Staunton Spectator.

Tuesday, September 18, 1866.

☞ The circulation of the *Spectator* is about as great as the combined circulation of both the other papers published in this place, and has as many subscribers in this county alone as are contained in the whole subscription list of either of the other papers.

☞ The *Spectator* having about as many subscribers as both of the other papers published in this place, it is to the interest of persons to advertise in the *Spectator*, and it is the *duty* of those who advertise for others to advertise in that paper which has the largest circulation. It becomes the *duty* of agents, commissioners, administrators, executors, and all who are entrusted with the interests of others to advertise in the *SPECTATOR*, as it has a *much larger* circulation than any other paper published here.

Send their Names to us.

Heretofore we have made no effort to increase our subscription list, and have not requested our friends to solicit subscriptions, for the reason that our list was already of such size that it consumed, weekly, portions of two days and nights to work off our edition with the hand-press. Now, however, having our swift-running Power Press in operation again, and being thus prepared to print our edition in much shorter time, we are now desirous of increasing our list of subscribers to a much greater degree, and would esteem it a favor on the part of any one who will send us the names of new subscribers. We are now publishing one of the largest and best printed papers in the State, and will spare no pains to make it one of the best in quality as well as in size and appearance.

☞ We will give a year's subscription to such as will send us the names of three subscribers, accompanied with the money.

The Proposed Tax.

As the citizens of this county will be called upon on the 25th day of October next to vote whether or not this county shall subscribe stock to the amount of $200,000 in the Valley Railroad Company, it will be interesting to ascertain what amount of tax would be thus imposed upon each farm in the county, that each farmer may know the amount of tax he would vote to impose upon himself, for the purpose of securing the construction of this much desired improvement. As each farmer knows what the assessed value of his land was in 1860, he can easily estimate the amount of tax which will pay his proportion of the $200,000 proposed to be subscribed, after he examines the following basis of calculation founded upon the assessed value of land as reported in the census of 1860. At that time, the cash value of lands in Augusta county was assessed at $10,997,286. To avoid fractions and to simplify the calculation that all may be able to understand it and see its correctness at a glance, we will put the cash value of lands at $11,000,000. It will be observed that $200,000 is one fifty-fifth (1.55) of that amount. If a farmer's lands in 1860 were valued at $5,500, his proportion of the tax would be paid as follows:

The first year he would pay two *per cent*, which would be $2.00—in the next *three* years, he would pay 13 *per cent*, which would be $13.00, and in the next *ten* years he would pay 85 *per cent*, which would be $85. If his land should be valued in 1860 at $11,000 he would pay just double these amounts, and proportionately for greater or less valuations.

It would seem to need no argument to convince farmers that they could not make a better investment, when they consider that it would enhance the value of their lands, give them facilities for transporting all they may have to sell, and that the subscribed stock will be of more or less value, which will return to them annually in money a part at least, if not more than the interest on the whole amount paid.—If this stock be subscribed by this county, it may be that our farmers will witness the completion of the road, and be riding upon it, and taking their produce to market, before the second instalment of 13 *per cent* will be demanded. They should consider that many times the amount of this subscription will have to be expended in the construction of the road through the broad limits of this county. The county in this way will receive within its limits necessarily much more than the county subscription. We throw out these suggestions for the calm consideration of the voters of the county.

Gloomy Views.

The result of the recent elections in the New England States, and the outrageous conduct of a considerable number of the people in the Western States towards President Johnson, have had the effect of causing many persons in the South to take a gloomy view of the situation. The Richmond *Examiner* says that "the country is the prey of hastening ills. The profligacy of the times admonishes us to hope little and fear much. The war for the Union seems to have resulted in the perpetration of disunion. The Constitution has been saved only to be contemned and trampled upon. Liberty has ceased to be anything but a name, or realized only by Radicals and negroes. The spirit of John Brown is rife in the North. It is "marching on," conquering and to conquer. It will down at no one's bidding, and stalks onward with an aspect presaging inconceivable horrors.

It is, indeed, a stupendous outrage upon the American people that their President is so silenced and insulted; but that is a comparative trifle to the *animus* of which it is the alarming exponent. A licentious party dominates the nation, and in a reckless career of excesses of all kinds is hurrying us all to a catastrophe that shall whelm everything that is justly held dear. We believe that we are on the verge of disasters that will end in a bloody civil war between the parties of the North, and a war of races here. It is worse than folly to attempt to disguise matters. Never in the history of the United States have all omens been so portentious. Our malignant star is in the ascendant, and horrors brood over us."

Disgraceful Scene.

It was reserved, says the Charlestown *Free Press*, for Indianapolis to exhibit, in a practical form, the brutality which has been outcropping at several of the points on the President's route. The Disunion ruffians at that point not only succeeded in driving the President and his friends from the balcony where he attempted to speak, but succeeded in raising a riot in the street, during which one man was killed, and several seriously wounded.

