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Staunton Spectator.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Advance Payments.

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ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the rate of One Dollar per Square of Eight Lines or less, for the first and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion. Unless the number of insertions be marked upon the manuscript it will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ *Obituaries, Announcements of Candidates for Office, Communications calling upon, Advocating or Opposing Candidates, and all Communications or Notices of a Personal or Private character, or intended or calculated to promote any Private Enterprise or Interest, will be charged for as advertisements.*

SPECIAL NOTICES will be inserted at double the advertising rates.

☞ Address—"Staunton Spectator," Staunton, Augusta County, Va.

Professional Directory.

DR. W. M. HITE, Having located at Fishersville, offers his professional services to the citizens of the place and vicinity. He can be found always at Capt. A. J. Thompson's except when on professional duty. mar 24—3m

DR. C. R. HARRIS, STAUNTON, VA., Has had over 25 years' experience in the various branches as a Practitioner of medical science. Special attention given to diseases peculiar to females. Patients from a distance can be accommodated with Board at first-class Boarding houses. Patients waited on in the country when desired. Office hours between 7 and 10 o'clock, A. M., and 2 and 5 o'clock, P. M. ☞ Office on Main Street, 2 doors East from Dr. Chapman's, Surgeon Dentist, and nearly opposite Taylor & Powell's. feb25—1y

A. R. ARTHUR, D. D. S., (office one door from corner of Beverly and New streets, STAUNTON, VA. Artificial Teeth mounted on Gold, Silver, Platina, and Vulcanite. The greatest improvement yet introduced into Dental Science is conceded to be the Vulcanite process; it being four times lighter than gold, and much cheaper, embracing superior cleanliness, nicer adaptation, and many other advantages. All the various operations of Dental Surgery performed with strict reference to permanency. March 20—tf

JOHN ECHOLS, Monroe county. R. H. CATLETT, Lexington. H. M. BELL, Staunton. ECHOLS, BELL & CATLETT, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, STAUNTON, VIRGINIA, Will practice in the State and Federal Courts at Staunton, and in the Circuit and County Courts of Rockbridge, Rockingham and Alleghany.—They will also attend to special business in any part of Va. and West Virginia. [Sept 12—tf

THOS. J. MICHIE. J. W. G. SMITH. MICHIE & SMITH, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, STAUNTON, VA., Practice in the Federal Court at Staunton; in all the Courts of Augusta county; in the Circuit and County Courts of Rockingham; and in the Circuit Courts of Rockbridge. Collection of claims promptly attended to. Nov. 14—tf

GEO. BAYLOR. MARSHALL HANGER. BAYLOR & HANGER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, STAUNTON, VA., Practice in all the Courts of Augusta county, and attend promptly to the collection of claims in any of the adjoining counties. Nov 7—tf

Alexandria Advertisements.

WM. B. PRICE, Alexandria. MARSHALL H. G. WILLIS, Culpeper county. PRICE & WILLIS, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 6 South Union Street, ALEXANDRIA, VA. Prompt and faithful attention will be given to selling all kinds of Country Produce. GROCERIES, GUANO, SEEDS, &c., furnished at lowest market prices *for cash.*—Goods forwarded promptly. ☞ Consignments solicited and prompt returns made. mar 31—tf

WM. H. FOWLE, JR. W. KEITH ARMISTEAD. FOWLE & ARMISTEAD, PRODUCE, FORWARDING, AND **Commission Merchants,** Also Dealers in LUMP AND GROUND PLASTER, 43 Union st., and 16 South Wharves, ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA. ☞ Pure fine Ground Windsor Plaster always on hand and for sale at market rates. jan 21—t nov26

GREGORY & PAUL, WHOLESALE GROCERS AND **Commission Merchants,** For the sale of *Flour and all kinds of Country Produce,* Nos. 27 and 29 King street, decl0—1y ALEXANDRIA, VA.

Map of Staunton.

Only one Chance for Business Men TO SECURE A PERMANENT ADVERTISEMENT For only Ten Dollars!! **The Map of Staunton!** Circulated *free* from The Potomac to Lynchburg and from Manassas to Lewisburg.

Business men will see that this is an opportunity not to be lost. Secure a position for your Card—*it will be there for years*; let the opportunity pass, *it can never be recalled.*

A limited number of Cards received. This map is to be circulated gratuitously from Harper's Ferry to Lynchburg, and from Manassas' Junction to Lewisburg, which will contain the cards of a large number of our business men—This map will be lithographed and gotten up in the most accurate and best style, showing every street, alley and house in the town. This map is to be posted at every public house in the region of country mentioned above. Cards will be inserted on this map for the sum of ten dollars.—Persons who believe in advertising will avail themselves of this new and efficient means of bringing their business before the public.

