Staunton Spectator.

Tuesday, May 21, 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 Convention---Gov. Perry's Letter.

We would invite the special attention of all our readers to the very able letter of Gov. B. F. Perry, of South Carolina, on the question of voting for or against a Convention. Gov. Perry is an able, sagacious and patriotic statesman, and his wise counsels deserve calm and deliberate consideration. He, though a South Carolinian, has never been a secessionist, but belonged to that class, which constituted a majority of the Southern people before the war, the members of which were then called "Union men." To use his own language, his "whole political life has been spent in fighting for the Union, and trying to ward off that fell spirit of disunion which has brought unnumbered woes upon South Carolina," but he will "never degrade himself, or his State, or surrender his constitutional rights, or republican principles to get back into the Union." He says: "I will live under a military Government, no matter how absolute and despotic it may be, and bequeath it to my children, sooner than vote a negro Government for South Carolina, which every man will do who votes for a Convention."

He urges earnestly upon the people of his State, as they value life, and honor and property, and the peace of society, to register and vote, and to vote *against the Convention*, for, says he, "in this way alone can we maintain our honor, preserve the peace of society, prevent black suffrage and a division of lands amongst the negroes." Read his able letter on first page.

Register and Vote.

In our issue of April, the 2nd, we urged upon our readers the importance of registering and voting. Every one who can register should do so, and all that register should vote, and should vote for good men to represent us. We have more danger to apprehend from the State Government than from the Federal Government unless all who can register will do so, and vote for suitable representatives. If the better portion of citizens fail to register and vote, the government will be controlled by the negroes and their Radical allies, when there will be no security either for property or liberty.

Register! Register!!

In an article strongly urging the importance of registering, the Richmond *Times* says, very truly that, "by every white man in Virginia who is entitled to vote taking care to register, the cause of law and order and the supremacy of the white race will be made secure. We have a clear conservative majority of thirty thousand in this State, and if we fail to poll our strength we shall deserve to suffer. We merely ask our people to register and vote for candidates who are honest, fair-minded and impartial. They should condemn and discourage all attempts to erect party platforms by the adoption of senseless and unmeaning resolutions. All that sort of political jugglery is unworthy of our manhood, and will prove exceedingly injurious to our future interests. But "registration" is something upon which our very lives and property depend, and the Virginian who neglects or fails to register and vote will commit a crime against his race and State."

Riots in the South.

The teachings of the Radicals who have been addressing the negroes in various parts of the South are beginning to bear their fruits, and the spirit of lawlessness prevails wherever they have appeared. In Mobile, Ala., on Tuesday last, whilst the Radical Judge Kelly was speaking, three men were killed—one white and two negroes. A number were wounded, among them one policeman. A large majority of the shots were fired by negroes, as but few of the whites present were armed. On Monday, the day before the riot at Mobile, a serious riot also occurred at Brownsville, Tennessee. Three negroes and two white men were shot, but none fatally.

If the Radical incendiaries be permitted to continue their inflammatory appeals to the negroes, we may expect to hear of serious riots in all parts of the South. These speakers are leading the negroes to their doom.

The Richmond *Times* says that the "professional agitators have been left almost without pretext for agitation, and the unscrupulous leaders of the extreme Radicals have been filled with dismay at the indications of the decadence of their power. As these malignant enemies of peace and order must perish with the base passions which have given them strength, it is perfectly evident that they have determined to goad the people of the South to deeds of folly or violence by turning loose their most vituperative and incendiary orators in our midst.—*Their object is to excite our people to tumults and riots, and thus justify harsher legislation than any which has yet characterized Congress.* This is the evident object of Kelly's mission, and it is most deeply to be regretted that he has been to some extent successful in Mobile.

These riots do us incalculable damage, and in his African Church speech, Mr. Greeley admitted that the great Radical triumph of 1866 was mainly due to the New Orleans and Memphis riots.

The release of Mr. Jefferson Davis, on bail, will, we trust, be the end of proceedings in his case. His protracted imprisonment, without trial, has not looked well abroad or at home, and, was, as every body knows, much objected to and censured, by many of the leading Radicals at the North, and by those most warmly opposed to the course of the South, and to the effort to establish an independent confederacy. Horace Greeley, Gerritt Smith, and many other prominent Union men, have been constant and earnest in their efforts, to procure the release which has at last been effected by process under the law and in the U. S. Court. They deserve credit for their humanity and their independence of expression and action in relation to the matter.

Proceeds of Bazaar.

The net preceeds of the Hollywood Bazaar in Richmond amounted to the sum of $16,000. A number of agricultural implements and other articles received since the close of the Bazaar are on hand yet to be disposed of. The Bazaar was quite a success. Success uniformly attends the efforts of the patriotic ladies of the South.

