it, then, that there is a bright future in store for our beautiful Valley. Federal Soldiers' Convention. The Soldiers and Sailors approving the President's restoration policy, and endorsing the principles announced by the National Union Convention at Philadelphia, have decided to hold their convention at Cleveland, Ohio, September 17th, instead of at Chicago, as heretofore announced. One hundred Generals, and the same number of Colonels and other officers have united in this call to meet on the anniversary of the day on which the Constitution was proclaimed by our forefathers in 1787. In this call they say:

"However much we regret to sever cherished political associations, and to co-operate with former enemies, we must prefer to act with those who have been wrong and are now right, rather than with those who were right and now are wrong."

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The True Policy.

The people of the South are reduced to the alternative of choosing between the policy of President Johnson as embodied in the Philadelphia platform, and that of Thaddeus Stevens as exhibited by the last Congress. For, in the language of the Baltimore Gazette, it is manifest that the South has, at present, nothing to expect but the inauguration of the Congressional or the Presidential policy. The one, in defiance of the Constitution and the rights of the people, looks to the disfranchisement of thousands of the whites and the enfranchisement of the blacks in the South, and to the establishment of such Government Bureaux in that section as will enable Northern radicals to rule and represent it. The other contemplates the restoration of the Constitution, the instant recognition of the clear rights of the Southern people, and opens a way that leads clearly and quickly towards order, law and civil liberty.

Now, we have changed none of our convictions concerning the cause or the conduct of the war, nor have we altered any of the deliberate opinions we have formed in reference to many individuals, of whom not a few were in the Philadelphia Convention. Nor is it necessary that we, or any other Southern man, should make any retraction or apology before he can consistently and honestly labor for the success of the work which that Convention has inaugurated.

We live in a new time and are confronted with new issues, and nothing short of madness could now prevent the South and the Democratic party from doing their utmost to secure a speedy and overwhelming triumph for the candidates who stand on the Philadelphia platform.

The President, in his Peace Proclamation, could not yet order the entire withdrawal of military force from Texas. That State is so far off, and is so likely to be subject to troubles arising on the Mexican border, that it could not now be safely done. But the entire policy inaugurated by President Johnson looks to peace, order, tranquility, and civil authority throughout the United States.

The President's proclamation declares the establishment of a complete peace, legal and actual. The writ of habeas corpus is fully restored, and martial law is withdrawn. This is a great stride towards the restoration of old relations between the excluded States and the United States, and is a fitting tribute to the labours of the Philadelphia Convention.

The Charlottesville Chronicle learns that Gen. Grant and staff have accepted the invitation to be present on the 10th proximo, at the replacement of the Washington Statue carried off by General Hunter from the Military Institute.

It is rumored that Secretary Stanton is going out of the Cabinet. The Missouri delegation to the late convention urge the appointment in his place of Gen. Frank Blair, but Gen. Steedman is said to be the man.

The President has now the confidence to say, in one of his pregnant sentences, "Heretofore I have made removals for personal reasons; now I shall make removals for national reasons."

Judge Underwood has granted the injunction asked for, restraining the National Express Company from carrying freight over the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

Among the five hundred delegates from the South, there was not a voice or a vote dissenting from the resolutions adopted by the Convention.

William Hurt, about 60 years of age, was run over and killed by the Lynchburg cars on Tuesday last.

The New York Tribune asks: "Shall we have another rebellion?" Possibly. But it will all be North of the Potomac River.

Gen. John C. Breckinridge and family have sailed from Quebec for Europe.

NEWS BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

PARIS, August 21, P. M.—The statement that France has demanded a territorial concession from Belgium is untrue. The Monitor of today officially gives a denial to the report that Napoleon has written to the King of Belgium, and at the same time confirms the report that France will not demand of Belgium a cession of any part of her dominion.

LONDON, Wednesday evening, August 22.—British public are devoid of interest. The following has been received from Paris: PARIS, Wednesday evening.—It is said that the Empress of Mexico has failed in her mission, Napoleon having, it is understood, refused to grant the assistance of the French troops prior to their evacuation of Mexico to quell the insurgents. In connection with this statement, the report is current, with some degree of credibility, that the Emperor Maximilian will soon return to Europe.