There are thousands among the Radicals malignant enough to do the President personal harm, and there are many of the leaders who would rejoice at it. The rabble of Indianapolis are catching inspiration from Thad. Stevens, who declared that "they must get rid of the man at the other end of the Avenue."

The Richmond *Times* says that in consequence of the determination of the President to remove all of the enemies of his administration from office, the Conservatives in this State should lose no time in reporting for removal every revolutionist and Radical who favors the nefarious designs of Thaddeus Stevens.

The U. S. in the Past.

In glancing at what our country was before the late war, the Baltimore *Transcript* says that we were proud of the great statesmen who had adorned the councils of the nation, and had equalled in all the attributes of true eloquence, the most exalted names of the British Parliament. Webster, of Massachusetts, and Clay, of Kentucky, stood side by side, challenging equal admiration in the Northern and Southern popular heart. We were proud, too, of the growing estimation in which our countrymen were held throughout the world, the powerful influence, her free institutions exerted in human progress in all parts of the earth, of the refuge she afforded to the oppressed, the impoverished and suffering of every clime. Here they came in myriads, seeking a city of refuge; every ocean was white with the sails that bore them; every wind from the East wafted those weary voyagers to the Ararat of liberty that rose over the western wave. Our national prosperity astonished mankind. We had accomplished in half a century the growth in the Old World of a thousand years. The means of physical comfort were unparalleled. Poverty was almost unknown. Every man sat in comfort and peace under his own vine and fig tree. Labor received its just reward. The poorest man could obtain the means of educating his children and anticipate for them a better lot than his own. No fear of war and its horrors disturbed any human imagination. Europe would never dare to assail these distant shores, and if it should, millions of hearts were ready to die for that glorious flag, whose mighty orbs swayed their deepest affections as the moon sways the tides of the ocean. Civil war few anticipated. The mother, whose fair-haired children gathered about her feet, never, in her apprehensions of the dark and thorny ways they might be called upon to travel, dreamed that they would be torn to pieces on the battlefield or sleep unburied on the bloody plain.—The millenial sun seemed to have risen in our American sky, and we began to imagine that some seeds of that peaceful garden, where the lion and the lamb lay down together, had been borne to this new continent, and that the lost Eden of the East would one day bloom in its pristine glory upon our Western shores. The grandeur of the future of this Republic baffles the powers of imagination. All that the world had seen of power, magnificence and happiness was destined to be thrown into the shade by the matured glory of America. Is all this lost forever? Are the memories and hopes of the nation, the happiness of its people, the benificient, influence of its institutions upon the welfare and happiness of its race to be buried beyond the hope of resurrection? Then, indeed, are we of all men most miserable. Then may we exclaim, like the first murderer, "My punishment is greater than I can bear." Then, like the fallen Capernaum, we, who were exalted to Heaven, shall be cast down to hell.—Then, like the fallen angels, we shall sink to an abyss as deep and despairing as our past was high and hopeful. Happily, it is for us to say whether the Paradise lost shall be a Paradise regained. If North and South will but throw over the gloomy chasm of the four years' war the rainbow arch of peace and reconciliation, and allow fraternal and glorious rays to pass over and sink into our hearts, the sky and the earth will be filled with a new and imperishable light, and summer and winter, seed time and harvest, shall never again be disturbed by the deluge of war.

Re-inauguration of the Statue of Washington at Lexington, Va.

Our readers are aware that Hubard's bronze statue of Washington which had been presented by the State of Virginia to the Va. Military Institute at Lexington, was taken from there, on the 13th of June, 1864, by Major-General David Hunter, and sent to West Virginia, and given to the government of that State, which government has returned it to the Institute.—On the 10th inst., with appropriate ceremonies, the statue was re-placed on its original pedestal. A special correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch* says that at half past 10 o'clock the cadets of the Institute were formed into line, about 150 in number, under the command of Colonel Shipp, and escorted the orator of the day, ex-Governor Letcher, the trustees of the college, the Board of Visitors of the Institute, and the professors of both schools to the stand, which was erected in front of the barracks. The statue stood about forty or fifty feet in front of this stand, and on either side of it were seats prepared for the auditors of the celebration. The stand was occupied by the orator, the Rev. Dr. Plumer, and members of the Boards of Visitors of the two flourishing institutions of the town. Among the guests General Lee was the observed of all observers. The Board of Visitors of the Virginia Military Institute present were Adjutant-General Richardson, ex-Governer J. Letcher, Colonel George W. Bolling, of Petersburg; William L. Owen, Esq., of Halifax, and Colonel M. G. Harman, of Staunton.

Before the stand was occupied, the seats in front were filled with the Beauty and Intelligence of the town. At 11 o'clock, the Rev. Dr. William S. Plumer offered up a fervent invocation to the Throne of Grace. Ex-Governor Letcher then delivered an address.

