Staunton Spectator.

Tuesday, November 13, 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.

Recent Elections.

In spite of the tricks, evasions, stratagems, chicanery and bare-faced rascality of the Radical officials, the City of Baltimore was carried by the Conservatives. The elections were conducted by the same Radical officers who acted in the municipal election a month ago, but in this last election those who were registered in 1866 were allowed to vote. Not only Baltimore, but the State of Maryland, was, by the late election, "redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled" from the political bondage imposed by the Radicals. "There is life in the old land yet." Four Conservative Congressmen were elected and one Radical.

The House of Delegates will contain fifty-nine Conservatives and twenty-one Radicals, and the Senate sixteen Conservatives and eight Radicals.

The telegraph gives the result in other States briefly as follows:

In Illinois only three Democrats out of thirteen members are elected.

In New York thirteen or fourteen Democrats are elected out of a Congressional representation of thirty one.

One Democrat out of nine is elected in Missouri.

All the members from Michigan are Republicans.

One Democrat out of five representatives elected in New Jersey.

One Democrat out of six representatives elected in Wisconsin.

General Frank Blair is elected to the Legislature in Missouri. On the whole vote the Republicans have probably gained two members of Congress.

The following States, showing twenty-nine members, are yet to elect, viz: Connecticut, California, Kentucky, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Tennessee.

Of these the Republicans will probably carry the four districts in Connecticut, the three in California, the three in New Hampshire, the two in Rhode Island, and two of the nine in Kentucky; while of the eight in Tennessee no proper estimate can be given.

Synod of Virginia.

The Synod of Virginia, on the evening of the 7th inst., assembled in Norfolk in annual session. The attendance of delegates and visitors was large.

Rev. J. M. P. Atkinson, D. D., the Moderator of the last Synod, preached the introductory sermon, from Phillipians iii, 20—"Our conversation is in Heaven."

At the close of the sermon the roll was called, and about seventy-five ministers and twenty-five elders were present.

The next business in order was the election of officers.

Rev. Thomas E. Peck, of Union Theological Seminary, Prince Edward, was elected moderator, and took the chair.

Rev. T. W. Hooper, of Montgomery county, and Rev. Charles White, of Clarke county, were then elected clerks.

The Synod of Virginia consists of about 175 ministers and about 200 churches.

The Presbyteries which constitute the Synod of Virginia are eight in number, and were all represented in the meeting, viz: The Presbyteries of Greenbrier, Lexington, Winchester, Montgomery, West Hanover, East Hanover, Roanoke and Potomac. Every ordained minister is a member of the Synod whether he has a charge or not, and every church is entitled to lay representation of one elder.

Mexico and the United States.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says that the Hon. L. D. Campbell, Minister to Mexico, and Gen. Sherman, commissioner appointed by the President to co-operate with Mr. Campbell in making arrangements for the evacuation of Mexico by the French troops, were to leave New York last Saturday for the scene of their labors. Mr. Edward Lee Plumb accompanies Mr. Campbell as Secretary of Legation, and Gen. Sherman's chief of staff also forms one of the company.—Mr. Campbell is a very prudent and clear-headed man, and General Sherman has shown himself both wise and humane in policy when called to act in a civil capacity. The two gentlemen will no doubt take such measures as will best ensure peace and security in Mexico. We do not believe that they will go simply to spy out the land and see what may be done there to promote the opulence and gratify the greed of their countrymen. Both will have higher views. But as sure as the Government of the United States takes upon itself the duty of protecting the Government of Mexico, and thus of occupying that country, an amount of fraud, corruption, and roguery will be inaugurated there, the like of which the world has rarely seen. The Yankees will cheat the Mexicans out of everything they possess in the world.

Mr. Jefferson Davis.

All the guards over Mr. Davis, in prison at Fortress Monroe, have been removed, and the severity of his confinement thus ameliorated.—It is said he has expressed great gratification at this action of the Government, and already contemplates vacating Carroll Hall, and taking up his residence with Mrs. Davis in the casemates assigned her shortly after her arrival there. Some think that this order is preparatory to a parole or release of Mr. Davis, but we doubt it.

Letter from Hon. A. H. Stephens.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, in a private letter to a gentleman in Milledgeville, incidentally alludes to a statement published in a Northern journal regarding himself and brother in the matter of the constitutional amendment, and characterizes it as entirely without foundation. He thinks that the Legislature should reject the amendment promptly.

The Legislature of Texas has appropriated $2,000 and appointed a committee to remove the body of General A. S. Johnson to the State cemetery at Austin.

The dedication of the Confederate Cemetery at Spottsylvania Court House took place on Saturday last.

The Maryland Elections.

