Staunton Spectator.

Tuesday, June 11, 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.

Registration in Augusta.

It will be seen, by reference to an advertisement by Thos. P. Jackson, President of the Board of Registration, published in another column, that the work of Registration will commence in this county on next Saturday week, the 22nd inst. All persons who have not taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and afterwards engaged in the rebellion, or given aid and comfort thereto, are entitled to register, under Gen. Schofield's order, and they should avail themselves of the opportunity to do so at once.

Who are Disfranchised.

We publish to-day Gen. Schofield's instructions to the Boards of Registration in this State. In about half a column he settles clearly what the Attorney-General left unsettled in five columns. The disfranchising clauses of the Reconstruction Acts are more rigidly construed by Gen. Schofield than by Mr. Stanberry; but in the main we think he has fairly construed the law. We see in some papers a mistaken view of the effect of Gen. Schofield's instructions—glaring capitals announcing that "every Southern soldier is disfranchised," &c. This is not so. There is no very wide difference between the conclusions reached by Gen. Schofield and those reached by Mr. Stanberry. The only soldiers disfranchised are those who voluntarily engaged in the rebellion, and who had *also* previously held office. Nobody is disfranchised for engaging in the rebellion—*unless* he had previously held office under the United States, or been a member of Congress, or held an executive or judical office in a State, or been in the State Legislature.

The questions then arise: what is an executive or judicial office in a State? and, secondly, if one has held such an office, what constitutes "engaging in rebellion?" Section 4 of Gen. Schofield's order answers the first question. Section 5, 6, 7, and 8, answer the second.

As was generally conceded here, *magistrates* come under the designation of "judicial officers," and, where they engaged in the rebellion, are disfranchised. On the other hand clerks of courts, sheriffs, constables, attorneys for the commonwealth, commissioners of the revenue, commissioners in chancery, notaries public are not disfranchised, even if they did engage in the rebellion.

The important statement is made in § 6, that "all who voted for the ordinance of secession" engaged in rebellion or gave aid and comfort to the enemy.

The registration is to commence at once.

We hope no one will be guilty of the folly of failing to register from sullenness or disgust. Provided he can take the oath required, and is willing to do so, he should register, if it is the last political act he ever performs. The whole future of the South hangs on this election.—*Charlottesville Chronicle.*

The Army Worm.

For the first time within our knowledge, the army worm has appeared in this county, although it is said that a similar invasion occurred fifty years ago. Learning that the host was to be seen about a mile and a half from town, on the Churchville road, we went out last Friday afternoon to take a look at it. We did not mingle much in the crowd, but contented ourself with hanging on the flank and surveying the line of march passed over. We saw enough, however, to gratify a reasonable curiosity. On one side of the road is an oak forest, stripped of every leaf and presenting the appearance of mid-winter. On the other side is a wheat field, and beyond that, on a hill, another forest where the worms are at work consuming the foliage. This forest is visible from several points in town, and looks as if the trees along the border, as far as the worms have penetrated, had been killed by fire. The worms do not consume all kinds of green leaves, but pass by the locust, sassafras, wild-grape, blackberry, huckleberry, &c. They do not seem to injure field crops of any kind. At the point where we examined them, they were considerably mixed up with seven-year locusts, but as well as we could judge both parties were amicably disposed. The general appearance of the worm is similar to that of the common caterpillar. There are differences, however, which we are not naturalist enough to describe, and the habits of the two are very different. The caterpillars which infest our orchards live in water-proof tents or webs, and never leave the tree on which they are hatched until they are fully grown and ready to pass into the chrysalis state. Then they wander off in search of suitable places for winding themselves up in their cocoons, from which they emerge finally as butter-flies, or rather moths. When seen wandering about at large they are done feeding. Previous to this time they remain in their tents, only going out upon the tree in dry weather to feed, about nine o'clock in the morning and about three in the afternoon. Their habit in this respect is remarkably regular. The army worm has no tent, but spends its days and nights out of doors. They hang together more than the other species, forming in many places clumps or knots around the twigs to which they cling. Persons who have seen more of the army in our vicinity than we have, say it is a half a mile wide, and approaching the West View road, moving in a South-west direction.—Where they came from, and how they intend to dispose of themselves, are mysterious to us at present. We do not believe they have marched very far, or will go many miles further. They will probably soon hide themselves under chips and stones, or in the earth, and re-appear in a few weeks as night moths. Those moths will deposit their eggs in the forest, and from them a new horde of worms will hereafter came forth on another grand crusade. We have heard it suggested that a few fires kindled at night in the woods when the moths appear, would attract and destroy very many of them.