Citizens of Staunton, and others, can secure views of their residences, &c., by making early application to jan 28—tf GEO. M. BAKER & CO.

Glass, Stone & Earthenware.

"CHINA HALL," **Piper, Drake & Co.** are now receiving at their Queen's-Ware Store, on the corner, a large addition to their stock of Ware; and as they have bought extensively, they are enabled to sell to the trade nearly all kinds of Ware at Baltimore prices, particularly Glass Ware, which they *know* they can sell at Baltimore prices.

In connection with a general assortment of Queen's-Ware they have just received a very large lot of the best Stone-Ware manufactured in this country, which they propose to sell to merchants at Richmond catalogue prices. decl0—town papers copy

Tailoring.

TAILORING! TAILORING!!—The co-partnership heretofore existing between Graves & Sprinkle has been mutually dissolved and the business will hereafter be conducted by P. B. Graves alone.

He has reduced his prices for cash, and will do all kinds of work pertaining to the tailoring business, in the very best manner, and at figures so low that no one will fail to be satisfied. He has removed his shop to the room formerly occupied by Dr. B. B. Donaghe as an office, and invites all his friends and the public generally to give him a call. July 30. P. B. GRAVES

Groceries and Produce.

SUPERIOR TEAS.—Best Green and Black Teas at H. KER & BRO'S, mar31 Burwell Building.

R. L. CLEVELAND. R. D. SEARS. CLEVELAND & SEARS, MAIN STREET—3 doors East of Augusta St., STAUNTON, VA., Dealers in Flour, Grain, and Produce generally, with a good assortment of Staple Groceries, always on hand.

A Card.—The undersigned having this day formed a Co-partnership under the name and style of CLEVELAND & SEARS, for the purpose of conducting the *GROCERY AND PRODUCE BUSINESS* at the old stand, where they shall at all times be happy to serve the public. Thankful for the generous patronage extended to the late concern, we hope to make the new in every way worthy of a continuance of the same. R. L. CLEVELAND, feb18—tf R. D. SEARS.

C. A. RICHARDSON. C. C. WHEAT. RICHARDSON & WHEAT, Dealers in GROCERIES and all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE, (Flour, Grain, Seeds, &c.,) corner Main and Augusta streets, *STAUNTON, VA.,* keep constantly on hand a fine stock of family and staple Groceries, also pay the *highest Cash* prices for Flour, Grain and Produce generally. Farmers will do well to call and see us before *selling* their produce or *buying* their stock of groceries. Give us a call, at A. M. Pierce's old stand, corner Main and Augusta streets, Staunton, Va.

SUGARS, Coffees, Syrups, and Molasses, (all qualities) for sale by RICHARDSON & WHEAT.

COTTON YARN and Cotton Cloth, for sale by RICHARDSON & WHEAT.

A PRIME LOT OF TEAS, (Green and Black) in store, and for sale by RICHARDSON & WHEAT.

WORTHINGTON SALT, in store and for sale by RICHARDSON & WHEAT.

A Prime Lot of Sole Leather, for sale by RICHARDSON & WHEAT.

Cash Paid for Flour, Corn Oats, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Dried Fruit, &c., &c., by RICHARDSON & WHEAT.

75 Bushels Prime Clover-Seed—raised by one of our best farmers, in store and for sale by feb4— HOGE & MASON.

DONOVAN & O'TOOLE, dealers in all kinds of Groceries, Produce, Flour, Grain, &c., corner of Augusta street and Spring Lane, (room formerly occupied by Peck & Cushing,) will give their undivided attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Seeds, and country Produce generally. [jan28—3m

HOGE & MASON, GROCERS & PRODUCE MERCHANTS, next door to old Central Bank, Staunton, Va., keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Groceries, Flour, &c. Cash paid for Flour and Country Produce. oct 9—tf

20 BARRELS SUGAR, 10 Bags Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee, 5 barrels Molasses, just received by oct 9—tf HOGE & MASON.

75 SACKS FINE MARSHALL SALT, just received and for sale low for cash, by oct 9—tf HOGE & MASON.

ATTENTION FARMERS!—We wish to buy FLOUR, RYE, WHEAT, CORN and OATS, for which we will pay the highest market price in Cash.

Farmers would do well to call on us before selling their produce.

We keep on hand a large assortment of GROCERIES, which we will sell low for Cash. Staunton, Sept 3—tf HOGE & MASON.

WE have in store and for sale cheap, a complete stock of *Groceries, Tobccos, Cotton Domestics, Yarn,* and in fact, *all* articles desired by farmers, which will be exchanged for all kinds of country produce. McCLURE & BUMGARDNER.

