STAUNTON SPECTATOR AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Staunton Spectator.

Tuesday, October 2, 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.

THE patriotic labors of the late "National Convention," which met in Philadelphia, have, we fear, says the Richmond *Times*, been attended with no good results. A truce was patched up between the Northern Democracy and the moderate Republicans, but it was temporary, hollow and insecure, and has been followed by open hostilities between the late allies. The pledges to support the President's policy of reconstruction which were given by Raymond and Weed, as the accredited representatives of the Conservative Republicans, have already been broken.

The Maine and Vermont elections utterly demoralized the author of the address of the Philadelphia Convention, and, in imitation of Saturn, he is devouring his own offspring. Indeed, the coalition of Northern parties, from which such happy results were anticipated, has fallen to pieces, and those who were six weeks ago most vociferous in advocating the policy of the President are now deserting it, and advocating the adoption of the Congressional amendment. The New York *Herald*, *Times* and *Post* have already gone over bag and baggage to the enemy, and thousands of time-serving demagogues are in motion, or busily packing up and preparing to go over. A defeat to the Conservatives in Pennsylvania would give the finishing blow to the Conservative party. The *Herald* and the *Times* now boldly affirm that the President will very soon succumb to the teachings of the late Northern elections, and issue a proclamation advising the Southern States to adopt the Constitutional amendment which he has devoted so much time to opposing.

These demonstrations have greatly alarmed the Radicals, who fear that the adoption of the "Amendment" will strip them of all pretext for further sectional agitation. As they are ill-omened birds that delight only in stormy weather, many of them have already boldly proclaimed that even if the Southern States shall abase themselves to the earth and adopt the "Amendment," they shall not profit by their humility and dirt-eating. The leading organ of that party now declares that "no leading Republican in Congress means to admit the ten waiting States simply on the adoption of the Constitutional amendment until the rebel States consent to come back upon the basis of equal political rights to all loyal citizens." If, therefore, there is any Southern man who believes that the adoption of the "Amendment" will bring peace and restoration, he is very much mistaken.

Mr. Jeff. Davis.

"Kappa," the Washington city correspondent of the Richmond *Examiner* says that there is a way in which Mr. Davis can be discharged on bail, and that has been suggested, as is said, by Chief Justice Chase himself. By a writ of *habeas corpus* he can be transferred from military to civil custody, and he may then be bailed. It is the opinion of lawyers here that this can be done, and it is even said that Judge Underwood will make no objection to it. This being the case, it is probable that Mr. Davis' counsel will take the course indicated, if the trial should not take place in November.

INJUNCTION CASE.—A despatch from Fortress Monroe says: A writ was issued to-day in the United States District Court at Norfolk for an injunction against the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. The injunction was granted in favor of the Adams Express Company, and upon the grounds of alleged violation of contract by the railroad company. The National Express Company, some months ago, it is alleged, was granted the privilege of transporting its freight over the road upon more favorable terms than those made by special agreement with the Adams Express Company, and hence the application for an injunction.

The Louisville Courier urges the President no longer to recognize "the present piece of a Congress" until it admits the Southern members—to "protect himself by denying its legitimacy and authority, and resisting its arbitrary and illegal enactments." Other papers are discussing the same subject. We have fallen upon threatening times. The clouds around us appear to thicken and grow blacker.

It seems to be admitted now, that part of the radical programme for the next session of Congress is an impeachment of the President. If they should do this—of which we confess we still have our doubts, however much their leaders may desire it—a very fearful issue might at once arise, should the President in self-defence take a certain course, which the Radicals say he will take. The times are out of joint.

Some of our contemporaries are indulging in scathing articles upon Brownlow. *Cui Bono?* The blacker he is painted, the better he likes the picture. The devil may be shamed, Brownlow cannot be. When Brownlow is called a devil, he feels complimented, and very properly. Such as do so, commit an offence, and owe an apology to his satanic majesty.

On Wednesday last, in front of the Fountain House in Baltimore, H. Rives Pollard, lately Editor and Proprietor of the Richmond *Examiner*, shot Frederick Hipkins in the right thigh. This is the second difficulty he got into about Hattie Alexander, who is the daughter of Dr. Alexander, formerly of Salem, Roanoke county, now of Albemarle county.

At the last Circuit Court in Fayette county, W. Va., James S. Cassaday recovered a verdict of six hundred dollars, and costs, against Gen. Alfred Beckley, of Raleigh, and Col. James W. Davis, of Greenbrier, for horses taken by them, while in command of the militia, during the war.

A panther was recently killed in Southwestern Virginia which measured 8 feet 7 inches from tip of nose to end of tail. He killed five dogs before he was killed.

L. Q. Washington, Esq., has assumed editorial control of the Richmond *Examiner*. He is a gentleman of character and ability, and will make that journal one of the best in the State.

National Express Company.

The Directors and President of the company have made a deed of assignment of all the property, rights and credits of the National Express Company to John Blair Hoge, J. J. Kelly and C. Oliver O'Donnell for the benefit of the creditors of the company. Owing to financial embarrassments and complication this was decided on, under advice of counsel, as the course best adapted to the state of affairs. The property and assets of the company are estimated from \$180,000 to \$200,000, which, with the five per cent. on the last call, if fully paid in by the stockholders, will reach, it is alleged, about \$500,000 assets, with, it is stated, about \$175,000 liabilities. The New York papers stated, however, that P. W. Joslyn, one of the directors and stockholders, has applied for an injunction in that city against the company, prohibiting them from collecting further assessments on the stock, and asking that a receiver be appointed.

