Staunton Spectator.

Tuesday, May 7, 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.

Who can Vote?

All persons who have held the offices whose incumbents are required *by the Constitution of the United States* to take the oath to support that instrument, and who afterwards engaged in rebellion, &c., are disfranchised, and no others, except convicts.

Kissing the Rod that Smites Us.

The Alexandria *Gazette* says that, "the advice to the Southern people, to *submit* to the Reconstruction Military act, seems to us entirely superfluous. Have they not submitted?—Who resists—who threatens to resist, who talks about resisting? The old taunt of 'submission'—which the Conservatives, in Virginia, before the war, so indignantly repelled, and during the war *proved* was not applicable to them, when their State took its stand—is now no taunt at all. Every body is now, in one sense—'a submissionist'—(even those who were foremost and loudest in favor of secession)—an avowed 'submissionist'—by submitting to the law of force and necessity. This reiterated advice, then, to which we refer, would seem to be urged for some ulterior purpose! Is it supposed that a new definition is to be given to 'submission?' Are Virginians expected, when yielding obedience to the law, to 'kiss the rod that smites them'—to say that they are in love with their 'submission,' and that they will unite in furthering the purposes, and strengthening, politically, the arms of those who force the submission? Are the Conservatives expected to aid the Radicals? Are Virginians, to prove their allegiance, to be told they must build up, or aid in building up, a Radical party in the South? Surely, no such scheme can be foisted upon a people who are sincere in their avowed opinions and feelings! If any Radicals want to defeat 'ultra' Radicals, let them assist the Conservatives! That is the fair proposition. At any rate, the Conservatives will not desert their principles, to aid a Northern Radical party headed by either Sumner, or Wilson, or Thaddeus Stevens; nor will they, here in Virginia, be forced, under the *duress* of Hunnicutt, to take up, adopt, and carry into power, some others whom we could name, who are not themselves in favor of Hunnicutt, but yet whose political principles, and previous course, are no more favorable to them, in reality, than are those of many of the supporters of Hunnicutt, or possibly of Hunnicutt himself! The Conservatives, who are voters, will support Conservative men and Conservative measures—not looking to who or what will be most acceptable to those Radicals, who would organize in the South, an auxiliary party to the Radicals in the North!"

On the way to Radicalism.

Those who manifest such readiness to comply with the unjust and unconstitutional provisions of the S. S. S. Bill are drifting as rapidly as wind and tide can carry them into the port of Radicalism. They first advocate the call of a Convention to adopt a Constitution in compliance with that bill, then favor resolutions which declare that "all laws, creating distinctions and differences of *any sort*, between persons of different races, shall be unconstitutional, null and void." Of this character are the resolutions in the Petersburg platform which the Richmond *Whig* keeps standing in its editorial columns, and which it calls upon the people in every county to endorse and adopt.

The author of this platform is the Editor of the Petersburg *Index*. In reference to the resolution quoted above, the Richmond *Enquirer* says:

"The proposition thus commended to our favor, proclaims not merely *equality* before the law, but actual *amalgamation!* The marriage law forbids a black man from marrying a white woman, merely because he is black, and would not hinder him from so marrying if he were white. It is palpable that this is a law creating 'distinctions and differences,' in a very important matter, 'between persons of different races, and which, therefore, according to the grand platform, is to be declared 'unconstitutional, null and void.' We repeat, and there is no escape from it, that the platform embraces *amalgamation!*"

In noticing the *Enquirer's* criticism, the author of the resolutions, speaking for himself, says:

"Let us remark, individually, and without reference to the platform, or to the opinions of those citizens of Petersburg who adopted it, that we have never seen, nor do we now, why a white man who wished to marry a colored woman, or a white woman who wished to marry a colored man, should be restricted in the caprice."

To show how rapidly the Editor of the *Index* has traveled on the descending grade, it is only necessary to state two months ago it was opposed to the action of the Senate favoring a call of a Convention under the military bill. Verily, "*Facilis est descensus.*" Many others are unconsciously travelling to the same destination. Some, who now think that they will never become Radical will out-Radical the present Radicals before another year. As the senior of the *Register* would say: "*Mark the prediction!*"

Register and Vote.

We concur with the *Enquirer* that "there is no reason why any one should refuse to register and vote; and there is every reason why every one should register and vote. The whole thing is, indeed, irregular and unsanctioned by law; but our government being overthrown by a force which we cannot resist, it is our duty, while submitting to the evils of the military domination, not to reject its mitigations. This is entirely clear; and hence every one who is allowed to do so, ought to register and to vote, in order to make our provisional condition as tolerable as possible. Those who may be permitted to vote, owe it as a duty to such as may be excluded, to exercise the privilege for the common protection. They should *take care* of the proscribed, by registering and voting."