The result of last Tuesday's election in Maryland, says the Richmond Enquirer, is the joy of the season. *Particularly* gratifying is the triumph in Baltimore. After every effort that official chicanery and violence could put forth, and with success in every instance,—after first excluding the great mass of the people from the registry, and then appointing unscrupulous partisan judges of election, to exclude registered votes from the polls,—after having, through a corrupt judge, cleared the track of all opposers by thrusting into prison the rightful police authorities, and secured their safe-keeping until after the election, by a corrupt warden; in short, having gained the victory over Gov. Swann by an audacity of official villainy such as was astounding even in these audacious times;—the Maryland Radicals went into the election, and have been *terribly beaten!* Not merely beaten,—they have been *routed*,—and routed almost everywhere! The select few to whom in Baltimore they confined the privilege of voting, wearied out by the pestilent faction, have by a decided majority given them their *coup-de-grace*. Not one of their candidates in Baltimore was elected, to *anything*. Better than the victory is the glorious assurance which it gives of the enfranchisement of Maryland, and of her great and noble city. The Legislature will be anti-Radical, it is alleged, by a two-thirds majority. The infamous legislation intended to secure the rule of the State to a pestilent handful of her people, will now be swept away with promptest despatch, and the bonds will be stricken from her limbs forever! Let every lover of liberty congratulate the proud land of Carroll upon the grand victory that has set her free!

There are other pleasing consequences of this magnificent triumph. Strong in the confidence that with their own creatures to rule and handle the polls, a Radical triumph was certain, the zealots of that faction staked everything on success in circumventing Gov. Swann's efforts to provide a pure election. They succeeded in this, only to be terribly disappointed as to its efficacy. They won the saddle but they afterwards lost the horse, saddle and all. The day of *retribution* has now come! The lawlessness of these men will now be punished.

Already it is said that the Democrats will have the requisite majority in the Legislature to take off the official head of Judge Bond for his late outrage in imprisoning the Police Commissioners and Sheriff of Baltimore, and that it will be among their first acts to do so. We think we already see his head in the trash basket. His coadjutors and fellow-conspirators may expect to be prosecuted for their crimes, and may calculate on receiving their rightful share of the condign. They will all probably know something for themselves of those charms of prison life before they are materially older.

Conservatism of the Catholics.

The Richmond *Times* says that "the recent conservatism of the Catholic Irish, and the warm sympathy manifested for the South by the Pope, have largely increased the popularity of the Catholics with the Southern people.

The conservative character of the Catholic Church stands in grand and striking contrast with some of the pseudo-religious denominations of the North. Catholicism is not what it used to be. It is no longer politically aggressive and intolerant. It no longer sows the seed of fierce dissensions, nor is its career now marked anywhere by bloody persecution and relentless hate. Profiting by the wisdom and experience of its past history, the Church of Rome, even where it enjoys supremacy as the established religion, no longer seems to desire the union of Church and State. We accord to it but the meed of justice when we say that its influence in this country has been to pour oil upon the stormy waters of civil and political strife. Its ministers have never from their pulpits forgotten their high and holy office, nor have they kindled in the house of God those fires of sectional hate which swept the land with fratricidal war. They do not now stir up the unsubsided passions of men and hound them on to new deeds of inhumanity. Adversity reforms and purifies churches as well as men, and the Catholic Church may have been induced to follow the virtues which now characterize it by its knowledge of the penalty which, in its own case, followed swiftly and remorselessly the departure from the line of religious rectitude."

What game the Radicals propose to play with the peace and prosperity of the country, says the Richmond *Enquirer*, now that they have established their sway for another Congressional term, we shall see soon enough. There is only one solace for the South: Southern oppression is national weakness. Southern unrest is general financial disorder. Southern prostration is general disturbance and distress. And all the resolutions and pledges and oaths, to pay the public debt, will not avail to establish the public credit, so long as ten States are denied recognition, and their people neither entertained as friends nor dismissed in amity as strangers, but held as enemies, and diligently informed that they are so regarded. The people of the North will yet see, that such a course so far from being statesmanlike, is the quintessence of folly. Meantime nothing remains for the Southern people but to attend quietly to their material development. Politically we need not trouble ourselves with speculations, or plans, or prophecies. Eminently applicable to our case is the universal truth that sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof; as is also the maxim that "the duty of life consists in doing the duty that lies next to us." We need not now look beyond the present day and the present duty.

The result of the elections in Delaware and Maryland settles the defeat of the Constitutional Amendment. The oppressive measures embraced in that instrument will, therefore, if put in force, rest on no higher authority than the arbitrary will, irregularly expressed, of an intolerant faction, dominant for the time.

Stripes.

At the last County Court of Albemarle, the following persons (colored) were convicted of petit larcenies, and sentenced as follows: Levi Middlebrook, 10 stripes; Wilson Wood, 39 stripes; William Cole, 20 stripes; Richard Rodes, 25 stripes; Putney Jackson, 30 stripes; Tony Maury, 20 stripes.