LONDON, August 23—Noon.—Peace between Austria and Prussia was to be signed yesterday by the Plenipotentiaries and ratified within eight days. Peace has been concluded between Prussia and Bavaria. One condition of peace between Austria and Prussia is that the latter is required to evacuate Bohemia within a fortnight.

Telegrams from Athens, (Greece,) report that fighting had occurred on the island of Candia—the Christians having revolted against the Turks. The United States Consulate was damaged.

BERLIN, August 22.—Peace is concluded with Bavaria and Hesse Darmstadt. Bavaria cedes the northern district of Prussia, and pays a war indemnity of 30,000 florins. Darmstadt cedes Hesse Hamburg and the exclusive right to garrison Mentz, but retains Upper Hesse, which joins the northern confederation. The Prussians are already evacuating Bohemia, and will finish by September 15th.

PARIS, August 22.—The Patrie this afternoon says that Napoleon will cede Venetia direct to Italy.

PESTH, August 22.—After the conclusion of peace, Austria intends appointing a conservative Hungarian ministry. The Diet is to be re-opened in September.

The National Intelligencer, speaking of the scene at the President's House, on Saturday, when President Johnson delivered his Address to the Delegates to the Philadelphia National Convention, says: "The absence of Secretary of War Stanton was the subject of general remark, but it was amply compensated for by the voluntary presence of General Grant, who stood beside the President throughout the whole proceeding. The lively interest he manifested, and the genial smile with which he greeted each of the committee and the delegates, attested his complete sympathy with the National Union party, his approval of its purposes, and his accord with the policy enunciated by the President."

Hon. Thad. Stevens, in a speech last week, at Lancaster, Pa., declared his "preference for a negro over the foreign born white citizen," and avowed his belief that "the negro is superior to the Irish or German races."

Important to Farmers.

Decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The following decisions have recently been given by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington. They are important to farmers, in so far as they untangle some of the knotty points of the law:

1. Farmers will not be required to make report of produce consumed in their own immediate families.

2. The farmer's profits from sales of live stock are to be found by deducting from the gross receipts for animals sold, the purchase money received for the same. If animals have been lost during the year by death or robbery, the purchase money paid for such animals may be deducted from the gross income of the farm.

3. No deduction can be made by the farmer for the value of services rendered by his minor children, whether he actually pays for such services or not. If his child works for him and receive compensation for their labor, they are to be regarded as other hired laborers in determining his income.

4. Money paid for labor, except such as is used or employed in domestic service, or in the production of articles consumed in the family of the producer, may be deducted.

5. No deduction can be allowed in any case for the cost of unproductive labor. If house servants are employed a portion of the time in productive labor, such as the making of butter and cheese for sale, a proportionate amount of the wages paid them may be deducted.

6. Expenses for ditching and clearing new land are plainly expenses for permanent improvements, and not deductible.

7. The whole amount expended for fertilizers applied during the year to the farmer's lands may be deducted, but no deduction is allowed for fertilizers produced on the farm. The cost of seed purchased for sowing and planting may be deducted.

8. If a person sells timber standing the profits are to be ascertained by estimating the value of the land after the removal of the timber, and from the sum thus obtained deducting the estimated value of the land on the 1st day of January, 1862, or on the day of purchase, if purchased since that date.

9. Where no repairs have been made by the taxpayer upon any building owned by him during the preceding five years, nothing can be deducted for repairs made during the year for which his income is estimated.

10. A farmer should make return of all his produce sold within the year, but a mere executory contract for a sale is not a sale; delivery, either actual or constructive, is essential. The criterion by which to judge whether a sale is complete or not is to determine whether the vendor still retains in that character a right over the property; if the property were lost or destroyed, upon which of the parties in the absence of any other relation between them than that of the vendor and vendee, would the loss fall.

Richmond Advertisements.

NEW CONCERN.—We have this day formed and entered into co-partnership, under the firm and style of MILLHISE & MOSES, for the purpose of conducting JOHNSON DRY GOODS BUSINESS, in the new and spacious building, No. 311 Main street, Richmond, Va.