THE call for "material aid"—MONEY—for carrying on a political campaign is an anomaly—a strange thing—*in Virginia*. Our people have been accustomed to no such mercenary plan of conducting a "canvass." It is one of the "progressive" importations of the "new era." It ought to be *hooted out* of the State, by common consent.

[From the Richmond Times.]

An Admonition From Headquarters.

The following communication from the Commandant of this District requires prominent insertion as well as editorial comment. Controversy with an official whose authority is absolute over liberty and property would be useless, but we cannot, by silence, seem to acquiesce in the justice of censure which we regard as uncalled for and unmerited. The uncontrolled power of General Schofield may enable him to punish, but it cannot compel a Virginia journalist to quietly submit to what he regards as a clear and palpable act of injustice. The reputation of the official in question may forbid the suspicion of intentional wrong, but it does not affect the fact, in the opinion of the citizen, that a wrong has been done:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DISTRICT,
STATE OF VIRGINIA,
RICHMOND, VA., April 27th, 1867.

MR. CHARLES H. WYNNE,
Proprietor of the Richmond Times,
Richmond, Va:

SIR—The Commanding General directs me to call your attention to an editorial article in the Richmond *Times* of this morning, headed "A Black Man's Party in Virginia," and to say that, while he desires not only to permit, but to encourage the utmost freedom of discussion of political questions, the character of the article referred to calls for severe censure. Especially the following words: "It is a proposition which implies that they are ready to grasp the blood-stained hands of the authors of our ruin," are an intolerable insult to all soldiers of the United States army, and no less so to all true soldiers of the late Confederate army, as they have, long since, extended to each other the cordial hand of friendship, and pledged their united efforts to restore peace and harmony to our whole country.

The efforts of your paper to foster enmity, create disorder and lead to violence can no longer be tolerated. It is hoped this warning will be sufficient.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
S. F. CHALFIN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

In closing a long editorial in defence of its course, the *Times* has the following paragraph:

"The teachings of this paper have been those of a Virginian whose convictions of duty have been honest, patriotic and earnest, and our conscience does not admonish us that we have, in any instance, "fostered enmity," "created disorder," and done aught which was calculated to "lead to violence." We know not to what extent our convictions of duty may conflict with those of General Schofield, and we cannot admit the justice or necessity for the censure which he has been pleased to administer in the shape of an official communication.

Central Railroad—Good News.

The Central Railroad, says the Richmond *Dispatch*, will be completed to Covington by the 1st of July. The iron is purchased, and the work of laying down the track is to be immediately begun. This is gratifying news. It is the most agreeable intelligence of a practical character relative to our local improvements we have had since the war. * * *

The completion of the road to Covington leaves only twenty miles of staging to the White Sulphur Springs, the famous Mecca of Fashion and of Disease. The ten miles of the railroad extension, too, is the worst part of the road.—From Covington to the White Sulphur the road is fine. A little attention—which it will unquestionably receive—will make it one of the finest mountain roads in the Union. This is most pleasing intelligence to those who want to visit the White Sulphur this summer. That delightful resort for health and pleasure has been visited by its thousands of votaries, in spite of the terrible discomforts of the journey. Now that it is not only comfortable, but expeditious, they will be more than delighted to undertake it.

We repeat, this information is most gratifying. We should not only encourage the company and its energetic officers to go ahead, but we should give them all the assistance in our power.

Washington College.

The Lexington Correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch* says:

The students and authorities of Washington College have about completed the arrangements for their commencement. The "Baccalaureate sermon" is to be preached Sunday night the 16th of June. The Graham and Washington Societies have their orations and the presentation of the "debater's medal" on the 17th and 18th. General Kemper is to make the address before the Society of Alumni on the 19th, and the commencement exercises come off on the 20th. Ex-Senator Henry, of Tennessee, has been invited to address the societies on the 20th, but he has not yet been heard from. Mr. Henry Eidson, Jr., of Augusta county, Va., is the orator elect of the Graham Society, and Mr. J. W. Ewing, of Nashville, Tenn., of the Washington Society.

There is every prospect of a brilliant "commencement week," and it is hoped that there will be many visitors from abroad.

Political.

The Richmond *Examiner* states that "the little arrangements which have been made in Richmond during the last ten days, for the organization of 'a kid-gloved Radical party in Virginia,' have come to nothing. A proposition was made to hold a Convention at Charlottesville, to organize a party to be called the 'Unconditional Union party'—a State ticket was formed with Gov. Peirpoint at the head, a member of the Virginia Senate in the middle, and a gentleman from Halifax at the tail—and a 'platform' suggested. But, at the platform, the machine stalled. The *Examiner* further states that the programme now is, 'for an address to be issued, by the joint wisdom of two members of the Legislature!'"

Per diem for Recess.