The Court of Albemarle believe in the truth of the proverb: "Spare the lash and spoil the negro."

The Maryland Senate will stand sixteen Conservatives to eight Radicals. This will give the former a two-thirds majority in both Houses, and, as the *Sun* says, "enable them to accomplish some things that could not otherwise be done." Judge Bond will understand this, if he is good at taking a hint.

While a portion of the advance in the price of grain is due to damage in some sections by early frost, it is mainly attributable to a general failure of the crops in Great Britain, and a great advance in prices in Liverpool.

The President has issued an order for the reinstatement of Gen. Thomas W. Sweeney, late commander of the Fenians, to his former position in the regular army.

What should the South do?

The Richmond *Times* says that judging "from the present temper of the Northern masses, and from the enormous majorities given in every instance to such monsters of Radical depravity as Butler and Stevens, they appear ready to approve the most oppressive acts. It is evidently not in the power of the broken, defeated and dispirited Conservatives of the North to aid or protect us. They have been swept away like chaff and will be heard of no more, for defeated parties in the North are not remarkable for longevity of life.

In the presence of this huge, resistless and merciless party, what shall the South do? Experience has taught us that we can gain nothing by truckling submission, neither can we weaken our enemies by loud and incessant denunciations. But one course is now open to us, which is consistent with both honor and dignity. We can refuse to be made parties to the schemes which have been devised for our degradation. We can thus preserve that honor which defeat could not take from us, and trust to the healing influence of time and better counsels. But come what may the Southern people should enter into no covenant or terms which will brand them with dishonor. They are now faithfully obeying the laws and the Constitution of the United States. They will do nothing more.

Abdication of Maximilian.

The *National Intelligencer*, of Tuesday, has the following: The long-prophesied withdrawal of Maximilian from the imperial honors to which he was seduced by the Emperor of the French, has at last taken place. We publish elsewhere the intelligence, which we have reason to believe authentic, of his departure from the City of Mexico, and of his expected arrival at Vera Cruz. By this time the Austrian steamer dispatched for his accommodation has received him on board, and the late wearer of a crown that rested solely on French bayonets has left the unfriendly shore, to which he was never really invited, and where his presence was regarded as a standing menace to Democratic institutions. For Maximilian, the Austrian Prince, the American people have naught but good will; for the husband of the unfortunate Carlotta, the kindest sympathy; but for Maximilian, the Mexican Emperor, it was impossible that they should have anything but aversion and hostile wishes. May prospering gales waft him safe home to the greetings of his ancestral friends, and to the embraces of a wife happily restored to her right mind!

Death of the Odious Amendment.

The elections in Maryland and Delaware have settled the question beyond peradventure, that the proposed constitutional amendment will not be adopted by three-fourths of the States—the number required by the Constitution.

Maryland, Delaware, and Kentucky added to the excluded States make thirteen opposed to the adoption of the amendment. As there are thirty-six States, ten States voting against the adoption of the amendment are sufficient to defeat it. With the three States above mentioned there are *thirteen* States which will vote against the amendment.

A writer in the New York *Sun* gives some statistics of how the city is fed, which are very interesting. He estimates that there are 5,525,000 pounds of beef, 112,500 of mutton, 72,000 of veal, and 2,400,000 of pork purchased in Washington Market every week, costing an aggregate of $1, 257, 335. In March and April the consumption is less, owing to the abundant supply of fish, also in very hot weather. He also estimates that there are 250,000 pints of milk used daily by the inhabitants of that city, 62,500 pounds of butter, and 143,000 ounces of cheese. The grand total paid for meat, milk, butter and cheese is $221,584.

Massachusetts, says the Richmond *Times*, emerged from the smoke and dust of the contest on Tuesday, covered with glory. She elected two negroes to the Legislature and sent Butler to Congress. The two men with black skins she keeps in her own halls of Legislation, while the man with the black heart is sent to Congress. Doubtless the negroes will toast the success of Butler in the words of the North Carolina negro, who eulogized Greeley: "Here's to Massa Butler! If de Lord hab cussed him with a white face, he hab also blest him with a mitety black heart!"

It is understood that the forthcoming message of the President of the United States to Congress will be all in favor of peace at home and abroad, and hence all opposed to war or warlike drifts.

The Bureau of Statistics, having just completed the census of the District, reports the population of Washington at this time to be 102,612; population of Georgetown 14,633; population of the county 5,623—total population of the District 122,867, and total number of houses 19,022, over six persons to each house.

From South America we learn that there was a great battle at Curuguaty, Paraguay, on the 22d ult. The gun-boats engaged the fort there, and the allied columns, against showers of grape and musketry, nobly took the first line, but failed to take the second, and retired with a loss of nearly 5,000 men. Several gun-boats were disabled in the fight. Flores had gone to Montevideo, with the rest of the army. There was the greatest excitement, and operations were suspended for the present.