On the 12th of September we will be prepared to offer to the trade a select stock of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS. Our facilities and long experience in the business warrant us in the assertion that we can and will make it to the interest of merchants to purchase of us. Orders for Goods will be faithfully and promptly attended to. MOSES MILLHISE, late Millhiser & Bro., and ALFRED MOSES, No. 311 Main street, Richmond, Va.

TYLER & SON, Wholesale Commission Merchants, 13th street, between Main and Cary, Richmond, Va. Give undivided attention to the Sales of Country Produce, and execution of orders for Merchandise. Reference to business men generally in Staunton, and the county of Augusta. Consignments please give county and Post-Office. aug 28-3mo R. LIN CAVE, Salesman.

W. L. HARRISON, ED. T. POWELL, HARRISON & POWELL, Nos. 1721 and 1723, Cor. of Franklin and 18th sts., Richmond, Va. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and dealers in Corn, Oats, Bran, Mill-Feed, &c. Consignments of all kinds solicited. Special attention given to the sale of all Country Produce and prompt returns made. aug 28-3mo R. LIN CAVE, Salesman.

E. H. CHESTERMAN, MILLWRIGHT AND DRAFTSMAN, No. 903, Bank Street, Richmond, Va. Will build Mills in the country or city on the most liberal terms. Country produce will be taken in part payment for work. JOHN H. CLAIRBORNE, Chief City Police; Jas. Davis, Esq., Supt. City Water Works; Mr. John Wombles, Commission Merchant; "Examiner" Office. aug 28-30

ALEX. HALL, L. H. HARVEY, formerly of Augusta, late with Parish & Co. W. B. GRESHAM, of King & Queen. HALL, GRESHAM & HARVEY, Wholesale Grocers and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1524 Main Street, near the Market, Richmond, Va. aug 28-30

Select Female School. LOCK HAVEN FEMALE INSTITUTE. This Institute will commence its first session in Mr. Graff's building, on MONDAY, the 30th day of September next, with Miss KATE EDWARDS as Principal. All the branches pertaining to an excellent English education will be taught; also, French and Latin. The room which is large and airy, will be furnished with Uhlig's Patent Desks and Seats. A limited number of young ladies only will be admitted; and persons desiring scholarship in this school will do well to make early application, as nearly all the seats have been taken. A list of names, Equipped by Rev. Joseph Nesbitt, Wm. Parsons, D. Cavasaddon, or L. A. Mackey.—Lock Haven Chronicle. aug 28-29

To Housekeepers. FRESH Arrow-root, Water and Soda CRACKERS. White CORN and White CORN MEAL. For sale by J. KER & CO., aug 28-1, Burrell Building.

STONE & BARTLEWARE.—WE have in store a large lot of STONE & BARTLEWARE, for sale at moderate prices. L. & W. H. WADDELL, aug 28-4f Churchville, Va.

Watches and Jewelry. NO MORE BIG PRICES.—The undersigned offers for sale a fine assortment of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, fine Gold Pens and Pencils, Watch Crystals, Keys, etc., with a well selected stock of ENGLISH & FRENCH SPECTACLES, at entirely new prices. N. B.—Every article warranted as represented. Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired and warranted at moderate prices. B. MAYNE, from 225 Regent st., London, now on Main street, Staunton, opposite Gabriel Hirsch's Store. aug 28-6m

Keep Away. TRESPASS NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that all persons are forbidden to trespass in any way upon my land, by passing through, hunting, fishing, or in any other way, and they are now forewarned that all persons thus trespassing will be punished to the utmost rigor of the law. RISEN P. SMITH, aug 28-3ds

Auction Sales.

BELIEVE ME.—Because of sore family affliction, I am compelled to quit all attempt at Housekeeping. I shall, therefore, on Friday, September 1st, 1866, at my residence, near Junction Gap, Augusta county, offer my land, consisting of several tracts, amounting in all to about Four Hundred and Fifty Acres, for sale by way of public auction, to the highest bidder. If the lands are sold also offer for sale, on the same day, and at the same place, a variety of PERSONAL PROPERTY, consisting of a few good horses, some excellent cattle, amongst them four fresh milk cows; sheep, hogs, farming utensils, wagons, a small lot of wheat, several hundred bushels of oats, (wheat and corn unthreshed.) Terms made known as to the land at any time, by application to the undersigned, and I would say furthermore that the live stock may be sold to any gentlemen wishing to purchase the same, before the day of sale, if the price can be agreed on, but not earlier than the 20th of August.