By order of the Board of Directors, J. V. H. Allen, the Secretary and Treasurer, has addressed a communication to the stockholders of the company and the public from which the following is an extract:

"The whole country has been witness to the warfare which has, from the beginning, been waged upon this company, and the measures and appliances which have been brought into requisition to bring about its destruction. A manly and fair-minded public will long remember these things.

"In spite, however, of all this, the company has this day an established business, and good-will and reputation for which any similar company, in its infancy, would be glad to pay the amount of money already expended by this company. It is for the stockholders now to say whether they will carry on the operations of the company by promptly paying up what may be necessary to that end, and thus profit by what has already been achieved, or whether they will consent, by abandoning it, to lose what they have already invested.

"A meeting has been called to assemble in Richmond on the 9th of October, at which it is earnestly hoped every stockholder will be present, either in person or by proxy, so that there may be a full expression of opinion as to what shall be the future of our enterprise, especially as in failure of the stockholders to act it may be necessary to call upon them for additional contributions to make up deficiencies towards the payment of debts after the sale of the property of the company. The Directory think it just to all parties to assure those interested that the property of the company with the unpaid requisitions on the delinquent stock will be amply sufficient to meet all the liabilities of the company."

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, in a speech at Indianapolis, on the 22d ult., spoke with great bitterness of the soldiers who met in Cleveland, and threatened them with *proscription* as follows;

"He would say to the Gordon Grangers and Custars who had sold themselves for unmerited promotions that they may find a Senate which will be in no haste to confirm them."

As Wilson is chairman of the committee, his threat is regarded as an official declaration that promotions of officers who support the President will not be confirmed by the Senate.

On Saturday night, a week ago, some of the U. S. soldiers and about a dozen freedmen, in Winchester, got into a muss in which pistols were fired and several knocked down. As usual the soldiers were to blame, and as was the case, when soldiers were here, the soldiers exhibited their *professed friendship* for the negroes by maltreating them. The only true friends the negroes have are the people of the South. This fact the negroes will learn, as Mrs. Bill Arp would say, "arter while," "arter while."

The Richmond *Whig* calls upon the country to note the fact that the suggestion of a civil war (so much talked about) did not, and does not come from the South. The voice of the South, unlike that of Sempronius, is for peace. We must take care not to be put forward as favoring war, and we must also discountenance the idea that any projected war is *for our benefit*. Let us mind our home interests and industries, and as far as possible let politics alone, and only think of war when armed and called to the field by the proper Federal authority.

It is now said to be decided that the trial of Mr. Davis will not take place in the coming October. There are now stated to be difficulties in an act of Congress re-arranging the Circuits of the U. S. Court, which will require further legislation, and that when these difficulties shall have been corrected, and it is authoritatively announced the military will in no wise interfere with the civil law, Chief Justice Chase announces himself in readiness to call a special sessions of the court and proceed with the trial of Mr. Davis.

At the Greenbrier Baptist Association which met at Mt. Pleasant Church, in Nicholas county, W. Va., last month, the sum of \$443 were obtained for State and Domestic missions.

Rev. R. B. Boatwright, of Buckingham county, Virginia, has been elected the pastor of the Baptist church, in Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, W. Va. He will enter upon his duties on the first Sabbath in October.

Rev. Philip Slaughter, of Va., is to be an associate editor of the Southern Churchman, published in Alexandria, and his abilities and learning will contribute to the interest and usefulness of that paper. The Churchman, under the conduct of Rev. Mr. Sprigg, has increased its circulation, especially amongst the members of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Virginia, and is to be enlarged and otherwise improved.

THE STONEWALL CEMETERY.—We learn from the Winchester Times that all the arrangements have been made to inaugurate this cemetery on the 25th of October. There have been 1350 interments, and there are about 500 more to be made.

Charles A. Hancock and Guy Potter, keepers of a livery stable adjoining the "Taylor Hotel", in Winchester, have been arrested under the charge of issuing and passing counterfeit money of the denominations of 25 and 50 cents U. S. currency.

About 10 days since, whilst laboring under aberration of mind, Miss Masters, of Bath county, committed suicide by hanging herself upon the limb of a tree. She was about 18 or 19 years of age.

Gen. Butler, in the Radical Convention at Pittsburg of the Soldiers and Sailors, maintained in his speech that Gen. R. E. Lee should be hung. This sentiment was applauded in that body.

PERSONAL.—General Elzey, formerly of the Confederate army, has purchased a tract of land near Jessop's Cut, in Anne Arundel county, Md., on which he is erecting a handsome residence.

A letter from Idaho says that the Radicals there have been completely routed, without a prospect of the people being again placed, in territoral matters, under the control of the Rule or Ruin party.

Gen. Butler, the Beast, said in a recent speech that the rattlesnake was no brother of his.—This announcement will go far towards removing the odium that attaches to that reptile.

Home Manufactures.

We have frequently urged upon the people of the South the importance of engaging actively and extensively in manufactures, and particularly upon the citizens of this State, as Virginia is peculiarly adapted by nature for that particular branch of industry. Virginia is blessed by nature with a favorable climate, sufficient water power to run all the machinery of the world, and inexhaustible mines, not only of iron and coal, but of nearly every valuable mineral.

The Richmond *Examiner* shows the advantages for manufacturing, superior to those of New England, which are possessed by Virginia, as follows:

"I. The climate of Virginia is better, and in two particulars: 1st. The extremely cold winters of New England are a serious drawback to all factories, the machinery of which is propelled by water power. Whereas, in Virginia the winters are sufficiently mild ordinarily to permit the constant operation of machinery.—2d. The winters of New England are of the most trying character to the human system, producing the most fatal disease. Our more salubrious climate is an element of immense importance in comparing the capabilities of our State as the seat of manufacturing industry with New England. The winter climate of New England is execrable. Their bleak, damp winds are freighted with death. In this great matter of climate the advantage is incontestibly with Virginia. A climate favorable to human life is one of the most essential elements of material success.

