

Staunton Spectator.

Friday, April 28, 1865. The circulation of the Spectator is about as great as the combined circulation of both the other papers published in this county...

Special Telegrams. On Saturday last, we received the following special telegram which was issued on that day in an extra: WASHINGTON CITY, April 25, 1865.

Editors Spectator. The President has nominated General Schofield Secretary of War. General Grant is in favor of his confirmation.

London dispatches dated Saturday evening give fuller accounts of the attempted assassination of Prince Alfred, which occurred at Sydney, Australia.

The following special telegram was received at 10 o'clock, last night: WASHINGTON, April 27. In the impeachment Court Thad. Stevens read his printed speech, but becoming exhausted...

Should the above pass, the final vote may not be taken for several weeks yet. Summer is coming on and the result of Edmond's order, asked that the following rules be introduced...

Keep it before the people, that the policy of the hybrid Republicans Constitution is to impoverish the country, CENTRALIZE POWER, PARALYZE INDUSTRY, MULTIPLY TAXATION AND ELEVATE THE NEGRO...

We want the issues made in broad and strong line, and this has been run, as it were, with a guilty or not guilty as charged, specifying the articles. Each Senator when questioned is so put to him...

The Election Indefinitely Postponed. HEADQUARTERS, FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF VIRGINIA, RICHMOND, Va., April 24, 1865.

"To the People of Virginia." No appropriation having yet been made by Congress to defray the expenses of an election in Virginia for ratification or rejection...

It will be seen from the above order of Gen. Schofield that the election on the ratification of the Constitution, and for State officers, &c., will be postponed, to what time no one knows.

When Judge Snead (Radical) tells you that he intends to propose the Constitution because of its iniquities, what ought you (Conservatives) to do? VOTE IT DOWN!

General Schofield denounces the new Constitution with its infamous TEST OATH. How then can we refuse to oppose it?

There is not a single redeeming feature in the proposed Constitution. Its object is white degradation and negro elevation, and every word and line is so written as to facilitate that purpose.

The all-important thing for the Conservatives to do, with reference to the coming election, is to see that every white man who has not registered, and who is not proscribed by law, does register when the books are again opened.

The True Issue—No Compromise. The issue in this canvass is not whether the negro shall be the equal of the white man in the government, but whether the negro shall be the superior of the white man...

The proposed Constitution would send negro and white children to the same schools. What do the poor white people of Virginia, what do the working classes think of that?

Shall we accept confiscation under the garb of taxation? This is an issue presented to the white people of Virginia. Will they have their lands plundered to support the extravagance of Radical and negro rule?

The white man who will vote for such a Constitution deserves to be kicked by every negro he meets. D. A. Stoffer.

On Wednesday evening last, Gen. Peirpoint, Charles Lewis and "Knee-deep" Lewis Lindsey (negro) made speeches on the Public Square, in Richmond—Gen. Peirpoint being introduced by Ben Scott, negro.

There is no use in saying one word more. Both sides are stripped for the fight. The plank is too narrow to hold us both—none must get off.

VOTE AGAINST THE CONSTITUTION, because it forces NEGRO EQUALITY in the PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

VOTE AGAINST THE Constitution because it inaugurates confiscation by means of TAXATION. Do you want a negro colonel for your militia regiment? If so, fail to vote against the new Constitution.

Races which have no power of assimilation cannot be made equal by human laws, for the simple and obvious reason that God himself has proclaimed them to be unequal.

The most abominable contrivance for ruining white people in order to benefit negroes, is the new Constitution, so-called. VOTE AGAINST IT.

The great and paramount issue is:—SHALL NEGROES OR WHITE MEN RULE VIRGINIA? All other issues are secondary and subordinate, and should be kept so.

SHALL MARRIAGE BETWEEN NEGROES AND WHITES—amalgamation—be allowed? That is one of the issues. The day has been named for the vote in Virginia. Let every man prepare to DO HIS DUTY at the POLLS.

VOTE AGAINST THE Constitution, because it forces NEGRO EQUALITY in the MILITIA—in the JURY BOX—in HOTELS—in RAILROAD CARS—in CHURCHES.