Because of a certain report that I have heard of—the consequence of ignorance, if nothing more, I take occasion to say that the title to the land proposed to be sold is indisputable, as any person interested in knowing may easily find out by reference to Judge Hugh W. Shelley, who arranged and prepared several deeds involving the title to some of said lands, many years since, in conformity with the decision of the Court of Appeals of Va., in the case of "Shepperson vs. Shepperson and others," 2 Grat. 501.

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One mile East of Jennings's Gap, N. B.—If the property is sold before Saturday, notice of same will be given. R. D. H. P. S.—The lands referred to above, if not sold, will, on proper application, be exchanged for land suitably located, etc., in either one of the counties, namely: Highland, Va., Pendleton or Grant, W. Va. aug 28-29 R. D. H.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, In Harrisonburg and Fishersville. On Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1866, I will offer at public sale, (if not sold privately before, of which due notice will be given,) the following public property: The house and lot on which I now reside, situated on German Street, in the town of Harrisonburg, opposite Andrew Chapel and near the jail, containing a brick house, in good repair, and contains 10 rooms with seven fire-places. There are on the premises a small Farm Office and a tolerably good Stable. The building is two stories high.

Will, at the same time, offer for sale a very valuable Town Lot, containing four acres, situated West of Harrisonburg, and adjoining the lot of J. H. Warriman on the South, and the Male Academy on the South, fronting on West Street—very desirable for building.

TERMS.—One-fourth in hand—the balance to suit purchaser—bearing interest from date of sale until then retained as security for deferred payments. Persons desiring information, may apply to me in Harrisonburg, or to my wife in my absence. WM. MILLER, aug 28-29

Will be sold on Saturday, the 22nd day of September, in the town of Fishersville, Augusta county, seven miles east of Staunton, on the Central Railroad, a brick house, and a lot containing about an acre of ground. House in tolerable repair. Terms of sale the same as the above property—one-fourth in hand—the balance on terms to suit purchaser. N. K. Trout, Esq., Staunton, will give any information as to this property that may be desired. aug 28-1ds WM. MILLER.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF LAND AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.—By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Augusta County, rendered at the June term, 1866, in the case of James C. Brown's heirs against Isabella Brown and others, I will, as commissioner acting under said decree, offer for sale, at public sale, on Friday, the 28th day of September, 1866, on the premises, the tract of land of which James C. Brown died seized.

Said tract contains about 144 acres by the old survey. It lies 4 miles southwest of Middlebrook, on the old stage road leading to Brownsburg. The improvements consist of a brick dwelling house, with five rooms, a good barn, and all necessary out buildings, including a Carding Machine, Fulling Mill and Saw Mill—also a house for a tenant.

The land is limestone and a portion of it runs over a decree of the Circuit Court of Augusta County, rendered at the June term, 1866, in the case of James C. Brown's heirs against Isabella Brown and others, I will, as commissioner acting under said decree, offer for sale, at public sale, on Friday, the 28th day of September, 1866, on the premises, the tract of land of which James C. Brown died seized.

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For Sale Privately.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale privately, the farm upon which he resides, containing 285 ACRES, situated five miles west of Staunton, two miles from the village of West View, and one and a half miles from the Central Railroad. There are 100 acres in cultivation, and the remainder in a good timber stand. The land is of fine quality and the improvements excellent, having a good dwelling house, barn, and other necessary buildings.

He also offers for sale another tract containing 90 acres, lying within a mile of the other. The Central Railroad runs through this tract. It is in good condition, the balance in timber. It is in good condition. He will sell the two together or separately. J. A. DAVIDSON, aug 28-4f

FOR SALE.—I am offering, at private sale, my House and Lot in Staunton. The property is on a fine elevation, out of the noise and bustle of the town and convenient to business. The grounds comprise ONE ACRE in a high state of cultivation. The property is complete and desirable. Price, reasonable. Terms, cash. Persons wishing to look at the property, with a view to purchasing, will be shown it with pleasure by me. Call upon my return, or address me by mail. A. J. TURNER, aug 28-6ts Staunton, Va.