Thaddeus Stevens is now "systematizing" his confiscation scheme. Having, as he thinks, secured the support of the new voters in the South, the colored people, he has political capital to go on, and a party formed to uphold him and his plans. His last letter on the subject, published in another column, will show how he designs to *commence* operations.—"Nous verrons."

The President in Richmond.

President Johnson arrived in Richmond by the half-past nine o'clock train on last Friday night, on his return from a tour South. He was received at the Spottswood by the Mayor, one member of the city Council, Stephen Mason, Esq., and quite a large number of citizens, where he and his suite were most hospitably entertained. The supper over, the President was introduced to a large number of ladies and gentlemen, in the elegant parlors of the Spottswood, and the band of the Eleventh United States infantry discoursed sweet music on the occasion.

The President, Mr. Seward, Col. Beirne, and others of the suite, then spent some time in conversation with the ladies present, after which the distinguished gentlemen were called upon for speeches. The President, in response, said that if his previous speeches had not developed his policy and position, he could not promise his hearers that any further developments could be made by anything he could say to-night.—He cordially thanked the crowd in attendance for their very cordial reception.

Mr. Secretary Seward was next called out.—He said their trip had been a delightful one, and he was much obliged to the people of the South for their kind reception. He was in favor of a firm union of the States, and thoroughly opposed to rebellion as well as confiscation.—The Secretary's speech was well received.

After the speeches there was more music, and more introductions. The President and his suite are looking very well, and have evidently been improved by their excursion. The President and suite probably left for Washington this morning.—*Rich. Times---8th.*

Covington and Ohio Railroad—Contract Signed.

A special telegram to the *Dispatch* from Wheeling announces the signing by the Commissioners of West Virginia of the contract with the Central railroad to build the Covington and Ohio railroad. This completes the contract, and measures may be taken to raise the means for progressing with the work. If the people interested act with a zeal, energy, and liberality at all proportioned to the importance and value of the improvement, it must succeed, and that without delay. There is but one hundred and twenty-three miles to build to steamboat navigation, where the road will meet the trade and travel of the Ohio, and where its profits will be sufficient to finish it to the Ohio. No road ever projected to the Ohio Valley from the Atlantic tide had such an advantage.—*Ninety-seven miles before it reaches the Ohio it will be receiving the chief advantages to be gained by striking that river!* Is it possible that a people can hesitate to devote all their energies and means to the building of the one hundred and twenty-three miles of railroad to achieve such an advantage?

Baptist General Association of Virginia.

The Baptist General Association of Virginia assembled in its 44th annual meeting at 4 o'clock, P. M. Thursday, in the Baptist Church at Lynchburg, 150 delegates being present.

Elder R. H. Bagley, the President of last session, called the body to order. A portion of Scripture was read, and the opening prayer of the session was offered by Rev. C. Tyree, of Powhatan county.

Elder G. F. Adams, R. Jones and A. B. Brown were appointed a committee on delegations.

The body then proceeded to the election of officers with the following result:

President—Rev. Dr. J. L. Burrows, of Richmond.

Vice-Presidents—Rev. W. F. Broaddus. D. D., Rev. C. Tyree, Rev. T. W. Sydner, Rev. D. Witt.

Treasurer—W. G. Dandridge, of Richmond.

Secretary—A. P. Abell, of Charlottesville.

The following hours of business were adopted: Meet at 9 A. M., adjourn at 1 P. M. Meet at 3 P. M., adjourn at 5½ P. M. Meet at 8 P. M., adjourn at will.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTIONS.—Prominent Kentucky politicians of the Radical school have consulted with some of the members of the Judiciary Committee, regarding the validity of the late elections in that State. They were advised to collect full evidence in various districts showing the impunity with which rebels voted, all leading facts connected with the election, and also a record of the opposition candidates during the war. This is to be brought to the notice of the Committee on Elections at the next session of Congress. It is understood that immediate steps will be taken to prepare such evidence.

It appears from this that Congress is to receive Radical representatives from Kentucky, or Kentucky will not be represented at all. Such is "Liberty."

Live Men Wanted!!

The Justices of Augusta are required, at the June term of the County Court to choose six citizens as directors of "The Augusta County Fair." A great deal depends upon the character of the men selected for this important trust, and we hope the matter will be fully considered and discussed in each district so that the best men may be brought before the Court. We want men fully alive to the industrial interests of the county—agricultural, mining, and manufacturing—and willing to devote the time and labor necessary to the proper organization and conduct of the Fair of such a county as old Augusta.

