Staunton Spectator.

Tuesday, February 26, 1867.

☞ 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 Situation.

A large athletic man, clad in armor and armed cap-a-pie, stands over the prostrate body of a small though gallant man, unarmed, helpless, exhausted, and, fearing the small man may arise and overcome him, the large one pins him to the earth with a bayonet.

The Question.

The passage of the military bill does not startle our people so much as the fact that Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Senator of Maryland, the able constitutional lawyer, voted for it. How could he do it, under the obligations of his oath to support the Constitution of the United States? This is the question which is now perplexing the minds of our people, and to which they would like to have an answer. Will that Senator furnish it?

Be ye not Cast Down.

In the present adverse circumstances, we would counsel our people to practice the virtues of firmness, patience and fortitude—not to repine, but to exhibit a heroic manliness, to endure with fortitude what they cannot prevent, and to use increased industry and energy in the labors of their respective vocations in life. Violent storms soon expend their force. Action and re-action are equal, and re-action may take place sooner than we anticipate.

Hope on, hope ever.

Passage of the bill for the Government of the Southern States.

On Wednesday, the 13th inst., the military bill offered by Thad. Stevens, and which we published last week, passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 109 to 55. In the Senate on Saturday, the 16th, Mr. Sherman offered a substitute for Stevens' military bill, which was adopted by a vote of 32 to 3—Messrs. Buckalew, Davis and Saulsbury voting in the negative. Mr. Doolittle moved an additional section that no sentence of death under this act shall be carried into execution without the approval of the President. Adopted—yeas 21, nays 16. The bill as thus amended, passed the Senate by a vote of 29 to 10.

On Monday, the 18th, the House refused to concur in the amendments of the Senate and asked a committee of conference. On Tuesday, the 19th, the Senate insisted on its amendments and refused to appoint a committee of conference. On the same day the House voted against agreeing to the amendments of the Senate by a vote of 98 nays to 73 yeas, and then the motion for a committee of conference was agreed to without a division. Messrs. Stevens, Shellabarger and Blaine being appointed the committee of conference on the part of the House.

On Wednesday, the 20th, Mr. Wilson moved to concur with the Senate amendment with the addition of a proviso to fifth section. [See proviso at the end of fifth section of the bill as adopted.] Mr. Shellabarger moved an amendment to the amendment to come in as a new section. [See section sixth of the bill as adopted.] Mr. Shellabarger's amendment was adopted by a vote of 98 to 70.

The question then recurred on agreeing to Mr. Wilson's motion—to concur with the Senate amendment, with the amendment offered by Mr. Wilson, as that was amended on the motion of Mr. Shellabarger.

The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted—yeas 125, nays 46—a strict party vote. So the Senate amendment, as thus modified, was agreed to, and the bill was (at quarter-past one) sent back to the Senate.

The bill as thus amended was sent to the Senate, where, after some discussion, and the defeat of several proposed amendments, it was adopted, as amended in the House, by the vote of 35 to 7.

The following is the bill as passed by both Houses of Congress:

COPY OF THE BILL.

WHEREAS, no legal State governments or adequate protection for life or property now exist in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas; and, whereas, it is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in said States until loyal and republican State governments can be legally established; therefore,

Be it enacted, &c., That said rebel States shall be divided into military districts and made subject to the military authority of the United States, as hereinafter prescribed; and for that purpose Virginia shall constitute the first district, North Carolina and South Carolina the second district, Georgia, Alabama and Florida the third district, Mississippi and Arkansas the fourth district, and Louisiana and Texas the fifth district.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the President to assign to the command of each of said districts an officer of the army not below the rank of brigadier-general, and to detail a sufficient military force to enable such officer to perform his duties and enforce his authority within the district to which he is assigned.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish or cause to be punished all disturbers of the public peace and criminals, and to this end he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and try offenders, or, when in his judgment it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals for that purpose; and all interference under color of State authority with the exercise of military authority under this act shall be null and void.

SEC. 4. That all persons put under military arrest by virtue of this act shall be tried without unnecessary delay, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted; and no sentence of any military commission or tribunal hereby authorized, affecting the life or liberty of any person, shall be executed until it is approved by the officer in command of the district; and the laws and regulations for the government of the army shall not be affected by this act, except in so far as they may conflict with its provisions: *Provided*, That no sentence of death under the provisions of this act shall be carried into effect without the approval of the President.