BREWERY FOR SALE.—The subscriber, intending to remove to Europe, offers for sale, privately, very desirable property in the town of Staunton, consisting of two Houses and Lots, adjoining each other, and well situated for the purpose of a Brewery, or can be arranged as residences for two families. If not sold privately before the 24th of September next, the property will, on that day, be offered at public auction. Terms made known on application. aug 28-4f PAUL RICHTER

FOR SALE.—An excellent BUGGY, with or without HARNESS. L. & W. H. WADDELL, aug 28-4f Churchville, Va.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand Eight-horse THOROUGHLY REPAIRED and ready for work, in a large and commodious Stable, on the premises of ROBERTS, NELSON & CO., aug 14-6ts Staunton, Va.

LAND FOR SALE.—With the view of changing my mode of life, I offer for sale my farm, containing 368 acres, lying 20 miles west of Staunton, in Augusta county, Va. It is situated within 1/2 mile of the Central Railroad, which is about 1/2 mile from the line of communication between the great Valley of the Mississippi and our Atlantic coast.

About 220 acres are cleared and in a good state of cultivation; the balance is timbered and within 1 mile of the Railroad, and within 1 mile of a saw mill and Craigsville Depot, to either of which there is a good road with a down grade almost every foot of the way. The land is well watered by the Little Cal Pasture River, and 14 Springs, one of which is sufficiently bold and elevated to drive a saw mill, or other machinery, which could be easily constructed within ten steps of the timber land. There is on the tract a good meadow and 60 acres of good bottom land. There are several good orchards, which yield annually a great abundance of fruit, which might be made a source of profit to the amount of \$40,000 worth of fruit was produced during the war.

The dwelling is constructed on the cottage order, in a healthy and elevated position, surrounded by a neat lattice enclosure. It contains six rooms, has two front and two rear porches, and a dining room and kitchen in the basement; the other buildings are a meat house, bank barn, granary and corn house. There is also a large dwelling house, stable, and school-house, a few hundred yards distant.

The neighborhood is good. The region, healthy. Churches, convenient, and a mill within 1/2 mile, also a good physician within the same distance, and Estaline Furnace within two miles. The land is productive, and yields, perhaps, as large a per cent. on the investment as any farm of equal size in the Valley of Virginia. Come, gentlemen, and see for yourselves, as the growing crop will be a better recommendation than any I can give.

TERMS.—One-fourth of the purchase money on the first day of March, 1867, and the balance in equal annual payments. The title warranted. J. C. MYERS, aug 6-3m

Educational. UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.—The Fifty-ninth Annual Session of the SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, in the University of Maryland, will commence on the 1st of October, 1866, and will end on 1st March, 1867. FACULTY OF PHYSIC. NATHAN R. SMITH, M. D., Professor of Surgery. Wm. E. A. AIKIN, M. D., L.L.D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy. G. W. MILTENBERGER, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, and of Diseases of Women and children. RICHARD MESHERRY, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine. CHRISTOPHER JOHNSTON, M. D., Professor of General Description, and Medical Jurisprudence. SAMUEL C. CHEW, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics. FRANK DONALDSON, M. D., Professor of Physiology, Hygiene, and General Pathology. JAMES H. BUTLER, M. D., Demonstrator and Adjunct to the Professor of Anatomy. The fees for the full course are \$106.00. For Matriculation, \$5.00. For Practical Anatomy, \$10.00.

THE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL, commonly known as the Infirmary, is attached to the College, and is under charge of the Professors, who give in its wards, Clinical Instruction in Medicine and Surgery to the students throughout the entire year, without any additional fee. During the past year several other large Hospitals and Dispensaries have been opened to students, which is a disadvantage to the University and other medical gentlemen, give general and special Clinical instruction. Arrangements have also been made by these gentlemen for the private medical tuition of students, so that the facilities for obtaining a thorough practical education in Baltimore are greater now than at any past period.

Circulars containing full information may be obtained from any member of the Faculty. GEO. W. MILTENBERGER, M. D., Dean. aug 28-1f

VALLEY HOME SCHOOL. The session of Valley