After concluding his oration, Governor Letcher addressed the officers and cadets of the institution, informing them that the statue was committed to their care to be by them guarded and protected.

The statue was then uncovered and found to have received no injury whatever, although in its translation it is understood to have been upset, and to have rolled down a precipice probably one hundred feet. Upon its exposition the cheers of the multitude were vociferous.

The speech of Governor Letcher was well received and heartily applauded at its conclusion—the fair hands of the ladies exerting themselves with considerable energy to swell the plaudits of the multitude. The cadets added to the strong expression of applause three hearty cheers.

Sad Accident.

At Johnstown, Pa., on the 14th, a platform extending over the canal, 75 feet long and 18 feet wide, on which several hundred persons were standing, broke in the centre just as the train with the President and party arrived.—There were about a dozen killed, 90 severely wounded, and a large number slightly injured.

A marriage ceremony between a big buck negro and a white girl was to have taken place in Norfolk on Sunday, but the intended bridegroom getting wind of the fact that some young men had made preparations to treat him to a coat of tar and cotton, failed to come to time.

Hamilton says, that the Radicals of the Middle States and the North overslaughed the negro, for the purpose of securing their own reelections to Congress. There is considerable bitterness of feeling among the Radicals, in relation to the doings of their Convention.

A despatch from Paris, dated September the 12th, says that the Emperor of France has sent a special mission to Mexico to confer with Maximilian.

Strength of the Radicals.

The Richmond *Times* says that "the fear of defeat at the approaching elections has changed the programme of the Revolutionists in but one respect. They dare not press negro suffrage at this time, but nobody questions their determination to force it upon us if the approaching elections demonstrate that the Northern people sustain the flagitous conduct of the last Congress. And the men who advocated the most aggressive policy and the most oppressive treatment of the South have been in every instance renominated, and their course meets, it would seem, the approval of their constituents.—Thaddeus Stevens has just reiterated his former views with reference to confiscating our property for the payment of the national debt, and he declares that confiscation and disenfranchisement are the measures which he shall press upon Congress with renewed energy if he is re-elected to that body. The Southern people must not, therefore, cherish the delusion that outside of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania and California among the original free States, there are any indications of the demoralization of our enemies.

In those States and in Maryland, Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee, in spite of the infamous "registry laws," we believe the Conservatives will send unbroken delegations to Congress, and we may hope for gains in the four States which we have named. But it is, we think, now very evident, that the disintegration of the Radical party will not take place during the present year. The utmost the Conservatives can now rationally hope for will be the reduction of the Radical majority in Congress sufficiently to prevent the passage of odious and unconstitutional laws, over the veto of the President. But even this is still a matter of painful doubt and uncertainty.

While no one anticipated the defeat of the Radicals in any of the New England States, we have been startled by their enormous gains in States where it was anticipated that they would elect their candidates for Congress by decreased majorities. Far from gaining a Congressman in Maine, the only district which was reported as doubtful has returned a Radical Congressman by nearly four thousand majority."

The Richmond *Times* says that "the Radicals have to answer for a divided Union, a plundered exchequer and a mangled Constitution. Outraged Liberty, from the outer vestibule of the temple, cries out against them. They have raised a flood of fury and passion above whose angry waters no Ararat appears as a resting place for the Ark of the Covenant of our fathers, tossed to and fro by malignant storm-fiends. Verily, they have a terrible account to settle with the American people, and thanks be to God the day of reckoning is near at hand."

Thad. Stevens has made another campaign speech in Pennsylvania, and seems to be as savage, as remorseless and insatiable in his revenges as ever. He howls over what he denounces as the usurpations of Andrew Johnson, the cleaning out of radical office-holders, the insolence of Southern white rebels and the rights and wrongs of Southern black loyalists, and he threatens to try again in Congress his favorite reconstruction policy of Southern confiscation and subjugation by extermination.

A colored woman at Cairo, apparently dead of cholera, was put in a coffin to be interred; when the husband arrived he had the coffin opened, when signs of life appeared, and the woman was taken out, resuscitated, and is now attending to household duties.

A dispatch from Mobile says that on the 2d inst., on the Florida coast, fifteen miles from land, an island was thrown up by volcanic influence to the height of ninety feet above the water level, and measured seventeen hundred feet in circumference.

The Norfolk Board of Health are taking energetic measures to prevent the spread of cholera, which, it is admitted, has obtained a foothold in the city.

Rev. Dr. Moore, of Richmond, who has been in Europe for some time will leave Bremen on his homeward journey on the 29th of this month.

The President and party returned to Washington on Saturday evening last, where thousands turned out to greet their arrival.

The Board of Health of Richmond has forbidden the sale in that city of melons, cabbage, and green corn, as they occasion cholera.