The Richmond *Examiner* says:—"In America it would, even within the last ten years, have been regarded as disgraceful to permit a minority of the citizens to tyrannise over a majority. We have passed far beyond that point. This is not only done, but means are resorted to for its accomplishment which in ordinary times would consign to infamy those who would attempt them."

The infamous Sanford Conover, alias Chas. A. Dunham, who was the principal agent employed to hunt up and suborn witnesses who would be willing to testify to the complicity of Mr. Davis in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, was arrested at New York, by order of the Government, and carried a prisoner to Washington.

Rev. D. F. Lumsden, an Episcopal minister, tried in Canada for participating in the Fenian raid upon that country, has been acquitted, on the ground that he was drunk and not responsible for his conduct. His life was saved by being drunk. We fear that his gratitude to the vice of intemperance will prevent him from reforming.

Negro suffrage has already been practically established in Ohio. In all those localities where the Radicals had control of the ballot-boxes, the votes of the negroes were received at the recent election, the Radicals claiming that the Civil Rights Bill, passed by the last Congress, gave the negroes the right to vote.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* estimates the present cotton crop of North Carolina at 145,000 bales, which at present prices will sell for $17,000,000.

President Johnson has given $1,000 to the fund for the education of negro children in Charleston.

Message of Governor Jenkins, of Georgia.

The message of Governor Jenkins, of Georgia, has been sent in to the Legislature of that State. The Governor analyses the Constitutional Amendment, which he declares equally novel and unjust, unconstitutional, null and void, and adds:

It is said, however, that unless this concession be made, the excluded States will be kept out of the halls of Congress indefinitely. Were the amendment presented with such a menace distinctly expressed, a higher motive, if possible, than any hitherto suggested would prompt its rejection.

At the termination of hostilities, it was right and proper that the previously resisting States should, in the most unequivocal and formal manner, abandon such resistance—should rescind all they had done in antagonism to, and do whatever was necessary and proper to place themselves in constitutional relation with that Government. All this, we believe, Georgia has done. Beyond this, in acting upon any proposed change in the fundamental law, even in this critical juncture, my advice is, that her legislators act with the same intelligent judgment and the same unflinching firmness that they would have exercised in the past, or would exercise in the future, when in full connection and unambiguous position. Any other rule of action may involve sacrifices of interest and of principle which magnanimity would not exact and self-respect could not make."

A correspondent of the New Orleans *Times*, writing under date of September 26, from the city of Mexico, states:

Among the ex-Confederates still remaining in this country, may be mentioned ex-Governor Thomas C. Reynolds, of Missouri, who is engaged in the practice of law, and as he speaks no less than four different languages, the Governor is driving a very thrifty business. He has also recently received the appointment of general inspector of the Mexico and Chalco Railroad, representing the interest of the government in the same. Gen. Joseph Shelby, of Missouri, has just arrived in this city. He is at present engaged in transportation between Vera Cruz and the capitol. Major General J. B. Magruder is also here, and says: "Tell my friends that I am still praud as Lucifer, and defy misfortune." The general's family is also here with him. Major Lawrence, of Missouri, and Major Edwards, of the same State, and Major George W. Clarke, of Texas, are all here, and though none of them are getting decidedly rich, they are all making a comfortable living, and have "great expectations." Generals Hindman and Slaughter are at Orizaba, and N. O. Green, Esq., General Price, Judge Perkins and Governor Harris are at Cordova

STAY LAW VETO IN MISSISSIPPI.—Governor Humphries, of Mississippi, in his recent message vetoing the stay law passed by the State Legislature, takes the ground that the act is in violation of the State and Federal Constitutions, which are claimed to be emphatic on the point that no law shall be passed impairing the obligation of a contract. In the act in question a stay is given to the debtor for the payment of the debt extending over a period of four years, and the Governor argues that if this power thus to stay execution exists in the Legislature, he can see no limitation to its exercise except in legislative discretion. If it be competent to stay execution during a period of four years, it is difficult to perceive what there is to prevent an indefinite extension. The Legislature postponed the consideration of the veto message till January next.

THE CENTRAL ROAD.—From the report just published of the President of the Central Railroad for the fiscal year, which closed on September 30th, 1866, we learn that the gross receipts of the road during that period were $487-449.10, and that its expenditures were $627, 650.15. Of this outlay, $260,337 is called extraordinary—i. e., necessitated by the destruction and damage inflicted by the war. A part from this, the earnings would exceed the disbursements $120,136.

Eight per cent, coupon bonds, to the extent of $300,000, have been issued, of which $33,000 have been sold, leaving to meet emergencies the sum of $267,000.