II. Virginia has inexhaustible beds of coal and iron. New England has neither. These are universally admitted to be the great elements of manufacturing success. It is by the possession of these great minerals that Great Britain is enabled to be the workshop of the world. Our readers are, no doubt, familiar with Mr. Gladstone's famous speech a few months since, in which he contemplates the sad condition which England will be in, when her supply of available coal is exhausted, an event which he counts upon as certain to occur at no remote period. In the possession of coal and iron, the great instruments of civilization, Virginia has inappreciable advantages over New England. In the race of industry these vast advantages must tell, if they are properly used. We are sleeping over our immense deposits of coal and iron, which are of greater value than the gold of barbaric Kings. In these veins of coal that penetrate our State lie dormant the power of millions of men. Let us wake these dormant agencies from their long sleep. Let the coal and iron of the State be utilized, and streams of wealth, richer by far than famed Pactolus, will flow around us in every direction.

III. Another advantage is in our productive soil, supplying any probable demand for food. Our corn and wheat, of inexhaustible fertility, our capability of producing the grasses, to an almost unlimited extent, enable us to furnish bread and meat on the most favourable terms. New England is a vast bed of rock and gravel, and is totally incapable of funishing herself with food from her own soil.

Possessing so many and such great advantages over New England, what is to prevent Virginia from becoming a great manufacturing State? Nothing but the want of energy. We have nothing to do but to utilize our vast advantages to realize a great manufacturing prosperity, which will cast into the shade the boasted workshops of New England, and ensure for us a splendid gold-bearing prosperity second to that of no State in the world.

Let us enter boldly upon the new future before us, and let us prove ourselves equal to the development of the magnificent region in which destiny has cast our lot.

FRED. DOUGLASS AND THE MULATTO CONVENTION.—In a speech at Rochester a few evenings since, Fred. Douglass gave the following account of his experience at Philadelphia:

"On reaching Philadelphia I met the brave Theodore Tilton, and that man of brains and eloquence, and genius, like his master, was not ashamed to call a black man brother. He took me by the arm, and we marched in that grand procession together. Arrived at the Convention, the first man I met was Gen. Carl Schurz, and the second was General Butler. They both took me cordially by the hand—after that everybody recognized me. All the difficulty was over."

The National *Intelligencer* says that the Convention at Pittsburg of Radical soldiers, like the Faneuil Hall Convention at Boston, has been converted into a mere machine for the exaltation of Maj. Gen. Butler. The *Intelligencer* says that, in his mad ambition for place and power, Butler believes that the money he accumulated during his administration at New Orleans and Fortress Monroe will enable him to *buy from politicians* a nomination for the Presidency. That is his great aim and object.

The Richmond *Examiner* says that in spite of our oppressions, forebodings and complaints, our material interests are really rapidly improving. Our main dependence has been and is on the success of our farmers and planters, and the restoration of our agriculture. Results around us are removing fears and inspiring new hopes. Business is improving here and throughout the South. We remark in our exchanges a tone of greater confidence that prosperity is again returning.

Mr. H. Rives Pollard has sold the Richmond *Examiner* to Mr. Thomas H. Wynne, of Richmond.

Mr. Pollard, in his valedictory, says:

"The severe and almost incessant labours of six years upon a daily paper have so seriously impaired my health as to make relaxation and rest absolutely essential to my recovery, and this circumstance, combined with the prospect of less arduous engagements, have induced me to relinquish and transfer the paper to other hands."

The world will never know, for history can never reveal the extent to which the noble women of our country have aided the soldier's family, the soldier himself, or the cause for which he fought. Neglected graves have been turfed or covered with marble slabs to mark the resting place of the heroic dead through their agency; the crippled have been provided with limbs, and the widow and orphan have been fed and clothed by them.

The Canadians are again excited about the Fenians. On Saturday, in Toronto, three Fenians were committed to jail, and the names of several hundred persons are in the hands of the police who are suspected of being members of the Brotherhood. The Government has issued an order for the seizure of arms in the hands of all persons whom they consider dangerous.

The President's telegram to the Knoxville meeting is a manly protest against the Brownlow conspirators in his own State. He warns the really Union men not to be "misled by designing bad men," (such as Brownlow, Maynard and their co-conspirators) "whose policy, if carried out, will result in a dissolution of the Union and a change of our free institutions."

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania have affirmed the decision of the Court of Common Pleas, to the effect that the law refusing to deserters the right of suffrage, is only operative where the alleged deserter has been regularly convicted by a court-martial.

A series of fight, lasting through ten days, have taken place with the Indians near Fort Halleck. The Indians were in large force.—Fourteen Federal soldiers were killed and the rest driven back into the fort, which, at the last advices, was surrounded by Indians.

In 1850, Fred. Douglas was in favor of disunion and used this language in a speech at Syracuse, New York:

"Let the Union be dissolved. I wish to see it dissolved at once. * * * I wish to dissolve the Union of these States, and to do it in a direct way."

The Great Issue of the Times.