Prof. W. E. Peters of Bedford has been elected to the Latin Chair in the University of Va.

Graphic Account.

The Richmond *Times* gives the following graphic account of the closing scene of the Radical Convention at Philadelphia:

It is evident, from the concluding scenes of the late mulatto mob in Philadelphia, that the tutelar divinity of the Convention (his Satanic Majesty) broke loose from his keepers during the last hours of its existence, and no one who has failed to read "Dante's Inferno" can form the remotest idea of the Pandemonium which was then and there extemporised. The Convention exploded, leaving the smell of sulphur and the odor of Cuffee sweetly and most fragrantly blended. The last scene was a horrible and weird-like spectacle of blacks and mulattoes, mean white men and brazen, unsexed white women, going through the motions of what was a sort of cross between an Indian war dance and negro "double shuffle." Towards the close of the exhibition the vile performers threw off all the restraints of decorum and decency, and must have forcibly reminded Barnum of a menagerie where all the beasts were roaring, growling, screeching, biting, scratching and fighting for want of food and water.

The "Convention" became so intolerably disgusting that their President, Speed, fled from the den of unclean beasts. Botts then took the place of the fugitive Speed, and bore it for awhile, but he at last turned tail, and stampeded with a valedictory bellow. The violent ebulition of the uncommonly dirty water of the "Convention" at last brought a black delegate to the surface, who charged President Johnson with burning the Union Club building, and as he disappeared from view Hunnicutt emerged, and told an awful tale about the Richmond negroes not patronizing his paper, and of the wickedness of the white boys of this city, who ran after him shouting, "*How are you*, Hunnicutt." But the Convention cut Hunnicutt off at the knees before he had finished the first chapter of his autobiography, and from thence to the end the proceedings consisted mainly, according to the reports, of "hooting," "shouting," "stamping," "hissing," "roaring," "yelling," "profane swearing," "pugilistic demonstrations," &c.

Botts' last appearance was an amusing travestie of "Ajax defying the lightning." He read certain resolutions to the Convention, and the *Herald* thus describes the disappearance of Botts:

"Mr. Botts finished the reading himself. At their close he asked that they might be printed with the journal of the proceedings. (Cries of 'No, no;' 'I moved the previous question;' 'I move they be sent to the next meeting of the 14th of August Convention.' Hisses, yells, catcalls and confusion worse confounded.)

"Mr. Botts, (shaking his fist angrily,) exclaimed in a loud voice: I ask no favor of this Convention; I'll have them printed myself.—I've been put on the committee to go electioneering over the country for you, and I can circulate them myself. He then turned his back upon the Convention, and indignantly left the platform amidst derisive cheers."

The Devil's Emissaries at Work.

The Committee appointed by the Radical Convention of "Southern Loyalists," to travel over the track of President Johnson with the view of counteracting the impressions his speeches made, have entered upon their journey. At the Cooper Institute, New York city, they made their first exhibition. The meeting was addressed by Hamilton, of Texas; Stewart, of Maryland; Senator Fowler, Gov. Brownlow, and other speakers. As showing the *animus* of that party, we publish the following extracts from Brownlow's speech on that occasion:

"I am traveling as one of an expedition going round and round, and round again, to try and wipe out the mocassin tracks of Andrew Johnson and William H. Seward. [Loud cheers.]

* * * * *

"It does not become me to dabble in politics. It will do for an accidental President, one who has laid aside his robes of office and dignity, who is quarreling with the common masses of Cleveland, charging at St. Louis the New Orleans butchery upon the gallant and loyal Congress, and invoking the mob to hang Thad. Stevens and Wendell Phillips, better men than he ever was himself. [Applause.]

"I have been engaged in Tennessee for the last eighteen months in battling a good and glorious cause. For thirty years prior to that I had been fighting the world, the flesh and the devil, but latterly I have been fighting the devils, Jefferson Davis and Andy Johnson.

* * * * *

"But I am North making arrangements to procure arms and ammunition. [Applause.] We have the boys at home. We have 30,000 men who are in the Federal army. We shall call out the militia, and arm them, and I think the next revolution will, in all probability, commence in Tennessee. They ran me out from there once, and I came among you as a refugee. I was then fleeing from the mountains of Hopsidon, but I shall stand my ground hereafter, and with my noble Legislature and gallant troops, I will fight them, and, if necessary, die in the last ditch. [Immense cheering.] Our Legislature but a few weeks ago ratified, by a majority of two-thirds of both houses, the constitutional amendment. [Applause.] Here is the second State in the Union to do that job,—to ratify the constitutional amendment. Our Legislature has never seen the day at any time since it was first convened that a resolution could be passed through either house endorsing Andrew Johnson, or his folly, but our Legislature stands square to the Loyal Radical Congress of the United States.