The serious issues presented to the people of Virginia, involve matters of life and death. Let the people, everywhere, comprehend them, come out on the day of election and vote "AGAINST THE CONSTITUTION."

The success of the proposed Radical Convention will entail negro equality on the people of Virginia beyond hope. Come out on the day of election, and defeat radical dreams of personal aggrandizement by VOTING DOWN THE CONSTITUTION.

Keep it before the people, that the policy of the hybrid Republicans Constitution is to impoverish the country, CENTRALIZE POWER, PARALYZE INDUSTRY, MULTIPLY TAXATION AND ELEVATE THE NEGRO...

We want the issues made in broad and strong line, and this has been run, as it were, with a guilty or not guilty as charged, specifying the articles. Each Senator when questioned is so put to him...

VOTE AGAINST THE Constitution, because it will beggar our people—exalt the wicked and humble the good—and ruin every true interest of Virginia.

VOTE DOWN THE CONSTITUTION, because it permits WHITE CHILDREN to be apprenticed to NEGRO MASTERS and WHITE WARDS subject to NEGRO GUARDIANS.

Keep it before the people, that the Constitution compels white children and negro children to attend the same school, sit on the same benches, and be taught by the same teachers, whether white or black.

Keep it before the people, that the new Constitution allows and encourages miscegenation, or MARRIAGE BETWEEN NEGROES and WHITE PERSONS.

If you wish to muster in the CORNSTALL CAVALRY with black and white—vote for the Constitution. The man who sustains the new Constitution will be false to the memory of the dead, and FALSE to the INTERESTS of the living.

When Judge Snead (Radical) tells you that he intends to propose the Constitution because of its iniquities, what ought you (Conservatives) to do? VOTE IT DOWN!

General Schofield denounces the new Constitution with its infamous TEST OATH. How then can we refuse to oppose it? If you wish your taxes increased—vote for the Constitution.

Shall white children have negro guardians? This is one of the issues in the campaign before us. There is not a single redeeming feature in the proposed Constitution. Its object is white degradation and negro elevation, and every word and line is so written as to facilitate that purpose.

This is what honest Republicans think of the proposed Constitution. Judge Snead, of the same name, declares "IF THE INFAMOUS PROVISION IS SUPPORTED BY THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA, I WILL MOVE TO SOME MORE HONEST STATE."

And again: "I predict that the Constitution will be defeated—AS IT DESERVES TO BE—by an immense majority." Mr. Allan, Radical delegate from Prince Edward, declares: "Never will I consent to such an imposition as this law, which excludes EVERY TRUE VIRGINIAN from office in every State."

The proposed Constitution would send negro and white children to the same schools. What do the poor white people of Virginia, what do the working classes think of that? Will they countenance such social ruin, by refusing to VOTE AGAINST THE CONSTITUTION?

Shall we accept confiscation under the garb of taxation? This is an issue presented to the white people of Virginia. Will they have their lands plundered to support the extravagance of Radical and negro rule? If not, VOTE AGAINST THE CONSTITUTION.

The white man who neglects to register and vote for his race, will never cease to regret it hereafter. Let us be honest no more. The negroes have burned their ships behind them. It is victory or ruin—and it will be the latter, whether they are victorious or not. Do the negroes suppose that the white people are going to submit to this sort of spirit? Do they think that our strength is altogether gone? Why, we are now waked up, and we are going to rule this State.

We have done conquering with the negroes. There is no use in saying one word more. Both sides are stripped for the fight. The plank is too narrow to hold us both—none must get off.

The Homestead Exemption.

The homestead exemption feature of the negro constitution was adopted, says the Lynchburg News, with the avowed purpose of securing white votes. This was the glaring evidence to conceal the black bill of negro supremacy—the sugar which was sweetened for white palates the bitter draught. Surely no political organization that ever existed was more unfortunate in its efforts to deceive. So far from being a recommendation, this provision constitutes one of the most obnoxious features of the odious constitution. Designed as a bid for the votes of the laboring classes, it was argued that men of small means would swallow any constitution which provided a home-stead exempt from forced sale. But in the form in which it was adopted, so far from befriending the laboring classes, it actually discriminates against them and in favor of the man of means. All persons who own property of less value than \$2,000 are, by this feature, deprived of all credit. They cannot buy a pound of coffee and sugar, a bushel of corn, nor a yard of calico, unless they pay the cash. Enact such a law, and the poor man, who cultivates the ground, can buy no necessaries for his family on the promise to pay "when his crop is gathered," or "when he sells his tobacco." When he carries his horse to be shod, his plough to be sharpened, or his wagon to be repaired, he will have to carry his money in his hand, because nothing can be made out of him by law. He does not own \$2,000 worth of property, and consequently can get no credit—but the man of wealth can still enjoy the benefits of the credit system.