5000 GRAIN BAGS.—We are Sole Agents for the sale of the superior E. B. Bentley GRAIN BAG, and offer superior inducements to purchasers. McCLURE & BUMGARDNER.

Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, & Country PRODUCE WANTED, for which the highest cash prices will be paid. McCLURE & BUMGARDNER.

McClure & Bumgardner, Sole Agents for the sale of H. M. Smith & Co.'s Agricultural Implements, of Richmond, Va.

Shuck Mattrasses for sale by McCLURE & BUMGARDNER.

Stoves & Tinware.

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!—Purchase the celebrated PARAGON COOK STOVE, which is warranted in every particular, and repairs always on hand. Sold at Baltimore prices, with freight added.

Merchants furnished with Tin Ware at strictly Baltimore prices.

Whisky and Brandy Stills made to order. mar10—3m W. J. POINTS.

Lex. Gazette copy 3m and send bill to this office.

AUGUST A. GRUBERT, Manufacturer of all kinds of **Copper, Tinware, Stillworms,** KETTLES, SPOUTING, ROOFING, *Sheet Iron Ware, Stove Pipes, &c., &c.,* jan21—1y* Staunton, Augusta county, Va.

Roofing, Spouting and Guttering HOUSES, done of the best materials, by jan14 W. J. POINTS.

Cook Stoves—Superior patterns, warranted, for sale very low. jan 14 W. J. POINTS.

COAL HODS, Coal Shovels, and Fire Carrier's cheap, at W. J. POINT'S.

KNIFE BOXES, Fork and Spoon Boxes, Sherwood's Patent Tea and Coffee Strainers for sale very low at W. J. POINT'S.

Coal Oil Lanterns, and Screw top Coal Cans, very cheap at W. J. POINT'S.

STILLS! STILLS!!—Stills, Copper Kettles, Cooking Stoves, Tinware, Guttering and Spouting, made of the best material and by the best workmen. Repairing done promptly. july 30. B. F. POINTS.

Virginia Central Railroad.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE!—On and after Wednesdays, March 11th, the trains on this road will run as follows:

Mail Train—Leaves Staunton for Richmond (except Sundays) at 9.25, a. m.

Leaves Staunton for Covington—on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 3.48, p. m.

Arrive at Staunton from Richmond, 3.28, p.m.

Arrive at Staunton from Covington, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9.05, a. m.

Freight Trains—Way-freight, eastward—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 4.45, a. m.

Through freight leaves eastward, except Sundays, at 1, p. m.

Western freight leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 1 p. m.

Through freight from Baltimore via Powhatan Steamboat or York River Railroad and Richmond; to and from New York, via Old Dominion Steamship Company, to and from Boston, via Metropolitan Steamship company, solicited. The company gives through receipts by these lines and no other. H. D. WHITCOMB, mar10—tf General Supt. Va. C. R. R.

Insurance.

VIRGINIA INSURANCE COMPANY. Books and Subscriptions to the Capitol Stock of this Company are now open at the Banking House of W. H. Tams & Co., and at the offices of the two Banks in Staunton. The attention of Capitalists is called to the merits of this Stock, which is recommended to them as probably the *most remunerative investment* of money now offering. By Order of the Jan 9—tf COMMISSIONERS

Carriage Factory.

JAMES H. WATERS, CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER, (Hardy's Old Stand,) Staunton, Va., will warrant all new work and will furnish it a cheap as any shop in the country; will also pay special attention to repairing, and hopes, by strict attention to business and fair dealing, to merit the patronage of the public. feb4—tojan7'69 JAS. H. WATERS.

☞ 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 list of either of the other papers.

Poetry.

[For the Spectator.]

The Mother's Darling.

Inscribed to Mrs. M. J. Kunkle in memory of "Little DICKIE."

O! must he die, my Father,
Must he be torn from me?
My cherished little darling—
Why, why this grief for me?
This trial, can I bear it?
To know that none can save.
That skill, nor love can rescue,
My darling from the grave.

Be calm, my throbbing heart-strings,
There is a heavenly power,
Can nerve thee for the struggle,
Can strengthen in this hour.
Then soothe the little suff'rer
And lift his thoughts to heaven.
E'en in this bitter conflict
Some comfort will be given.

I know my blessed Savior,
Had little children brought,
That He might give His blessing
And said, "forbid them not."
Then O! my dearest Jesus,
My little darling claim,
And on Thy sacred bosom,
Inscribe his precious name.

How sweet his dying whispers,
Soft breathed into my ear;
As if to soothe my anguish,
And check the falling tear;
"You must not miss me, mother,
I shall an angel be,
For I am going to Heaven
To spend eternity."

"When I am gone, dear mother,
O, lay me down to rest,
Just in the village church-yard,
You know it will be best;
And then when little brother,
And you are called to die,
You'll come and sleep beside me—
Together we will lie.

"Then do not weep, dear mother,"
He feebly, sweetly said,
Then closed his weary eyelids,
And turned his aching head.
I knew that he was dying,
The shortened quivering breath
Soon told, alas, too truly,
That he was thine—O Death.

He said, "I must not miss him,"
But ah! how can this be?
He was the veriest sunshine
Of all the earth to me.
O, grant me grace, my Father,
This heavy grief to bear,
Help me Thy steps to follow,
That I his joy may share.

God claimed my dearest treasure,
('Twas only lent, not given)
From earth to wean my spirit,
To draw my heart to heaven,
Then when my heart is weary
Of sorrow, sin and care,
I'll seek to look above me,
Where all is bright and fair.

Now in the village churchyard
We've laid him down to rest,
The sod upon his bosom,
Sweet flowers upon his breast.
I trust his ramsomed spirit,
Is in the world above
Where pain, nor death can enter,
Where all the air is love.

ROSEMONT. META.

For the Spectator.

To Ednie.

If, in my wanderings through this vale
Of fickle girls and tears,
I'd chance to meet a maiden stale,
Press'd down by cares and years;
Had she but truth deep in her heart,
Or resting on her tongue,
I'd take her as my gentler part,
And think her fair and young,

A *rara avis,* such an one,
For girls are taught deceit;
With mother Eve their task begun—
With age it is complete.
Their smiles are false—their tears are cheats,
They're counterfeit all over;
They keep on hand all kinds of sweets
To suit each slavish lover.

Confiding man, lured to the snare,
Like the ungarded fly,
Basks joyously within the glare
Of woman's witching eye!
Until, at last, he meets his fate,
The poor, deluded thing!
And ascertains, when 'tis too late,
That he has *nary wing!*

PIPES.

The following article containing interesting statistics of the Shenandoah Valley, we copy from the "*Valley of Virginia Real Estate Register,*" published by the Real Estate Agents, Messrs. Echols, Bell, Catlett & Co.:

The Shenandoah Valley, as Shown by the Census of 1860.

The Valley of the Shenandoah, in Virginia, which is the *centre* of our operations as Real Estate Agents, is about 120 miles long and 25 wide, embracing the 9 counties of Augusta, Rockingham, Shenandoah, Page, Warren, Frederick, Clarke, Jefferson and Berkeley. The population of this Valley in 1860, was 130,356, of which 103,356 were whites and 26,596 were blacks. The area *embraced in farms,* (which was by no means all the section), was 2,849 square miles, or 1,001,-961 acres of improved land, and 720,860 acres of unimproved, or farm woodland. The cash value of these farms was $45,982,521. or an average of $26.69 per acre. The cash value of the farming implements and machinery in use was $1,211,025. The live stock embraced 36,656 horses, 627 asses and mules, 26,726 milch cows, 972 working oxen, 55,800 other cattle, 70,009 sheep, 145,662 swine, or 336,450 head of live stock.

Of Wheat, Rye, Corn and Oats, it produced 6,323,351 bushels, or more than 48 bushels to each inhabitant, constituting 1-197th of the entire crop of the whole United States and Territories, of these four great cereals.

The wheat crop of this Valley was 2,259,896 bushels, more than 1-6th of the crop of Va., which was the 5th wheat producing State in the Union, and 1-80th of the whole crop of the United States and Territories; it was 1,176,793 bushels *more* than the whole crop of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Delaware, Kansas, Florida, Louisiana and the District of Columbia, and exceeded the crop of either of 18 States that could be named. The average of the crop of the Valley was 17.3 bushels to each inhabitant, while that of the New England States was 11½ quarts; of the Middle States 2⅞ bushels; of the Western States 10 bushels; and of the whole United States 5½ bushels.

There are no statistics at hand to show the average production per acre, but it is fair to presume that it bears nearly the same proportion to other regions that the gross product does. Of this wheat, too, we may say what can be said of no other in the United States, that for a series of years, the flour made from it has commanded, in the markets of Brazil, $3.60 more a barrel than that made in any other portion of the Union, not even excepting Baltimore; this gave Richmond, before the war, almost a monopoly of the Coffee trade of Brazil, which was worth to the United States in 1856, over sixteen millions of dollars, and it must again become the centre of that trade for the great Northwest, when the projected Virginia railroads are completed, and, for climatic reasons, which cannot be materially changed, the Valley flour, (which has to be sent only 1·5 miles to reach Newport News, the best harbor on the continent), must continue to demand a higher price than any other.