THE PEOPLE OF THE NORTH SICK OF THEIR RULERS—SIGNIFICANT STATEMENT.—The New York *Herald* of Wednesday, after complimenting the rule of the military commanders of the South, has the following most remarkable admission:

"If the same wisdom and prudence continue to be manifested by our military administrators, it is not improbable that another and more ticklish comparison will be drawn. People will begin to ask themselves whether here, at the North, it would not be better for us to live under the rule of such men than to submit to the incapacity and corruption which disgrace every department of our State and municipal governments.

A GOOD POINT.—The Mobile *Register* reminds the darkies that if they really hope and expect anything from confiscation it is clearly their policy to vote down the Radicals in the South, because if they are voted up there is no confiscation and no division of property among them. The confiscation is to punish the South for not going Radical. If it goes Radical, then there is no punishment. Darkies who want "a divide" will have to go in tooth and nail against the Rads.—*Dispatch.*

In New York, on Thursday week, Wm. Britton commenced an action against Gen. Butler to recover $7,000, which Britton alleges was fraudulently taken from him by the defendant while in command in New Orleans. Having occasion to pass the pickets, he says he was stopped, searched, and a check for the above amount taken from him, which Butler is said to have subsequently converted to his own account.

THE RESIDENCE OF MR. DAVIS.—The Toronto *Globe* says: "We understand that a small and unpretending tenement in the vicinity of the Falls, on the Canadian side of the river, has been rented for the occupation of Jefferson Davis and his family during the ensuing summer. The house is about half between Clifton and Queenstown."

The "Virginia Tobacco Works" in New York have agents in Richmond, hiring experienced colored hands. A number have already been engaged.

Confiscation.

Another letter from Thaddeus Stevens.

LANCASTER, Thursday, May 23, 1867.

To the Chairman of the County Committee and the Assessors of the Townships of the Counties of Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford, Somerset, Perry, Cumberland, and York:

GENTLEMEN: As I am about to prosecute the claims for confiscation at the next session of Congress, if I should be permitted to appear there, I desire to ascertain certain facts. Will you aid me in procuring them in a small part of our own State? Invite returns from all the people in each township, of the amount of property which the rebel raiders, or the armies of the so called "Confederate States," destroyed or appropriated to their own use during their several incursions into Pennsylvania, and hand the same to the assessors of the different townships, who are requested to return the aggregate for each township to the chairmen of the respective parties of the different counties. May I here ask that the various newspapers of the counties above named publish this notice for a few weeks in aid of the object specified, as I intend to press the payment of the damages done to loyal men out of the confiscated property of the conquered belligerents, I desire each and every person who resided in the above-named counties to make out a list of the amount of all property of which he was despoiled by the rebel raiders or the rebel Government, and return the same to the assessors of his township, who, I hope, will forward the same to the chairmen of the county committees of each party, who, I hope, will take the trouble to aggregate the same and return it to me. I desire a fair valuation to be placed on all the property, whether personal property abstracted, or real property destroyed, except Caledonia iron works, in the county of Franklin, which will not be appraised, as no remuneration is claimed for it. This may seem to be asking our friends to take considerable trouble, but as a small part of the labor only falls to each person, it will be found light. I hope it may finally prove profitable to the injured people. Yours, THAD. STEVENS.

P. S.—Were it not presumptuous in me, I would invite all the loyal men of all the States who have been plundered by rebel raiders or confiscated by the Confederate States, or either of them, to form associations and furnish statistics, such as are above solicited. Claims so imperatively just must be finally allowed and paid, but the funds to pay the same will certainly be raised nowhere except out of the fines and confiscation of the richer and more atrocious malefactors. Feeble as my powers are if I had five years more added to my life I should not doubt but that this would become an accomplished fact. Such justice urged by a determined will, though feeble intellect, cannot fail. If I should be denied that extension of life, Providence will raise up to the work some younger, abler man, to whom these facts would be of great assistance. I trust it will not be supposed that I have abandoned the determination to procure small homesteads for the freedmen, to be furnished by the masters whom they conquered at our request—homesteads earned by the late slaves and annexed to their masters' estate. Let them now be severe by partition.

Register! Register!!

The Richmond *Times*, in an article on the supreme duty of the hour, says:

"We sincerely trust that the people of Virginia will take care that not a vote be lost by their failure to register. We do not advise them to neglect their agricultural pursuits, to meet at the cross-road ground, and upon the court greens to listen to gaseous orators, but we do implore them to register in their magisterial districts without delay. The white race cannot lose the ascendancy which it has enjoyed in Virginia since the settlement at Jamestown, unless our people are criminally indifferent or apathetic. The stake which they have in the approaching elections is not one of those empty political triumphs which, before the war, used to excite such intense interest among all classes. Their political rights, and the safety of life, liberty and property are all involved in the issues which have been thrust upon us by the military act. Every white man who fails to register will deserve to be execrated as an enemy of his race, and as an unnatural husband and father, whose name should be held in reproach by his descendants as one who failed to defend his birthright when it was in jeopardy. The rich and the poor, the great and the humble, are alike interested in the registration of every white voter in the State.