This argument is so unanswerable and so plain, that he who runs may read. The "laboring classes" will never consent to ratify a constitution which so far from placing them on an equal footing with others, actually discriminates against them. We have alluded only to the practical effect of the measure assuming that it would be carried into effect. But the truth is, that it is in direct conflict with the constitution of the United States, and would not stand an hour before any court in christendom. That portion of the law which makes it applicable to debts previously contracted, is ex post facto in its operation, and also "impairs the obligation of private contracts," and in each particular, therefore, is violative of "the supreme law of the land."

The framers of this section, most certainly have been fools themselves, or supposed that all the people were, or they would not have attempted, by so transparent a ruse, to deceive and mislead them. Knowing the great destitution and pecuniary distress in the State, they imagined, we suppose, that the people would jump at anything which promised even a slight measure of relief. But the black-skinned and black-hearted Mongrels who devised the scheme were too stupid to understand, or too degraded to appreciate the instincts of Virginians, when they supposed that negro supremacy could be made more acceptable by the passage of a law which is certain to be set aside by the courts, and which, if constitutional, would only add to the misery of the poor, by inflicting a fatal stab on their credit. Of all the miserably abortive measures of "so-called" BELIEF this is the most purile and impotent.

THE Lynchburg Republican says of the Constitution framed by the Mongrel Convention, that it is unquestionably the most odious and repulsive document ever presented to the vote of any people on the earth, and we are perfectly confident that it will sustain a most crushing defeat. Some of the negroes, we think, will feel themselves compelled to vote against it, while several members of the Radical party and members of the convention have openly declared war upon it. Judge Snead, of Accomac, and Mr. Allan, of Prince Edward, are of this number; and we are informed that Winston, of Floyd, and Flanagan, of Montgomery, also members of the convention, intend to propose the adoption of the constitution. Every respectable white man will, of course, vote against it, so that its defeat is certain if we do our duty.

We publish in this issue the address of the Conservative members of the Convention to the people of the State. None should fail to read the whole of it. It is, in the language of the Whig, a blasting exposure of that monstrous and infernal thing, the spawn of malice and cunning, which is submitted to us for adoption as a Constitution. Read it carefully, and then pass it to your neighbor, and let it go from hand to hand, till every citizen of Virginia is fully informed of the immeasurable enormities contrived for them and is thoroughly and indignantly aroused. If the race to which we belong, by their immense superiority in numbers as in everything else, do not stamp into dust the vile work of the late conspirators at the Capitol, they will deserve to be, what they will become with that work triumphant, the slaves of slaves, beggars and outcasts, subjects for the pity, the contempt and derision of the world.

THE Character of Juries. If the Constitution of the Mongrel Convention be ratified, our juries will be composed exclusively of negroes and white scallawags who will take the iron clad test oath.

The seventh section of the third article requires all officers to take the iron-clad test oath, and the third section of the same article reads as follows: "All persons entitled to vote and hold office, and none other, shall be eligible to sit as jurors."

It will be seen that, if the Constitution be adopted, our juries will be composed exclusively of negroes and scallawags who will take the iron-clad test oath.

The white man who will vote for such a Constitution deserves to be kicked by every negro he meets. D. A. Stoffer.

In the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county, D. A. Stoffer has recently been convicted of perjury in taking the Attorney's oath, and sentenced to pay \$25, and be confined in jail for twelve months. For security he was sent to Lewisburg to be confined in the jail of that place. He publishes a card in the Lewisburg papers expressing the hope that public opinion may be stayed till he can publish a statement of the case, when the public will be enabled to judge between him and others and determine who is the criminal.