Col. Jno. B. Baldwin and J. Ad. Waddell, two of the Delegates from this county, declined to receive *per diem* pay for the recess. They had no lot or part in taxing the State with the expense of $16,000 to pay the members of the Legislature for the three weeks they were at home attending to their individual interests.—The vote to take a recess for that time was carried because a resolution had been adopted pledging themselves not to receive *per diem* pay for the time of the recess. That pledge was violated, the resolution not to receive pay was rescinded, and most of them received pay for that time. Some besides Messrs. Baldwin and Waddell declined to receive it, but we do not know who they are.

Speaker of the House Caned.

At the adjournment of the House of Delegates at the close of the recent session, the Clerk of the House *caned* the Speaker. This would not seem to be very chivalric on the part of the Clerk, as, though the Speaker was *great*, the Clerk was "*Bigger.*" The Speaker, however, disarmed the Clerk, and now carries his weapon in triumph under his arm—being a neat gutta-percha cane with a fine gold head inscribed with the words: "*Clerk to Speaker*, 1867." For particulars, see conclusion of proceedings of the House of Delegates on Monday, the 29th, published on first page.

Colored People in our Midst.

We extract the following from an editorial of the Richmond *Enquirer*. It says that, "in our addresses to the new class of voters, there is one thing which we must remember: We cannot bid against such as Hunnicutt, and the Radicals, for the favor of the idle and worthless and foolish among the colored people. Hunnicutt was opposed to letting negroes have churches, and the Radicals will not let them vote where *they* live; but they will promise not only votes, but anything and everything, *down here*. Whatever we may concede, they will offer more; and will not stop short in their bids, of the most improper and impossible promises, including social equalities and intimacies.—They can promise *anything*, for they will feel none of the inconveniences.

It is plain we cannot enter the political market *to bid* for this class of negroes. They are Hunnicutt's lawful prey; and he has filled their heads and hearts with all manner of mischief. We can only expect the sensible and reasonable of the colored people, to understand the objects and the arts of the persons who would mislead them, and to see that their true interest lies in maintaining practicable and amicable relations with the white community. It is to these, therefore, we ought to address ourselves. The madness of the others will have to run its length. They are determined to be the enemies of the whites, and they must take their own course. What the consequence will be to themselves, it needs no prophet to tell.

We need be under no uneasiness on account of those who are thus following Hunnicutt.—Their number is so small, compared with the whites, that the latter, if only reasonably united, will outvote them three to one. But we wish specially to urge two points: First, that the whites must be united, and must remember that therein lies their security. And second: That we engage in no wild chase after the favor of those among the negroes who *do not intend* to be friendly to us, and who are letting our enemies and theirs, lead them to their ruin. We have lowered ourselves in some cases, in pressing our kindness upon these. They are not to be conciliated, and we are full able to defy them—let them take their course, and let us recognize them in the character of enemies, which they choose to assume. The other portion of the colored people, however, should be encouraged, and recognized as friends, co-operating with us in promoting the common harmony and the common good.

HOW TO CARRY VIRGINIA FOR THE RADICALS.—Ever since the passage of the reconstruction acts, the Radicals have been in much tribulation on account of the prospect that Virginia would vote against that party. The Washington *Chronicle* publishes the following letter from Judge Underwood to the "Union Congressional Committee" of that city:

"I am very decidedly of the opinion that with a little material aid from your committee to send out organizers and information, we can republicanize this State under the new reconstruction law; but that without such aid we are lost, and will be subjected to the horrors of rebel rule."

The same paper publishes the following "from another Virginian:"

"Remember that a large proportion of the talent of the State is opposed to us, and without assistance from the Republicans North and West we shall probably be defeated. You are aware that the most of us have lost everything, and are unable to render the assistance we would wish under the circumstances."

The Richmond *Times* says: "We must organize and hurl our whole strength against the malignant, incendiary, agrarian, black and Radical organization which is menacing our lives and property. We must defeat and utterly rout it at the polls, and when the freedmen have learned that the white is still the dominant race in Virginia we shall have a restoration of those kindly relations which a few degraded whites have disturbed.

We must speedily teach the blacks of this State that it is not safe for them to meet in nightly conclave to conspire, plot against and abuse those to whom they wear faces of kindness and good will. There must be an end to the open and foul-mouthed billingsgate which those in our employment collect by thousands to hear heaped upon the white men of Virginia. This state of things is without a precedent, and must lead to the most terrible results if it continues much longer."

In reference to Thad. Stevens' letter respecting the promises of Wilson, the *Virginia Free Press* says:

"He suggests "a mild confiscation to pay those who have been robbed by disloyal men." These are his "wishes." Doubtless he wishes to get a Southern plantation in payment for his Furance. That is the gist of his utterances. All we have to say is this: If the Devil has not in preparation a red-hot furnace for this mischievous agitator, then there is no use for a hell—an unquenchable fire to torment ordinary sinners.