The Corn crop of the Valley, in 1860, was 3,-138,581 bushels, or 24 bushels to each inhabitant, while in the N. E. States it was 2.9 bushels, in the Middle States 9.1, in the Western States 45.8, in the Southern States 31.4, and the United States 26.7. The Valley crop was 1-12th of the crop of the whole State and 1-280th of the crop of the United States and Territories; it was more than was produced in either California, Connecticut, Florida, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Oregon, Rhode Island, or Vermont, or in all the Territories and District of Columbia. The nearness of the Valley to market, makes it pay to send corn there, when that of the West and South is not worth moving from the fields where it grew, the market is so far away.

The Rye crop of the Valley, (and rye is rarely used as an article of food, and can hardly be called one of its staple crops), in 1860, was 241,121 bushels, or about 1.8 to each inhabitant; it was more than ½ of the crop of Virginia, and over 1-90th of the crop of the United States; it was more than was raised in either of 18 States that could be named, including Alabama, Arkansas, California, Delaware, Florida, South Carolina, Texas or Vermont. The yield in the N. E. States was .45 bushels to each inhabitant, in the West .5, in the Middle States 1.48, in the Southern States 0.26, and in the whole United States .67.—In the New England, Middle, and Western States, rye is used as a bread grain and is generally cultivated.

The Oat crop of the Valley in 1860 was, 683,663 bushels, or about 1-15th of the crop of the State, (which was the 6th in this production), or 1-252nd of the crop of the whole United States. The average was 5.17 bushel to each inhabitant; the yield of the N. E. States was 3.43, of the Middle States 8.65, of the Western States 6.51, of the Southern States 2.18. We may also remark, that oats are not the staple grain for horses as in the North and West, corn being the favorite grain for feeding, therefore, oats are not cultivated as they otherwise would be.

There were raised 4,068 bushels of Barley, 1-17th of the crop of the State, and more than the crop of several large States, but this grain is little cultivated, yet it does well and the long season and climate of the Valley are very favorable to its growth. The increase in the growth of Barley in the South between 1850 and 1860, was over 300 per cent. and we produced 1-3rd of the crop of the South.

The Buckwheat crop was 21,220 bushels, which was more than the crop of either of 11 States that could be named—it was 1-22nd of the crop of the State, and 1-828th of the crop of the United States; it was more than the product of Tennessee or Kentucky, and nearly that of Minnesota. This grain is not much cultivated in the Valley, as it interferes with other crops, but it produces finely when grown. The average production was .16 bushel to each inhabitant, while in the N. E. States it was .35, and in the Pacific States .14.

The Valley produced 213,816 bushels of Irish Potatoes, or 1.6 bushels to each inhabitant, and about 1-11th of the crop of the State, or 1-555th of the crop of the United States. It was more than the crop of Texas. The potato yields well here and is free from disease, but it is not used to 1-3rd the extent it is in the North and West, and therefore, is not as much cultivated. Where the quantity of wheat and corn is great, the potato is not as much used as where they are not abundant.—The Valley crop of Sweet Potatoes was 13,070 bushels, which though more than were raised in either of 11 States that we could name, and nearly double the crop of New York, is only a small crop—the soil of the Valley, except along rivers, is not sandy enough for this potato, though it does well where the soil suits.

There were made here 1,766,469 lbs. of Butter, or 1-260th of the yield of the whole United States and Territories, and about 1-7th of the production of Virginia. It was 13.5 lbs. to each person and over 66 lbs. to each milch cow. It was 1-60th of the production of the great dairy State of New York, which made 1-4th of the whole amount produced in the Union, and which, by improving its stock for dairy purposes, makes 91 lbs. of butter to the cow. The attention of the Valley farmers has been turned more to butter lately, and the product of 1867 was more than double that of 1860, judging by the amounts sent to market.

The amount of Cheese made was 33,648 lbs. about 1-8th of the yield of Virginia. There has not been much attention given to this production, but only skill is wanting to develop the resources of the Valley in that direction.

The Valley obtained from 70,009 sheep, 259,-963 lbs. of wool, an average of 3.7 lbs. to the sheep. Its crop was about 1-10th of that of the State, and 1-239th of that of the United States. It was 1.9 lbs. to each inhabitant, the yield of the Middle States being 1.8. The yield to each sheep in the N. E. States was 3.6 lbs., in the Middle States 3.3, in the Western States 2.8, in the Pacific States 1.7, and the average of the United States was 2.7. Figures which show that there is no portion of the Union can compete with this Valley, in sheep husbandry.

The number of Swine in the Valley, in 1860, was 145,662 or 1-208th of the whole number in the United States and Territories, almost double the number in any of the New England States, and about half as many as in all of them, and more than in several of the Western States. It was about 1-10th of the whole number in Virginia.

There were 291 Churches in the Valley, with aggregate accommodations for 106,705 people, (about the entire adult population), and valued at $545,705. These Churches were divided among 11 different denominations, viz:

	No. of Churches.	Accommodations.	Value.
METHODIST,	108	34,325	$139,580
PRESBYTERIAN,	35	13,705	107,800
LUTHURAN,	36	12,950	84,050
BAPTIST, (Tunker,)	17	10,650	19,200
BAPTIST,	32	10,475	36,125
EPISCOPAL,	16	6,025	83,900
GERMAN REFORMED,	11	3,700	20,400
UNION,	14	3,450	11,250
FRIENDS,	9	3,425	6,700
CATHOLIC,	4	2,150	27,000
BAPTIST, (Mennonite),	5	2,150	4,400

There were Baptist and Methodist Churches in all the counties, Lutheran in all but Warren, Presbyterian in all but Page, Episcopal in all but Rockingham, Shenandoah and Page. The Mennonite Churches were in Augusta and Rockingham, the Tunker or German Baptist in Augusta, Rockingham, Shenandoah and Page, the Christian in Shenandoah and Page, the Friends in Shenandoah and Frederick, the German Reformed in all but Shenandoah, Warren and Clarke, the Catholic were in Augusta, Frederick, Jefferson and Berkeley.

The upper and lower portions of the Valley were settled largely by Scotch-Irish and English people, and there are found the Presbyterian and Episcopal Churches, while the central portion of the Valley, settled as it was by Germans, contains most of the Mennonite, Tunker, and Lutheran Churches. The Baptists are most numerous in the lower Valley, the Catholic Churches are in Harper's Ferry, Martinsburg, Winchester and Staunton, towns upon Railroads, and the Methodists are about equally distributed throughout the whole Valley.

These statistics could be extended through the whole range of production, with alike satisfactory results, and we may appeal, without fear of challenge, to the census of the United States for 1860, to verify the following assertion, viz: *That there is no portion of the country with the same area and population, that yielded as much from Agriculture, with the same amount of labor, and where there was as much exemption from sickness of all kinds, as the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia.*

UNCONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

SATURDAY, April 11.—The Committee on Revision submitted a report, which was ordered to be printed in the Journal.

THE NEW GOVERNOR AND NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

Mr. E. Gibson offered the following;

"Whereas, the Convention was recently informed by the present Governor of Virginia, General H. H. Wells, that all efforts to prevent negro suffrage would be found to be fighting against the obvious consent of American sentiment and contending against the will of God; therefore, be it

"*Resolved,* That a committee be appointed to request his Excellency to explain the recent emphatic expression given by the people of Michigan (his adopted State) of their views on this important issue, it being now stated that a majority of 30,000 votes were cast against negro suffrage in that State."

This was not received.

BANKS AND INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The following resolution was called up as the order of the day:

"*Resolved,* That the committee on taxation and finance be, and are hereby, instructed to prepare and report for insertion in the Constitution an article providing that the rate of interest in this State shall be eight per centum on all transactions carrying interest where no special contract is made, but that all contracts made between parties for any special rate of interest shall be legal and binding, whether the same be more or less than eight per centum."

The following report on banking, etc., was also taken up for consideration:

"1. The General Assembly shall not grant a charter of incorporation to any bank, insurance company, trust company, or any other banking institution, with privileges to negotiate loans, buy and sell stocks, bonds, coin or other securities, or to do the business of a broker, or to discount paper, bills of domestic or foreign exchange, at a greater rate of interest than that fixed by law.

"2. No person who is a broker, or who deals in stocks, coin, bills of foreign or domestic exchange, or any other securities, or discounts paper, or loans money at a greater rate of interest than that fixed by law, in any manner whatever, or who is a State officer, or who receives a salary from the public treasury, literary, or other funds of the State of Virginia, shall be allowed to hold any office, directorship, or clerkship whatever in any bank, trust and loan company, insurance company, or banking institution of any kind in the State of Virginia."

THE PRINTING IMBROGLIO AND MR. E. GIBSON.

Pending the discussion of this subject, Bayne, by leave, introduced the following:

"Whereas, Mr. E. Gibson, (delegate of Giles,) did declare that a fraud had been committed by the chairman (Mr. Allan, of Prince Edward,) of a committee relative to printing and the money thereto. Therefore,

"*Resolved,* That the said E. Gibson be and is hereby ordered to report to this Convention in writing by one o'clock to day all the evidence he has Showing any fraud committed in the premises.

"Failing to comply with this order he be tried By the Convention and be Expelled or Receive such Penalty as the Convention may inflict."

Mr. Gibson asked the privilege of an explanation. This was refused him.

He said that if the Convention received this resolution and spread it on the Journal, and refused to allow him to explain, it was composed of a set of baser scoundrels than he believed the space of the hall would contain. It was known that he was going away on leave on Monday, and that he had laid the charges before a committee (composed for the greater part of members from the Radical side of the House) which had failed to report.

White offered the following:

"Whereas, the gentleman from Giles, Mr. E. Gibson, has grossly insulted this House by using disorderly and improper language which were disrespectful to the members of this House—to wit: 'If this House will receive such a resolution, knowing as it does that I have to leave here Monday morning, without giving me an opportunity of defending myself, it is composed of a set of baser scoundrels than I supposed could be collected in any body,' therefore,

"*Resolved,* That the gentleman from Giles, Mr. E. Gibson, be and hereby is expelled from this Convention."

A motion to suspend the rules in order to consider this was lost, as also a motion to reconsider this vote.

It was decided that the consideration of the subject interrupted by the introduction of Bayne's resolution was the only thing in order.

Mr. Gibson repeated it, that he would like to have it understood that he had laid the evidence in this case before the proper committee, which has failed to report.

BANKS, ETC.

The consideration of the order of the day was then resumed—Mr. Snead on the floor. At the conclusion of his remarks a motion to adjourn was made and lost. It was found that there was no quorum present, and a call of the House was ordered.

Under a resolution requiring the Sergeant-at-Arms to bring in absentees, that officer proceeded to do so, and had a quorum by four o'clock.

Mr. Mayse asked leave of absence for five minutes.

Some squabbling ensued, and the Convention adjourned.

MONDAY, April 13.—Mr. Maddox, from a special committee, made a report recommending the printing of 15,000 copies of the Constitution in English and 1,000 in German. Also, that a special committee be appointed to examine the printing of the Constitution, and the printing and binding of the documents heretofore ordered, and audit the accounts of the printer and stenographer. Also, to forward to each member of the Convention 125 copies of the Constitution. The report, under a suspension of the rules, was adopted.

THE USURY QUESTION.

The consideration of the limitation of the rate of interest was resumed, when the following resolution was amended by the adoption of Mr. Marye's proviso, which we append:

Resolved, That the committee on taxation and finance be, and are hereby instructed to prepare and report, for insertion in the Constitution, an article providing that the rate of interest in this State shall be eight per centum on all transactions carrying interest, where no special contract is made, but that all contracts made between parties for any special rate of interest, shall be legal and binding, whether the same be more or less than eight per centum.

"*Provided,* That nothing in such article shall be construed to effect the legal rate of interest now existing under contracts made prior to the adoption of this Constitution."

Mr. Snead's proposition limiting the rate of interest to six per cent., and that of Mr. Platte making the maximum rate fifteen per cent., were both voted down.

Pending the consideration of the substitute of Mr. Thomas for the resolution as amended, the Convention took a recess.

He proposes to make the maximum rate ten per cent., and when there is no contract six per cent.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at 4 P. M., Mr. Hine in the chair, when the proposition of Mr. Thomas was voted down—ayes 31, noes 40.

The vote by which it was defeated was, however, subsequently reconsidered, when he offered as a substitute that where there is no contract the legal rate of interest shall be six, but by special contract any rate of interest not exceeding twelve per cent. shall be legal. This was adopted—ayes 42, noes 28.

CHURCH PROPERTY.

The Convention adopted the recommendation of the committee on guarantees, &c., that the rights of ecclesiastical bodies in and to church property conveyed to them by regular deed of conveyance shall not be affected by the late civil war nor by any antecedent or subsequent event, nor by any act of the Legislature purporting to govern the same, but all such property shall pass to and be held by the parties set forth in the original deeds of conveyance, or the legal assignees of such original parties holding thro' or by conveyance; and any act or acts of the Legislature in opposition thereto are null and void.

MARRIED WOMEN.

The section of the report of the above committee giving married women the entire control of their property, was tabled by a decided vote.

CHILDREN OF SLAVE PARENTS.

The following was, after discussion, adopted—yeas 54, nays 8:

"The children of parents, one or both of whom were slaves at and during the period of cohabitation, and who were recognized by the father as his children, and whose mother was recognized by such father as his wife, and was cohabited with as such, shall be as capable of inheriting any estate whereof such father may have died seized or possessed, as though they had been born in lawful wedlock."