P. S. Later news indicates that the Constitution in Georgia and North Carolina has been adopted. We have not seen Violet, Kelson, or Lydick since the Convention adjourned. It is no great wonder that the two white men who insinuated as we are ashamed to show their faces on the streets. Let every white man sign them like lepers. They have made their own beds with the negroes, and let them lie in them.—Lynchburg Republican.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.—Saturday, April 18.—At 11 A. M. the Chief Justice took his seat, and the Court of Impeachment was opened. Secretary Welles was again called to the stand. The Chief Justice then announced the question to be admitted to the testimony of Secretary Welles, and the counsel of the great majority of the members of the Tenure of Office bill was prepared jointly by Messrs. Seward and Stanton, and the subsequent action of the Cabinet on the subject—

After a long discussion between the President and the managers, the Chief Justice decided the testimony admissible. A vote was called for and taken. The decision of the Chief Justice was overruled and the evidence was received—years 20, 23, 29. Mr. Evans then read the report of Secretary Welles, and the Chief Justice asked whether at the Cabinet deliberations on the Tenure of Office bill from the time it was presented to the President until the time the veto message was sent in the question as to whether the report of Secretary Welles should be admitted to the testimony. Mr. Butler objected, and the proof was reduced to writing: "We offer to prove that at the meetings of the Cabinet, Mr. Stanton being present, when the Tenure of Office bill came up for consideration, the Chief Justice was asked to prove that the veto message was sent by Mr. Lincoln did not come under its restrictions." After discussion, the Chief Justice decided the question admissible. A vote was called for and taken. The bill was then passed. The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported yesterday from the Committee on Revision of the Laws, amendatory of the bankrupt act. An amendment was made extending the provisions of the bill to January next. The bill was then passed. The House then adjourned.

SENATE.—Wednesday, April 22.—At 11 A. M. the Chief Justice appeared and the Court of Impeachment was opened. The President's counsel stated that it was impossible for Mr. Stanton to take any further part in the proceedings of the trial. A long discussion took place in relation to allowing those who were not permitted to deliver arguments by the existing rules of the Senate, to do so. After a long discussion, in which all sorts of propositions were made and voted on, it was finally agreed that all the managers and counsel for the President should be allowed either to deliver oral or to file written arguments, as they may elect. Mr. Boutwell then led off on the part of the prosecution. At 4 P. M., having delivered about two-thirds of his argument, Mr. Boutwell gave way, and the Court adjourned. The main points of the whole of Mr. Boutwell's speech will be found elsewhere. The Senate was then called to order and immediately afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—No business was transacted in the House yesterday. The members attended the impeachment trial as usual. At 4 P. M., the House adjourned.

SENATE.—Thursday, April 23.—The Court of Impeachment was opened at 11 A. M. An order was issued charging the time for the setting of the Court to 12 M. Mr. Boutwell commenced on Wednesday. He was followed by Mr. Nelson, of the President's counsel. At 4 P. M., without having concluded his remarks, Mr. Nelson gave way and the Court adjourned. The Senate was then called to order and immediately afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House adjourned on Friday. The members attended the impeachment trial as usual. At 4 P. M., the House adjourned.

SENATE.—Friday, April 24.—The Court of Impeachment was opened at 11 A. M. The Chief Justice took his seat, and the Court of Impeachment was opened. An order was adopted providing that the Court shall meet hereafter at 12 M. Mr. Nelson then concluded his speech commenced on Thursday, after which the Court adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—No business of importance was transacted in the House. The members attended the impeachment trial as usual. At 4 P. M., the House adjourned.

SENATE.—Friday, April 25.—The Court of Impeachment was opened at 11 A. M. The Chief Justice took his seat, and the Court of Impeachment was opened. An order was adopted providing that the Court shall meet hereafter at 12 M. Mr. Nelson then concluded his speech commenced on Thursday, after which the Court adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—No business of importance was transacted in the House. The members attended the impeachment trial as usual. At 4 P. M., the House adjourned.