The signs of the times indicate that the people of the North are on the verge of civil war. The excitement is even now intense, and is destined to increase in fervor. The issue is of such moment as to stir the hearts of the people. The Richmond *Whig* very properly describes it as follows:

"The issue is one between the peace and restoration policy of the Executive, and the unconstitutional, negro-suffrage, subjugation policy of the Congress, which the people are appealed to decide. It is announced by Radical leaders that, if the President's policy prevail, it must be resisted by force. They will thus appeal from the ballot-box to the sword. If they do this, there will be civil war. If they prevail in the Northern elections, and return to Congress the same old members, or others of Radical stamp, who shall, like the present Congress, exclude Southern representatives, and assume, as a fractional and sectional Congress, to legislate for the whole country, they cannot be recognized by the President as the legitimate Congress consistently with his repeated declarations that such a body is but 'part of Congress.' The relations in which he will be henceforward placed to Congress, are different from those existing at the meeting and the adjournment over. Then Texas had not complied with the required conditions, and he had not issued his last proclamation announcing the restoration of the Union. These two important events occurred after the adjournment of Congress. He may now consistently refuse to recognize as a Congress a body which he before tolerated; and he may accord his recognition to the body formed of Northern Conservatives and Southerners.

"The President is required by the Constitution to see that the laws are executed. Congress makes these laws. If a body not a Congress, in the constitutional sense, undertakes to make laws, the President, of course, would not recognize the body or execute its laws. This would also throw the Radical 'Congress of but a part of the States' upon the remedy of forcible resistance—that is, if they mean to do what they threaten. We see, therefore, that whether the Radicals fail or succeed in the opening Northern campaign, there is a likelihood of trouble. The President is in a situation which renders it unnecessary for him to inaugurate the rule of violence. It will only be for him to meet force with force."

THE SOUTHERN METHODIST CHURCH IN ILLINOIS—REMARKABLE STATEMENTS.—In the last number of the Baltimore *Episcopal Methodist*—most ably edited by Dr. Bond—we find the following remarkable letter;

Within three weeks I have received one hundred and thirty into the Church—in six weeks' preaching, one hundred and ninety. At one meeting we had fifty-five powerful conversions in five day's time. In my district, both in our great councils and in each congregation, we *unanimously* and enthusiastically instructed our delegates to vote to identify the Christian Union Church with the "*Episcopal Methodist Church*," as contradistinguished from the Methodist Episcopal Church, North. In all my life I have not seen so fine a field. We no longer preach to hundreds; it is to thousands. Why, of rainy days I have a thousand to preach to. Last Sunday it rained early in the morning, rained nearly all day, yet I preached to about a thousand people—preached three times, and received members while it was pouring down rain. Of course such crowds drove us into the open air—the groves. As I hear of the brethren in all directions, they are doing finely—having gracious revivals. Next year we will spread over Indiana and Ohio. If the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, will ratify the action of the General Conference of New Orleans, and drop the adjunct "South," we will then rise to a sublime height, and be *the only national, nonpolitical Church in the United States*. O that they may do it! The bravest, noblest, and firmest friends of the South desire it with all their hearts. J. DITZLER.

Debt of Virginia.

We are indebted to the *Enquirer* for the following statement of the debt of this State:

The public debt of Virginia, as stated by the Governor in his message last December, was \$41,061,316 89, including unpaid interest up to July, 1865. This interest, including that to January, 1866, has since been funded; increasing the funded debt and interest-bearing obligations of the State to more than \$42,000,000, as of the 1st of January last. The assets consist of railroad stock, in amount \$18,649,843 34, and bonds of railroad companies, including interest, \$4,059,476 52;—making an aggregate of \$22,709,319 87. Of the stocks \$7,359,946 52 are set down as valueless, leaving as available assets about fifteen and a half millions of dollars.

The Richmond *Times* says:

The Conservative influence of the institution of slavery is still felt in all the late slave States; the failure of free society to give security either to person or property is becoming more and more palpable and alarming every day in the rabid teachings of Stevens and his associates.—Outside of the old slave States the Constitution of our forefathers is trampled upon, despised and disregarded. Within their limits it is still venerated and obeyed.

Slavery has ceased to separate the North from the South, but we are more widely divergent in political sentiment than before the war. The Conservatism which slavery engendered at the South still remains, while the wild Radicalism of the North, as soon as its ebony idol was dashed to pieces, fell down and worshipped a new *fetische*.

REMOVAL TO CALIFORNIA.—It is with regret that we announce to the numerous and sincere friends of the Rev. Father Bixio, in this city and in all the surrounding country, that he is to sever his connection with the various parishes under his charge, and remove to California. Father Bixio has, by his uniform, modest, unassuming Christian demeanor in his intercourse with all classes of the people of this section of the State—and where his ministrations have been productive of much good,—won universal respect and esteem, and many kind wishes will accompany him to the distant field of his labors. His kindness to our soldiers will never be forgotten.—*Alex. Gazette.*

The Lynchburg *Virginian* says:

"If our appeal could reach the Northern Democracy we would urge them, by every consideration of patriotism, and in view of the imminent peril to which the country is exposed, to abandon party nomenclature, fulfill the just expectations of the Philadelphia Convention and go for the country. We of the South are willing to join ourselves to any party that can overthrow Radicalism; but if the Northern Democrats are unwilling to make the same sacrifice of party attachment, their efforts and ours will be unavailing and we shall be remanded to the sway of Black Republicanism for many a day to come."

The Richmond *Times* says:

"There seems to be but one outlet of safety left us—but one avenue of escape from that impending ruin and utter disorganization which will surely follow the consummation of Radical designs. *It is to be found in a government with the strongest executive head of which history affords an example.* Call it a *despotism* if you choose, but to this complexion must America come at last, if revolutionary excesses be not arrested."