The New York *World* says that the Republican candidate for Governor owes his election to the Fenian vote of the interior counties, where the Radical representations could not be met and exposed. It adds:

But for the Fenian vote John T. Hoffman would have been elected by a tremendous majority. When the Rump Congress meets in December, which at its last session, with a two-thirds majority, refused to alter the present neutrality laws, our Irish fellow-citizens will discover whether the Radical pledge made to them in this canvass will be redeemed.

THE Va. Central, the Richmond and Danville, and Richmond and Petersburg railroads will furnish free tansportations to members of the Agricultural Convention, on their return to their homes from Richmond. It is supposed the other railroads in the State will do the same.

Speaker Colfax, in an address recently delivered by him at Detroit, Michigan, intimated that President Johnson was to be impeached at the approaching session of Congress.

The Radicals in Baltimore are *now* "showing their hands," and coming out for negro suffrage. They have "hitherto" feigned to be opposed to that extreme.

PUNISHING THE INNOCENT WITH THE GUILTY. The New York Tribune continually asserts that the great majority of the Southern people were inveigled into the rebellion by the lies, or forced into it by the threats, of the secession leaders. If that be so, why punish them by a denial of representation for what, according to the *Tribune's* own showing, was their misfortune, and not their fault; for crimes which were not their own, and of which they were the victims, not the perpetrators? Have they not suffered enough punishment already for this involuntary offence in the four thousand millions of property in the destruction of crops, houses, business and prosperity, and the bloody death of the flower of their population? After all this, why blend the innocent and the guilty in an undistinguishing punishment?—*Balt. Transcript.*

The Richmond Whig congratulates the citizens of the State upon the economical habits now being learned by our people, and their noble determination to ignore show and parade, and all unnecessary expense, to keep within their incomes—and to think it more honorable to cultivate a small farm, and to live in a small house, "owing no man anything," than to figure in the lists of extravagance and debt. As a general rule this congratulation is merited. But there are exceptions—a few deluded exceptions—who will learn nothing from the past, and can therefore only expect to reap the fruits of recklessness.

A SELF-CONTRADICTION.—The Radical theory presents the deprivation of the South of a part of the representatives to which it is entitled by the Constitution, in the light of a judicial process for punishing the crime of rebellion.—If that is true, why is the penalty to be inflicted on Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri—States with a large negro population which did not rebel? This is only one of the various self-contradictions of this preposterous theory, which we defy them to explain.—*Balt. Transcript,*

PARSON BROWNLOW.—Brownlow has sent in his message to the Tennessee Legislature.—He discusses the question of negro suffrage, and refers to the State troubles, charging that some bad men, with the connivance of President Johnson, are endeavoring to secure the State Government to themselves.

Only a year ago, Forney's *Press* said of President Johnson, "beyond all question, he is honest, patriotic, and most anxious to see peace, prosperity, and happiness once again, in all parts of our wide country." Mr. Johnson is the same now; Forney isn't.

Southern Radicals.

The Richmond *Examiner* in speaking of the Southern Radicals, miscalled "Southern Loyalists," who met in Philadelphia on the 3d of September, says:

These men have resided in the South. They avail themselves of this fact to give weight to the statements and appeals with which they vex the ear of the Northern people, imploring them to persecute and destroy the people who have permitted these wretches to live as their neighbors. They issue an address giving their united authority to the grossest falsehoods about the feelings and purposes of their neighbors. They then disperse themselves over the Northern States to deliver in person (to such as will condescend to hear them) these base calumnies.—When we recall the humane and tender forbearance with which these degraded men have been treated by the people against whom they arrange these nefarious plans, we doubt if the history of the world can furnish a parallel for this exhibition of mean vice. Few, or none of these people fought the Confederates when the Confederates had an armed organization. Their passionate ardor for the Union was then gathering its heat—their venomous hate for Confederates was then in its winter torpor of *neutrality*. When the Northern soldier stood in the deadly breach and offered his life for the Union, these men got behind the door and whistled. For their lives, during these four years, they could not tell which was in the right. Hence they did nothing except to be hospitable and polite to either set that was about them, and to get all the loose money that either set afloat. But as soon as permanent victory settles upon the Northern standard, these cravens become more vindictive than the men whose blood was stirred by the armed strife. The neutral loyalist travels North to stir the vengeance of the people, and to counteract the appeals for peace in which numerous soldiers of the Federal army have participated.

* * * * *

No patriotic citizen can consent to hold intercourse with them as equals or to treat them save as outlaws from all honorable and virtuous society. Universal contempt will be the just result of their base conduct. Andrew Johnson stands the only constitutional barrier between us and the party in Congress who would confiscate our property and destroy our lives, as well as the liberties of our whole country. Those Southern mountebanks who are traversing the North for the purpose of exciting the worst passions of its people against the people of the Southern States are openly urging the impeachment of Andrew Johnson.