* * * * *

"I would sooner have the vote, were I a candidate for office to-morrow, of a loyal negro than a mean, pitiful, disloyal white man. [Good, good, and applause.] I would sooner associate with a loyal negro than disloyal rebel. [Cheers.] I would sooner take my chances with a loyal negro after death, than with a disloyal white man. [Laughter and cheers.]

* * * * *

"They trust to have the President upon their side, and I concede the fact. [Laughter.] He has gone clear over to them, soul, breeches and body. He is on the side of the rebellion. He sustains the same relation now to the rebellion that Jeff. Davis did in former days. [That's so.] He is the living head of the whole concern, and, if by their wickedness and rebellious spirit they force another war upon the country, which I think they will do, and which they are determined to do, and you, the loyal North, come to send another army upon us, to invade our country and to subdue the rebellion, I beg of you, as I remarked last night in Trenton, that, you come in three great divisions. First, with heavy revolvers and small arms to do the killing. [Loud shouts, and a voice, 'We're ready.']

A voice—Yes, we will do it. *Hear, hear, hear.*

"Mr. Brownlow:—And may the Lord *hear* and answer your prayer. [Loud laughter and applause.] The second great division should come armed and equipped with torches and turpentine to do the burning. [Aye, aye.]—And the third and last great division, winding it up, shall come with square, compass and chain, and lay off the lands into small parcels, and sell them out to defray the expenses of the war to men who will respect the old flag. [Vociferous applause.]"

The Riot at Indianapolis, Indiana.

The Chicago *Times* has from a correspondent some further particulars of the disgraceful proceedings at Indianapolis, Ind., on the occasion of the arrival of the President and party there. The correspondent of the *Times* says:

The President was introduced to the crowd by Sol. Meredith, and attempted to speak, but the crowd would not let him. The President said: "If you will let me speak five minutes, I will—["Shut up, you damned traitor, or I'll shoot you!" came from a voice. "Shoot the damned traitor!" Shoot him!" "Shoot him!" cried several voices.] Bang, bang, bang, went three shots.

A group of Irishmen, carrying a transparency with the motto "Irishmen welcome the President," were attacked and severely beaten, and indiscriminate firing commenced—some twelve shots being fired. A terrible scene transpired, in which men with torches were beaten and driven off by the Radicals, who were armed with clubs and pistols.

The President, Grant, Farragut, Custar, and many others of the gentlemen composing the President's party witnessed the whole affair.—General Grant saw a dozen shots fired, and remarked that it was the most disgraceful scene he ever saw. A large number of Irishmen were injured. including two who were severely wounded. An organization called the loyal league, with a tattered flag, caused all the trouble—which was premeditated. General Grant commanded them to go home, which they did, all the while swearing that the President should not speak in Indianapolis. Before the Radicals dispersed, they had thoroughly cleaned out the Irish clubs and the Johnson men, and had the field to themselves. Andrew Steward, an Irishman, was shot in the eye, and has since died. Walter Rucken, an old man, was wounded in the knee, and John Stay was shot in the hand.

TREATY OF PEACE IN EUROPE.—The treaty of peace which has just been ratified at prague has elevated Prussia in population, extent of territory and political influence to the front rank of European Powers. Two months ago the population of Prussia numbered about 19,300,000 souls. Now her population is not less than 25,000,000. This addition is obtained by the absorption of the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein with a population of little less than a million, and of Hanover, Nassau, Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Hamburg, Lichtenfels and Calmbach, with an aggregate population of four or five millions of inhabitants. Springing from the same parent stock, homogeneous in politics, tastes and religion, and preferring the rule of Prussia to that of Austria, these additional millions will add vastly to the power of Prussia.

Austria sinks from the proud position which she has held for many centuries into a position more insignificant than that from which Prussia has just emerged. Her population and legitimate territory have not been diminished, and her loss is in political power rather than in material strength. Her internal resources are still vast, and she yet has within her limits undeveloped germs of great wealth and industry, as ostracism from German politics may lead to her future physical greatness. Just now, however, her demolition is complete.—*Richmond Times.*

In speaking of the new party organized at the Philadelphia Convention, the Richmond *Examiner* says:

"Its fundamental idea is conservatism. It equally rejects the abstractions of secession and the revolutionary principles and purposes of the Radicals. It stands for the Union, as opposed to that anarchy which the reckless spirits of the South would bring on, and that consolidated depotism which the Radicals would establish on the ruins of the constitutional Union.—If the people are endowed with that virtue and intelligence which are necessary to the success of popular government, this new party must prevail."

The city of Philadelphia refused an official welcome to Andrew Johnson. They did the same thing with Andrew Jackson. It is not known that, to his dying day, the latter felt any inconvenience from it. Perhaps the second Andrew can get along without it.—*Rich. Wig.*

From the New York Daily News, August 29th.