"The triumph of a party like *that*, which has made a terrestrial Inferno of Tennessee, would crush the mechanic by completely paralysing the energy of the capitalist, and drive the wealthy from the State by the wolfish agrarianism which it would inaugurate. We do not ask every Virginian to aid us with all the force of talents, energy, public spirit and means with which God has blessed him in making the registration as complete as possible, for the purpose of denying to the meanest resident of which can be claimed for him as an inch of his liberty. By no means. *But we wish, when a complete and thorough registration has revealed the strength of the white men in this State, to teach the blacks, by our liberality towards them, that their best friends are their former masters.* When we have demonstrated to the deluded negro followers of the demoralized white men who have poisoned their minds against us, that we are master of the situation, we can afford to make the lesson of our magnanimity and justice impressive.

"If the white men of this State, who have not been disfranchised, will take care to register and vote, they will not only secure, beyond the possibility of danger, their political rights and property, but they will be in condition to aid in the work of speedy reconstruction upon terms not as disadvantageous as they would be made by the triumph of Radicalism."

THE RADICAL CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.—The Congressional Union Republican Committee are making great efforts to aid the loyal men of Virginia to properly organize themselves to be prepared to get out the full strength of their party to be registered, under the recent order of General Schofield. J. M. Langston, the eloquent colored lawyer from Oberlin, Ohio, will begin a tour in this State by speaking at Orange Court House on Monday, the 10th inst., at Gordonsville on Tuesday, at Louisa Court House on Wednesday, at Richmond on Thursday, and at Fredericksburg on Saturday.

General H. A. Pierce, formerly of California, and now of Norfolk, Va., will make a tour through the Southeastern tier of counties of that State, and address the people upon their political duties. The General will commence the work by speaking at Portsmouth on Tuesday the 11th instant. He will then visit the following places, speaking at each of them:—Suffolk, Smithfield, Hampton, Elizabeth City, Yorktown, Williamsburg, Charles City, Surry Court House, Sussex Court House, Jerusalem, New Kent Court House, James City, and other places. The General is an excellent speaker, and goes South under the auspices of the Congressional Republican Committee, and we cordially commend him to the favor of the Republicans of the places which he may visit.—*Washington Chronicle.*

Somebody in Pennsylvania has started a foolish story that a band of ex-soldiers was organized before the release of Jeff. Davis, who took a solemn oath to kill him if the Government discharged him without trial or punishment. It is said to have been composed of soldiers who had suffered hunger and torture in the rebel prisons. The story adds that they followed him to this city, and that the knowledge of their being on his track was what kept him so closely within doors during his stay here. While he remains outside of the United States they will leave him unmolested, but in case of his return to this country they are resolved to carry their purpose into execution. This is a very interesting story, but we do not believe a word of it. Our soldiers are not assassins.—*New York Times.*

THE DIFFERENCE.—The Louisville *Courier* says: When a mob of Northern Radicals insulted and fired upon the President at Indianapolis last year and would not let him speak, it was considered a good joke. But when a little disturbance occurs at Mobile, caused by the intolerable insolence of a Congressional Jacobin, it is a matter worthy of investigation by a Congressional committee, backed by an army. It makes a difference whose ox is being gored.

General William Terry, who commanded the "Stonewall Brigade" at the time of General Lee's surrender, is recommended for the State Convention by a number of the leading citizens of Wythe county.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION IN WASHINGTON, yesterday, resulted in the success of the Radical ticket, by a large majority—including a majority in the City Council. The colored people voted, almost in a mass, for the Radicals—the exceptions were few. The National Intelligencer declares that the frauds perpetrated by the Radical party managers were unparalleled. It says:

"There is evidence that they dragged negroes from the country off the market wagons at the market place, and had them registered. There is evidence that they voted negroes living in Maryland and Virginia by scores and hundreds. There is evidence that their busy myrmidons, men who have neither interest nor character in the community, were allowed to pass up and down the lines of voters waiting to gain access to the polls, and to inspect the tickets of the colored men, and when Conservative tickets were found in their possession they were taken away, torn up, and Radical tickets substituted for them."