The Richmond *Whig* says:

"Our course is plain. Let us keep quiet and mind our business, leaving the struggle at the North to be carried on by the Northern parties. If there is to be fighting, let it be done by them, and let us keep out of it until ordered to the field by the competent military authority, and then when we fight it will be under the flag of the Union.

BUTLER AND THE SOUTH.—General Butler wants to keep the South out of the Union until the heavens melt with fervent heat. His idea is, probably, that such a "heat" would melt spoons into ingots, and "the South" be unable to identify its property. It will be hotter than he wants it, one day or another, we are afraid.—*New Haven Register.*

"ASSASSINATION" EVIDENCE.—The New York *Herald* publishes further correspondence between Judge-Advocate Holt and S. Conover, showing that the former advanced and the latter received money to be used in suborning witnesses to prove Mr. Davis' complicity in the assassination plot.

President Johnson's Reply to the Delegation from the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention recently held at Cleveland.

I have no formal reply to make; but the presentation of the record of the proceedings of the Cleveland Convention is peculiarly acceptable in the present posture of our public affairs. To receive the encouragement and expression of confidence in me of gentlemen so intelligent and patriotic inspires me with renewed and increased zeal to progress in the discharge of my duties, strictly adhering to and maintaining the Constitution of the country.

You have performed your part in the field; that has become a portion of the history of the country. But, after having done that, there is, as you have just evinced, an important part to perform as citizens, equal, if not superior, to the service which you have rendered as soldiers and sailors of the Union.

While the war was a physical contest, (connected, of course, with intellect and intelligence, as far as the science of war is concerned,) the struggle now is purely of a civil character, and for the establishment of the basis on which our institutions shall hereafter rest; and the query comes up—a very serious one, I think it is—whether the genius, nature, and character of our Government shall be perverted, or mayhap subverted, or whether it shall settle down and be maintained on the basis and principles of the Constitution.

It is known to all of you the part I have borne since the civil war commenced, both in the campaign and out of it, and I must refer you to that as evidence and proof of what my course and conduct will be in the future.

I have been co-operating with you in every capacity in which you have been engaged since the struggle commenced. I think we are now at a most important crisis in the country's history, when we are to establish and fix a substantial and enduring basis on which our institutions are to rest. We must return to constitutional limits, establish the great fact that ours is a Government of limited powers, with a written Constitution, with boundaries, both national and State, and that these limitations and boundaries must be observed and strictly respected if free govenment is to exist; and, coming out of a rebellion, we ought to demonstrate to mankind that a free government cannot live on hate and distrust and with ill will towards one another; and that the time has come for reconciliation and restoration of confidence, and the return of the Southern States in all of their relations to the Federal Government, which I look upon as equally, if not more, important than all other work which could now engage our attention.

I have, gentlemen, said more than I intended to say; but I repeat, this encouragement, countenance, and confidence given to me, coming from the sources they do, is peculiarly acceptable to me; and, God willing, and with your help, I shall continue to pursue the course I have been pursuing in trying to restore and save the Government.

Some one has said that the founders of governments are entitled to the most conspicuous places in history; but my conviction is, that those who preserve governments are entitled to a higher honor. But few who were living when this Government was founded now remain. Let us all perform our part according to the theory and genius of our Government, and the result will be the preservation of our institutions; and we will take our places in history wherever the pen of the historian may assign them to us.

Origin of Staunton.

The *Spectator* has been publishing some very interesting reminiscences of Staunton from a contributor over the signature of the "Oldest Inhabitant." In the last communication, allusion is made to the origin of the name of Staunton. He says, a story used to be told that after the town was projected, some persons wanted to build it elsewhere, but an influential settler decided the controversy by announcing with authority "stand down:" and thus gave a name to the town.

Now we have heard a different story as to the origin of the name of that interesting inland city. It originated with a dutch butcher, and we are inclined to the impression, from the number of butchers they have, there is some veritableness in the version we are about to write.

About the time the settlement was first commenced two persons were travelling through the Valley, and in passing by a small collection of houses, they met a butcher with a calf. The travelers asked him the name of the place.—Just as he was about to answer, the calf made a jump and the dutchman, very much excited, thrust the animal upon the ground with the exclamation, "stant down!" What? asked the travelers. Again the calf jumped up, and again the butcher pressing down the calf, vociferated "stant down." The question was repeated—the calf again became unruly, and again the possessor gave the command, "stant down," and without being able to answer properly the question of the travelers, on account of the calf, they left under the impression that the name of the settlement was Staunton.

Now it is a clear case that the proud little city owes its name to a calf and a dutch butcher, notwithstanding the writer in the *Spectator* says that it received its name in honor of lady Stanton of England, afterwards wife of Gov. Gooch.

We think our cotemporaries of Staunton should publish this historical reminiscence, in order to let the people of that goodly village have an insight into the origin or rather the name they bear, Stauntonians.—*Rock. Register.*

Music on the Organ.