Mr. Davis Released.

We noticed last week the arrival of Mr. Davis in Richmond on Saturday evening, the 11th inst. On the Monday following, he was delivered from the military to the civil authorities, in accordance with the order of Judge Chase to Gen. H. S. Burton who had the custody of Mr. Davis at Fortress Monroe. Judge Underwood, presiding in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Virginia, said that the return of General Burton was explicit and entirely satisfactory, and proceeded to pass a high eulogy on that officer for his graceful and prompt obedience to the law. He concluded by ordering a warrant of arrest to be served on Mr. Davis under the indictment found against him in Court in May, 1866.

The Marshal proceeded immediately to execute the warrant. Advancing to Mr. Davis's seat, he presented it to him. Mr. Davis courteously received it and handed it to Mr. O'Conor.

General Burton then made some remarks, mostly inaudible, thanking the Judge for the compliments passed upon his discharge of duty.

Mr. O'Conor then stated that his client was in court and ready to conform to whatever the court might order and the laws justify. The party implicated was not the one to lead off in the proceedings, but he was here ready to respond. In view of the long imprisonment to which his client had been subjected, he was naturally desirous that there should be no unnecessary delay. He acknowledged the indictment and the service of the warrant of arrest. There was no technical difficulty of that sort.—He is now ready to respond and willing to be called.

Mr. Evarts rose, and briefly stated, in behalf of the Government, that it was not intended to enter upon the trial at this term of the court.

Mr. O'Conor then made application for the privilege of bail for his client, asking that he might not, by its refusal, be subjected to that most cruel mode of taking life, that severest and most galling of punishments,—death in a dungeon by confinement. Those who, while differing from Mr. Davis, yet offer to become his sureties, are entitled to peculiar consideration; for their act bears testimony that they know him to be a man of honor; and they are willing to pledge their whole estates that he will keep his word. On that future day when the government shall find itself prepared to proceed with the trial, Mr. Davis will be present to respond, without the necessity of subjecting him meanwhile to the tortures of imprisonment.

The counsel representing the Government agreed that it was a bailable case, and fixed the surety at the sum of $100,000.

Judge Underwood said he had no doubt whatever that the act charged was bailable.—Congress, in 1862, had reduced the punishment of the offence charged, from death to fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the judge.—This was a proceeding out of the usual course of things as seen in times of civil war. But it was nevertheless a fact, and a fact honorable to the government, and one which relieves every doubt of the admissibility of the application for bail. It was eminently proper, too, that the motion made should be received with favor.—The defendant was ready for trial, and had been for a year. He had not till to-day been in the custody of the court.

Upon the conclusion of Judge Underwood's remarks, Mr. O'Conor briefly thanked the court for its indulgence. The bond being prepared, there was a rivalry for the honor of becoming sureties for Mr. Davis, but the bond was finally signed with the following names:

Jefferson Davis,
Horace Greeley, New York.
Augustus Schell, New York.
Aristides Welsh, Philadelphia.
David. K. Jackenau, Philadelphia.
W. H. McFarland, Richmond.
Isaac Davenport, Richmond.
Abraham Warwick, Richmond.
Gustavus A. Myers, Richmond.
Wm. A. Crump, Richmond.
James A. Lyons, Richmond.
John A. Meredith, Richmond.
Wm. H. Lyon, Richmond.
John Minor Botts, Virginia.
Thos. W. Doswell, Virginia.
James Thomas, Jr., Virginia.

The name of Horace F. Clark, of New York, was added, he having sent a note for that purpose.

The bond requires Mr. Davis to appear at the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Virginia to be held at Richmond on the 4th Monday in November next.

The release of Mr. Davis was then ordered; General Burton and Dr. Cooper went forward and tendered him their warm congratulations. The example of these officers was followed by a host of personal friends, and a scene of unbounded enthusiasm and excitement prevailed.

A shout, which could not be repressed, and which shook the granite walls to their foundations, went up from the excited throng; and amidst the exultant chorus Mr. Davis descended the stairs, shaking hands right and left as he passed, and, entering the carriage which brought him to the court-room, returned to the hotel, where he spent some time in receiving the congratulations of the hosts of friends who availed themselves of the opportunity to express their joy and gratitude at his release.