The Strife of Three Cities.

A long mooted question in musical circles has recently been permanently settled to the great satisfaction of lovers of justice generally, and especially to the delight of Southerners, who have watched the long struggle with intense interest. Boston, New York and Baltimore have been the contending parties in this prolonged dispute, which was boldly inaugurated by Messrs. Wm. Knabe & Co., of Baltimore, to determine whether the "hub," the metropolis or the Monumental City could turn out the best American piano. The great commercial town of Maryland can claim to lead. And this decision has not resulted from any one stated trial, but from a series of thorough comparative tests in New York, Chicago and other important business centres of the country. In every instance parties opposed to the "Knabe piano" have been fairly beaten before an honest committee, or have refused utterly to meet the issue and backed down in the face of imminent defeat. This must settle the issue as fully as if a national convention had decided it, and in the future the South can boast of manufacturing the best piano of the country. Knabe & Co. have been making these superb instruments for thirty years, and their fame is nothing new; but other piano concerns have sprung into existence meanwhile, claiming to beat the old house at its own trade, and a contest with them was inevitable. Hence the various trials as above.

People will have their prejudices in favor of one or another maker, and must be humored in them; but an article so long tried as this—one that has so often proved superior and freely accorded this palm by the best judges of Europe and America, has certainly more than ordinary claims upon a purchaser's attention. Substantial, durable, handsome to look at, delightful to listen to, keeping in tune longer than any other known, having a delicate touch and giving such quality and purity of tone as only a "Knabe" can, we cannot but commend the universal verdict in their favor. The great Southern house is again being extended to meet the wants of its immense and constantly increasing business, and this triumphant success, overlapping a quarter of a century, is, after all, the true and indisputable test of worth.

A visit to their elegant warerooms, No. 650 Broadway, in this city, will demonstrate the superiority of these celebrated instruments still more fully than any description which could be given of them.

STAUNTON.—A visit to Staunton last week afforded an opportunity of making inquiry as to the state of affairs in that section, with a result truly gratifying. Business there is brisk, and the bustle and confusion indicates a thriving, prosperous condition. Store-houses, dwellings, as well as building sites, are in great demand, whilst on every hand evidences of improvement are met with. The hotels, probably the best in the State, are crowded with guests, and the various lines of communication with the place are liberally patronized. Centrally located, and situated in one of the wealthiest sections of the State, Staunton promises to be an inland city of no inconsiderable importance. Winchester must bestir herself if she would maintain her pre-eminence as the principal town of the great Valley—the centre of intelligence, refinement and business. We congratulate our Staunton friends on their energy and enterprise.—*Winchester Times.*

Ready Made Clothing.

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G. MANDELBAUM'S,

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He is now receiving, daily, a large and complete stock of READY MADE CLOTHING, including GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, also a large stock of *Boots and Shoes*, which we are selling *below* city prices.

☞ *ONE CALL IS ONLY SOLICITED!* ☜

☞ We have every article in the Dress Line needed by a Gentleman.

☞ Our Clothing is Manufactured at our Baltimore House, therefore we can recommend *every* garment that is sold.

☞ For *Make*, and *Finish*, our Clothing cannot be excelled by any store in the Valley.

☞ We call particular attention to our select stock of *Cloth Cassimeres and Vestings*, which we are selling by the yard cheap.

☞ In conclusion, we return our heartfelt thanks to our former patrons, and respectfully solicit a continuance of their favors.

We still abide by our motto:

FIRST IN FASHION— *CHEAPEST IN PRICE!*

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DR. R. L. MADISON,
RESIDENCE:
On Garber's Hill.
OFFICE:
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OFFICE HOURS:
From 10 A. M., to 12 M, and from 3 to 5, P. M.
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Drugs, Medicines, &c.

BITTER WINE IRON, Tablets of Chlorate of Potash for sore throat, diptheria, &c., Superior Flavoring Extracts, Chevalier's life for the Hair, Little's White Oil, Oreole Hair Gloss, Strother's Aromatic Dentafrice for Teeth, For sale by
DR. WAYT & BRO., Druggists,
sep18—tf Near Town Clock.

JUST received a large supply of COAL OIL LAMPS, with improved Burners. No. 1 Coal Oil—80 cents per gallon. For sale by Dr. WAYT & BRO.,
sep18—tf Druggists, near Town Clock.

Speedy Cure.

RHEUMATISM! RHEUMATISM!! The subscriber has been appointed General Agent in the United States for the sale of *Dr. CARTERET'S RHEUMATIC SPECIFIC*, a *sure* and *speedy* cure for the above disease. The most stubborn cases, of long duration, have been entirely cured by this popular medicine, which hundreds of persons, who have used it, can testify to. Price $5. per bottle. Orders received and the medicine promptly forwarded by
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sept 18—3m New York.

For Rent!