The wonders of art are strikingly displayed in the construction of musical instruments. The great Organ in the Cathedral of St. Nicholas, in Fribourg, Switzerland, is an impressive illustration of this fact. A friend in Hillsboro', Ohio, has sent us an extract from the letter of a lady describing the character of the music made upon that wonderful instrument, which would have been published before had it not been overlooked. The letter was written by one lady friend to another. The following is the extract to which we refer:

"I must tell you what a great musical treat I had last Friday night. We had come to Fribourg to hear the organ, said to be the finest in the world, and although we expected a great deal, it more than surpassed our expectations. The Cathedral of St. Nicholas was dimly lighted, and but a few comparatively were there, when the organist commenced. First it seemed as though it was the work of a life set to music, it was terrific to listen. I shuddered, then a dialogue of thrilling interest—the organ sobbed—then notes of heavenly sweetness seeming to come from the very sky, consoled the heartbroken, and filled the eyes of the listener with tears. Then after this dialogue between infinite sorrow and infinite love, a chorus of angels mingled their songs of triumph, for the penitent reclaimed. Then we had marches and variations, and the concert closed by the execution of the storm, and you here the crash of thunder, the whistling of the wind among the pines, and all the concomitants of a tempest. Never had I conceived that instrumental music possessed such power. That alone was worth a trip to Switzerland, and I was ashamed to give so little (a franc) for what gave me so much pleasure."

TERRIBLE FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE IN NEW YORK.—The *Herald* of Monday gives the following: The four story tenement house No. 188 avenue A, on the corner of Thirteenth St., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning about one o' clock. The family of Cornelius Rottiger, consisting of himself, his wife and three daughters, aged respectively eight, ten and sixteen, were occupying the third story, and fearing to leap from the windows were all burned to death, being found lying together in one group, their remains baked to a crisp. Another family of five persons, named Hartz, leaped from the fourth story, a bed being held below for them to alight on, and two of them—the father, Philip Hartz, and a son, Edward Hartz—missing the bed in their fall, were so severely injured that their lives are despaired of. All of the rest were more or less injured. The damage to the building is about \$3,000, and the household effects of all the inmates were destroyed. The evidence given at the investigation over the bodies of the victims leads to the conclusion that the fire was the work of an incendiary, and \$1,000 reward is offered for his detection.

TEXAS REJECTS THE AMENDMENT.—The Texas Legislature, through the action of the Committee on Federal Relations, has respectfully returned to the Government the constitutional amendment, declining its further consideration.

TO THE FARMERS, MANUFACTURERS, MERCHANTS AND MECHANICS OF VIRGINIA.—It has been determined to hold a Horse and Cattle Show and General Fair, for the exhibition of Agricultural Implements and specimens of Household Art and General Mechanical Ingenuity, at the Fair Grounds near this city during the first week in November. Owners of fine horses and cattle, and agriculturists, and all persons interested in the Exhibition in this and adjoining States, are earnestly solicited to make early preparation for contributing to the Exhibition, and to use their efforts in its behalf. A list of premiums for the occasion will be put forth as soon as the proper committees can prepare it.

There is no doubt that a very extensive exhibition can be made; and as the occasion will present an fine opportunity for the meeting of farmers and the exchanging of views relative to the management and general economy of their department of industry at a time the most critical in its history, a large assemblage from all parts of the State is confidently anticipated.

Papers in every part of the State respectfully requested to copy.

The National Express Company, whose assignment took the public by surprise, is said to have possessed every encouragement in the favor of the public and the extent and constant increase of its business. Its difficulties grew out of inability to collect its requisitions upon its stockholders. Many subscribed doubtless in the hope of never being called on save for a first instalment or two, supposing that the credit and profits of the concern would avail for the rest. The calls for further instalments have been poorly responded to,—hence the present embarrassments.—*Enquirer.*

The National Intelligencer says: "If we may form an opinion of the course of the present Radical majority in Congress, upon their meeting here in December, from public manifestations, like the recent audacious one of Senator Wade, and givings out in private, then an attempt at impeachment of the President, by the Rump Congress, is a foregone conclusion."

Legal Notices.

VIRGINIA:—At rules held in the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court for Augusta county, the 1st day of October, 1866,
Thornton G. Stout,........................Plaintiff.
AGAINST
Armstrong R. Sillings, J. M. McCue, Commissioner in the cause of William Sillings' executor, &c., Plaintiff against said Sillings' widow and heirs, defendants, depending in the Circuit Court of Augusta county, and James A. Clinedinst, Defendants,
IN CHANCERY.
The object of this suit is to attach, in the hands of the home defendant, J. M. McCue, Commissioner, &c., the amount of a debt due the Plaintiff, as assignee of defendant Clinedinst.
The Defendants, Armstrong R. Sillings and James A. Clinedinst, not having entered their appearance, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not residents of this Commonwealth: It is ordered that they do appear here within one month after due publication of this notice, and do what is necessary to protect their interest.
A copy—teste,
oct 2—4w J. N. RYAN, Clerk.

VIRGINIA:—At Rules held in the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court for Augusta county, the 1st day of October, 1866,
Anthony Brown and Elizabeth A. Brown, his wife, ...Plaintiffs,
AGAINST
Job Hart, Richard Hart, Martha Hart, Polly Hart, Stephen Bright, John Henry Bright, Jas. William Bright, and Samuel Thomas Bright, defendants,
IN CHANCERY.
The object of this suit is to obtain partition of the lands of which Jacob Hart died seized, among the heirs of said Jacob Hart.
The defendants, Stephen Bright, John Henry Bright, James William Bright and Samuel Thos. Bright, not having entered their appearance, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not residents of this Commonwealth, it is ordered that they do appear here within one month after due publication of this notice, and do what is necessary to protect their interest.
A copy—teste,
oct 2—4w J. N. RYAN, Clerk.

IN AUGUSTA COUNTY COURT, AUGUST TERM 1866.
On motion: It is ordered that the Sheriff of this County, and the Commissioners of Election appointed for the Election held on the 24th day of May last, who are hereby re-appointed Commissioners of Election for the Election herein ordered, shall on the fourth Thursday in October next, open a poll at the several places appointed for voting in this County, to take the sense of the qualified Voters thereof, on the question whether this Court in behalf of this County, shall subscribe to the Capital Stock of the Valley Rail Road Company, a Joint Stock Company duly incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, a sum not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars.
Copy—teste, WILLIAM A. BURNETT,
Oct 2—4t Clerk.

NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the Valley Turnpike Company, will meet in Harrisonburg, on THURSDAY, the 25th of this month.
SAMUEL SHACKLETT,
oct 2—3t President.

The Eye!

DISEASES AND INJURIES OF THE EYE.—DR. J. W. DAVIDSON, of Staunton, Va., gives special attention to the treatment of Diseases and Injuries of the Eye.
Having been fourteen months Resident Physician of the Wills Hospital for Diseases of the Eye, in the city of Philadelphia, the oldest and most celebrated Institution of the kind in the United States, he flatters himself he will be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may consult him.
He has had ten years' experience in the treatment of Diseases of the Eye, since leaving the Wills Hospital, and knows, from actual experience, that he can treat successfully all Diseases of the Eye that are curable, and nearly all are, whether requiring Medical or Surgical Aid.
The public are aware that Physicians generally pay but little attention to diseases of the Eye, having never had the opportunity or time to acquire a thorough theoretical and practical knowledge of this class of Diseases, and, consequently, they cannot be expected to treat them as satisfactorily as one who has had both.
I am well aware of the objections in the popular mind to advertising, because this has been heretofore practised by foreigners and pretenders in Science, whose only object has been to deceive and humbug—but as a native of this county, well known to most of the citizens—with ample opportunities and facilities for acquiring a knowledge of *Ophthalic Diseases*, and enlarged experience in treating Eye Diseases practically, I think I can demonstrate my fitness for this specialty to all who may extend to me their patronage. Persons afflicted with Diseases of the Eye, of long standing, and who have been subjected to various modes of treatment, *without relief*, should not be discouraged, as it often happens that those very cases are
Most Readily and Rapidly Cured!
Although it must be admitted, as a general rule, that the longer the duration of a diseased condition, the longer the time required for its eradication.
It is needless to speak of the value of sight—those only can properly estimate its advantages who are unfortunately deprived of it.
Patients from a distance should come prepared to remain at least a while, if it is considered necessary, in order to treat their cases successfully.
Office over Wayt & Brother's Drug Store.
oct 2—4ts

Stonewall Jackson's Life!

SUBSCRIBERS TO "STONEWALL" JACKSON.—All persons living in the county of Augusta, who have subscribed for the
Life of "Stonewall" JACKSON,
by Dr. Dabney, and have not, as yet, received their books, will please take notice that the agent will commence distributing about the 15th of October. Subscribers are earnestly requested to be prepared with the price of the book on its presentation by the agent, and to avoid needless trouble and delay on his part, subscribers are requested to make arrangements by which the books may be received and paid for, in case the agent should call during their absence from home. I have authorized Mr. HORACE A. PAXTON as my agent to deliver the books and canvass that portion of the county not as yet visited by me.
J. S. RAYMOND,
oct 2—2t Agent for Augusta county.

Dissolution.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing in the name of BRUCE & PECK, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
All persons indebted to them are requested to make payment immediately, as longer indulgence will not be given.
A. M. Bruce is authorized to use the name of the firm in settlement of the business.
oct 1st, 1866. A. M. BRUCE,
3t H. H. PECK.

Fine Stock Hogs!

IMPROVED HOGS.
BOAR, SOW AND SHOATS, For Sale, also SOWS to pig soon, and PIGS of an age to wean.
Persons in want of SHOATS should apply early.
S. W. FICKLIN,
Oct 2—1t Near Charlottesville, Va.
Town papers copy.

Auction Sales.

WE HAVE FOR SALE A MOST desirable residence in the town of Staunton, with SEVEN acres of ground attached.
The improvements consist of a frame cottage, containing eight rooms; kitchen containing two rooms; stable, corn-crib, smoke-house, &c.
There are about 100 fruit trees on the lot; a fine garden with grapes, &c.; a good pasture lot, and from 80 to 100 large oak and walnut shade trees in the yard.
The property is situated on the suburbs of the town and is supplied with water by hydrants in the yard from the town pipes.
This is a most desirable residence and the land can be divided and sold in lots if desired.
A great bargain is offered.
sep11—4t ECHOLS, BELL & CATLETT.
This property will be sold at public auction, upon the premises, on SATURDAY, THE 20th of October, at 12 o'clock, for one-third in hand, or by negotiable note at 90 days, well endorsed, interest added, and balance in six, twelve and eighteen months, with interest, for which well endorsed negotiable notes will be required, and a lien retained until the purchase money is paid.—It will be divided to suit purchasers.
oct 2—ts ECHOLS, BELL & CATLETT.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF A VALUABLE STEAM SAW MILL!
By virtue of a deed of trust, executed to me as trustee, bearing date 10th day of January, 1866, by Edward Smith, to secure certain debts mentioned in said deed, which is on Record in the Recorder's office for Greenbrier county, I shall proceed to sell, at public auction, in front of the Lewisburg Hotel, in the town of Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, West Virginia, to the highest bidder, for ready money,
On Wednesday, the 17th of October, 1866,
a certain STEAM SAW MILL, and all the fixtures pertaining thereto—the said Mill being the same purchased of A. M. Hawkins & Co., and now in the possession of the said Edward Smith. This Mill is now in good running order, and is at present located in the Remley Draft, in Greenbrier county, three or four miles south of Mr. Robert Dickson's, where it can be inspected by those wishing to purchase. Mr. B. S. Cook will shew it to any person who may desire to examine it. The Mill is said to be about twenty-four horse power, of superior manufacture, and is as good as new. The title is indisputable.
JAMES M. NICKELL, Jr.,
Oct 2—2t Trustee.
Staunton Spectator copy twice, and send bill to this Office.—*Greenbrier Independent.*

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. It is a frame building, in good repair, and contains 10 rooms with seven fire-places. There are on the premises a small Frame Office and a tolerably good Stable. The building is two stories high.
I will, at the same time, offer for sale a very valuable Town Lot, containing four acres, situate West of Harrisonburg, and adjoining the lot of J. H. Wartman on the North, and the Male Seminary 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 and lien retained as security for deferred payments.
Persons desiring information, may apply to me in Harrisonburg.
CATHARINE MILLER.
Will be sold on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22d, in the town of Fishersville, Augusta county, seven miles East of Staunton, on the Central Railroad, a Brick House and Lot, containing ¾ of 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 that may be desired.
aug 28—tds CATHARINE MILLER.
The above sales are postponed for two weeks from the days mentioned. The sale in Harrisonburg will take place on the 20TH of OCTOBER, and the sale in Fishersville, on the 6TH of OCTOBER.
sep 25—tds CATHARINE MILLER.

ESTATE OF THOS. WALKER, dec'd.
SALE, THURSDAY, OCT. 18, 1866.
I will offer, at the late residence of Thomas Walker, dec'd., on 18th of October, the following personal property of the estate, viz:
10 horses, 3 colts, 9 milch cows, 20 young cattle, 60 sheep, 60 fat hogs, a number of sows, pigs and stock hogs, 1 pair oxen, 100 bushels wheat, 200 bushels oats, 1800 to 2000 bushels corn, a few bushels cloverseed, 10 tons hay, 2 reapers, and a variety of household and kitchen furniture, and farming implements, such as usually found on well stocked farms.
Terms made known on day of sale.
Persons having claims on the estate will please make them known and those indebted will please call and settle. GEO. S. WALKER,
Sept 25 tds. Vindicator copy.

NOTICE.—All persons wanting fine STOCK will call at my residence, on *Wednesday, the 10th of October*. Wishing to curtail my business, I will offer on said day, at public auction, between fifty and seventy-five head of improved Cattle, among the number are some fine Cows and Calves—male and female, thorough bred Durhams.
Terms of Sale:—All sums under \$10. cash; over ten a credit of four months will be given, with bond and approved security.
SAMUEL YOUNT, Sr.
sep 25—2t Register and Vindicator copy 2t

"Southern Churchman."

CIRCULAR.—Having lost during the war, my church, my library, and all my property but the bare land and one dilapidated house, sole relic of a once happy home, I am constrained to do something for the support of my family. Being disabled by disease from doing the duties of a Parish, I feel obliged to adopt that mode of life which most nearly approximates the preaching of the gospel with the living voice. As in my opinion the Press next to the Pulpit is the most potent agent for the propagation of christianity, and as Virginia is the centre from which I would rather work, I have, by the advice of judicious friends, become associated with the "SOUTHERN CHURCHMAN," which will appear about the first of Nov., in an enlarged form, and in a new dress, and, we trust, will secure the energetic support of my personal friends and of all the ministers, members and well-wishers of our venerable mother, the glorious old church of Virginia, whether they live within or outside of our own borders. I shall be dependant for my support entirely upon the new subscribers which come to the paper from this date.
If I have any friends who wish me well, and approve this enterprise, now is the time for them to work. Their prompt and vigorous co-operation will ensure success. Subscribers' names should be sent as speedily as possible to my address, at Alexandria, Virginia.
The price of the paper will be two dollars per annum to Clergymen, and four dollars for all other persons. PHILIP SLAUGHTER.
Oct 2—tf ALEXANDRIA, VA.

Wants!

FARM WANTED.—The Subscriber wishes to LEASE or PURCHASE a Farm containing from 100 to 150 acres of FIRST RATE land, having on it a GOOD DWELLING and necessary out houses, and desirably situated for a country store. Address, stating terms, location, and all necessary particulars.
GEO. H. RICHARDS,
Box 603, Richmond, Va.
Oct 2—3t

FLOUR, FLOUR!!—Wanted at highest market prices by
sep 25 BAKER BROS.

WANTED! DRY WALNUT and POPLAR LUMBER, for which we will pay CASH.
sep18—3t JOHN A. & Y. M BICKLE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO obtain a situation as a Housekeeper or Cook, being able to act in either capacity. Apply to Mrs. Ridgway, Valley Hotel, Staunton.
sept 18—tf MARIA JUDSON.

WANTED—
1000 Bushels
FLAXSEED,
By H. KER & CO.,
sept 4—tf Burwell Building.

WOOL WANTED!—The highest cash price paid for prime washed and unwashed wool by BAKER BROS.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,
100,000 Pounds
of Washed and Unwashed WOOL.
Washed Wool Preferred.
CASH will be paid exclusively.
June 5—tf A. M. PIERCE

WHEAT—Oats and Grass Seeds wanted, at highest market prices, by
aug14 BAKER BROS.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

NEW DRUG STORE.—DR. J. L. BROWN announces to the citizens of Staunton, and its vicinity, that he has fitted up a room under the Virginia Hotel building, in which he has opened an entirely NEW STOCK OF MEDICINES and FANCY GOODS, to which he invites their attention.
As he will give especial care to the compounding of prescriptions, he respectfully solicits from Physicians, a share of their patronage.
Oct 2—tf