The ladies residing near Bull Run and Manassas, have formed themselves into a society, to be known by the name of the Manassas Memorial Association, having for its object the reinterment of the Confederate dead, now buried in grouped or isolated graves over a space of many miles, and the memorials of which are liable soon to be obliterated. Miss Susan M. Monroe, the Corresponding Secretary of the Association, has, by assiduous inquiry and industry, found out the names and places of burial, also to what States and regiments belonging, of six hundred dead, to whose graves headboards, with their initials, have been placed. In order to have their scattered remains collected and decently re-interred and enclosed in a cemetery, with a suitable monument, it is estimated that the sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000) will be needed. The Ladies appeal to the public for aid to assist them in their undertaking.

The discharge of Ex-President Davis on bail, until the November term of the U. S. District court for the Richmond District, will be hailed with profound satisfaction throughout the Southern States, and we have no doubt will be greeted with a certain degree of relief by the vast majority of the Northern people A wide spread sentiment prevails that there will, in fact, be no further demand upon Mr. Davis, but that a *nolle prosequi* will be entered at the November term and that he will be permitted to enjoy perfect freedom. This sentiment may be merely based upon the exuberant anticipations which his admission to bail has inspired; but there are many most excellent legal reasons which may be brought to bear in bringing about a so greatly desired consummation.

The Boston Post says that "it is a singular fact that Tennessee, which Congress singled out as a special pet and favorite, has been the scene of more disorder and difficulty since the war ended than have occurred in all the excluded States."

Episcopal Council.

The 72nd annual council of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Virginia convened at the Trinity Church in this place on Wednesday last, the 15th inst.

The introductory sermon was delivered by Rev. C. W. Andrews, D. D., from Hebrews 13, 7.

At 2 o'clock the Council was called to order by Right Rev. John Johns, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese.

The Secretary, Rev. T. G. Dashiel, called the roll of the clergy, when sixty were found to be present.

A committee was appointed to examine the credentials of lay delegates, who subsequently reported thirty-five entitled to seats.

The following resolution, offered by Rev. Dr. Norwood, was adopted:

Resolved, That the visiting clergy and students of divinity be entitled to honorary seats in this Council.

Mr. H. E. C. Baskerville, of Richmond, was elected treasurer of the Council, and Mr. J. H. Tyler assistant treasurer.

The Council then adjourned to 4 P. M.

At the afternoon session Rev. George A. Smith presided, in the absence of the Bishop. Reports of no special public interest were made by several of the clerical delegates; after which, the Council adjourned till Thursday morning.

Pursuant to adjournment, the council met on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock.

Rev. George H. Norton, offered the following resolution:

"That the treasurer of the funds for disabled clergymen be requested to convert the assets in his hands into cash so soon as it can be done without unreasonable sacrifice, and that the money thus accruing be distributed among those who are properly beneficiaries."

On motion of Mr. Tazewell Taylor the resolution was referred to the Committee on disabled clergymen.

Mr. D. L. Powell offered the following, which was adopted: "That a committee of ten lay delegates be appointed, who shall report tomorrow to take into consideration the subject of ministers' salaries, and the means by which their more punctual payment may be secured.

The Right Rev. Bishop Johns then made his annual report, the reading of which occupied about three-quarters of an hour. He asked for the appointment of an assistant bishop, stating that he is now completing the twenty-fifth year of his episcopate, the forty-eigth of his ministry, and the seventy-first of his age.

The Convention adjourned for Divine service; after which it again assembled, when the Rev. Henderson Sutor, chairman, submitted an abstract of the regular parochial reports. It shows: Baptisms, total adults and infants, white and colored, 721; communicants, white and colored, 6,522; confirmations, 631; marriages, 481; Sunday school scholars, 4,855; teachers, 817; contributions, $45,183.46.

Rev. Dr. C. W. Andrews, chairman of the Committee on the Division of the Diocese, reported; which gave rise to much discussion.

On motion of Mr. Massie, the report was recommitted to the committee, to report at the afternoon meeting.

Rev. R. T. Davis offered the following, which was adopted with but little opposition:

Resolved, That in the judgment of the Council it is inexpedient that the session of the body should terminate before Saturday night, or the members separate before Monday.

In the afternoon session, the committee on division of the diocese, reported against division at this time, and recommended the election of an assistant Bishop.

Right Rev. Channing Moore Williams was here introduced, and invited to a seat in the chancel. The Right Rev. Bishop Johns introduced the distinguished gentleman as the elected and consecrated Bishop of China and Japan. He was received, all standing.

Friday was consumed chiefly in the election of Assistant Bishop. A number of candidates were voted for, and a number of animated addresses in their behalf delivered.

The choice of the Clergy first fell upon Rev. C. W. Andrews, but the laity dissented, and there was no election. Finally, the vote of the clergy was cast for Rev. Francis M. Whittle, of Louisville, Ky., as a compromise candidate.—The vote of the clergy was as follows:

For Rev. Francis M. Whittle.....40
For Rev. C. J. Gibson.....15
For Rev. Joshua Peterkin..... 9
For Rev. J. A. Latane..... 7
For Rev. C. W. Andrews..... 6

The lay delegates ratified the choice of the clergy.

On Saturday, there was nothing done of special interest to the public generally. The time of the meeting of the Council was changed from the third to the last Wednesday in May. The next meeting of the Council will take place in Lynchburg.

On Sunday, ministers of the Council held service in all the Churches of this place, as well as at the Institution for the D. & D. & Blind and at the Western Lunatic Asylum.

In answer to a hope that he would soon visit Petersburg, Mr. Davis replied to some friends that nothing would do his heart more good; that he would, indeed, be gratified to visit all parts of the South, but the peculiar circumstances under which he labored forbade such a gratification now. He thought it unwise to tempt popular demonstrations in his behalf, and he feared that his friends, acting upon the generous impulses that had always distinguished their conduct towards him, would do him too much honor, and thus provoke unjust criticism and excite bitter feelings among those who could not sympathise with them.

The latest advices from Brazil, which are to the 8th of April, bring no important intelligence from the seat of war. The Brazilians were preparing an invasion of Paraguay at a point up the upper Parana, but in Buenos Ayres and Montevideo the disposition toward making peace seemed to be on the increase.—The decree of the Brazilian Emperor abolishing slavery, which, according to a cable dispatch was issued on the 8th of April, was not yet known to the papers of that date, but they mentioned the current reports concerning it.

The spirit of lawlessness and violence stirred up in the South among the negro population is directly ascribed by the Albany Evening *Journal* to the "new Radical crusade;" and the editor protests against the Republican party being held responsible either for the extreme men who profess to act as representatives or for the doctrines they promulgate, which are considered subversive of all sound ideas of government, incendiary in their effects, and calculated to delay the processes of reconstruction.

Va. Military Institute.

On Thursday last, the following gentlemen were appointed visitors for the Virginia Military Institute for the ensuing year, viz: William H. Macfarland, of Richmond; A. L. Owens, of Halifax; J. H. Catlett, of Augusta; John Letcher, of Rockbridge; Zephaniah Turner, of Rappahannock; George W. Bolling, of Petersburg, and Jas. H. Cummings.

In his speech at the African Church in Richmond Tuesday night, Mr. Greeley was emphatic upon the subject of confiscation, urging the negroes, not to look forward to acquiring lands in that way.

Gerritt Smith was equally as pointed upon the subject, and told the negroes not to look forward to anything that was so hopeless.

Horace Greely Opposed to Confiscation.—In reply to a business letter to J. R. Stevens, of Rome, Ga., Horace Greeley wrote a few days since, in the conclusion of his letter, as follows:

"I wish the South were as free from danger in respect to famine and other pressing evils as from confiscation.

"Yours, Horace Greeley."

The feeling entertained by the negroes towards the whites at the South is, says the Boston *Post*, unquestionably one of affection, and were they not incited to jealousy and hostility by the Hunnicutts, Underwoods, Brownlows and other resident and itinerant agitators, the two races would live amicably enough.

General Schofield's Order as to Registration.

Headquarters First Military District,
State of Virginia,
Richmond Va., May 13, 1867.

General Orders No. 28.

The following regulations are prescribed for the registration of voters as required by the act of Congress of March 23, 1867:

1. Two or more registering officers will be appointed for each county and city, according to its size, and one for each magisterial district or ward.

2. One principal Board of Registration, and as may assistant Boards as may be convenient, each to consist of three officers, will be organized in each county or city by the President of the Board, under instructions heretofore issued from these headquarters.

3. The President of the Board for the county or city will apportion the districts or wards among the principal and assistant Boards, determine the order in which the several districts or wards assigned to each Board shall be registered, the time to be allotted to each, and will instruct the registering officer of each district or ward to publish accordingly the notices hereinafter required, and to make the necessary preparations for the meeting of the Board in his district or ward.

4. The President of the Board will also designate the place of registration in each district or ward, which will be selected with reference to the general convenience of voters.

5. There shall be one place of registration, and only one, in each magisterial district or ward, where all the qualified voters, residents of the district or ward, shall be registered.

6. It shall be the duty of the registering officer of each district or ward to register the voters of that district or ward, keep the records, prepare the required reports to the commanding general, and to do such other ministerial duty as may be ordered by the Board or by the President thereof. But all questions of the right of persons to be registered must be decided by the full Board.