DISTILLERY FOR RENT.—We offer For Rent our DISTILLERY with all its appurtenances. The house is about 90 feet long and contains four large stills, with a capacity to make 90 gallons per day. There is a rectifying house and apparatus attached. Taken as a whole it is one of the largest and best arranged distilleries in the county. It is three miles from Waynesborough and within 150 yards of our mill, in a fine grain-growing country. The supply of water is abundant and admirably adapted for making whisky.
sep 18—2t G. B. STUART & CO.

Watches and Jewelry.

NEW JEWELRY STORE,
AT MEREDITH'S OLD STAND,
Next Door to Piper & Funkhouser, Main Street,
where will be found a fine assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, Spectacles, &c., for sale low for cash. These goods have been selected with great care and are warranted to be of the best quality.
☞ Watches and Jewelry repaired in the best manner. G. C. YEAKLE.
sept 18—6mos. Vin. copy.

Lost!

LOST!—On Wednesday, September 5th, A MEMORANDUM BOOK, belonging to Mr. F. M. Wood. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to
sep 18—2t B. T. BAGBY.

Butchering!

FRESH MEATS.—R. M. AYRES HAS commenced business again and will be pleased to furnish his old customers and consumers generally.

Legal Notices.

TO THE TAX-PAYERS OF AUGUSTA COUNTY.—

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
SIXTH DISTRICT, VIRGINIA.
HARRISONBURG, September 10th, 1866.

All persons in Augusta county, liable for *Duties, Licenses, Incomes, Carriages, Plate, Watches, Pianos*, or other taxes, under the several acts to provide Internal Revenue for the support of the Government, who have been assessed, are hereby notified that I have received from the Assessor, the annual list for 1865-6 and the assessments for the month of July, and that the said Taxes have become due and payable. Public demand is hereby made for the payment of the same. I will attend, in person or by deputy, in the town of STAUNTON, *on Monday, the 24th*, (Court day,) 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th days of September, 1866, to receive payment of the said Taxes. If these taxes are not paid promptly, ten per cent. will be added thereto, and costs of collection by distraint or prosecution. I have no power to remit these penalties which will be enforced without respect to persons.

☞ Delinquents on lists who were assessed previous to May 1st, are notified that it will be to their interest to make payment at the time and place above stated.

☞ Office immediately above the rooms occupied by the First National Bank of Staunton.

SAMUEL R. STERLING,
sep 18—2t Collector 6th District, Va.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA—A PROCLAMATION.—Information having been received by the Executive, that one WILLIAM J. MARSHALL, of Charlotte co., in this State, who is charged with the willful murder of ASBERRY GILLIAM, committed in the county of Chesterfield, has fled from justice and is now going at large; therefore, I do hereby offer a reward of

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS

to any person or persons who shall arrest the said William J. Marshall, and deliver him into the Jail of said county of Chesterfield; and I do moreover require all officers of this Commonwealth, civil and military, and request the people generally to use their best exertions to procure his arrest that he may be brought to justice.

{L. S.} Given under my hand as Governor, and under the Less Seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this 11th day of September, 1866. F. H. PEIRPONT.

By the Governor,
J. M. HERNDON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Marshall is about 18 years of age, 5 feet, 9 or 10 inches high, stout build, light hair, dark hazel eyes, and florid complexion; no beard, or if any very little. His clothing, a brown coat, dark vest, dark striped pantaloons and a black slouch hat. Speaks quick when in conversation. The first joint of the forefinger on one of his hands has been cut off. sep 18—2ts

TO MOSES WELDER:—TAKE NOTICE, that on *Thursday, the 18th day of October*, 1866, at the office of Baylor & Hanger, in the town of Staunton, I will proceed to take the deposition of Dr. Wm. S. McChesney and others, to be read as evidence in my behalf, upon the trial of a certain suit in chancery, now pending in the Circuit Court of Augusta county, in which you are defendant, and I am plaintiff. Should the depositions not be completed on the day aforesaid, the taking of the same will be continued from day to day until completed.

MARGARET SARAH WELDER,
sept 18—5t by Geo. Baylor, Counsel.

TO THE WIDOW, DISTRIBUTEES, Creditors and Administrator of Judson Macoy, deceased, and R. S. Harnsberger, agent, &c., of the heirs at law of said Macoy:—TAKE NOTICE, that I will, on *Tuesday, the 16th of October*, 1866, at my office, in Staunton, proceed to take the following accounts, under a decree of the Circuit Court of Augusta county, rendered 12th June, 1866, in the Chancery suit of "Vanlew, Taylor & Co., and *als, vs.* Judson Macoy's administrator and *als.*," viz: 1st, Of defendant Harnsberger's administration of said Macoy's estate; 2d, of said Harnsberger's transactions as agent, &c., of the widow and heirs of said Macoy; 3d, of the unsatisfied debts of said Macoy's estate; and 4th, of the assets, real and personal, belonging to said estate, and liable for its debts:

You will, therefore, attend then and there, prepared to furnish me the materials necessary for said purposes.