SENATE.—Friday, April 26.—The Court of Impeachment was opened at 11 A. M. The Chief Justice took his seat, and the Court of Impeachment was opened. An order was adopted providing that the Court shall meet hereafter at 12 M. Mr. Nelson then concluded his speech commenced on Thursday, after which the Court adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—No business of importance was transacted in the House. The members attended the impeachment trial as usual. At 4 P. M., the House adjourned.

SENATE.—Friday, April 27.—The Court of Impeachment was opened at 11 A. M. The Chief Justice took his seat, and the Court of Impeachment was opened. An order was adopted providing that the Court shall meet hereafter at 12 M. Mr. Nelson then concluded his speech commenced on Thursday, after which the Court adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—No business of importance was transacted in the House. The members attended the impeachment trial as usual. At 4 P. M., the House adjourned.

SENATE.—Friday, April 28.—The Court of Impeachment was opened at 11 A. M. The Chief Justice took his seat, and the Court of Impeachment was opened. An order was adopted providing that the Court shall meet hereafter at 12 M. Mr. Nelson then concluded his speech commenced on Thursday, after which the Court adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—No business of importance was transacted in the House. The members attended the impeachment trial as usual. At 4 P. M., the House adjourned.

SENATE.—Friday, April 29.—The Court of Impeachment was opened at 11 A. M. The Chief Justice took his seat, and the Court of Impeachment was opened. An order was adopted providing that the Court shall meet hereafter at 12 M. Mr. Nelson then concluded his speech commenced on Thursday, after which the Court adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—No business of importance was transacted in the House. The members attended the impeachment trial as usual. At 4 P. M., the House adjourned.

SENATE.—Friday, April 30.—The Court of Impeachment was opened at 11 A. M. The Chief Justice took his seat, and the Court of Impeachment was opened. An order was adopted providing that the Court shall meet hereafter at 12 M. Mr. Nelson then concluded his speech commenced on Thursday, after which the Court adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—No business of importance was transacted in the House. The members attended the impeachment trial as usual. At 4 P. M., the House adjourned.

SENATE.—Friday, April 30.—The Court of Impeachment was opened at 11 A. M. The Chief Justice took his seat, and the Court of Impeachment was opened. An order was adopted providing that the Court shall meet hereafter at 12 M. Mr. Nelson then concluded his speech commenced on Thursday, after which the Court adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—No business of importance was transacted in the House. The members attended the impeachment trial as usual. At 4 P. M., the House adjourned.

SENATE.—Friday, April 30.—The Court of Impeachment was opened at 11 A. M. The Chief Justice took his seat, and the Court of Impeachment was opened. An order was adopted providing that the Court shall meet hereafter at 12 M. Mr. Nelson then concluded his speech commenced on Thursday, after which the Court adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—No business of importance was transacted in the House. The members attended the impeachment trial as usual. At 4 P. M., the House adjourned.

New Advertisements.

Agents wanted for the Official History of the War, by Hon. Alexander H. Stephens. A book for all sections of the country, containing a complete and impartial analysis of the Causes of the War yet published, and gives those interior lights and details of the great part of the war, the reduction of the rank and file of the Marine Corps to the number of 1,500, as provided for in the act of March 2, 1847, but provides that none of the commissions now held shall be vacated, but no new appointments shall be made until the force is reduced to the number of 1,500, and an intellectual treat of the highest order. The Great American War has AT LAST found a historian worthy of its importance, and of his hands it will receive that moderate, candid and impartial treatment which truth and justice so urgently demand.

The intense desire everywhere manifested to obtain this work, its official character and ready sale, combined with an increased commission, make it the best subscription book ever published.

One Agent in Eastern Pa., reports 72 subscribers in three days. The price is \$3.00, 100 subscribers in four days, and 200 subscribers in five days. Send for Circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work, and the best prices of the advance sheets, &c. Address: NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., 23 South Second St., Philadelphia.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—An Executor of Jacob Huff, dec'd, I am authorized to sell, privately or publicly, the tract of land on which said Huff resided.

The improvements consist of a large brick dwelling house and an excellent barn and out-buildings. There is also a second dwelling house on the farm.

The land is of good quality, well adapted to grain and grass, with several fine springs and running streams in various parts of the tract, and valuable meadows, and two orchards of choice fruit in it.