SEC. 5. That when the people of any one of the said rebel States shall have formed a constitution of government in conformity with the Constitution of the United States in all respects, framed by a convention of delegates elected by the male citizens of said State twenty-one years old and upward, of whatever race, color, or previous condition, who have been resident in said State for one year previous to the day of such election, except such as may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion, or for felony at common law; and when such constitution shall provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualifications herein stated for election of delegates; and when such constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification who are qualified as electors for delegates, and when such constitution shall have been submitted to Congress for examination and approval, and Congress shall have approved the same; and when said State, by a vote of its Legislature elected under said constitution, shall have adopted the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article fourteenth, and when said article shall have become a part of the Constitution of the United States, said State shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom on their taking the oath prescribed by law, and then and thereafter the preceding sections of this bill shall be inoperative in said State: *Provided*, that no person excluded from the privilege of holding office by said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States shall be eligible to election as a member of the convention to frame a constitution for any of said rebel States; nor shall any such person vote for members of said convention.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That until the people of the said rebel States shall be, by law, admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States, any civil governments that may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only, and, in all respects, subject to the paramount authority of the United States, at any time, to abolish, modify, control or supersede the same; and, in all elections to any office under such provisional governments, all persons shall be entitled to vote, and none others, who are entitled to vote under the provisions of the fifth section of this act; and no person shall be eligible to any office, under such provisional governments, who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third article of said constitutional amendment.

The following is the third article of the constitutional amendment to which reference is made is the last clause of the bill:

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President or Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an Executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

"Southern Loyalists."

The "Southern Loyalists," as they inappropriately call themselves, are actuated, not by a spirit of patriotism and love of constitutional liberty, but by an inordinate greed for the spoils of office and the exercise of power. To accomplish their ends, they misrepresent the feelings and conduct of the Southern people, and favor the enfranchisement of the negroes and the disfranchisement of nineteen-twentieths of the Southern whites. The Lynchburg *News* very properly says, that "the anxiety to secure political power and place lies at the bottom of all the mendacious complaints, and fictitious persecutions of which the "loyal" citizens of the South have so loudly complained, but the difficulty of securing the object of their earnest aspirations seems almost insurmountable. The truth is, that they are in so contemptible a minority that it is difficult to frame any measure, which permits white men to vote at all, which will not insure the defeat of these very patriotic gentlemen. The only chance for their promotion seems to lie in the enactment of some such bill as that of Elliott's, conferring suffrage on the negroes and disfranchising the whites. But even this scheme is by no means certain to result in their advancement, for the effect of such a law would be the selection of negroes to fill the various offices. The Radicals who suppose that the negroes, if invested with the right of suffrage, would vote for them, reckon without their host. They would inevitably prefer a man of their own color, and the disfranchised whites, who would really control nine-tenths of the negro vote, would have no hesitation in using their influence in favor of some respectable and honest negro, rather than for one of those suffering martyrs who have such a yearning desire to monopolize all the offices of the State."

The Issue a Square One.

The issue between the President and Congress in reference to the *status* of the Southern States is a plain and square one—the former maintaining that they are States in the Union, and the other that they are merely conquered provinces. How stands the case in reference to Virginia? She is either a State or a conquered province. If Virginia is not a State, and the Pierpont government is repudiated, then it follows, *ex necessitate rei*, that West Virginia is not a State, but still a part of Virginia. As the Richmond *Dispatch* says, "Mr. Chase, as a member of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, decided the Pierpont government to be the true, constitutional government of Virginia. The question arose in this wise: West Virginia claimed to have been formed with the consent of Virginia. That consent had been given by the Pierpont government. Inasmuch as the Constitution of the United States required the consent of the real government, Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet, and Congress also, had to decide the question. They did so under their oaths to support that Constitution. Under the sanction of the same oaths, Congress now declares that it is *not* the true government of Virginia. If Virginia has no constitutional government, West Virginia has no constitutional existence."

A writer in the New York Record, in discussing the Southern Relief project, intimates that the best relief that could be given the South, would be to grant her people a search warrant to go through New England and reclaim all the property that was Butlerized during the war. The Norfolk Day Book suggests that some other States might be included in the search besides the New England States.

Mr. Garfield frankly admitted, in his brief speech that the military bill puts a bayonet at the breast of every Southern man to enforce the adoption of negro suffrage; and yet he can prate about believing in a government that derives its powers from the consent of the governed.

We have been requested by our popular Senator, N. K. Trout, Esq., to state that he will resign his office of Senator. He wishes those who may desire that office to have timely notice of his purpose to resign that they may get in readiness for the race.

Oh, never in the world beneath, or in the world above, did printer hear sounds of bliss—dear tones of heavenly love—more thrilling to to his inmost soul, as when, with kindly glance a patron says: "Oh, bless your heart, *I'll pay you in advance!*"

George W. Ellsworth, Gen. Morgan's telegraphic operator during the war, shot and killed a man named Smithers in Paris, Kentucky, on the 17th inst. He made his escape, and a reward of $1000 is offered for his apprehension.

P. S.—He has been arrested.

John H. Surratt, arrested in Egypt, under charge of being one of the conspirators in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, is now confined in prison in Washington. On his arrival, when asked by Marshal Gooding if his name was John H. Surratt, he replied: "It is, sir."

Don't Wish Restoration

The Lynchburg *News* says that, "so far from desiring the restoration of the union and the amicable adjustment of all the differences which existed, the fanatics dread nothing so much as such a consummation. Instead of endeavoring to restore the unity of the government and the reconstruction of the Union, they are moving heaven and earth to defeat this object. Instead of laboring to preserve that 'spirit of liberty' which they claim as indigenous to the American people, they only seek to establish a monstrous tyranny. Instead of battling for the supremacy of civil law, they are persistently striving to inflict upon the country a military despotism, more galling, more tyrannical, than any of which modern records furnish an example. Instead of cultivating feelings of friendship, and fastening the impulses of mutual forgiveness, they bid let loose the dogs of war, and with demoniac passions demand the inauguration of another carnival of crime, with carnage sufficient to glut the sanguinary passions of the most blood-thirsty and fanatical.

Such are the legitimate consequences of the supremacy of a party which knows no bond of union, save an insatiable greed for gain, an unappeasable passion for power, and a fanatical hatred of all who oppose their mad designs.—But *Nemesis* is on their track—slowly but perhaps none the less surely will their iniquities be revenged, and their enormities punished.—Whether this vengeance and this punishment overtake them this month, or this year, depends on the people. When outraged beyond endurance, when goaded to madness by the infamous excesses of fanaticism, the sovereignty of the people shall be reasserted, the mad zealots who now sway the destinies of our country, will be hurled from power, and 'the places that once knew them, will know them no more forever.'"

Negro Suffrage.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* says, "that the only really great evils which the South has to apprehend from universal negro suffrage are: first, the degradation of suffrage; and, second, the growth of demagogism. And these are sufficient, in all conscience, to cause us to shrink from the trial of such an experiment. But yet, the fact stands revealed, that the North would be wholly deceived in the effect which it hopes from the prevalence of negro suffrage. It would not give the South to the Black Republicans, as they expect. However much it might demoralize the lower class of whites, and tend to sow dissensions between the two races, the expectations of the Radical party would be disappointed."

Interesting Bills Passed.

The bill which has passed the Legislature for the exemption of certain property from distress and levy will be found in our published proceedings of the Senate of Wednesday, the 20th inst.

In another portion of the paper we publish the bill which was passed in reference to church property, which is of considerable interest.—The author and originator of this bill is one of our delegates from this county—Col. John B. Baldwin. Had there been such a law years ago, how much contention and litigation in the churches would have been avoided.

Protest of the Kentucky Legislature.

On the 16th inst., in the Kentucky Legislature, the House passed, by a vote of 59 against 23, a joint resolution that the people of Kentucky are unalterably opposed to the movement in Congress to place the people of the Southern States under military rule, the tendency whereof is to military despotism, contrary to the spirit of union and subversive of the principles whereon the Government was founded, and they enter their solemn protest against all such Congressional action.

The County Court of Rockingham, on Monday, the 18th inst., made an order requiring all the Justices of the county to be summoned to attend on Monday, the 25th day of February, 1867, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of instructing the proxies for the county to transfer the stock of Rockingham county in the Manassas Gap Railroad Company to the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company, and for taking such other action as may be necessary and proper.

Thad. Stevens says that he intends to propose the confiscation of the property of rebels to pay the claims of Southern Loyalists. This will suit the "Southern Loyalists" exactly.—They cannot endorse Stevens' military bill—that is not strong enough for them, and puts no money in their pockets—but a bill which will rob the "rebels" and put the property into their possession will meet their hearty approbation.

Suicide.

On Sunday night, the 17th inst., at the Ballard House in Richmond, Lieut. Alfred S. Newlin, of the 21st U. S. Infantry, committed suicide by taking laudanum. He was a brother of Judge Nat. Harrison's Radical Attorney, in Monroe county, W. Va.

On Wednesday last, a cable telegram was received by Col. Thomas H. Ellis, President of the James River and Kanawha Company, from M. E. de Bellot, stating that the Societe Generale of Paris had agreed to furnish the maximum capital of $40,000,000 required for the Virginia Canal Company.