The cool impudence with which Stevens utters his dictum to give away other people's lands is only equalled by that of Old Satan when he took the Savior to a high mountain and offered him boundless acres which did not belong to him."

Inquiries.

A respectable and influential citizen of this county, requests us to ask the following question *pro bono publico:*

"Ask the Central R. R. Company, why it is that nothing seems to be doing towards levelling up the track, particularly from the Junction to Gordonsville, when every moment passengers are expecting to be pitched off by the oscillation of the cars.

Also ask if the *fare* were put down to $4 from Staunton to Richmond, and if the Hotel-keepers in that city would reduce their charges to $2 or $2.50 per day, if the cars would not be *crowded*, instead of having here and there a single passenger in a seat? These are pertinent inquiries."

THE New York Times says: "We no longer hear of the persecution of Union men, or of the danger incurred by Northern settlers who have sought new homes in the South." The reason is, it no longer suits the interests of certain parties to invent the falsehoods, recently asserted against us, on the floor of Congress and in the Radical newspapers.

SECRETARY McCULLOCH gives notice that the Government cannot and will not undertake to protect parties who have lost coupon bonds payable to bearer, or Treasury notes issued in blank, and hereafter they will be paid to the party presenting them, and no attention will be paid to caveats which may be filed to prevent payment.

The Lynchburg *News* says: We can see neither wisdom, justice or sound policy in refusing to avail ourselves of the preponderance which we enjoy, and instead of electing men who truly represent public sentiment, select those who are repugnant to the great mass of the people.

WHAT the majority of the Virginia Legislature has been most blamed for, and been most severely censured for, in the public prints, is the per diem business. Had it let that alone, the praise would have counter-balanced the censure.

Gov. Jenkins' Address.

An extract from the address of Gov. Jenkins, of Georgia, to the citizens of that State was published last week. Referring to this address, the Augusta *Constitutionalist* says:

We would rather have the honor of writing the "Address of Charles J. Jenkins to the people of Georgia," and live in beggary the balance of our lives, than be guilty of the authorship of ex-Governor Brown's letter and receive from the Congress of the United States free and full enjoyment, not only of five story mansions and plantations of collards, but all the gold mines of California. If this address of Governor Jenkins fail to act as an antidote to the poison of Joseph E. Brown, it will be a sad commentary upon the manhood of Georgia and entitle true lovers of their country to believe that the land is not only beyond salvation but utterly unworthy of it.

Powerful as Congress is, it is not powerful enough to murder us. Weak as we are, we are not too weak to commit suicide. We devoted ourselves to self-destruction during the late war for independence; we are worst than madmen to repeat the experiment. In this hour of perplexity and mortification, when the bewildered and diplomatic find no avenue of escape, save in speedy coalition with the Radical Congress, the clear, honest tones of Charles J. Jenkins come to us from the very citadel of anarchy and bid us be patient and encouraged. These grand words of a grand old man will electrify those who have kept their faith in the faith through good and evil report; they will cause the blush of shame to mantle the foreheads of those who propose to barter their birthright for a mess of pottage—or even less than that.

Address of Col. Baldwin.

In speaking of Col. Baldwin, and the address delivered by him at the adjournment of the House of Delegates, the Norfolk *Virginian*, edited by Jas. Barron Hope, says:

This pure minded and courageous gentleman spoke in a tone of melancholy, which was entirely in harmony with the gloomy aspect of affairs, but it was the melancholy of a resolute spirit, which can look an adverse destiny in the face without quailing. The main points of his address are contained in the following extracts, which we commend to the attention of our readers:

[Then follows that portion of the address which urges the duty of all who can to register and vote for suitabls delegates. Then the *Virginian* proceeds to say:]

"We have italicized several passages, which our readers will recognize as embodying opinions and advice which we have earnestly urged upon them. We make this remark in no spirit of vulgar egotism, but for the purpose of reinforcing our own judgment with the utterances of a trusted public servant of courage and sagacity. We repeat to our readers, the key to the position is marked down on the map in one word—REGISTER."

The Richmond *Times* says: "We have a firm and abiding faith in the intellectual, moral and physical superiorty of the white man to the black, and we deplore, as the most gigantic error of the age, the universal enfranchisement of the Southern negroes. We submit to the authority of a law which is enforced by the bayonet, and we desire the protection of the black in all his legal rights, but we are the open and earnest advocates of the maintenance, in Virginia, of the supremacy of that noble and splendid race of white men whose eminent virtues have placed the glory and renown of the State far above the reach of those who seek to obliterate all traces of her ancient renown. GOD forbid that the enfranchised black and his depraved white associates shall ever be able to control the destinies of a State, the radiance of whose immortal renown gilds the wreck and ruin of that sovereignity which the Radicals have overthrown."