The Washington Chronicle exultingly proclaims the result, under the head of—"The Old Residents Routed!" In Washington the managers have succeeded in arraying nearly the whole colored population in opposition to nearly all the white permanent residents—and this will be attempted to be done all through the Southern country. A melancholy and lamentable state of affairs, boding no good! But it is the duty of all order loving citizens to bear this, or anything else, with patience and fortitude, and in perfect quietness.—*Alexandria Gazette of 4th.*

Congress is master of the South—the Republican members are masters of Congress—their own committees are masters of the Republican members. The address of the Union Congressional Committee to the People of the South, which we publish this morning, has, therefore, the significance and potency of an official proclamation. It is necessary that our people should know in what spirit they are dealt with, and what is required of them by those who have the power to require what they please.—We have therefore felt it to be a duty to lay this paper before the readers of the Whig.—*Rich. Whig.*

We infer from this that the Whig is willing to do any thing in the world that the Radicals require of our people, if it be to get down on their knees and eat a peck of dirt literally.—This Congressional address clearly states that we must not only comply with the terms of the military bills, but must elect decided Radical delegations to Congress. Of course the Whig is in favor of doing so, as it clearly indicates as much. Will any body please inform us what good it will do us to get back into the Union with our government in the hands of negroes and Radicals? For ourselves we would infinitely prefer to have our property confiscated and live under military rule for the balance of our life time.—*Lynch. Rep.*

A Valuable Lesson.

In times of revolution intermediate parties standing between those of extreme opinions must ultimately disappear, absorbed either by the one or the other. History abounds with multitudinous illustrations of the truth. The latest of these, and that which we have more to do than any other, is afforded by the surrender of Nash, the leader of the conservative colored party of South Carolina, who laid down his arms the other day and enlisted in the ranks of the Union Republican party.

The lesson which this teaches is so plain that he who runs may read, and a wayfaring man, though a fool, cannot fail to comprehend it.—It tells us that the best informed, the most moderate, and most enlightened of the colored race are unable to prevent the array of parties on the basis of color. For us to fail in profiting by such a lesson as this would be to neglect to act on the instinct of self-preservation. The proper action now to be taken is easily announced. It can be stated in three words—organize at once.—*Norfolk Virginian.*

THE COVINGTON AND OHIO RAILROAD.—The completion of this road between Richmond, Va., and the head of navigation on the Great Kanawha, in West Virginia, is attracting considerable attention at present. It is a more direct and much shorter route than that of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad between the Atlantic seaboard and the waters and railroads of the great West. While it would build a flourishing seaport city at its eastern terminus, it would accomplish everything for the regions of country in West Virginia through which its route extends. The coal and other mineral interests of our State are comparatively unavailable for the want of this road. The lands through which it will traverse, when built, will increase in value four fold so soon as this road shall be put in the course of a certainty of its early completion. It cannot fail to be even more beneficial to our State than to the old State of Virginia. We are almost totally undeveloped, and are languishing for internal improvements to open up the country and give an outlet to our agricultural and mineral wealth.—*Parkersburg Gazette.*

ALABAMA RADICAL CONVENTION.—*Montgomery, Ala., June 5.*—The Union Republican Convention of Alabama, adjourned *sine die* today, after a two days' session. William H. Smith, of Randolph, formerly a colonel in the Federal army, was elected president. The officers and committees were selected without distinction of color. Over 40 counties were represented by about 170 delegates. The committee on platform made a long report, which was unanimously adopted, declaring the party in Alabama a part of and in alliance with the National Republican party of the Union; endorsing the action of Congress on the question of reconstruction, &c., discountenancing all attempts to stir up strife, but advocating free speech, and finally declaring in favor of a removal of the tax on cotton and the State poll-tax.

The Petersburg *Index* says that a wedding took place in Prince George county a few evenings since, which terminated in a most distressing manner. Soon after the bride had retired, a stranger made his appearance and inquired for the groom, who, on presenting himself, was taken into custody, charged with stealing a horse in Brunswick. He begged for permission to take leave of his bride, and went to her room for that purpose, when she upbraided him for deceiving her, and drove him from her apartment. The groom was taken away and confined in jail. The bride will at once apply for a divorce.

WOULD ACCEPT NO OTHER AS A GIFT.—Yours is a machine that needs only to be seen to be appreciated; and once appreciated, it does not, I find, take an intelligent mind long to decide upon its superiority to *all* others for family use. *My wife would not accept one of another patent as a gift*, if she must receive it on condition of giving up yours.—[Letter from the Rev. Oliver Crane, Carbondale, Pa., Nov. 27, 1865, to Willcox & Gibbs, S. M. Co.

Lindsey, the preacher, who some time ago whipped his child to death, and was imprisoned for a long time, was recently granted a new trial. The jury, however, failed to agree, standing ten for acquittal and two for conviction, and they were accordingly discharged. The prisoner then plead guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degee, and was sentenced by the court to pay a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars.

The Memphis *Appeal* states that the city of Evansville, Indiana, recently shipped a boat load of negro paupers to Hickman, Ky. The poor negroes were promptly reshipped, without a meal of victuals, back. These freedmen got over into Indiana during the war.

Rev. Dr. Plumer will address the Alumni Association of Washington College on the 19th inst., Gen. J. L. Kemper having been compelled by business arrangements to decline the acceptance of the appointment tendered him.—*Gazette.*

Rev. J. A. Broadus, D. D., will preach the Baccalaureate Sermon, which constitutes an interesting portion of the exercises of the ensuing commencement at Washington College.—*Gazette.*

"Wood's Mower," manufactured by the Walter A. Wood Mowing and Reaping Machine Company, at Hoosick falls, New York, has been awarded the first prize, of a gold medal at the Paris Exposition

The Tennessee papers give dreadful accounts of the outrages of some of "Brownlow's militia," in that State

The Financial Situation of the Country.

Mr. McCulloch, the Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to an invitation to a dinner tendered him by prominent citizens of Boston, regrets his inability to attend, and makes a few remarks upon financial matters. He says that the bounties to soldiers, preparations for the Indian war, the intended large issue of bonds to the Pacific railroad, and other liberal appropriations for miscellaneous purposes, together with the partial failure of the wheat and corn crops last year, the tardiness of reconstruction in the South, the reduced taxes and general dullness of trade, will prevent a reduction and probably produce an increase in the national debt for some time. He gives the following reasons for not contracting the currency at the present time, but says he is as much in favor of that policy as ever:

First.—The views of a majority of the members of Congress, as indicated by a number of votes last winter, were adverse to immediate contraction, and I have not felt at liberty to place myself in practical opposition to the law-making branch of the government, without whose support I must be powerless.

Second.—There have existed for some months past anxious forebodings of financial troubles, and while they continued I have been apprehensive that a contraction of the currency, the object and effect of it being misunderstood or misinterpreted, might produce a panic in the commercial cities, which extending over the country and beyond the speculative interest, would injuriously affect legitimate business and the revenue dependent upon it.

Third.—Large amounts of interest-bearing notes are to be paid or converted within the present and next fiscal year, to which it seemed prudent for me first to direct my attention, leaving the question of a curtailment of the circulating notes to be determined, from month to month, by the condition of the country and of the treasury.

Fourth.—Anticipating that the failure of the crops and the other circumstances alluded to would seriously affect business, I have considered it important that the public mind should not be diverted, by the criticisms and complaints of those who are opposed to contraction, from the real causes of trouble—that a sound policy should not be put in peril by being made the "scape-goat" for evils resulting from different causes.

Confederate Dead.

In speaking of the Confederates who now sleep in death, the *Examiner* says:

"If it shall be found that with these mute tenants of the garlanded graves there died also right, and law, and liberty, and prosperity, for their country; if it shall be found that a moral blight, and a material bankruptcy, individual demoralization and political despotism, lawlessness and disorder, private vice and public venality, riots, suicides, murders, a wide spread and fearful cyclone of crime, followed the loss of their cause, and followed *from* that loss, then shall there surely come a day when the world will agree that these brave soldiers and their brothers held indeed the true faith, were indeed the true patriots, and well deserved to *live* crowned with laurels.

To that day of calm account and just scrutiny we fondly, and with unwavering faith, commit their names. The passing hours champion their cause and defend their memories. The history that their enemies are daily making pleads with unanswerable force for a favorable verdict on their deeds and death.

"Why should the dreary pall
Round them be flung at all?
Did not each hero fall
Gallantly slain?"

Legal Notices.

REGISTRATION NOTICE! Public notice is hereby given that the Boards of Registration for Districts 1, 2, and 3, Augusta county, will meet on

SATURDAY, JUNE 22ND,

and daily thereafter until July 29th, 1867, to "Register the names of all male citizens of the United States resident in said districts," who may then and there present themselves, and who are entitled to Register under the provisions of Acts Congress U. S., passed March 2nd and 23rd, 1867.

PLACES OF REGISTRATION.

District No. 1 South Staunton, Court-house, F. S. TUKEY, Registering officer.

District No. 2, North Staunton, Market House, A. T. MAUPIN, Registering officer.

District No. 3, Middlebrook, GEORGE RUBUSH, Registering officer.

The Boards will set daily from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 2 P. M., to 5 P. M.

THOS. P. JACKSON,
President Board of Registration.

june 11 Valley Virginian and Vindicator tf

AUDITING COMMITTEE on COUNTY CLAIMS.—The undersigned having been, at the May term last of the County Court of Augusta, appointed a Committee to audit claims against the county, hereby notify all persons having claims to present them, at the Clerk's office of said Court, on or before the 3rd Monday in present month (June), properly authenticated, for inspection by the Committee. No claims will be allowed after that date, as we are compelled to make our report to the 1st day of the June term.

HENRY H. PECK,
WM. G. STERRETT,
RO. G. BICKLE, } Auditing Committee.
B. F. POINTS,

june 11—1t

Mutual Protection Company.

WHEREAS Larceny of horses in this community having become a common and crying evil, bringing great loss of property, and the depredators, in most instances, escaping arrest and punishment; and, whereas, in order to remedy the matter as far as is in our power by effecting an organization, we have

Resolved, That we who hereunto subscribe our names, hereby associate ourselves into an organization to be called the "Mt. Meridian League to prevent and punish horse stealing." That whenever, we have notice that a horse has been stolen from any of our body, we will immediately aid in the pursuit and capture of the property and thief, That we offer a standing reward of One Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the arrest and conviction of the thief who may steal a horse from any member of this association, and that members be obliged to brand their horses with the letter "O," on the right side of the neck under the mane.

R. S. Harnsberger,	G. C. Patterson,
S. D. Craig,	J. L. Bowcock,
C. M. Kimpse,	J. H. Nuckols,
W. R. Foster,	J. J. Wonderlick,
Thos. P. Crawford,	Dan. V. Weast,
J. A. Patterson, sr.,	Henry Hahn,
Col. S. D. Crawford,	Benj. Byerly,
S. H. Walker,	John Rucbush,
L. J. Maupin,	T. R. Mohler,
Henry Weast,	Frank McClung,
David Pleeker,	R. L. Johnson,
John Werner,	B. J. Craig,
Dr. W. J. Bell,	A. W. Diehl,
Henry Tutwiler,	Noah Spitzer,
J. H. Diehl,	Elias Porky,
Dan'l Landis,	G. W. Putzler,
C. S. Patterson,	S. H. Kaylor,
Wm. Patterson,	J. G. Patterson.

June 11—3t*

Premium Mower.

BUCKEYE AGAIN TRIUMPHANT.

At Auburn, New York, July, 1866, was awarded the Grand Gold Medal to the BUCKEYE over Fifty-Nine Machines entered as Mowers.

I now offer this machine to the farmers of Augusta and Rockingham as the best Machine; it has been tested in these counties for ten years and given entire satisfaction. I have a Self-Raking Machine and Dropper, with circular, side and rear delivery—five different deliveries.

Also the Pills and Sweepstake's Threshers, Willowby, Gumspring, Bickford and Huffman Drills; Wheel Horse Rakes; Wheat Fans; Cane Mills and Evaporators; Stump Pullers; Bromwell Hand Loom; Cast-steel Plows; Portable Cider Mills; Corn Shellers, Plaster Sowers, Buckeye Sulky Plows. All will be sold on time to suit purchasers. Machines can be seen at W. A. Burke's and at Depot, Staunton.

WM. M. BUSH,
Waynesboro,
or W. E. ROLLER,
Mt. Crawford, Rockingham, Va.

june 11—1m Vindi copy

Music Tuition.

A CARD!—J. H. Hewitt, Professor of Music, will remain in Staunton during the Summer months. He would be happy to attend to a limited number of Pupils during the recess of the schools. june11—tf

Fish! Fish!

HERRINGS! HERRINGS!—Old Herring, in prime order, for sale *very cheap*, by

june 11—1t BAKER BROS.

Auction Sales.

SALE OF LAND AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

We will offer at public sale, at our residence near Augusta Church, Augusta county, on *Friday, the 21st of June*, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following property:

A tract of WOODLAND consisting of 3 acres well timbered and convenient to the turnpike.

A new one-story Building, (30×18 feet) so constructed as to be readily taken down and removed.

A two Horse Wagon and Harness, nearly new.

A Rockaway and Harness.

A large "Ironsides" Cook-Stove, several small dining-room and bed-room Stoves, one Union Washing Machine, Bedsteads, Bedding, Chairs, Tables, &c. Also, several MILCH-COWS and some YOUNG CATTLE

Terms made known on day of sale.

june4—2t J. R. & F. H. BOWMAN.

GOOD PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The undersigned will sell, at public sale, on *FRIDAY, THE 21ST DAY OF JUNE*, at his residence near Newport, Augusta county, the following valuable property:

1st. The farm on which he resides, containing 227 acres more or less, of which about 150 acres are cleared and the balance well timbered. There are about 25 acres in wheat and about the same quantity in oats. There is water in nearly every field. It contains a good meadow. It has on it a good brick dwelling house, with a good spring near the house, blacksmith shop, and house for blacksmith, double stable, good granary, new dairy and loom house, smoke house, and other necessary buildings.

2nd. A lot in the village of Newport, containing a dwelling and store house. A good stand for a store. The lot contains about ½ acre.

3rd. A lot in the same village about ¾ acre, containing a dwelling with water right.

4th. A lot in the same place, near ¼ acre, containing a dwelling house with water right.

At the same time and place, he will sell all of his PERSONAL PROPERTY, consisting in part, as follows:

Six head of horses, ten cows, four calves, ten hogs, several hundred bushels of corn and oats, several thousand pounds of bacon, five or six cans of lard, loom, wagon, rockaway, ploughs, harrows, gear, and such other farming implements as are usually kept on a farm.

Also, all his household and kitchen Furniture, most of which is good.

This sale is made with the concurrence of Mrs. Hutchens, who will unite in the deeds to the purchasers.

The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

may 28—tds JOHN HUTCHENS.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—On Saturday, the 22nd day of June next, I will sell at public sale, that valuable property formerly occupied by George W. Campbell, adjoining Catlett, Woodward and others, in Staunton. The lot contains more than one-fourth of an acre of land, of good quality; the house is a new frame Building, commodious, with porch and out-houses, fruit trees, hydrant, &c., altogether making it a very desirable property.

Possession given on first of November next.

TERMS:—One-third in hand, balance in one and two years, equal instalments, with interest, to be secured by personal security and reservation of vender's lien.

JAMES A. CAMPBELL, Trustee,
by N. K. TROUT, his Attorney in fact.

may28—4t

PUBLIC SALE OF LOTS.—We will offer for sale at auction, in front of our office, *SATURDAY, JUNE 22ND*, a number of valuable PASTURE AND BUILDING LOTS, situated near Staunton, at the intersection of the Spring Hill Road with the McAdamized Turnpike.

A plat of these lots can be seen at our office.

TERMS LIBERAL; Credit made known on day of sale. (The lots belong to Adams Lushbaugh.) Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

ECHOLS, BELL & CATLETT.

may28—tds

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.*

Commencement Announcement.

WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE,
STAUNTON, VA.

The Final Examination of the Classes of this Institution will begin on the *Thursday, the 20th, and close Saturday, 22nd of June.*

EXAMINATION from 9 A. M., to 1 P. M. each day.

SUNDAY, the 23rd, at 11 A. M., Commencement Sermon by Rev. S. KEPPLER, of the Baltimore Conference.

MONDAY, the 24th, at 8, P. M., CONCERT BY THE MUSIC CLASS, conducted by Prof. J. H. HEWITT.

COMMENCEMENT DAY.
TUESDAY, THE 25TH OF JUNE.

EXERCISES will begin at 10, A. M., in the following order:

1. Essays by the Graduates in the School of English Literature.
2. Conferring Degrees.
3. COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS, by Rev. WM. E. MUNSEY, of the Baltimore Conference.

At 3, P. M., same day, Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees.

The Examination will be conducted before the Committee. To all other exercises the public are invited. The public exercises will be held in the Methodist Church.

WM. A. HARRIS,
president.

june 4—3t—V & V copy

Co-Partnership.

NOTICE.—The partnership of Roberts, Nelson & Co. was dissolved on the 1st day of May, 1867, by the sale of the interest of St. F. C. Roberts to the other partners. All persons indebted to the old firm are notified that a prompt settlement is required.

The business will hereafter be conducted in the name of Parkins, Nelson & Co., and the proprietors hope, by diligent attention to business to merit the patronage of the public.

They have placed their whole establishment under the superintendence of an experienced mechanic, and pledge themselves to give entire satisfaction in *every* department, both in new and repair work.

They manufacture the cheapest and best plows in the State of Virginia. They also manufacture the unrivalled Planter Cooking Stoves at Baltimore prices.

They have lately erected a Corn and Plaster Mill and will endeavor to keep constantly on hand a supply of Ground Plaster.

To suit the convenience of purchasers they will take, in exchange for their manufactures, Produce of all kinds at market prices.

PARKINS, NELSON & CO.

june 11—tf
Rockingham Register copy

Young Men

PRACTICALLY EDUCATED for the Counting-Room, and Business Pursuits in General at the

*OLD DOMIN