James G. Hamilton, of Chicago, formerly of Virginia, was shot by his nephew, 16 years of age, on the 14th inst., because he scolded him. The ball passed through his cheek and lodged in his neck. The boy has been arrested.

An editor of a Radical paper in Massachusetts says that he is not ashamed to acknowledge the negro as his equal. We suppose not. But is there a respectable negro who would not be ashamed to acknowledge that editor as his equal?

A terrible earthquake has occurred in the Island of Cephalonia, on the western coast of Greece. Every town on the island is in ruins. The loss of human life and property was very great. The King of Greece has gone there.

On Wednesday last, Gov. Pierpont pardoned Eli P. Thomas, sentenced by the Circuit Court of Rockingham to ten years' confinement in the penitentiary, on a conviction of larceny.

A letter has been written from Lancasterville, South Carolina, begging the Mayor of Washington city to ask the people to send to that district immediate aid to avert starvation.

Hanson Bumgardner, who most foully and brutally murdered Mr. John T. Eubank, in September last, was hung on Friday, the 15th inst., at Marietta, Ohio, for that crime.

Thad. Stevens characterized the Southern States as "States of robbers, of traitors, and of murderers."

The Legislature of Kansas has amended the constitution of that State so as to extend the right of suffrage to women as well as to men.

Beer fills many a bottle, and the bottle fills many a bier.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA.

SENATE, *Wednesday*, Feb. 20th.—The Senate took up the calendar and passed several bills, which required only the formality of a final vote. Among them is the House bill to amend and re-enact the 33d and 34th sections of chapter 49 of the Code 1860, in regard to

PROPERTY EXEMPT FROM DISTRESS AND LEVY,

was taken up and passed. The bill is consequently now a law. The following is a copy:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That the 33d section of chapter 49 of the Code of Virginia of 1860, be amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows: In case of a husband, parent, or other person who is a housekeeper and head of a family, there shall be exempt from distress or levy the following articles, or so much or so many thereof as the party may have: 1st, the family Bible; 2d, family pictures, school books and library for the use of the family, not exceeding one hundred dollars in value; 3d, a seat or pew in any house or place of public worship; 4th, a lot in any burial ground; 5th all necessary wearing apparel of the debtor and his family; all beds, bedsteads and bedding necessary for the use of such family; all stores and appendages put up and kept for the necessary use of the family, not to exceed three; 6th, one cow, one horse, six chairs, one table, six-knives, six forks, six plates, twelve spoons, two dishes, two basins, one pot, one oven, six pieces of wood or earthenware, one loom and its appurtenances, one safe or press, one spinning-wheel, one pair of cards, one axe, two hoes, five barrels of corn, five bushels of wheat or one barrel of flour, two hundred pounds of bacon or pork, three hogs, ten dollars in value of forage or hay, one cooking stove and utensils for cooking therewith, and one sewing machine, and in case of a mechanic, the tools and utensils of his trade, not exceeding one hundred dollars in value.

If the debtor be at the time actually engaged in the business of agriculture, there shall be exempt from such distress or levy, while he is so engaged, one yoke of oxen, or a pair of horses or mules in lieu thereof, with the necessary gearing, one wagon or cart, two plows, one drag, one harvest cradle, one pitch-fork, one rake, two iron wedges. All of which articles intended to be exempted by this act shall be chosen by the head of the family, his agent or representative; provided, that the provisions of this act shall not extend to distress made for taxes, county and parish levies; and provided further, that upon all contracts made and entered into before the passage of this act only so much of the above mentioned property shall be exempt from distress or levy as are hereby exempted under the provisions of the said thirty-third and thirty-fourth sections of chapter forty-nine of the Code of eighteen hundred and sixty.

This act shall be in force from its passage.

The "Cumberland Gap Railroad bill," more generally known as the "Southside Consolidation Scheme," was passed by in accordance with the wishes of its friends, and the Senate devoted nearly four hours to the consideration of the "Assessment Bill," which remains the unfinished business for to-morrow.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

A number of bills, resolutions and petitions were presented and referred. The standing committees made reports of several matters referred to them. The Conference Committee on the bill to provide for the improvement of New river, reported a substitute for the bill, which was adopted by the House. On motion of Mr. White, the vote by which the House rejected the bill to repeal an act in relation to appeals and writs of error, &c., was reconsidered, and the question being taken on the bill, it was again rejected. The substitute for House bill to amend the Code relative to proceedings in criminal cases, was taken up, and discussed; without coming to a vote on it, the bill was postponed, to consider the order of the day, being the bill to facilitate the construction of the Cumberland Gap Railroad, which was discussed till adjournment.