Wendell Phillips has avowed that the policy of the Radicals in reorganizing Southern society cannot be accomplished as long as Andrew Johnson is allowed to exercise the Executive functions. He avows it to be the imperative duty of Congress to resort to impeachment proceedings in order to be free from this incumbrance. Here is revolution openly threatened, perhaps to be boldly attempted before next spring.

MANASSAS GAP R. R.—At the annual meeting of the Stockholders in Alexandria on the 8th inst., the Gazette states that resolutions were passed empowering the President and directors of the Company to negotiate for a transfer of its property and franchises to the Bondholders or to the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company, in order that the road may be speedily completed to Harrisonburg. In case of the failure to effect such negotiations with either the Bondholders or the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company, then the directory are authorized to sell such property, rolling stock, &c., as is not absolutely necessary, and to remove the rails from one part of the road to another, for the purpose of constructing the road to such point as may be deemed best. Any negotiations looking to a transfer of the rights and franchises of the Company that may be entered into by the Board of Directors, will, of course, be but preliminary, as the subject will have to go before the Legislature for final action, the State being largely interested in the work, and the action of that body being necessary to make valid such transfer.

MEXICO—MAXIMILIAN.—The news of the departure of Maximilian for the capital, is confirmed. He left, professedly for Orizaba, in order to be near Vera Cruz upon the arrival of the steamer Adonis, with later intelligence from the Empress. Before leaving, he appointed Marshal Bazaine temporary regent, and gave orders to his ministers to confer with him upon public matters. The appointment and orders were informal and oral, the Emperor declining to issue a proclamation or to make the appointment in writing, lest it should be construed into an abdication—an act which he says he does not contemplate. The Emperor treated his ministers and the Ayuntamiento, or City Council, very cavalierly, not consulting with either body upon so important a subject, and merely sending his ministers a verbal message of his intended departure. Upon learning the appointment of Marshal Bazaine as regent, the entire ministry at once returned their portfolios, as they are personally hostile to him. The Marshal has not yet accepted their resignation, but holds them in abeyance for the present. As soon as successors can be decided upon the present ministry will be at once relieved.

GOVERNOR PERRY ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.—A telegram from Charleston announces that the ex-Provisional Governor of South Carolina publishes a long letter addressed to Charles W. Woodward, of Philadelphia, in reply to a letter from that gentleman, urging South Carolina to ratify the Constitutional Amendment. Governor Perry takes the ground that the Southern States may be ruined, but cannot be dishonored and disgraced except by their own acts. He expresses the conviction that the Amendment can never gain the assent of three-fourths of the States. He reviews sections of the Amendment *seriatim*, and gives his views against each at some length. He closes his letter in these words:

"Let me conclude by assuring you that as feeble as South Carolina may be, and as powerless as you say she is to protect herself, she is nevertheless able to maintain amid all her oppressions her honor unsullied, and will never voluntarily accept her own degradation."

FLIGHT OF MAXIMILIAN CONFIRMED.—The following letter confirms the intelligence in the one to Minister Romero:

CONSULATE OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA,
VERA CRUZ, October 25th. 1866.

Sir—I have the honor to inform you that Maximilian left the city of Mexico on Monday, the 22d instant, *en route* for Orizava.

This day a *conducta*, containing $2,500,000 in hard silver, arrived here from the City of Mexico.

There are now some 1,000 troops of the French expedition in this city. I am informed that some 2,000 more are located on the road between Orizava and this city.

With much respect, your obedient servant,
E. H. SAULINER,
Acting United States Consul.

To Hon William H. Seward, Secretary of State.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S SYMPATHY WITH THE PRESIDENT.—Lieutenant General Sherman, when in Washington, made no secret of his support of the President's policy. On one occasion he said: "Soldiers have something else to do now besides fighting. We fought the rebels as long as there were any to fight. What we have to do now is to secure the objects for which we fought. We fought to restore the Union; let us now restore it." He frequently expressed his surprise and indignation that the Southern States were deprived of the right of representation so long after the termination of the war.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

Mr. Boutwell is lecturing in Boston—contending that "Negro Suffrage" is now the pivot upon which the policy of justice must turn—and that "Congress may abolish the Southern State governments, and establish Territorial governments." Very possibly "to this complexion it may come at last." Each day enlarges the programme of the Radicals.

The Virginia Methodist Protestant Conference has adopted the minority report of the Committee on the subject, which is adverse to the proposed union of the Episcopal Methodist and Methodist Protestant Churches.

The Radicals in the next Congress will have a two thirds majority in both Houses, and can pass any law they please, the President's Veto to the contrary notwithstanding.