THE MILITIA.

The following sections of the report of the committee on military affairs were adopted, and the remaining sections defeated:

SEC. 1. The militia of this State shall consist of all able-bodied male persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, except such persons as now are, or hereafter may be, exempted by the laws of the United States or of this State; but those who belong to religious societies, whose tenets forbid them to carry arms, shall not be compelled to do so, but shall pay an equivalent for personal service, and the militia shall be organized, armed, equipped and trained as the General Assembly may provide by law.

SEC. 2. The Legislature shall provide by law for the encouragement of volunteer corps of the several arms of the service, which shall be classed as the active militia; and all other militia shall be classified as the reserve militia, and shall not be required to muster in time of peace.

TUESDAY, April 14.—Messrs. Allan, Maddox, Southall, Waddell, and White, were appointed on the committee to examine into the printing and forwarding of documents of the Convention. The Secretary of the Convention was made secretary of the committee.

PRINTING.

Mr. Allan, from the special committee on additional compensation for printers, submitted a report recommending the adoption of the following resolution:

"*Resolved,* That the Secretary certify for the payment of the accounts of Messrs. Hunnicutt & Brother at the rate of seventy cents per thousand ems for composition of Journal and documents, and seventy cents per token for all press-work done for this body."

FUTURE CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION.

The majority and minority reports on future changes in the Constitution were taken up.

After some discussion, the following was adopted:

"Any amendment or amendments to the Constitution may be proposed in the Senate and House of Delegates; and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two Houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their Journals, with the ayes and noes taken thereon, and referred to the General Assembly to be chosen at the next general election of Senators and members of the House of Delegates, and shall be published for three months previous to the time of making such choice; and if in the General Assembly so next chosen as aforesaid such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each House, then it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people, in such manner and at such times as the General Assembly shall prescribe; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments by a majority of the electors qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become part of the Constitution.

"At the general election to be held in the year 1888, and in each twentieth year thereafter, and also at such time as the General Assembly may by law provide, the question 'Shall there be a convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same?' shall be decided by the electors qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly; and in case a majority of the electors so qualified voting at such election shall decide in favor of a convention for such purpose, the General Assembly at its next session shall provide by law for the election of delegates to such convention: *Provided,* That no amendment or revision shall be made which shall deny or in any way impair the right of suffrage or any civil or political right as conferred by this Constitution, except for causes which apply equally to all persons and classes without distinction."

The Convention then took recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Hawxhurst, from the committee on the basis of representation and apportionment, in accordance with a resolution of instruction, submitted a report upon the re-arranging of the Congressional districts, recommending the adoption of an ordinance re-districting the State into eight districts, giving it a Congressman at large. The report was of course fixed up with a view to Radical views, so much so that Porter moved the members of that party to reject it. He said that the report would only give them one more Republican Congressman, and they had better let well enough alone.

EQUAL RIGHTS.

The following was called up:

"ARTICLE —. Section —. In all charters granted by the Legislature to any railroad or other internal improvement there shall be incorporated in said charter a provision prohibiting any regulation or rule making any distinction on account of color in any of its employees, or privileges granted to passengers; and all public institutions now existing of said character shall come under the provisions of this section."

The following substitute to this was adopted, ayes 47, noes 10:

"That all citizens of the State are hereby declared to possess equal, civil and political rights and public privileges."

ADJOURNMENT POSTPONED.

A motion to rescind the resolution to adjourn this evening was carried, and the further consideration of the subject postponed.

The Convention adjourned.

It will be remembered that Mr. Davis' trial was postponed, some ten days ago, till April 16th. It is now understood that it is to be still further deferred, from that date. The next regular term of Judge Underwood's Court commences May 4th, and it is not supposed that sufficient time will elapse between the day now fixed for the trial and that time, to allow of the completion of the case in the interval. When next called up, it will, we presume, be postponed to———God knows when!

It is singular, but it is almost certain, that the trial of President Johnson will be concluded and he most probably hurled from office, before that of President Davis commences.

What a commentary upon the changes of revolutions and the procedure of revolutionary factionists! They will thrust the man of their own choice out of the post to which they called him, before they dare to bring the late chief of the Confederacy to a trial.—*Lynchburg Republican.*

KNOCK.—God would not bid us knock, if unwilling to open.

A Heart of Darkness is the chosen home of the sinner.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.—Friday, April 10.—Immediately after the prayer the President *pro tem.* vacated the chair. The Chief Justice then took his seat and the proceedings of the impeachment trial were resum