SENATE, *Thursday*, Feb. 21st.—The Senate perfected and passed the "Assessment Bill," which enumerates the subjects of taxation. As passed by the Senate, it is in the nature of a substitute for the House bill of the same title, but its changes are not very material.

The bill to continue the payment of interest on State bonds held by the colleges and schools of the State received the *unanimous* vote of the Senate, and we presume will pass the House of Delegates without difficulty.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Several petitions, resolutions and bills were presented and referred—among them a bill by Mr. Dunnington to repeal an act re-organizing the militia. A motion to discontinue the night sessions was offered and rejected. A petition was received from Greenbrier county asking that said county may be included in the proceedings now pending for the recovery of Berkeley and Jefferson counties from West Virginia. Mr. Hansbrough offered a resolution for a re-assessment of the lands of Stafford and King George counties, which was referred. Senate bill, relative to the organization and government of the Penitentiary, was passed. House bill to change the amount required to constitute petit larceny to $50, and a bill concerning the compensation of Commonwealth's Attorneys, were ordered to engrossment, as was also a bill to change the charter of the Roanoke Valley Railroad. A bill changing the time of holding the circuit courts in the Fourteenth Circuit was passed.—A bill to revive the charter of the Virginia Canal Company, was passed unanimously. House bill to provide for the completion of the Covington and Ohio Railroad, was passed. An act amending the charter of the Tredegar Company, was passed. The bill to pay Henry Exall for work done on the Capitol was taken up, and opposed by Messrs. Pendleton, Miller and Kellam, but without coming to a vote was postponed, to take up the Cumberland Gap Railroad bill, which was amended in several particulars, and discussed until the hour of adjournment.

The Richmond *Times* says that "now is the time for the South to show the greatness of her soul, and to make her persecutors desperate in the discovery that bayonets and brute force have no terrors for her; that the sublimity of her courage and fortitude can never be reached by those who have neither the wisdom nor statesmanship to "reconstruct," but idly think that all the Gordian knots of politics can be cut by the sword of a Brigadier.

The spectacle of martial law and military commissions, during a period of profound peace, and among a people who are totally defenceless, and multitudes of them on the verge of starvation, will shock, not only the sober, second thought of the North, but will be visited with the honest indignation of all Christendom."

The most cursory reader of the newspapers of the day must have noticed that of late crime has fearfully increased in the land. Like the Eastern scourge, it appears to visit us in an epidemic form. And what is more noticeable, its ravages are not confined to any one particular section, but appear to be universal in their sweep.

PAPER PANTALETS.—Among the new devices of the day are paper pantalets for ladies. A company has been organized at Mechanics Falls, Me., to manufacture borders to ladies' and children's pantalets—an ornamental appurtenance to be buttoned to the garment, which may be readily replaced when soiled.

A Cincinnati telegraph operator says he has always noticed that nine out of ten changes in the weather begin in the West.

Intelligence has been received from Miramar to the effect that the physicians attending the Empress Charlotte have, after consultation, expressed their opinion that the recovery of her Majesty is complete, and have advised a change of scene.

A Paris correspondent of a Belgian journal mentions that the Emperor fainted the other day on his return from a shooting excursion, and that he is subject to fainting fits after great exertion, but that his general health is now very satisfactory.

The Italian papers state that, owing to high winds in the Adriatic, Venice has been inundated to an extent which has never been equalled within the memory of any of the inhabitants. The Piazzi of San Mark was so flooded that boats and gondolas passed over it, and the whole of the space had the apperance of a vast lake.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE, *Wednesday*, Feb. 20.—A message was received from the House, announcing the passage of Sherman's bill, with amendmeats.

Mr. Williams moved concurrence. Several members regretted the disfranchising clause inserted by the House, but would vote to concur notwithstanding.

Mr. Johnson said if he had his wish he would immediately receive the Southern representatives, but he would yield to the majority. He would vote for the bill because he saw in it a mode of rescuing the country from the perils which now threaten it.

The Senate then took a recess.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Sherman's bill came up.

Mr. Wilson's amendment was adopted, 69 to 60. It provides that persons excluded from office by the proposed constitutional amendment shall also be excluded from voting for members, and from being members of the State Conventions to form Constitutions.

Mr. Shellabarger offered an amendment declaring that until the rebellious States are admitted to representation any civil government shall be deemed provisional, subject to the military authority, and to be abolished, modified or superseded at any time; and all elections under such civil governments are to be conducted by persons designated in the fifth section of the bill, and no person qualified to hold office under the provisional government is ineligible under the provisions of the third section of the Constitutional amendment of last session. Adopted—yeas 98, nays 70.

A resolution to concur in the amendments was then passed—ayes 125, nays 46. Hawkins, of Tennessee, and Hubbell, of Ohio, were the only Republicans voting in the negative.

The militia bill was re-committed and the army appropriation bill taken up and passed, including the section relative to the General of the army, which contains a provision that orders or instructions relative to military operations issued by the President or Secretary of War shall be issued through the General.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the Internal Revenue bill, after which it took a recess.

SENATE, *Thursday*, Feb. 21.—The Railroad Committee was discharged from the consideration of the Pacific railroad bill.

The Judiciary Committee reported a bill providing that where property had been confiscated by Confederate authorities the former owner may make proof of the same before any Federal court or commission, and the military commander of the district wherein the land lies shall put the claimant in possession, on certificate of the commission or judges' decision, and protect him in the same.

A bill was introduced to confirm sales by tax commissioners in South Carolina to persons in the navy or marine corps.

A joint resolution was passed to return the tax collected from the National banks under the ruling of the Treasury Department.

The bridge over the Mississippi at Clanton, Iowa, was declared a post-route.

The Senate then went into executive session. Among the confirmations of internal revenue collectors, were Samuel F. Cooper, Arkansas; John Read, North Carolina; Jos. A. Henderson, Texas; Wm. E. Bond North Carolina; Robert Johnson, Alabama, and James F. Abernethy, Tennessee; Joshua D. Geddings, assistant treasurer at Charleston, and J. H. Washington, Macon, Ga.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The bill authorizing the submarine bridge at St. Louis was passed.

The bill retiring compound interest notes, $140,000,000 of which are due this year, was taken up. An amendment authorizing the issuing of $100,000,000 of legal tenders to replace them was adopted—99 to 59. Another section prohibits the retirement of $4,000,000 per month during present year. The whole was then defeated—ayes 75, noes 84. The bill was reconsidered, recommitted, and immediately reported again with the $4,000,000 per month clause stricken out, and was then passed—95 to 65.

The House then took a recess.

SENATE, *Friday*, Feb. 22.—Mr. Yates presented a petition of 4,000 citizens of Charleston, S. C., asking for a territorial government.

The Agricultural College bill giving a college to Tennessee was passed, and the House amendment prohibiting ex-Confederate professors in it was stricken out.

The House bill transferring Indian affairs to the War Department was defeated—13 to 24—and a conference was asked.

A bill for steam mail route between San Francisco and Honolulu, was passed.

Mr. Sumner's resolution about the Paris exhibition appropriating $93,000, was passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Judiciary appropriation bill was considered, the amendments of the Senate rejected and a Committee of Conference appointed.

The Speaker directed the doorkeeper to exclude from the floor all but privileged persons.

A bill temporarily suspending direct taxation in West Virginia was passed.

A Committee of Conference was appointed on the West Point appropriation bill.

The Senate amendment to the diplomatic bill to pay Harvey, consul at Lisbon, was rejected, and a Committee of Conference appointed.

A bill relieving contractors for war vessels was passed.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the tax bill. The amendment removing the cotton tax after September 1, 1867, was passed—63 to 54. Mr. Blaine made the motion.

Mr. Stevens moved to remit tax on the burned portion of Chambersburg, Pa., this year.

The House took a recess.

☞ In discussing, in the Senate, the military reconstruction bill, Mr. Saulsbury expressed very forcibly his opinion of those "Southern Loyalists" who have been slandering the mass of the Southern people by their misrepresentations.

"Referring to the allegation of the preamble that lawlessness and crime are encouraged in the Southern States, he said it came from a class of mercenary men from the South, who were a disgrace to their own section, and who would sell the cross upon which their Saviour died to make firewood out of it, if they could make a little money out of it."

The following are the salaries of the officers of the Va. Central Railroad:

President, per annum, $2,550; Superintendent, per annum, $3,600; Assistant Superintendent, per annum, $1,250; Treasurer, per annum, $2,250. Length of Central Railroad 195 miles.

The Lynchburg *Republican* says:

"We tell the President and we tell the country, that the bad men who now wield the legislative power of this nation by fraud and violence, falsehood and slander, must be put down by the strong hand of power, or the government will be destroyed, and republican liberty become a by word and a reproach."

Forney publishes the following in the "Chronicle" from Parson Brownlow:

NASHVILLE, February 18.—To Hon. J. W. Forney: The negro suffrage bill has passed the Senate—ayes fourteen, noes seven. It is now the law of the State. My regards to Andrew Pharaoh.