REVENUE LIABILITIES OF TAILORS.—It is decided that under the act of June 20, 1864, as amended by the act of July 13, 1866, the tax on clothing, &c., is about two per cent. *ad valorem*, and a tailor exclusively engaged in manufacturing to order, as custom work, whose work, exclusive of material, does not exceed one thousand dollars per annum, is exempt from duty.

When the work exceeds in value annually one thousand dollars, the party manufacturing to order as above can have no claim to the exemption under section ninety-four, but is liable to a tax of two per cent. *ad valorem* on the entire amount of his manufactures, unless he may be entitled to the exemption under the provisions of section ninety-three of said act.

The tax on clothing is in all cases on the entire value of the same, including material, labor and profits, and not on the increased value given to the materials by making, or, in other words, on labor alone. This is the case when a tailor makes clothing from materials furnished him by his customer, as well as when he furnishes the materials himself. In this case he has the right to charge the tax to the customer furnishing the material.

A letter from President Johnson to the Governor of Texas, dated Oct. 30, says:—"We should not despair of the Republic. My faith is strong. My confidence is unlimited in the wisdom, prudence, virtue, intelligence and magnanimity of the great mass of the people; and that their ultimate decision will be uninfluenced by passion and prejudice, engendered by the recent civil war, for the complete restoration of the Union by the admission of loyal Representatives and Senators from all the States to the respective Houses of the Congress of the United States." There are many people who have not "the faith," or "the confidence" of President Johnson.

Religious Notice.

DISTRICT MEETING.—The Preachers of the Rockingham District will assemble at the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Staunton, on *Wednesday the 14th instant*, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Upon their arrival they are requested to apply at the District Parsonage for information respecting the places of their entertainment during the meeting. E. F. BUSEY, P. E.

Lecture.

VOCAL MUSIC.—A LECTURE, introductory to a course of Vocal Instruction, will be delivered at the Methodist Church, by PROF. J. H. HEWITT, on Thursday Evening, 15th inst., at 7 o'clock. Persons wishing to join the class, are invited to attend. Nov.13—1t

Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

GLASS & PUTTY.—Glass of all sizes constantly on hand. GEO. E. PRICE. nov 13—tf

SAUSAGE CUTTERS & STUFFERS. Hale's Cutters and Stuffers—the best in use—for sale by GEO. E. PRICE. nov 13—tf

CORN SHELLERS.—A supply constantly on hand. GEO. E. PRICE. nov 13—tf

RED SOLE LEATHER.—Selected Red Sole Leather constantly on hand. Also, French Calf Skins, Lining, Bindings, Thread, Pegs, &c. GEO. E. PRICE. nov 13—tf

WOODEN WARE, &c.—Tubs, Buckets, Measures, Wash Boards, Trays, Bowls, Sugar Cans, Brooms, Mill Brushes, Twine, Bed Cords, Rope, &c., for sale by GEO. E. PRICE. nov 13—tf

PUMPS.—I have a supply of deep well and cistern Pumps, fitted with iron pipe, to draw water from any depth. Those who want a first rate article will do well to examine before purchasing. GEO. E. PRICE. nov 13—tf

CHAIN—By the foot, suitable for Wells, &c., for sale by GEO. E. PRICE. nov 13—tf

SUPERIOR TEA.—Still another supply of that very superior Tea received. The lovers of good tea should give it a trial. nov 13—tf GEO. E. PRICE.

COOKING STOVES.—Just Received a supply of the Mt. Vernon. They have no superior. GEORGE E. PRICE.

Boarding.

CENTRAL BOARDING HOUSE,
BY
J. F. MAUPIN.

The "Old National Hotel" property having been recently thoroughly repaired and painted and newly furnished, is now opened as a FIRST CLASS BOARDING HOUSE. Permanent and Transient Boarders furnished with the best accommodations. Nov 13—1m

Books, Periodicals, &c.

NEW BOOKS.—Another supply of Dutch English Almanacs, also a few German Almanacs; Spanish Papers and other Miscellanies, hitherto unpublished or collected, by Washington Irving. Methodist Hymn Books, North and South; Presbyterian Psalmodist; Langstroth on the Honey Bee; a fine assortment of Photograph Albums, &c. ROBT. COWAN. nov 13—tf

ROBERT COWAN has recently received a variety of samples of WALL PAPER; should any persons want to paper their rooms, he can order it for them at less than the usual profits. nov 13—tf

MAGAZINES.—Eclectic, Blackwood's and other Magazines for November, for sale by JONES & HUNTER, Nov 13 next door to Post Office.

PRIZE PACKAGES & ALMANACS for 1867, received by Nov 13 JONES & HUNTER.

Copartnership.

NOTICE!—R. J. HOPE, of Staunton, Va., and R. W. BURKE, formerly of Richmond, have entered into a Co-partnership for a term of years, under the style and firm of HOPE & BURKE, for the purpose of conducting a wholesale and retail LIQUOR BUSINESS, at Morris' old stand, in the town of Staunton.
R. J. HOPE,
nov 13, 1866—1m R. W. BURKE.