THE New York Journal of Commerce denounces, politically, Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, "as a nuisance to the whole country, North and South." His followers do not think so—and, no portion of the Radical party takes any steps to "abate the nuisance."

WHEN Thaddeus Stevens talks of "a *mild* confiscation," it reminds us, says the Petersburg *Index*, of "the *mildest* mannered man that ever scuttled ship, or cut a throat."

Gov. Pierpoint has appointed Jno. Oliver, a mulatto man, a Notary Public for the city of Richmond and county of Henrico.

WHENEVER the blacks in Virginia, without provocation and despite our kindly feelings and good treatment, shall band themselves as a black man's party, full of hatred, venom and malice towards their employers, they must be brought to their senses by the application of those sharp, vigorous and incisive remedies which have never yet failed to effect a complete cure. * * * * * * *
They must be taught at the polls that their safety and welfare lies not in "a black man's party," and that to secure the advantages which their own leaders promise them they must cultivate friendly relations with those upon whom they depend for employment and support. We must organize, and by uniting as one man give Cuffee a lesson at the polls which will do him more good, and open his eyes to his exact position in Virginia more thorough than a million of soft, conciliatory speeches.—*Rich. Times.*

Honor the Dead.

The Ladies' Memorial Association of Mt. Jackson will pay their second, annual Floral tribute to the memory of the Confederate dead who are buried near that town. By honoring the noble dead we honor ourselves. Time may heal the wound yet leave the scar behind—so, the poignancy of grief may have passed away, and the memory of the true and brave remain forever. Were the Association and the people, causelessly to neglect this annual tribute now, after having inaugurated them, it would imply either that the first ceremonies, were in jest and a mockery of our own dead, or that they died in defence of an unworthy people. But there can be no fears of this sort when we remember that this is a self-appointed duty of those noble ladies whose heroic constancy and devotion during the entire war, were only equalled by their own gentleness and the gallantry of those whose memory they would commemorate.—*Shenandoah Valley.*

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER says: "We are informed in the papers and from the rostrum, and we may accept it as true, that a great effort is to be made to enrol the South in the radical organization. Money is to flow like water, and political agitators are to scour the State." To meet and counteract these plans, the Southern people have no "money"—but they have honest hearts—and they have a common interest to sustain. The Conservatives will hold fast to their principles, and be consistent, united and straight forward in their opposition to radical and destructive men and measures, as far as they are permitted to do so under the circumstances by which they are surrounded. All this may be useless as to present results. We do not know that. But it will, at least, be honorable, and it will be right. And there will be no regrets hereafter about pursuing such a course.—*Alex. Gazette.*

Covington and Ohio Railroad.

The Richmond *Dispatch* concludes as follows an able article upon the importance of completing the Covington and Ohio Railroad:

"By extending this great work along the most favored line in the Union—the line of Washington, and Marshall, and Mercer—we shall achieve wonders in the advancement of the growth and prosperity of Virginia, and in this day, when might so seriously bears upon questions of right, do more for the welfare of Virginia than in any other mode whatever.—Let us, then, bend our minds and devote our energies to this great measure, and lift up our venerable State from her prostrate condition.—A proper devotion of those energies and means will make her what she is entitled to be—the greatest State in the Union."

An Unfounded Claim.

Wilson and his coadjutors are laboriously attempting to impress the negroes of Virginia with the belief that the Republican party are their true friends, because emancipation and suffrage have been secured to them by the efforts of that party.

The truth is, that Northern intermeddling retarded emancipation at least thirty years. In 1832, Virginia was nearly ripe for a system of gradual emancipation, under the lead of the most prominent men of the State. A bill was presented in the House of Delegates and lacked but five votes to carry it, providing that all children of the African race born after the year 1840 should be free at the age of 38. The cause was gaining ground, but Lewis Tappan who was present during the debate, and some other Northern meddlers, undertook to press the matter, and assume a sort of parental guardianship of it, and this caused a decided revulsion of feeling. It was considered, very properly, a home question—and to be discussed and managed solely by the people of the State, and in a little while a decided reaction took place. Men whose ancestors had bought negroes from the North had no idea of being branded as pirates and man-stealers by those whose progenitors had fostered the above trade—and, after pocketing the proceeds, turned round to free the very negroes whom they had sold to Southern purchasers.

But if Wilson and the other Northern babblers are so earnest in advocacy of negroes' rights, why is it that they do not harangue the North and West upon the subject of manhood suffrage? Why don't they ring the changes upon the inalienable rights of the negro—North as well as South? Is it not apparent that the object now is to win over the negro vote for the Radical Presidential candidate?—*Virginia Free Press.*

HENRY WILSON AND STATES RIGHTS.—On the 23rd of February, 1855, Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, delivered a speech in the Senate of the United States, from which we clip the following extract:

We believe that slavery in the States is a local institution, that we are not responsible for its existence, and that we have no legal authority to interfere with it in any way whatever.—I am content to leave slavery to the people of the States where it now exists. I recognize the Democratic doctrine of States Rights, in its application to slavery, as well as to other local affairs, and, while I have a seat in this chamber, I shall resist all attempts to encroach upon the reserved rights of the sovereign States of the Union! I will stand side by side with my Democratic friends in vindication of the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798–9, which they endorsed in Baltimore in 1852!

A brave but unfortunate nation, crushed by the weight of superior numbers, after making a great name through all the world by four years of unparalleled valor and heroic endurance, can survive persecution and the malignant cruelty of brutal conquerors, and the greedy spoliations of confiscation, and after a decade of oppression may yet emerge like Hungary has just done, radiant with the dazzling effulgence of unsullied honor. But, when with its wrongs unredressed, and amidst the wreck of its liberties, it fraternizes ignominiously with the authors of all its insults, it sinks to rise no more—it goes down slaved and despised forever.—*Richmond Times.*

Complimentary.

CHEAP PRINTING PAPER.

To Editors and Publishers!

Letter from W. G. Clark, Esq., President of the Southern Press Association.

ATLANTA, GA., April 19, 1867.

J. S. Thrasher, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—It affords me much pleasure to communicate to you the following resolution of the Southern Press Association:

Resolved, "That as a testimonial of our appreciation for the zealous, faithful and effective service of JOHN S. THRASHER, Esq., as Superintendent of this Association in years past,

We hereby tender him the thanks of this Association, and confer upon him the complimentary position of Agent of the Southern Press Association in the city of New York."

The terms of commendation employed in the above resolution do no more than justice to your important services during your superintendency—services which none had better opportunity to know, and none can more highly appreciate than myself. Should occasion require, I shall be glad to avail myself of the aid provided for by the resolution. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
W. G. CLARK,
President.

NOTICE.

I would respectfully request every daily, tri-weekly, semi-weekly, weekly and monthly journal South of the Potomac and Ohio rivers, and the 36 deg. 30 min. parallel of latitude West of the Mississippi, to publish this advertisement twice, and send to me, at New York, each time, a copy of the paper containing it, postpaid, with bill for same

It is desirable, in my combinations to procure cheaper printing paper for our Southern journals, that I shall have the fullest information regarding the sizes of paper used by the several publications, and I can procure it in no other way than by requesting particular attention to the need of sending a copy of the publication with the bill.

I desire it sent twice to provide against mail failures, and that they be postpaid to secure post-office delivery. J. S. THRASHER,
may7—2t Box 5,939 New York, N. Y.

Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars.

R. M. GUY,
Successor to C. T. Cochran & Co.,
has just returned from market with a very superior lot of *CHEWING & SMOKING TOBACCO* which he offers at very low figures to the old patrons and friends of the late firm. The attention of merchants from the country is specially called to his brands of Chewing Tobacco, consisting of "Peyton Graveley,," Golden Leaf, Crumpton, Cresus, &c.
Tobacco by the box at 60 cents.
Also by the plug 25 cents,
SMOKING TOBACCO:
Fruits and Flowers—very nice;
Virginia Choice,
Lone Jack,
and other brands, by the barrel to retailers.
Garrett & Simpson's Scotch Snuff.
Havana Cigars—and other brands.
☞ Genuine Meerschaums, Imitation, and general variety of Pipes.
Give him a call.
may 7—tf

Private Sales.

A GOOD FARM FOR SALE.—THE subscriber having removed to an adjoining county, is desirous of selling his farm on Middle River in Augusta county. This farm is five miles West of Staunton on the Jennings' Gap road.—Middle River runs through it. This tract contains near THREE HUNDRED ACRES, with about two hundred acres cleared and between fifty and sixty acres of *fine river bottom.* It contains a comfortable Dwelling House, a first-rate Spring and dairy in the yard, a Swisher barn 90 feet long by 40 wide; also a good orchard of select fruit. Those wishing to examine the farm, will call upon Mr. G. W. Lilley, living on the place. The subscriber's address is
CHARLES S. THOMPSON,
may7—tf Brownsburg,
Rockbridge county, Va.

Reapers and Mowers.

McCORMICK'S REAPERS & MOWERS.—The undersigned are the SOLE AGENTS for the sale of McCormick's MOWERS AND SELF-RAKERS in Augusta county.
Samples of this greatly improved machine for 1867, can be seen at their Ware-house.
They are also prepared to furnish all kinds of Repairs at short notice. Early orders for repairs are solicited—(especially for *old machines*)—to insure their arrival in time.
McCLURE & BUMGARDNER.
may7—3m

Millinery.

MRS. M. E. FAGAN is just receiving her SPRING SUPPLY of MILLINERY. She will open her Pattern Bonnets on Saturday, May 11th. A cordial invitation is extended to the Ladies to call and examine them. She will pledge herself to give entire satisfaction.
STORE:—Next door to Dr. Arthur's Office.
may 7—

Lost.

A SMALL JET PIN was lost on Friday evening last, with the initials "M. E. A." engraved on the centre. Any person having found the pin are requested to leave it at
may 7— THIS OFFICE.

Dry Goods.

ONCE MORE, BRETHERN AND SISTERS, I ADDRESS YOU!!

Having been a citizen of the Old Commonwealth of Virginia for the last fifteen years, and for some reason only known to myself, I left and struck for a new country. I at last landed in the blessed spot known as the territory of Virginia, where I struck my tent, bringing with me a new and splendid lot of DRY GOODS, unsurpassed in this market, in quantity as well as quality, consisting of
Silks,
Ladies' Cloth,
Summer Dress Goods,
White Goods of all descriptions,
Ladies' Cloth and Silk Jackets,
Full stock of Ladies' Trimmings,
Hosiery,
Ladies' Shoes,
Children's Shoes,
Balmorals,
Hoop-Skirts,
Sheeting, 10-4 wide,
Full stock of Brown and Bleached Cotton,
Linen Table Cloths,
and Towelings,
to be sold at greatly reduced prices, having struck the Northern market just at a time when Goods had taken a fall of at least 20 per cent.

Being well satisfied that no house in this section of the TERRITORY can undersell me, I hope my friends will not fail to give me a call and examine my stock, when they will find the above statement as I have represented. Therefore I cause my seal to be affixed.

SIMON H. HILB, L.S.

Done at Crawford's Corner, No. 1, Staunton, District No. 1, Territory of Virginia, this first day of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Seven, and in the second year of our Territorial reign. may 7

THE GREAT BAZAAR LOOMING!

GOODS! GOODS!!
PRETTY GOODS!
CHEAP GOODS!!
Pouring in Every Day! Lower all the While!

Murderous Prices can no longer rule in this Country.

There is no use talking about 35 cents for bleached Cotton when you can buy a better article for 18 to 25 cents.
Calicos at the reduced figures of 12, 15, 18 and 20 cents.
Come One, Come All!
Ye heads of Families, and Shoe your Children at the REDUCED PRICES of 50cts to $1 50.
Ladies Shoes at all Prices!
White Goods Wonderfully Low!!
Goods Must be Sold!
Paper Collars at 10 cts. per box; every one can wear clean collars.
NOTIONS of every description alarmingly Cheap.
Ribbons, 10 to 60 cents per yard;
Dress Buttons, 10 cents;
Hoop Skirts, 75 cents.
All this is
STRANGE BUT TRUE!
4-4 Brown Cotton, 20 Cents; 6-4 Sheeting, best quality, 25 cents.
☞ All Goods sold in proportion to the above prices.
A LARGE LOT OF DRESS GOODS,
At lower figures than they can be bought anywhere else in this market. If you don't believe it come and see.
☞ Fall in with the crowd and save at least half your money, at C. N. Williams' old stand, 2 doors East of the First National Bank, and opposite Woods & Gilkeson's.
may 7 S. N. GILES & CO.

ANOTHER LARGE SUPPLY OF SPRING AND SUMMER **Dry Goods, Notions, Boots, Shoes, &c.**

We wish to inform our friends and the public that we have just returned from the Monumental City with another supply of
LADIES' AND GENT'S DRESS GOODS,
of the most beautiful and fashionable styles, which will be sold at
VERY LOW PRICES.
Our stock is now the largest in this market, and has been selected with great care and with special reference to the wants of the community. It consists, in part, of

Cloths,	Cotton Cloths,	Umbrellas,
Cassimeres,	Hats,	Hoop Skirts,
Cassinets,	Boots,	Notions,
Calico,	Shoes,	Fancy Articles
Mouslins,	Parasols,	Trunks, &c.,
Ginghams,	Alpacas,	

and, in short, every article necessary to make up
A FULL & COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
of all styles and kinds of goods kept in a first class dry goods establishment.
As to the price, style and quality of our goods we defy competition. We will sell our stock at prices which cannot fail to satisfy all.
☞ The special attention of the ladies is invited to our increased stock. Come and examine it and satisfy yourselves. Call immediately.
may7 I. WITZ & BRO.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

☞ Lovers of Gentle Consorts,
☞ Wives and Children,
☞ Right Minded Brothers,
☞ Devoted Sisters,
☞ Fond Grandpapas,
☞ Childspoiling Grandmammas,
☞ Maiden Aunties,
☞ Expectant Nieces,
☞ Hairbrained Nephews,
☞ **Radicals of all Colors!**
will find it to *their* advantage to call on the undersigned and Buy their Goods at the
Cheapest Store in the Territory!
S. H. HILB,
may7—tf Crawford's Corner, No. 1.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS AT WM. M. POOLE'S.

I am now receiving a large and very select assortment of
Spring and Summer Dry Goods, Notions, &c.,
which were bought on the most favorable terms, and I am therefore prepared to offer such inducements as will insure sales.
My stock is complete embracing everything in the dry goods line, together with a nice selection of NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES & HATS.
The especial attention of the ladies is invited to my varied assortment of
RARE AND BEAUTIFUL DRESS GOODS.
may 7V&Vcopy W. M. POOLE.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, VARIETIES, &c.—The undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has just received a good supply of
Spring and Summer Dry Goods,
and will make such additions to his stock as the demand may justify. His stock consists of a general variety of fancy dress goods for ladies and gentlemen and a general assortment of furnishing goods and fancy articles. He feels assured that he can sell goods as cheap as the cheapest, and respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public. Give him a call.
may 7—tf B. F. MARKWOOD.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!—A large stock of DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES arriving daily, and to be sold very cheap, by
may7—tf BAKER BROS.

CLOAKS, &c.—Cloaks, Mantillas, silk and cloth Jackets, at S. H. HILB'S.
☞ If the darkened Heavens lower, wrap thy Cloak around you; though the tempest rise in power, Cloth is mightier than the storm.
may7—tf

CARPETING.—All Wool and half-Wool Carpeting; 400 yards of Oil Cloth; 500 yards Straw Matting and Rugs, at
o'may 7—tf S. H. HILB'S.

CLOTHS.—A full assortment of French Cloth and Cassimeres, Vestings, and Silk Undershirts, at S. H. HILB'S.
may7—tf

BOOTS & SHOES.—A full stock of Boots and Shoes; Felt, Wool, and Straw Hats, at
may7—tf S. H. HILB'S.

FOR THE LADIES.—French Lanoes, in great variety, just received at
may7— W. M. POOLE'S.

LINEN LAWNS—white and colored—just received at
may 7 W. M. POOLE'S.

JACONET LAWNS and French Cambrics, just received at
may 7 W. M. POOLE'S.

BLEACHED AND BROWN Domestics and Drills, just received at
may7— W. M. POOLE'S.

DUCK COATINGS AND DRILLS, just received by W. M. POOLE.
may 7—V and V V copy

Commission Merchants.

C. E. SNODGRASS, Richmond, Va. J. H. MARSHALL, Augusta co., Va.

SNODGRASS & MARSHALL,
Commission Merchants,
Nos. 8 and 10, 15th Street,
may7—tf RICHMOND, VA.

Auction Sales.

BUILDING LOTS AT AUCTION.—Pursuant to authority vested in us by Wm. J. Shumate, we will offer for sale, at public auction, on
Saturday, May 18th, 1867, *at 3 o'clock, P. M.*, on the premises, a number of BUILDING LOTS, west of Staunton.
These lots are in fine condition, and well located, on the South side of the Parkersburg road, with streets and alleys, giving convenient access to all of them. They afford fine sites for dwellings, and are quite convenient to the business part of the town.
Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.
Terms accommodating, and made known on day of sale.
ALEX. H. H. STUART,
JOHN B. BALDWIN.
Staunton, May 7—1t

PUBLIC SALE.—Having sold my farm I will sell, at public sale, at my residence, one mile from Pond Gap Depot, on Va. C. R. R., on *Tuesday, May 14th*, all my personal property, consisting of Horses, Cows, young Cattle, Hogs, two horse Wagon and Harness, Corn, Oats, and Hay, 1000 lbs of bacon, 35 acres growing grain, and various other articles.
At the same time I will sell the timber of 20 acres of land lying on the railroad.
TERMS:—Ten dollars and under, cash; over that amount, 4 months' credit.
A. T. ARMSTRONG.
PECK & CUSHING, Aucts.

At the same time and place, as administrator of Mrs. —— Armstrong, I will sell the personal property of said decedent, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture.
A. B. LIGHTNER,
ap30—2t Administrator.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF LAND.—By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Augusta county, rendered at the November term, 1866, in the case of Thomas Walker's widow, &c., *vs.* Thomas Walker's infants, the undersigned having been appointed a commissioner for that purpose, will offer at public auction, on
Saturday, the 1st day of June, 1867,
on the premises, a tract of land containing
EIGHTY-FOUR ACRES,
and known as the Givens' Tract. The said land lies on Middle River, in Augusta county, about two miles North of New Hope, and is of the very best quality and in a high state of cultivation.
The improvements consist of an excellent brick dwelling, and a good house separate from the dwelling, a good stable and all other necessary buildings.
TERMS:—So much of the purchase money as will pay the costs of