W. G. Brownlow,
Governor of Tennessee.

SO WE GO.—The bill to assume the State war debts calls for more than a hundred millions to begin with, and is quite likely to pass during the next Congress. Thus the national debt will be accumulated pile upon pile till the Government succumbs under the burthen.—*National Intelligencer.*

STRONG LANGUAGE.—While reviewing the Louisiana bill on Saturday night, Mr. Doolittle said its title should be amended so as to read, not to restore civil government, but to organize hell in the State of Louisiana. [Applause in the galleries, mingled with hisses.]

PROFESSOR ALBERT DALLAS BACHE, Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, died at Newport, Rhode Island, Sunday morning, after a long and painful illness, the direct malady being softening of the brain.

The complete evacuation of the city of Mexico, by the French, occurred on the 6th instant.

It is reported, via Brownsville, that Miramon had been defeated and shot through both legs.

Legal Notices.

AUGUSTA CO. COURT CLERK'S OFFICE, to wit—ESTRAYS:

Taken up, by James Cross, on his land in the county of Augusta, of the following description, viz:

1st—A Heifer, of pale red color, white face, some white along the back and rump, marked with crop off left ear, supposed to be two years old last fall, and appraised at $20.

2d—A Heifer of spotted color, white and brindle on the sides, crop off the left ear, supposed to be one year old last Spring and appraised at $15. by N. Ryan, John B. Hamilton and Dan'l Long before Wm. W. Montgomery, J. P.

Extract—teste,
WM. A. BURNETT,
feb 26—3t Clerk.

AUGUSTA CO. COURT CLERK'S OFFICE, to wit: ESTRAY,

Taken up, by John B. Hamiliton, on his land in the county of Augusta, of the following description, to wit:

A STEER, of blue roan color, black ears, with a small nick out of each ear, supposed to be three years old, and appraised at $30. by James Craig, N. Ryan and Dan'l Long, before Wm. W. Montgomery, J. P. Extract—Teste,
WM. A. BURNETT,
feb 26—3t Clerk.

I DO HEREBY NOTIFY the public generally not to buy or trade for a bond executed to John Marple by me, for $28, payable in Flour Barrels, at 50 cents a piece. The bond was given Feb. 16th, 1867, and falls due 1st August, 1867, and was given for a horse which proves to have the glanders; I do not intend to pay any claims the said Marple may bring against me for said horse.
feb 26—3t* LEVI HUDDLE.

NOTICE.—This is to forewarn all persons from buying or trading for a note executed by me to Wm. A. Reed for $95.00, and now in the hands of John W. Arbogast and Jacob A. Hanger, who have been trading under the style and firm of Arbogast & Hanger, which note I will not pay, as I hold legal claims against said Arbogast & Hanger to the full amount of said note. T. N. LINDSEY.
feb26—4t

NOTICE.—To the creditors of Andrew Sitlington, dec'd, and Charles Sitlington, and John P. Porter, administrators of said decedent:

In pursuance of a decree rendered at the October term, 1866, in the Circuit Court of Bath county, in a cause therein pending, in which said Charles Sitlington, and John P. Porter, Administrators of Andrew Sitlington, dec'd, are Plaintiffs, and William A. Sitlington, *et als.* are Defendants, notice is hereby given to the creditors of said decedent, that they present their claims to me, as commissioner of said Court, properly authenticated, on or before Wednesday, the 20th day of March next, as I shall then proceed, at my office, at Bath Court House, Virginia, to take an account of all debts and liabilities due from, and owing by said intestate. And notice is also given to all the parties interested, that I shall proceed, at the same time and place, to take an account of the Plaintiffs' administration upon the estate of their intestate. C. R. McDANNALD,
feb 12—4w Commissioner.

AUGUSTA CO. COURT CLERK'S OFFICE, TO WIT:

ESTRAY—Taken up, by Robert D. Hensley, on his land in Augusta county, the 6th day of January, 1867, of the following description, viz:

A red and black spotted SOW, seven or eight months old, crop off the left ear, and appraised at $4.50 cents by Jacob Nebergall and Clinton G. Miller. Extract—Teste,
feb 12—3t WM. A. BURNETT, Clerk.

Strayed or Stolen.

$125 REWARD.—Estrayed or stolen from the neighborhood of Lebanon Church, on Cedar Creek, Shenandoah county, a BAY HORSE, about 10 years of age, blind in one eye, a crease on his back from a saddle gall, medium size, and collar marks on the neck.

I will give twenty-five dollars for the recovery of the horse, and one hundred dollars for the arrest and conviction of the thief, if he has been stolen; said horse to be delivered to Mr. Levi Funkhouser, near Lebanon Church, Shenandoah co.

GEO. W. EICHELBERGER,
Charlestown, Jefferson county,
feb 26—3ts West Va.

HORSES STOLEN.—Stolen from the subscriber's stable, on South River, Augusta county, Virginia, about two miles above Weyer's Cave, on Monday night, the 11th of February, 1867, TWO HORSES.

One is a tall black Horse, 6 years old, over 16 hands high, rather raw-boned, with one white hind foot, (which one not remembered) string-halted in the left hind foot, with a dim brand of J. G. P. on left shoulder.

The other is a Bay Horse of medium size, eight years old, very small star in forehead, heavy mane and light tail, and D. B. dimly branded on both shoulders; has several white spots, the effect of the saddle, on his back.

A reward of $30 each will be paid for the return of the horses or any information that will lead to their recovery. Letters may be addressed to the subscriber at Mt. Meridian, Augusta county, Va., or B. G. Patterson, at Harrisonburg, Va. JAS. G. PATTERSON.
feb19—3ts*

Furniture & Burial Cases.

NEW FURNITURE.—We have made late additions to our own make of Furniture in the following, to wit:

Chamber Sets in Walnut, Chestnut, Imitation Rosewood and Oak; also large assortment BEDSTEADS, ranging from $10 to $50, and new style Chairs, to wit: Rockers, Nursing, Library, Dining, and Wood Seat; also Sofas and *Tete-a-tetes*, at low prices.

We are the only agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Caskets and Cases in the Valley, which we will deliver to any part of the State or of W. Va.

☞ We pay cash on delivery for Dry Walnut, Poplar, White Pine, Oak, and such other Lumber as we use in our business. Parties having Lumber for sale are invited to call and see us before selling.

All Repairing done at short notice, including new seats and backs of cane in chairs.
feb 26—3t JNO. A. & Y. M. BICKLE.

METALLIC BURIAL CASES AND CASKETS.

We are the Sole Agents for the Valley of Virginia for the sale of

METALLIC BURIAL CASES & CASKETS,

all sizes of which we have on hand, including those for infants and children.

We convey them when required to any part of the county, or adjoining counties, and to W. Va.
feb 26—4t JNO. A & Y. M. BICKLE.

An Act

Changing the time of holding the terms of the Circuit Court of the County of Highland,

PASSED JANUARY 21ST, 1867:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That the nineteenth section of chapter one hundred and fifty-eight, of the Code of Virginia, of eighteen hundred and sixty, as amended and re-enacted by an act passed on the twenty-fourth of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, entitled "an act changing the time of holding the terms of the Circuit Courts of the counties of Hardy and Page," be enacted so as to read as follows:

§19. In the twelfth Circuit: For the county of Warren on the twenty-fifth day of March and the twenty-fifth day of August; for the county of Shenandoah, on the thirtieth day of March and the thirtieth day of August; for the county of Page, on the eighth day of April and the eighth day of September; for the county of Highland, on the twenty-fifth day of April and the twenty-fifth day of September; for the county of Rockingham, on the eleventh day of May, and the eleventh day of October.

2. This act shall be in force from its passage.

A copy from the Rolls—Teste:

J. BELL BIGGER,
C. H. D. & K. of R. of Va.

By W. J. BIGGER,
Asst. C. H. D.

Baltimore Millinery.

SPRING IMPORTATION, 1867.—

Ribbons, Millinery, and Straw Goods.
ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.
importers and jobbers of
Ribbons, Bonnet Silks and Satins, Blonds, Nets, Crapes, Velvets, Ruches, Flowers, Feathers, Straw Bonnets and Ladies' Hats, trimmed and untrimmed, Shaker Hoods, &c.,
237 and 239 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.

Offer the largest Stock to be found in this country, and unequalled in choice variety and cheapness. Orders solicited and prompt attention given. feb 26—3m*

Lyceum!

STAUNTON LYCEUM, NOTICE!!—The members of the Lyceum are hereby notified that, at the last meeting, an order was passed requiring me to collect promptly all dues to the society.

I, therefore, request all the members to be prepared at the next meeting to pay the amounts due by them. C. E. YOUNG,
Feb 26—1t* Treasurer.

Lost.

LOST.—It the town of Staunton, on the 17th of February, a small BREAST PIN, containing the LIKENESS of my wife. A liberal reward will be paid for same on delivery to proprietor of Vindicator.
feb 26—tf D. LEWIS POOL.

Auction Sales.

LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Owing to the extreme inclemcy of the weather and bad roads, my sale is postponed until the 8th and 9th of March, when the following property will be sold to the highest bidder, and the farm rented.

12 head of horses, 7 of them young draught horses, 2 riding horses, one stallion, a pair of buggy horses—well matched—a lot of