Wines, Liquors, Groceries, &c.

HOPE & BURKE,
wholesale and retail
DEALERS IN LIQUORS,
are now receiving and opening a large and varied stock, consisting of
Fine old Whisky, of all the best brands,
Common do do do do
French Brandies of the best brands,
Common do do do do
Sherry, Maderia, Port, Claret, Malaga, and Champagne Wines,
New England, St. Croix and Jamaica Rums,
Canned Fruits and a general assortment of Groceries, all of which we invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine. nov 13—1m

Tinware, Stoves, &c.

TINWARE, STOVES, &c.,
J. C. GROVE & CO.,
New Street, above Main, Staunton, Va., have on hand and are constantly receiving a full supply of the above, and fancy articles in that line. Their friends and the public generally are invited to call and examine their stock, and every effort will be made to please, both in point of workmanship and price of goods. nov 13—3m

Pay Your Honest Debts.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of George Koiner, deceased, are respectfully, but earnestly urged to make payment.—The parties beneficiary are compelled to make payments, and they in turn must collect to meet their obligations. Further notice or indulgence need not be expected. The claims will be enforced as soon as the law will enable.
A. KOINER,
nov13—2t Vin copy Executor.

Richmond Boarding House.

BOARDING.—MRS. SARAH GAMBLE has taken the large and well-arranged house, with all the modern improvements, No. 627 Main street, Richmond, Va., second door West of 7th street, and will be prepared to receive borders by the day, week or month, on or about 1st November. She has some very good rooms which are not engaged, and would like to have a few table-boarders. nov 13—1m

Found.

FOUND!—LADY'S MUFF.—The lady who left her muff in the Town Hall, on Thursday night last, can get it by calling at this Office, and paying cost of advertisement. nov 13—1t

Auction Sales.

LAND FOR SALE.—We will offer for sale on the premises, on *Wednesday, the 5th day of December next*, the tract of land lying 3½ miles from Staunton, on the South-East side of the Port Republic road, being the land we purchased from James Fagan, containing 151½ acres, about 90 acres cleared, and the balance well timbered. The improvements are a LOG HOUSE and a well of good water. We will offer at the same time and place, some Calves and one Colt.

Terms will be made known on day of sale.

Any one wishing to see the land can call on Robert Gardner, who lives on the land, or William Baily who lives near there.

Sale will commence at 10 o'clock.
JACOB HILDEBRAND.
DAVID KENNEDY.
nov 13—tds Rockingham Register copy.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE FOR SALE.—*On Monday next, 19th day of November*, I will offer for sale, at public auction, at my residence in the town of Middlebrook, my household furniture, consisting of Mahogany Bureau, Table and Washstand, Hair Mattrasses, Feather Beds, Blankets, Sheets, Bedsteads, Bedspreads, Carpeting, Chairs, Tables, Safe, Arctic Refrigerator, Table Furniture, and a number of other articles. Most of the furniture is in good condition and of superior quality.

At the same time and place, one saddle Horse and two Milk Cows will be offered for sale.

TERMS:—For all sums not exceeding ten dollars, cash; over that amount, ninety days, for well endorsed negotiable paper.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Nov. 13—1t S. GOODE, Middlebrook, Va.

CATTLE SALE.—I will sell, on THURSDAY, the 15TH inst., at the farm of Mr. Wm. Crawford, near Augusta Church, fifty head CATTLE.
nov 13—1t J. W. FISHER.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.—IN PURSUANCE of a decree of the Circuit Court of Rockbridge county, pronounced on the 17th day of September, 1866, in a cause therein pending in which William H. Bell is Plaintiff, and Martha Gay's Administrator, *et al.* are defendants, I shall sell, at public auction, on

Friday, the 30th day of November,

at Goshen Bridge, two tracts of land, in the bill and proceedings mentioned—one a tract of 190 ACRES, on the Big Calf Pasture River, adjoining the lands of Samuel Frazier's heirs and others; and the other a tract of 100 ACRES, adjoining the first mentioned tract. The improvements consist of a Dwelling House with outhouses.

About 40 acres of the land is River Bottom, of Superior Quality.

Terms.—Cash in hand sufficient to defray the expenses of the sale, and the residue upon a credit of one two, three and four years, in equal instalments, the purchaser giving bond with good personal security, and the title retained as ultimate security.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.
WILLIAM McLAUGHLIN,
nov6—4ts $10. Commissioner.

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Under a decree of the Circuit Court, I will proceed, on *Saturday, the 24th day of November* next, to sell, at public sale, in front of the Court House, in Staunton, that very valuable property, lately the residence of David Points, deceased.—With some improvements, it can be made a most des