7. The Board of Registration shall, in each district or ward, in five of the most public places therein, cause written or printed notices to be posted, which notices shall designate the time and place, when and where the registration will be held, the number of days the Board will be in session for the purpose of registration, and the length of time each day, and inviting all persons qualified to vote under the provisions of the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, entitled "an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and the act supplementary thereto, passed March 23, 1867, to appear before the Board for Registration.

8. These notices shall be posted at least ten days before the commencement of the registration in the district or ward in which they are posted.

9. Persons shall vote only in the district or ward where they are registered.

10. On the day and at the time named in the notices hereinbefore mentioned, the Board of Registration for the district or ward shall meet at the place designated in such notice, and having taken the prescribed oath, enter upon their duties.

11. The room in which the registration is to be made shall be so arranged that the Board of Registration, and persons admitted as challengers and witnesses, shall be separated from those to be registered; no one being permitted within the enclosure, in addition to those named, except the person to be registered or examined for registration. The person to be registered being admitted one by one, and their entry and egress to be so arranged as to avoid confusion.

12. For the purpose of securing a just registration, and to prevent the registration of any person not entitled to vote under the provisions of the said act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, or the act supplementary thereto—three white and three colored persons, voters of the district, shall be selected by the Board, who shall be allowed to remain with the Broad, and who shall have the privilege, and whose duty it shall be, as well as that of each member of the Board, to challenge the right of any person to be registered, who, in the opinion of the person challenging, is disqualified as a voter by reason of any of the causes set forth in said acts of Congress. Upon such challenge being made, the Board shall examine the person presenting himself for registration in reference to each cause of dis qualification mentioned in said act and the act supplementary thereto. Evidence shall also be heard, if offered, to substantiate the cause of challenge, or to rebut that offered in support of it.

13. In registering the voters the names of the white and colored persons registered shall be entered in separate columns of the list kept for that purpose, which lists, after the registration shall have been completed, shall be alphabetically arranged—the names of the white and colored voters still being kept in separate columns. Three separate lists shall be kept. The first shall contain the names of all voters who shall be registered without challenge after taking the prescribed oath set forth in the 1st section of the supplement to the aforesaid act. The second, those who may be registered after challenge made; and the third, those who may be rejected upon challenge.

14. Opposite the name of each person challenged, whether registered as entitled to vote or not, the cause of challenge will be clearly stated, and also the facts relating thereto as developed by the examination of the Board.

15. The Board shall sit, at the place designated in the notices hereinbefore mentioned, at least eight hours each day for not less than three consecutive days, (Sundays excepted,) as set forth in said notice, to register the names of all persons in said district who are qualified to vote under the provisions of the act of the act supplementary thereto, hereinbefore mentioned. It is expected that all persons entitled to be registered, and who are not prevented by sickness or other unavoidable cause, will present themselves for registration at this session of the Broad.

16. Upon the completion of the registration, the Board shall forward to the commanding general copies of the lists required to be kept, certified in the following form.

We do certify, on honor, that the above is a correct list of the persons (registered as voters without challenge,) (registered as voters after challenge and examination,) or (rejected upon challenge,) (*as the case may be*,) in the——district (or ward,) county (or city) of————, State of Virginia.

A——B——, President of Board.
C——D——, Registering Officer of the county (or city).
E——F——, Registering Officer of the district (or ward).

They shall also cause copies of the lists to be posted in three of the most public places of the district or ward.

17. Two weeks or more after the registration has been completed, and after ten days' public notice, the Board shall reconvene at the place of registration for the correction of the published lists, at which time additional evidence may be heard in reference to the cases of those rejected upon challenge at the previous registration, when those thus rejected may be registered if the evidence warrants it.

18. The name of any one registered after or without challenge may be stricken from the roll if a cause of disqualification is then established.

19. The names of such persons may be registered as establish by satisfactory proof the fact of their inability, by reason of sickness or other unavoidable cause, to attend the registration previously made.

20. The names of all persons in the three separate corrected lists shall, after the second session of the Board, be entered separately and alphabetically in a book prepared for the purpose, in which the names of the white and colored voters shall be kept separate, for convenience of reference as the ensuing election, and a copy of the list of such register, certified as required by paragraph 16, shall then be forwarded to the commanding general.

21. Boards of Registration shall have power to summon witnesses and compel their attendance in any case of contested registration, and the power to suppress disorder and preserve the peace at and in the vicinity of the place of registration. For these purposes they may call upon the local civil authorities, or the nearest commander of troops, for such aid as may be necessary, or they may, at discretion, summon a special police force for the purpose.

22. Any person who shall knowingly and wilfully violate any of the provisions of these regulations, or who shall, by violence or intimidation, prevent, or endeavor to prevent, the registration of any voter, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of a military commission.

23. All authorized accounts incurred under or by virtue of the act of Congress of March 23d, 1867, shall be forwarded to Major T. H. Stanton, Paymaster First Military District, Richmond, Va.

31. Registering officers appointed from civil life for counties or cities will be paid at the rate of $125 per month; those for magisterial districts or wards of cities at the rate of $5 per diem for the time they are actually employed.

32. All registering officers will be allowed ten cents mileage from their places of residence to their stations, and returning from their stations to their places of residence. After joining their respective stations, registering officers will be allowed, by way of reimbursement, the actual necessary and reasonable expenses of their transportation whilst travelling on public duty connected with their office within their respective counties or districts.

BOOKS AND BLANKS.

33. Blank vouchers will be furnished registering officers, upon their requisition, from office of the paymaster of this military district.

34. Blank oaths for voters, and the blank books referred to in paragraph 20, will be furnished from this office on the requisition of registering officers.

35. The registration will not be commenced until further instructions are issued from these headquarters.

By command of Brigadier and Brevet Major-General *J. M. Schofield*, U. S. A.

Official: S. F. Chalfin,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[For the Spectator.]

Mr. Editor.—All of our people are daily taking a *deeper* interest in the prospects of a peaceful and quiet home in Brazil. Appended is a letter from a very sensible clergyman in a Southern State, who has been watching the progress of events *closely*, and has fully determined to find a home there as soon as Providence opens the way. Pedro.

Dear Sir.—Dr. Gaston sailed for Brazil on the 22d of April with 100 emigrants from South Carolina, and Georgia, and 138 from Texas. He has left the sale of his book in the hands of Prof. R. T. Brumby, Marietta, Georgia. Since the first of January more than 1000 emigrants, in four companies, have left the South for Brazil, besides smaller parties and individuals in considerable numbers. If their reports are generally favorable, many others will go. Almost all of those intend settling on the Ignape River which empties into the Atlantic a little South of Santos, the chief seaport of San Paulo. I suppose the emigrants from our country will chiefly concentrate in that region. It furnishes a wide extent of unsettled territory, very fertile land, a delightful climate, and if we can believe the testimony of many witnesses, *good health*. The temperature is so equable, the air so pure, and the country so free from swamp and miasmatic conditions, that one would suppose it *must* be healthy for any body from any latitude.

I have no fears in regard to religious toleration. The free exercise of all religions is guaranteed by the Constitution of the Empire.—The Brazilians are the least bigoted of all papal nations, the Pope has less power, even over church affairs, than in any other Roman Catholic country, and the ruling classes of Brazil are *enlightened* and *liberal*.

I agree fully in your views as to the future character of society in our Southern States.—We are now no longer the people we once were. Our character, tone, spirit, feelings, manners and morals, all are fast changing for the worse, and will change more and more. The change in the status of the negroes, and their *equal* participation in all civil and political privileges, the influx of Yankees and foreigners, encouraged as it is by our own people, the efforts of Yankee propagandists amongst white and black, the rising of *mean* and *unprincipled* men to station and influence, the *perjury*, *dishonesty* and *dishonor* to which the people are tempted by inducements too powerful for human nature to resist and influences too numerous to mention, will *debase* and *corrupt* the principles and tone of society; and, if things go on as they have begun, there will be here predominant the *vilest state of society in the world*.

A. G. Buford, Water Valley, Mississippi, is trying to get up a Presbyterian colony for Brazil. Suppose you and I join him, get all good Presbyterians we can in it, and go out next Spring?

Send me anything that appears in your papers on this subject. With best wishes, &c.

P. A. A.

For the Spectator.

Mt. Solon, May 17, '67.

Messrs. Editors of Spectator, Vindicator, and Virginian:—Please insert this note from I. Newton Esq., of Agricultural Department, and say these seeds will be found on Court day, the 27th inst., at Mr. Robt. Cowan's Book Store, where persons wanting them, will please call.—I desire them to reach every part of the county, and will be glad if parties using them will plant carefully and report to me the result.

Respectfully,
J. M. McCue.

Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C., May 13th, 1867.

Sir:—I have the honor to inform you that I have this day sent to your address One Mail Bag containing vegetable seeds, with the request that you will make a judicious distribution of the same among the people of your County, as contemplated by Resolutions of Congress appropriating $50,000 for the purchase of seeds for the South, and trust the same will reach you in good order. When received please acknowledge.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,
ISAAC NEWTON,
Commissioner.

J. M. McCue, Esq.

Distinguished Visitor.

We learn, on authority which we regard as unquestionable, that General Grant contemplates a trip to Virginia in a few days, with a party of friends, on horseback, his intention being to visit the scenes of the various great engagements of the late war, from the Potomac to Appomattox Courthouse.

He desires to revive the impressions of that long campaign of 1864-5 before the landmarks are entirely obliterated, and takes this method of doing it as the only feasible way of following the track of that mammoth army which, after the terrible losses from Spotsylvania to Petersburg, found itself 160,000 strong when the final advance was made.—*Rich. Examiner.*

The high prices of provisions and bread cause anxiety in relation to the coming crops. The reports from all portions of the country are favorable as to wheat, and the fruit crop promises well. But corn is the "staff of life" for this country, for upon its abundance we depend for meat, poultry, &c. The crop of corn must greatly exceed that of last year, if provisions are to be lower in price.

The Famine in South Carolina.—Mr. W. Gilmore Simms says that, so far as he can see, there is no possible escape for South Carolina from general famine, in which all must suffer, and many perish—unless the charities of the outer world should be more prompt and more bountiful than hitherto. He says that the very beasts are dropping dead at their work for want of food.

On Tuesday evening the mass convention of the Republicans, white and black, in Washington, made its nominations for city officers; and although the negroes out-numbered the whites five to one, the latter claimed and obtained *every nomination*. Such is the hypoorisy of the Republican party.—*Examiner.*

When the Radicals had uncontrolled power in Maryland, they never dreamed of giving the negroes suffrage. As soon, however, as the Democrats obtain control of the State, they raise a terrible clamor for the rights of the freedom. Such is the hypocrisy of the Republican party.—*Examiner.*

The New York *Times* thinks it ought to be very seldom necessary for a Brigadier-General, or even a Major-General, to take to editing southern newspapers.

We used to read articles headed "Progress of the cholera." Now we read a good many headed "Progress of Wilson." Diseases are said to be getting worse and worse in the world.—*Prentice.*

A negro named Charles Kenny was arrested in Lewisburg, Thursday, on suspicion of poisoning his wife. It seems that he had two spouses, and had to get rid of one of them.

It seems to us, says the Fincastle *Herald*, that the duty of our people in the present emergency is plain and palpable. We do not see any sense of propriety in rushing into any party organization or the adoption of any platform, at present. Let us not be in haste to commit ourselves to anything and perhaps some of the evils impending over us may be avoided or removed. Let us not, at least, anticipate the evils that seem to be in store for us, but wait in patience, and with calmness and fortitude, the developments of the future. In the mean time let every person who possibly can do so register, and be prepared to vote, as his reason and conscience may dictate when the time comes. To register is the present duty, and that should be attended to by every one. It is a duty, because it is necessary to the preservation of the little liberty we have left; and we owe it alike to ourselves and to those who are disfranchised. No true man will neglect this duty.

Encouraging.—The Mobile *Advertiser & Register* says:

A distinguished Conservative in the Northwest writes thus in a private letter: "Do you not remember I told you that the Democrats of the North were in earnest? We have great gains. The ice is broken—the land will be saved.

"Don't discourage us—don't let Northern Democrats be abused—do not suffer Radicalism to be endorsed—endure, but do not endorse; and all will be well soon. I tell you pluck is at a premium now!"

Jedediah K. Hayward, the Radical Massachusetts attorney, who delivered an inflammatory speech to the negroes in the African Church in Richmond, on the 10th inst., was arrested by the civil authorities, at the instance of Gen. Schofield. In his trial he was required by the Mayor to give security in the sum of $4,000 for his good behavior whilst in Virginia. We think he deserved a severer penalty.

John Ruskin, the celebrated Englishman of that name, has displeased some of his northern friends by writing a letter in which he declares "with stern decision" that the American war "was the greatest national sin yet committed in this world 'that good might come,' and has thrown back the cause of all true human liberty by fifty years.

There is a report in the newspapers that the Japanese Commissioners have come here to see about a large sum of money which the Japanese sent here to buy vessels of war, and the value of which they have never received. This is the story.

At a Radical meeting held in Alexandria Friday night, speeches were made which breathed, says the Gazette, a worse spirit than has been before exhibited in any political gathering in the city.

The Richmond Dispatch learns that the business of the Virginia Central railroad has greatly improved. Its transportation is now equal to that of 1858, and is steadily increasing.

The family of General Grant will leave Washington about the 15th instant for Old Point, where they will be the guests of Gen. Schofield's lady during the summer season.

Bishop Magill, of Richmond, the head of the Catholic Church of this diocese, left that city on Thursday last on a journey to Rome. He will be gone several months.

The papers state that Botts has issued a circular recommending the call of a Republican Convention in Charlottesville on the 4th of July next.

Seventeen millions out of twenty-three millions of the Italian population are unable to read and write.

Auction Sales.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE LAND. In pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of Rockbridge county pronounced on the 18th day of April, 1867, in a cause therein pending, in which David Snider, Jr., is Plaintiff, and John Snider's Administrator and others are Defendants, I shall sell at public auction, on the premises, *on Thursday, the 20th day of June next*, the valuable tract of land of which John Snider, Sr., died seized and possessed, containing

236 3-4 ACRES,

of which about 130 acres are cleared and in a high state of cultivation, and the residue in excellent timber. The land is situated in the county of Rockbridge, adjoining the lands of R. C. McCown David Firebaugh, and others, two miles from the Rockbridge Baths, ten from Lexington—the head of the North River Canal—and eleven from Goshen Depot on the Virginia Central Railroad.

The improvements consist of two comfortable Dwelling Houses, with necessary outhouses, a fine barn, and an excellent apple orchard. It is situated in an excellent neighborhood, convenient to schools, mills, churches, &c. The land is of superior quality, and altogether it is one of the most desirable farms now offered for sale in the Valley.

TERMS:—Cash in hand sufficient to defray the expenses of the sale, and as to the residue upon credits of one, two, three and four years, in equal instalments bearing interest from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bonds therefor with good personal security, and the title retained as ultimate security.

The land will be shown by David Snider, Jr., residing thereon, and persons desiring further information may address me at Rockbridge Baths.

WILLIAM A. WILSON, Com'r.

may 21—5t—fee$12

Spectator and R. Register insert tds and send accounts to Com'r.—*Gazette & Banner.*

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—The undersigned, Executor of the Estate of David Gilkeson, dec'd., will sell, at public sale, at the late residence of the deceased, on *Friday, the 31st of May*, in accordance with his will, the personal property of the decedent consisting principally of Household Furniture. A buggy will also be sold.

Terms will be made known on day of sale.

J. A. GILKESON,
Ex'or of David Gilkeson, dec'd.

P. S.—The undersigned at the same time and place will sell at public sale a good horse and wheat drill.

may 14—3ts J. A. GILKESON.

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 sale, in hand; the residue on a credit of one, two and three years, with interest from day of sale, the purchaser to give bond with approved personal security, and the title to be retained as ultimate security.

GEORGE S. WALKER,
ap 23 td Commissioner.

Private Sales.

GRAZING LANDS FOR SALE.—A quantity of the best kind of grass land can be had on good terms if application be made soon.

This land is on the West side of Greenbrier river, and mostly covered with sugar trees, cherry, ash, red oak, poplar and lynn; affording now an abundance of the best range for several hundred head of cattle, and is easily cleared and set in grass. On these lands, there is an abundance of excellent coal.

It is desirable to sell this land in a body, but it can be divided and sold in lots of two or three thousand acres each to suit purchasers. For further information apply to

Dr. MAT. WALLACE,

at Mill Point, Pocahontas county, West Virginia, who will show the land, and give all needful information to those wishing to purchase.

may 21—tf

FOR SALE PRIVATELY.—I will sell privately, some very desirable BUILDING LOTS. Terms easy. Apply early to

may21—tf G. C. YEAKLE.

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.

Richmond Advertisements.

J. L. CARRINGTON. A. J. FORD.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
RICHMOND, VA.

This leading, fashionable Hotel, has been newly and elegantly Furnished and is now ready to extend an "Old Virginia welcome" to its patrons.

THE EXCHANGE has liberal accommodations for over *five hundred guests*, and possesses every modern improvement for the comfort and entertainment of its inmates. The Rooms are spacious, and well ventilated; the attendance is prompt and respectful, and the table is generously provided with all the *delicacies of the season*.

The Proprietors are determined to sustain the reputation heretofore established by the Exchange. J. L. CARRINGTON & CO.,
formerly of Bollingbrook Hotel,
Petersburg, Va.,
and American Hotel, Richmond, Va.,
Proprietors.

Clerks:—Maj. B. Frank Eakle, Capt. James A. McClung, P. F. Brown.

N. B.—Telegraph Office in Rotunda; Telescope on Observatory.

may 21—6m

MANN S. VALENTINE, of concern of Valentine & Son. | P. A. FRANKLIN, formerly with Ellett & Drewry.

VALENTINE & FRANKLIN,
RICHMOND, VA.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
FANCY GOODS,
NOTIONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.,

ask the attention of the trade to the large and varied stock of goods kept by us, (which is being constantly replenished) of all the staples and novelties peculiar to our line of business.

We can assure our friends of former years, that our facilities for buying are the same with the Jobber farther North, and that our desire to renew and foster a trade once to our mutual advantage is quite equal to his.

*We give to Orders our person