JOHN N. HENDREN,
sep 18—4ts Commissioner.

TO M. W. ROBERTSON.—You will hereby take notice that I shall, on *Monday, the 15th of October*, 1866, at my office, in Staunton, proceed to execute the order of reference to me made by the Circuit Court of Augusta county, Va., on the 20th July, 1866, in the chancery suit of Jackson W. Linn and Susan C. Linn, *vs.* yourself, and Isaac Newton in said court pending.

JOHN N. HENDREN, Com'r.
sept 18—4ts.

NOTICE.—I will sell, at 12 o'clock M., next *Saturday* week, my Law-office Building, situated on the east side of the Court House Square, in sixty feet of the front door of the Court House, Staunton. It is one of the most desirable and best finished structures of the kind in the State. Terms cash, or negotiable note at thirty days, with interest added.
sept 18—2ts. J. B. WATTS.

Dry Goods.

NEW CASH HOUSE.—The undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Staunton, and the surrounding country that he has secured a store-room on Main street, opposite the Valley National Bank, where he is now opening one of the largest and most varied assortments *of staple and fancy Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Notions, &c., for the Fall and Winter Trade that can be found.*

He enumerates in part: bleached and brown domestics, pillow-case cotton, brown and bleached sheeting, black and colored prints, delaines, [figured and plain]; alpaccas, corsets, corset jeans, bed ticking, cotton wadding, cassimeres, [black and colored]; cloths and vestings, osnaburgs, red and white flannels, cotton and linen diaper, table damask, colored cambrics, striped domestics, brown Hollands, India long cloth, jaconet cambrics, swiss muslins, nainsook and mull muslins, check and striped muslins, tarletons, Irish Linen, linen cambric handkerchiefs, corset stays, skirt braids, colored sewing silks, elastic cords, alpacca braids, &c.

He hopes, by keeping at all times a well selected stock of *Superior Goods*, and selling them at *Small Profits*, to make it to the interest of all to deal with him. He has located in Staunton, and hopes, by proper and fair dealing, to establish a trade that will be permanent, as well as profitable to himself and customers.

Selling ENTIRELY FOR CASH, he can and is willing, to take *half* the profit that would otherwise be necessary to make his business safe.

Country Merchants will be supplied at Wholesale Prices. All Country Produce taken in trade.
sep 12—1m WM. M. POOLE.

FALL GOODS.
MAGNIFICENT STOCK!!

We invite the attention of our friends and the public, to our extensive *NEW STOCK OF DRY GOODS*, which, for variety of both style and beauty, *cannot* be surpassed.

In LADIES' GOODS, we offer the NEWEST STYLES that can be had, embracing Valencias, Merinos, Mouslins, Alpaccas, Thibet, Empress and Gold Cloths, in Solids, Plaids and Figures.

In STAPLE GOODS we offer Flannels, Cottons, Calicoes, and all the desirable EVERY DAY GOODS of best quality and at the lowest rates.

We pay great attention to Mourning Goods and the various classes of White Goods, with all the necessary Trimmings, &c. Trimmings are very pretty—all shades on hand.

Superior French Cloths and Coatings, Tricot, Fancy and Plain Cassimeres, and all grades of Heavy Wear for men and boys.

A fine class of Shoes, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Veils, Laces and the little goods so much needed by all.

☞ Special attention paid to distant orders, but we would prefer to have all come and examine.

Don't conclude that we are not in need of money, for we are very anxious to both sell for money and collect the balances now due us.
sep 18—tf KAYSER & YOUNG.

LEATHER.—Just received from Frederick Co., Md., a fine Stock of superior Sole Leather, Kip, Upper, Calf-skins, Bridle Leather. Also a new Stock of Dry Goods and Groceries &c., for sale low by N. B. HENDRY,
Sept. 18 1m Opposite Virginia Hotel.

NOTICE.—I would call *Special Attention* to my stock of FINE CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES, all of which I will have made in suits or otherwise, to order, at short notice.
sep 18—tf WM. M. POOLE.
V and V copy.

TO THE LADIES.—PIPER & FUNKHOUSER are now making their Fall purchases, and in a very short time will have a very fine STOCK OF DRESS GOODS, in connection with a great variety of other goods. Great care will be taken to select the choicest styles of goods in market, and they promise great inducements to all who may favor them with a call. sep 18—1t

For Sale Privately.

BRAXTON DAVIS' LANDS.—THE lands of Mr. Braxton Davis, which remain unsold, viz:—The Turk farm, and the Coiner & Huffman tracts, are now offered for sale privately. Any one desiring to purchase will apply to the subscribers. J