The tract contains about 100 acres, and is situated about 10 miles West of Staunton, and about a mile North of the Parkersburg road, adjoining the Gardner mill property, and within two or three miles of Swoope's Depot. It can be conveniently divided into two good farms.

I now offer it for sale privately, and if not sold by the 15th day of August, it will be sold at public auction on Thursday, the 13th day of August next.

Terms accommodating, and at whose hands it is desired to accommodate, apply to ALEX. H. STUART, Executor of Jacob Huff, dec'd.

RE-OPENED WITH ENTIRELY NEW FURNITURE & BEDS! F. SCHEFFER, PROPRIETOR. W. BOOZ, SUPERINTENDENT. TROTT, COLEMAN, PROPRIETOR OF BAR and BILLIARD TABLES.

JOHN STANLEY, PROPRIETOR LIVERY STABLES. The subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has re-furnished his New FURNITURE AND BEDS, and has reduced the fare to \$25 per day. He hopes, by an accommodating price, and good fare, to make it a pleasant home, and thereby receive a liberal patronage.

The Bar will be supplied with the choicest of Liquors, and the Billiard Table has been furnished with a pair of patent Tables of Kavenagh and Decker's make.

The Livery Stable has been furnished with additional Hacks, Buggies, and Horses, and the proprietor has endeavored to make it the most polite and accommodating gentlemen in the State.

Summer boarders taken upon liberal terms. F. SCHEFFER.

VALLEY MUSICAL ASSOCIATION. The semi-annual meeting of the Valley Musical Association will be held at Mossy Creek Church, on Tuesday, the 28th day of May, 1865.

It will be conducted by Professors of ability and distinction. Ample arrangements have been made to accommodate (free of cost) all members of the Association, and those who intend to become members.

Choirs and Congregations will please report to the committee of arrangements at Mossy Creek, by the 15th of May, the number expected from their choirs or congregations.

Persons having copies of the Praise of Zion, or the Jubilate, are requested to bring them with them to the meeting.

HENDERSON V. BELL, C. A. SPRINKLE, PHILANDER HERRING, JOHN CARROLL, A. S. KEFFER, Executive Committee.

The fee for membership is \$1 for active and \$2 for honorary members.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF WAGONS. Messrs. McCallister & Co. at Staunton, Va.—Intending to close our business at this place, we will sell without reserve, commencing Wednesday, May 24th, 1865, and continue from that day until the 30th of May, a large and complete stock of wagons, including 200 McCallister Saddles, 500 head-horns, fifth-chains, stretchers, &c.

Also a large and well selected stock of new work, consisting of buggy and wagon harness, saddles, bridles, collars, whips, curries, blankets, brushes, &c.

The attention of wholesale and retail buyers is especially called to this (our last) sale at this place, as the goods are determined to sell at low prices.

PECK & CURTIS, WINN & CO. Auctioneers.

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The land is of good quality, well adapted to grain and grass, with several fine springs and running streams in various parts of the tract, and valuable meadows, and two orchards of choice fruit in it.

Auction Sales.

AUCTION SALE OF Valuable Real Estate.—On WEDNESDAY, 30TH DAY OF MAY next, will be sold at public auction, without reserve, that valuable property known as the "VALLEY FARM," situated on the main road, an elegant new five story brick building, on Main street, lot 74, 248 feet, built with all the new modern improvements, including a gas stove, and containing eight-seven rooms in addition to two Parlors, Dining Hall, &c.

The location is one of the best in Virginia for a lot.

The house opened and well kept would secure at once from seventy-five to one hundred good boarders.

A great bargain may be had, as it will certainly be sold.

TERMS.—One-third Cash, balance in six and twelve months, with interest, satisfactory secured.

Will be sold at the same time and place, the Store House and Lot adjoining said valuable property. For further information, address JOHN M. JOHNSTON, Esq., Cashier for the Bank, Danville, Virginia.

BRISTOL SALE.—Of very valuable land and Mill Property, on Naked Creek. By authority of a deed executed by James Vanpelto, dec'd, the 18th of April, 1860, and duly recorded, I shall, for the purposes in said deed mentioned, sell to the highest bidder, upon the terms therein expressed, on the 30th day of May next, the following property, to wit: