Staunton Spectator.

Tuesday, June 16, 1868.

WHITE MAN'S TICKET.

AGAINST THE CONSTITUTION!

FOR GOVERNOR,
COL. ROBERT E. WITHERS,
OF CAMPBELL COUNTY.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
GEN. JAMES A. WALKER,
OF PULASKI COUNTY.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
J. L. MARYE, Jr.,
OF SPOTSYLVANIA.

FOR CONGRESS FOR THE STATE AT LARGE,
COL. MARMADUKE JOHNSON,
OF RICHMOND CITY.

Meeting To-morrow—Turn Out.

To morrow, Wednesday, June 17th, is the day appointed for the noble and gallant standard-bearers of the Conservative party of Virginia to address, in this place, the citizens of Augusta county. Col. Withers, the nominee for Governor, will certainly be here, and it is probable that the other candidates on the State ticket will also be here, and likewise Col. Marmaduke Johnson, Shelton F. Leake and Coleman Yellott, as they were appointed to be here at that time. It is due to the cause, due to themselves, and due to Col. Withers, who is acting so well his part ot the duties and labors imposed upon him, that the citizens should turn out to attend the meetings appointed by the Executive Committee of the Conservative party of the State. These meetings are the appointed agencies through which the State of Virginia is to be saved, if at all, from Radical rule and negro domination. To make these agencies efficient, the people must attend the meetings.

If our citizens were actuated by no higher or better motive than the enjoyment of pleasure they would be amply repaid for the time spent in attending the meeting by the able, patriotic and eloquent addresses which they would hear. Col. Withers is doing noble service. He is faithfully filling his appointments, and is enlightening and arousing the people.

We would say to the ladies that Col. Withers is just that style of man which should inspire admiration in woman's bosom. He is noble and true, brave and gallant, *sans peur et sans reproche*, of commanding form and handsome person, and last, though not least, he is the possessor of six times as many domestic jewels as the famous mother of the Gracchi, ten of which are daughters.

The unanimous preference of the women of Virginia must be for Withers, for there is not one of them so much of a *goose* as to prefer the Michi-*gander*, his competitor for gubernatorial honors.

The meeting will be held at the Court House at 11 o'clock A. M. Let the attendance be punctual.

Spectator for Only $1.

Desiring all Conservatives in this and the surrounding counties to be readers of the *Spectator* during the canvass for the Presidential and State elections, we propose to send it to single subscribers to January 1st next, for the sum of only *one* dollar paid in advance. To such as will send us clubs of *five*, accompanied by the money, ($5.,) we will send a copy for that time *free;* and to such as will send us clubs of *ten*, we will send a copy *free* for *one year*. Clubs can easily be sent from every neighborhood, if some one or two will make the effort to do so.

How the Negroes treat the Whites.

Where the negroes have the political power they not only deny the whites the privilege of suffrage, but do not allow them to own land.—The *Dispatch* says: "In Hayti, a negro country, no white man can own land. He is a disfranchised being—a pariah who is reprobated and forbidden. In the Government of Liberia, founded by the white people of America, the laws are not more liberal. There no one is allowed to vote who is not of African descent, and *no one but a voter can acquire or possess real estate in the Republic.* Thus no white man can vote or hold real estate in Liberia, a Republic which was, as we say, established by the white people of this country, and has been the especial pet of the American philanthropists. And moreover, the United States is bound by treaty to protect this Liberia from the hostile neighboring African tribes!

Here is something to reflect upon. This exclusion of white men from Liberia was beyond question the suggested policy of the white founders of that country. It grew out of the evident incompatibility of the races, and the white founders desired to protect their infant colony from the troubles that assuredly would follow the intrusion of a number of whites amongst them.

The same idea was instinctively impressed upon the Haytiens, and they have rigidly enforced it since they came into possession of the Government by their murdering the white people to whom the island had belonged!

Yet what do we behold here? A denial by the United States Government of this principle of incompatibility of the races in the exercise of political privileges, and an attempt absolutely to place the negro in control of the white race! So great an outrage on nature and common sense has not been known in the history of government—nor has there been in the history of this country an act which is so disastrous to the national peace and the national prosperity as this enfranchising the black man and making him a voter immediately after he is taken out of a state of slavery!

MORE NEGRO VOTERS.—The Bristol *News* says that one hundred and sixty negroes have come into Virginia through that place in the past few days. They will vote early and often for the Constitution.

The Canvass increases in spirit and interest everywhere, and the people of Virginia are rousing at length to a sense of the occasion and its great demands.

Let the Conservatives have challengers at every precinct on the day of election.

There is an increase of six hundred and sixty-eight German (democratic) votes in Richmond, Va., since last election.

If the Constitution is adopted the negroes will have 20 majority in the legislature. VOTE IT DOWN.

The New York *Sun* asserts that General McClellan is in favor of Chase for President.

The Roanoke *Times* reports two or three scandalous case of miscegenation in that county.

Everybody seems to be pleased with Schofield in the War Department; it is so long since they have had a decent man there.

Peace and Reaction.

In an article upon this subject, the Petersburg *Index* says: "The Republican party has for five years endeavored, in its own way, to restore to the country unity and peace. It has failed. It is the sword-sustained Southern governments, the destroyed Southern labor, the hybrid Southern administrations, the subordination of Southern capital to irresponsible vagabonds, the entrustment of political power in the South to a horde of ignorant brutes—it is these things which have given rise to all the late National troubles; for in accomplishment of these results the Republican party, represented by Congress, has disregarded the Constitution, depleted the Treasury, muzzled the Supreme Court, disarmed the Presidency, and done all those other acts of usurpation which have made of peace, war, and of hope, despair. Having brought the country to the verge of ruin, it asks for an extension of power in which to complete it—it asks for peace where there is no peace, and deprecates reaction as dangerous—why? Simply because in reaction is the grave of Radicalism, and the cradle of newborn freedom.

The Democracy of the land has entrusted to it the duty of obtaining Peace. That is the boon for which it has longed throughout these weary years, *while Radicalism has been making war* upon all that was worth preserving of our Republican institutions. It is to obtain Peace that we enter the lists, and nothing but a return to a Constitutional basis will ever bring the consummation so devoutly to be wished.

It will not satisfy Democracy to secure control of the Government merely to leniently execute unconstitutional Radical measures.

It will not satisfy Democracy to come into possession of and perpetuate a Union pinned together by Radical bayonets.

It will not satisfy Democracy to administer Radical theories, to put a new Sinbad on the Southern neck, and to win the privilege of experiencing all the consequences of uncorrected Radical mistakes.

It will not satisfy Democracy to inherit negro suffrage from the dead Radicals, and to control a black man's vote in that Hall in which Douglas declared that this was a white man's government, formed by white men, for white men and their children forever.

It will not satisfy Democracy to hold the offices of the country while the South writhes under the heel of a deposed tyrant, and is ruled by a radically enthroned negro oligarchy.

No! No! NO. A thousand times NO. We will gain Peace by Reaction which shall remove the leprosy from the afflicted South. We must undo all that has been wrongly done.—We must go back to the very day and moment when the Constitution was disregarded, and begin anew—to build up a Union of law, of love, of peace, and of permanence, with the great Charter for its corner stone.

If such be not the purpose, avowed and resolute, with which Democracy shall enter the field, it ought to and will be beaten, and we shall have neither Reaction nor Peace.

Peace! Peace!!

Peace is a sweet word, but as Patrick Henry said on a memorable occasion, some cry "Peace! Peace!! when there is no peace." As the *Enquirer* truthfully says, it cannot be called peace when excited and embittered masses of men, divided on an issue of supremacy, an issue that admits not of compromise, an issue in which one must go down—are confronted at close quarters. The whites are not to blame. They have sought to avoid the contest. They take it only when made up for them, and when pressed upon them.

There is "policy" in boldness now. Not mere vituperation; not the mere irritation of stinging words, but the boldness which proclaims the fixed purpose of the whites, the reasons which support it, and the necessity that compels it. The boldness which gives full warning of the consequences of the present attempt at our destruction, and prepares to make the warning good. The boldness which does not come from the gage of battle, but declares an active and uncompromising resistance to the attempt upon our liberties and privileges; not a passive submission, nor a timid, deprecating, supplicatory opposition, half protest and half fight. Let the assailants fully understand that if they are resolved on war, they shall have it to the knife. It can do no harm; it may do good. If their purpose is wavering, it will dispose them to peace; if it is fixed, we can but come to the inevitable trial of strength.

Speaking at Louisa C. H.

On Monday of last week, Hon. A. H. H. Stuart and Ex-Gov. Wm. Smith delivered speeches at Louisa C. H. A correspondent of the *Dispatch* says that the negroes were evidently pleased to be specially addressed by Mr. Stuart, and his kind manner and evident fairness of statement must have deeply impressed them.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Whig* says Mr. Stuart was the first to speak, and by a strong and logical argument, proved conclusively to all present that the damnable instrument, miscalled a Constitution, deserved only to be consigned to the keeping of oblivion.—He demonstrated to the negroes that the intent of the Yankees in endeavoring to array them against their white friends of the South, was to finally drive them from this country and usurp their places."

Under the new Consitution, if ratified, each county in the State would have from sixty to two hundred public offices, to be sustained mostly by direct county taxation. Let the farmer consider this new system of confiscation, and as the only means of escaping it, ORGANIZE THOROUGHLY, REGISTER TO A MAN, AND VOTE AGAINST THE CONSTITUTION.

W. F. Taylor, Auditor of Public Accounts, in response to an enquiry whether the interest on the State debt maturing on the 1st of July will be paid, says that he sees no prospect whatever of having a balance in the Treasury at that time, such as would justify the attempt to pay.

This is the first bitter fruit of the Convention to frame a Radical Constitution. Thus is the support taken from widows and orphans who depend upon this interest, and a stab given to the credit of the State. The Virginian who sustains the Radicals is a traitor to his State, and if he votes for the Constitution, he is also a traitor not only to liberty, but to his race.

On Friday, the 5th inst., at the *midnight* hour, a squad of soldiers from Winchester, arrested, in Woodstock, *three boys*, Hugh and Geo. G., sons of Mr. Geo. H. Ott, and George Kneisly. Hugh Ott and George Kneisly were arrested under the charge of cutting down the pole bearing a flag erected at the office of the deputy collector of the U. S. Internal Revenue, and Geo. G. Ott for using disloyal language to the parties who arrested his brother.

Dr. Sears, Agent of the Peabody Educational Fund, met with a cordial reception in Mississippi. He has visited several towns in the State, and every attention was shown to him. He expresses the hope to make the tour of the South with Mr. Peabody next winter.

Our Course.

Under this heading, Jas. Barron Hope of the *Norfolk Virginian*, expresses sentiments which show that his "head is level" and that his heart is in the right place and beats as a true Virginian's should. He says:

"Several very mild and excellent people have thought some of our utterances harsh. Justice is always stern. We intend to speak out in no uncertain tone in this canvass. We shall tell the truth and assail every iniquity which dares to show its head, without fear, favor or affection. We intend to be a brass kettle in the stream among the earthern pots of the scallawags. When white men turn niggers of their own accord for selfish ends the fact should be made apparent. The people want light now, and we will give it to them, even though we should burn our hands in kindling the beacon."

The heart of our friend A. A. Little of the *Fredericksburg News* beats in unison with that of Hope's. He says:

"When a man understands what this Constitution is and then deliberately says he intends to vote for a Constitution that gives suffrage to the negroes, makes them eligible to office, authorizes the General Assembly to establish mixed schools, and to give negroes equal admission with whites to hotels, railroad cars, steamboats, theatres and all places of public resort and amusement, he votes for negro equality, and he is *the enemy of every white man*, and should be treated as such. Let him feel that he is abhorred. Suppose there was a secret band of Incendiaries and no man's house was safe from conflagration, would it not be the duty of every good citizen to hold up their names to execration—to shun them in all business transactions?

Better burn every house in this State than adopt this Constitution. Incendiaries can be punished by the Law; Let these moral incendiaries be punished by the unmistakable scorn of every man, woman and child in the community—as the common enemy of all."

We endorse the sentiments of both these true Virginians. They will receive a response from the great throbbing heart of our dear old mother, Virginia. In reference to them we say: "*Ditto to Mr. Burke.*"

What will the Soldiers Say?

The conservatives elected their ticket in the late municipal election in Washington, but the Radicals rejected the votes polled by the Federal soldiers. A Washington correspondent of the *Baltimore Gazette*, under date of June 8th, says:

"What will the soldiers throughout the land say to this? The white man's ticket was elected—the Radicals admit this, but they say it was with the assistance of the soldiers. What will the Grant clubs, composed of soldiers, say to this? Negroes were run in from Maryland and Virginia and voted for Bowen. Every black man voted without let or hindrance, but "the Boys in Blue" were not allowed the same privilige. Judge Cartter (Radical) said these soldiers had the legal right to vote, but he recommended General Grant to issue an order that no soldier should leave his barracks on election day. Grant declined, and the soldiers, about forty, voted the white man's ticket.—This has been made the pretext for the disgraceful proceedings to-day, and by forcing the locks of the Mayor's office the negroes are in possession. Let the "veterans" seriously consider these facts and the Jacobins may find that a soldier, if he is white, is quite as much a citizen as a strolling vagabond negro, and is quite as much entitled to the elective franchise. It is a significant fact that the Radicals of the city, under the immediate eye and influence of General Grant, were afraid of the soldiers and did everything in their power to prevent them from voting, while on the other hand the Democrats labored to secure the soldier the right to cast his ballot. It will be interesting to ascertain how far the soldiers now in this District represent the sentiments of the soldiers throughout the country. The "boys" in Oregon are certainly in accord—and such would seem to be the case in Galena (General Grant's home), where the Democratic ticket has succeeded by 250 majority."

A TRIBUTE TO VIRGINIA.—The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* pays the following tribute to Virginia:

The grand old mother of States is still in the glory of her days and majesty of her genius.—In the past, she has sent forth her bravest sons to battle; and, in the present, her mightiest to the political arena. The latter have carried on a most magnificent campaign and sent back howling the Northern Congressmen who came to illuminate the Old Dominion. One of these peripatetic reformers, Ela by name, left the State, after having been unmercifully discomfitted by Hunter, Baldwin and Stuart. * *

Senator Yates was implored to come over and help the trooly loil, but the horrible plight of returning Ela struck terror to his soul, and he declined the ordeal.

Hail to the glorious Old Dominion! Prouder than the mother of the Gracchi, she holds, though widowed and insulted, the peerless jewels of her grand maternity—dead sons worthy of Rome, and living sons worthy of those who sleep on the field of honor.

Chief Justice Chase.

The following is the conclusion of a letter of Chief Justice Chase to a friend, dated May 25th. The sentiment it expresses is not such as will satisfy the people of the South, and not such as will be approved by the National Democratic party of the North The Democracy will be apt to let him slide:

"What the developments of the future may be I know not. I neither expect nor desire to be a candidate for office again. It would, however, gratify me exceedingly if the Democratic party *would take ground which would assure the party against all attempts to subvert the principle of universal suffrage established in eight, and to be established in all of the Southern Constitutions.* Then, I think, the future of the great cause—for which I have labored so long—would be secure, and I should not regret my absence from political labors."

SALMON P. CHASE.

The great difference between the North and the South on questions pertaining to the negro race arises from the fact that the Northern people consider all such questions theoretically, while the people of the South have to deal with them *practically*. If they were abstract questions there would be no material difference of opinion between the sections, except that produced by educational influences. Were it possible for the people of Boston to wake up tomorrow morning, and find as large a proportion of negroes among them as we have here, and of the same classes, not only would their political, but their "humanitarian" views undergo rapid modification, and "poor Sambo" ere long would find in Boston a stronger disposition to deny him the exercise of his "rights" than has ever been manifested by his old friends—the white men of Virginia.—*Richmond Evening News.*

Hon. C. L Vallandigham says that the strength of the Democrats in the Presidential canvass lies in the fact that the country wants a statesman, rather than a soldier for President. Assaults upon Grant are weak and foolish, and the Democracy have no chance if they run a soldier against him.

The Constitution proposes to exclude from State, county and town offices all who in any way, either in sentiment or act, sided with their State in the late struggle. VOTE IT DOWN.

A writer in the Buffalo *Courier* describes the miscegenation resolutions adopted at Chicago as "a sem radical-don't-care-to-speak-out-because-there's a-nigger-in-the-fence platform."

A female child was born in Lincoln county, Tennessee, the other day, having four distinct and well developed legs and feet. At last accounts it was alive and well.

Thurlow Weed considers the Oregon election a "sign," and fears that "blind Butler will continue to lead the party into darkness and defeat." Sad, but very likely.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.—Wednesday, June 10.—The Committee on Post offices reported the bill to amend the act to provide for the carrying of mails between the ports of the United States. It rescinds the section which imposes the prepayment of letter postage on newspapers sent between the States and the Territories west of Kansas except on newspapers sent from the office of publication to regular subscribers.—After considerable discussion the bill was passed—yeas 36, nays 12. A bill for the reorganization, government and payment of the army was introduced and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. The committee of conference on the Naval Appropriation bill made a report. The committee recommended that the provision struck out by the Senate be restored, that the master mechanics shall be appointed from civil life and that the civil engineers and naval storekeepers at the different navy yards shall be appointed by the President, subject to confirmation by the Senate. The report was concurred in, and the bill for the admission of North Carolina and other States was taken up. An amendment to the third section was adopted providing that the State officers shall be installed without delay, and that no one shall be allowed to hold office who is not eligible under the 14th amendment to the Constitution. A vote was taken on the amendment including Alabama in the bill, and it was agreed to. At 8.15 P. M. a motion to adjourn was made and voted down. After some further discussion the bill passed—yeas 31, nays 5. The Senate then, at 10.30 P. M., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The Committee of Ways and Means reported a bill prepared by a sub committee of said committee to increase the revenues from duties on imports and to equalize exports and imports. It was ordered to be printed and referred to the Ways and Means Committee. The Committee on Reconstruction reported a bill to relieve from political disability W. M. Harris and James R. Berry, of Arkansas, the former Justice elect to the Supreme Court and the latter Auditor elect of the State. After some discussion the bill was passed by a two-thirds vote. A bill was passed authorizing the Postmaster General to contract with the Commercial Transportation Company of the State of New York for the transportation of mails and emigrants between New York and Bremen. Mr. Phelps, of Maryland, while the bill was under discussion, desired to offer an amendment to include in its provisions the Baltimore and Havana Steamship line, but was not allowed to do so. Mr. Butler desired to make a motion to postpone further consideration of the Tax bill until December next. A motion to go into Committee of the Whole was, however, pending, on which a vote was taken and it was decided in the affirmative by yeas 83 to nays 57. This is regarded as an expression of the desire of the House to continue the consideration of the *bill*. The Tax bill was then taken up and discussed until 4.30 P. M. when a recess was taken.

Evening Session.—The House met at 7.30 P. M. and the discussion of the Tax bill was resumed, A number of amendments were adopted, and the House adjourned at 10.10.

SENATE.—Thursday, June 11th.—A bill was passed allowing officers and soldiers discharged from the United States service to wear the badge of the corps in which they served during the war on public occasions. The bill for the relief of certain naval contractors was taken up amended, and passed. The Committee on Commerce reported a bill making Cambridge, Maryland, a port of delivery. Mr. Sumner made a motion to consider the vote by which thhe Omnibus Reconstruction bill was passed, and Mr. Yates delivered a speech in which he claimed that Congress had perfect control over the question of suffrage in all the States, North and South. After Mr. Yates had concluded his address Mr. Sumner's motion was withdrawn.—The bill to continue the Freedmen's Bureau for another year was taken up. After considerable discussion on this bill, a bill in relation to contested elections in the city of Washington was introduced and passed. The bill removing the political disabilities from Roderick R. Butler of Tennessee was taken up and passed by a vote of yeas 23 to nays 5. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—A bill was passed incorporating the National Hotel Company of Washington, D. C. A statement of Mr. R. T. Merrick was read correcting certain assertions made in debate by Mr. Butler. A bill incorporating the National Art Union of Washington was taken up, amended and laid on the table. A resolution was passed directing inquiry to be made as to the alleged extension of the term of imprisonment of Rev. John McMahon by the Canadian authorities, because a newspaper published in the United States had been found in his possession. Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, asked leave to offer a resolution directing General R. K. Scott, Governor elect of South Carolina, to offer rewards for the apprehension of the perpetrators of certain murders of loyal persons alleged to have been committed in that State. Objection was made and it went over. The bill for the protection of American commerce was made the special order for Wednesday next. The House, in Committee of the Whole, resumed the discussion of the Tax bill and a number of sections were disposed of. On motion of Mr. Butler it was unanimously decided to release Charles W. Woolley from custody, he having appeared before the Investigation Committee and answered all questions asked. The bill passed by the Senate for, the admission of North Carolina and other States were referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. The House then adjourned.

SENATE.—Friday, June 12th.—The Committee on Foreign Relations reported a joint resolution requesting the President to use all good offices in securing the release of Father McMahon, imprisoned in Canada for Fenianism.

The consideration of Sherman's financial bill was resumed. The discussion was quite sharp. The main topic of discord is the twenty millions increase in banking capital for the West and South. Without taking a vote, the Senate went into executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The bill for the relief of E. J. Macky, of South Carolina, was referred to the Reconstruction committee. The Reconstruction bill, as reported by the Senate, was reported. A motion to exclude Florida was defeated by a vote of 99 to 44, and the bill passed—ayes 111, noes 28.

A large number of private bills were passed, when the night session was again colored, and House adjourned.

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.

A Washington correspondent of the *Baltimore Gazette*, under date of the 9th inst., says:

"The municipal embroglio is rather increasing in interest as matters become complicated. Both Boards held their meetings to day, and the Radical Council, following the example set them yesterday by the Radical Mayor, entered the Council Chamber by force and then had the lock taken from the door. Lock-picking and house-breaking are becoming legitimate amusements, if not occupations, at the National Capital. The struggle, however, between the parties is an unequal one, and the Radicals must hold the power. The white citizens of Washington are not a match for the carpet baggers, backed by Congress and the negroes."

The only use which politicians in the North, or scallawags in the South have for the negroes, whether their sable compatriots are found in State or National conventions, is fully met when their votes are given.

All the Frenchified talk of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity is mere stuff, and the day is near at hand when it will be pronounced that this is a White Man's Government, made by White Men for the benefit of White Men. At the same time we declare with emphasis that we earnestly desire to see the colored people improved in mind, in morals and in material condition. They are not qualified to vote and never can be unless they improve upon their past actions.—*Norfolk Virginian.*

GRANT'S POLITICS IN 1861.—In a speech General Grant, then Colonel, made to his regiment in 1861, he said:

"I am a Democrat, every man in my regiment is a Democrat, and when I shall be convinced that this war has for its object any other than what I have mentioned, or the *Government designs using its soldiers to execute the purposes of the abolitionists, I pledge you my honor as a soldier that I will carry my sword on the other side, and cast my lot with that people.*"—*Col. U. S. Grant in* 1861.

For the Spectator.

MR. EDITOR:—I send you the proceedings of a Bible Meeting, recently held in our village, which will be of great interest to your Highland readers.

Two persons, whose names are not certainly known, were pursued and arrested for stealing horses, at Stypes, at the foot of Cheat, in Randolph county. They made their escape early Sunday morning. Sunday night they were discovered by a waggoner making their way back. He gave notice, and the citizens on the top of Alleghany were on the watch and succeeded in arresting them again, and the outlaws are now in the Lewisburg jail.

The Monterey Juvenile Lyceum, composed of the young men, who are members of the High School, at this place, observed the occasion of their final meeting with appropriate addresses The speakers were Leslie Davis, of Mineral county, W. Va., Dolphus Kerr, of Bath county, Va., W. Varner, Jared Jones and John W. Stevenson, of Highland. The addresses were creditable to the heads and hearts of the speakers, and were well received by the large audience present.

Willie Fleming and Isaac Trimble presided with becoming dignity as officers. The former young gentleman closed the exercise with some touching valedictory remarks.

Yours truly, * * *

For the Spectator.

MONTEREY, VA., June 11th, 1868.

At a meeting of the Friends of the Bible Cause, held in Monterey, June the 11th, the Rev. Wm. R. McNeer was called to the Chair, and Robt. Sitlington was appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained, the following persons were appointed a Bible Committee to co-operate with the Virginia Bible Society, in supplying the county of Highland with the Scriptures: Revs. J. S. Pullin, J. Smith, I. W. Canter, W. T. Price, S. R. Snapp, W. R. McNeer with A. I. Jones, Esq., Robt. Sitlington, Dr. H. H. Jones, S. Moyers, Henry Sibert, J. Siron, B. B. Campbell, B. Hansel, James Hiner and John Eagle.

The following permanent organization was adopted: Rev. W. T. Price, Chairman; A. J. Jones, Secretary; W. W. Fleming, Treasurer; Peter H. Slaven, Depositary.

The committee was instructed to meet on the 2nd Thursday of July at 12 M.

On motion the meeting adjourned and was closed with prayer.

W. R. McNEER, Chairman.
R. SITLINGTON, Secretary.

A fraudulent system of the representation and appointment, is one of the features of the Radical constitution. If the Conservative majority in Virginia would not be indefinitely governed by the Republican minority, they must meet the danger on the threshold by VOTING UNANIMOUSLY AGAINST THE CONSTITUTION.

Peace.

"Let us have peace," says General Grant, Why not? Who hinders? The South has called for peace ever since the war; it called for it during the war; it called for it before the war. It seceded from the Union in search of peace that was not allowed it in the Union. It finally took up arms with the hope of being able to conquer peace. For fifty years it has sought in every quarter, and by every influence, only peace—the peace of the undisturbed enjoyment of its rights—the peace of being "let alone." Does not General Grant know that it is his party, and nothing else, that stands in the way of the peace he invokes. Have they not, in an official address, proclaimed that "the present campaign is but a continuation of the war?"—Can we have peace while those who prevent it continue in power? We give General Grant credit for entire sincerity, for deep earnestness of feeling, indeed, when he prays for peace, but we cannot commend the intelligence he displays in expecting to obtain it by continuing the Radicals in power. In war he knows how to deal with those who stand in the way of what he is aiming at. Pity his tactics fail him in peace.—*Rich. Whig.*

New Advertisements.

THE GREAT BAZAAR!

REPLENISHED AGAIN!!
Second Purchase!
OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE!

We are offering great inducements.

We propose to sell goods at very short profits for cash, making it to the interest of the purchaser as well as the seller. We are sure it would be to the interest of all to give us a call before purchasing. Our stock is made up of the following Goods, in part:

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.
Lenos,
Challi and Delaines,
Mozambiques,
Chintz,
Striped Mohair,
Alpaca,
Lawns,
Hoop Skirts—something new—cheap.

LATEST STYLES. SILK SACKS.

GENTS' WEAR.
Doeskin Cassimere,
Fancy do
Kentucky Jeans
Cottonades,
Brown and bleached Cotton,
Black Cloth,
Wool, Fur and Silk Hats,
Gloves, &c.,

Shoes in great variety, and very cheap,
Straw matting, 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4,
Hemp Carpet,
10-4 Sheeting,
Bed Ticks,
Table Linen, colored and 3-4, 7-8, 6-4, 8-4,
Duck and twilled Linen for gentlemen.
NOTIONS of every description, too numerous to mention.

☞ Call and give us an opportunity to prove what we say. GILES & FORRER.

BURKE'S IRON WORKS,
STAUNTON, VA.

WM. A. BURKE,.....Proprietor,

NOTICE—Persons having Threshing Machines, Reapers, Mowers, Drills, &c., needing repairs, can have them done in the very best style and workmanship, at Burke's Iron Works at short notice. I keep constantly on hand repairs for all the leading machines in the country at manufacturer's prices. I have a supply of sections for the following machines:

Buckeye Reaper and Mower,
McCormick " " "
Wood " " "
Union " " "

also all the repairs for Pitts and Sweepstakes' Threshing Machines, and Bickford and Huffman's Grain and Guano Drill.

TERMS CASH. W. A. BURKE.

☞ I am still putting up the best LIVINGSTON PLOWS made in the State.
june 16—tf WM. A. BURKE.
town papers copy

Marseilles and other White Quilts for sale by M. J. ACKERMAN.

1500 yds. Carpetting and Oil Cloths just received and for sale by M. J. ACKERMAN.

Insurance.

THE ARLINGTON MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF VA.

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL CHARTER, 1867.

Home Office, 1214 Main street, Richmond, Va.

Guarantee capital.....$136,000
Income to 1st of April, 1868 (fiscal year) 207,000

Number of policies issued, 5,034—insuring $4,967,230, one claim, $5,000. Showing the largest average of policies of any American company, and success that is unparalleled in the first fiscal year.

Issues all kinds of non-forfeiting LIFE and ENDOWMENT POLICIES, and also POLICIES upon RETURN PREMIUM PLANS.

NO RESTRICTION OF TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE
in any part of North America north of the southern cape of Florida, or in Europe, at any season of the year.

NO EXTRA CHARGE ON FEMALE LIVES.

SPECIAL FEATURE OF THE CHARTER.

Secures amount of insurance to a married woman, whether effected by herself, or her husband, or any other person, for her sole and separate use and benefit, and that of her husband's children, if any, as may be expressed, free from the control or claim of her husband or creditors, or the person effecting the same, or his creditors.

Liberal loan of participating premiums upon the profits of the company. Life policies after three years, endowment after two years, non-forfeitable. All policies after one year have a surrender value.

Agents desiring to represent the company will please address the Home Office.

DIRECTORS.—John Enders, Wm F Taylor, Sam'l S Cottrell, John Purcell, Chas T Wortham, Wm Willis, Jr., Ed A Smith, Thomas J Evans, James A Scott, B M Quarles, W H Tyler, J E Edwards, A Y Stokes, J B Morton, R H Dibbrell, Wm H Palmer, Henry K Ellyson, Asa Snyder, H E C Baskervill, Samuel C Tardy, George Jacobs, J W Allison, Geo S Palmer, A D Chockley, H C Cabell, D J Hartsook, John C Williams, Wm G Taylor, A P Abell, Wm B Isaacs, Geo L Bidgood, Saml M Price, David I Burr.

J. E. EDWARDS, President.
Wm B Isaacs, Vice-President.
D J Hartsook, Secretary.
Chas H Smith, M D., Medical Adviser.
JOHN H. CLAIBORNE, General Agent.
Peck & Cushing, Agents at Staunton.
Dr. Wm S. McChesney, Medical Examiner.
June 9

Wants!

WANTED—A situation as TEACHER or private Tutor, by a Virginia gentleman of considerable experience He can teach all the English branches, Mathematics, Latin & Greek Testimonials as to character and qualifications furnished if desired.
Address A, care Mr. E. S. Gregory, *Republican* office, Lynchburg, Va.
june 2—1m

WANTED.—Flour, Corn, Rye, Wheat, Oats and Bacon.
may12 BAKER BROS.

WOOL WANTED—Washed preferred—at highest market prices by
may12 BAKER BROS.

5000 BALES OF **Sweet, Bright and Dry Shucks!** for which we will pay One Dollar per hundred pounds, delivered in this city, or will purchase them at the farmer's door. Persons having any to dispose of will please communicate with
G. B. STACY & SON,
ap21—tf Richmond, Va.

ORDERS FOR LUMBER received by
a7tf M. Y. PARTLOW.

CASH FAID for Flour, Wheat, Corn, Rye, and Oats, Bacon, Lard, Eggs and Potatoes, by M. Y. PARTLOW.

WANTED,—500 Bushels Long John Irish Potatoes. M. Y. PARTLOW.
april7—tf

Springs.

Rockbridge Alum Springs, Va.
OPEN JUNE 1ST.

This favorite Summer resort is now in complete order for the reception of guests, and it is the purpose of the proprietors to keep it in better style than ever before.

The remarkable medicinal and curative power of the water is well known to the Virginia public. As an *alterative, a diffusible Stimulant and Tonic*, there is no water like it. In all anœmic conditions of the system and broken-down states of the constitution, loss of appetite and general nervous prostration, their powers and virtue as a *Restorative* may be safely pronounced to be without a known rival amongst the mineral waters of the world.

They are ESPECIALLY INDICATED in the whole class of ailments peculiar to the Female constitution.

The bottled water is delivered on the cars in cases of 1 dozen ½ gallons, at $10; 1 dozen quarts at $6.

The "alum mass" or salts of the water obtained by evaporation and very carefully prepared is put up in $2 and $4 vials and may be sent by express to any part of the country. Experience has shown that these salts *retain the curative virtues of the water* and are far the *cheapest* and most convenient method of procuring the water. Their sale has largely and steadily increased.

All orders for the water or the salts must be accompanied by the money to receive attention.

Visitors to the Springs get off the cars at Goshen depot, and have only 8 miles of staging over a smooth and nearly level turnpike road.

Mr. S. A. PORTER, late of the Healing Springs, is associated in the management, and will be happy to see his friends at the Rockbridge Alum.

Board $3 per day, $80 per month.
Capt. W. H SALE, Superintendent.
FRAZIER & RANDOLPH,
june9— Proprietors.

VARIETY SPRINGS, situated on the Va. Central Railroad, (cars stopping at the door,) 15 miles West of Staunton, will be open for the reception of visitors, on the 15th of June. The mineral waters are considered superior, consisting of Alum, Chalybeate, All-Healing, Sulphur and Free-stone, cold and clear, running from the North Mountain. We have been at heavy expense in making things comfortable and pledge ourselves to give good fare, good music, and provide the usual amusements, &c. As the times are hard, we will charge for Board, **by the Month, $35; by the Week; $10; and by the day, $2.** All persons visiting this place will be delighted with the fine waters and mountain scenery, which are sublime beyond description.

Bathing in Healing Water, GRATIS.
june9—3m P. & M. BURRESS, Prop'rs.

Auction Sales.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF VALuable Hotel Property in Lewisburg, W. Va.—Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of Greenbrier county, rendered at its April term, 1868, in a cause therein pending, in which Joseph Myers' executor et al are plaintiffs and Andrew Beard et al are defendants, the undersigned commissioner, appointed in said decree, will sell on the premises, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JULY 18TH, 1868,

the house and lot in the bill and proceedings mentioned in said cause. Said property consists of a large and commodious Brick Hotel, known as the LEWISBURG HOTEL, situated in the town of Lewisburg, together with a large Stable and all the outbuildings necessary for a first class hotel, and formerly belonging to Thomas Creigh, Sr., deceased. The Hotel, Stables, and all the out houses are in a thorough state of repair—having been entirely refitted and repaired since the war.

TERMS OF SALE.—A credit of six, twelve and eighteen months in equal installments will be given, except so much cash in hand as will pay the costs of suit and expenses of sale. The purchaser executing bonds with approved personal security and a lien retained upon the property as additional security.
jun9—4t ALEXANDER WALKER, Commissioner.

VALUABLE PERSONAL PROPERty at Public Sale.

Having sold my farms privately, and not wishing to continue the business of farming, I will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, on

THURSDAY, THE 18TH DAY OF JUNE,
1868, the following valuable personal property:—

2 road Wagons, one just from Newtown, one 2 horse Wagon, 1 elegant large Doyle Wheat Fan, 1 Cider Mill and Press, 2 sets of new and complete Harness for four-horse teams, 2 new wagon Saddles, 1 set of new Bells for four horses, three Bradley Plows, 2 Harrows, Shovel Plows, Grain Cradles and Grass Scythes, 1 Grindstone,

CATTLE AND HOGS,

and, in short everything belonging to a well regulated farm. Also Household and Kitchen Furniture, among which is a new and elegant cooking Stove.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY.

One of Pitt's new eight-horse THRESHERS! If not sold privately before, it will be offered publicly on the above day. Also, 8 head of young and elegant WORK HORSES, 4 riding and driving Horses, which will be sold before, on day of sale, or any time after. Also, two HOUSES & LOTS, at the head of "Golden Stream."

Plain notes, (not negotiable,) will be taken for the above property.

"THE GREAT MERCANTILE BAZAAR" is still continued at the head of Golden Stream, and has been recently replenished, particularly with LADIES' DRESS GOODS.
june2—3t D. A. PLECKER.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at public auction, at the residence of the late Ro. Guy, dec'd, on *THURSDAY, JUNE 18TH,*
the following personal property, to wit:
Eight head of horses,
Eighteen head of Cattle, including five good Milk Cows and one Durham Bull,
Eighteen head of young hogs,
Farming Implements, including
Two four-horse wagons and harness,
Two buggies (one nearly new),
One family carriage, in excellent repair and harness,
One cart, one McCormick's reaper,
One hay press, one Pinnock's drill,
One double corn-sheller,
One wind mill, plows, harrows, &c.
Also a portion of the household and kitchen Furniture.

TERMS—For the sum of Ten Dollars and under the cash will be required. For all sums over that amount, negotiable notes, well endorsed, on six month's credit.
R. M. GUY & C. T. COCHRAN,
june2—2t Administrators.

LAND AT TRUST SALE.—In pursuance of a deed executed to me, on the 13th day of July, 1860, by Eli Long, I will, on the premises, on

TUESDAY, THE 30TH DAY OF JUNE,

sell at public sale to the highest bidder, a tract of land containing **forty acres,** more or less, being a part of the land purchased by said Lang of Zachriah Johnson and wife, and originally a portion of the John Walker estate, near Mt. Sid