Staunton Spectator.

Tuesday, February 23, 1869.

AN ELECTION

TO TAKE THE VOTE FOR OR AGAINST

THE SUBSCRIPTION

To VALLEY RAIL ROAD for $300.000

by the County of Augusta.

ELECTION DAY,

THURSDAY, MAY 27th, 1869.

BY ORDER OF COURT.

The Order will be found in another column.

Gen. Grant.

The President elect has been so reticent, so wisely silent, that the public are left to conjecture as to what line of policy he will adopt, and as to what will be the character of his administration, whether conservative or radical. So far, he has so acted as to excite the hopes of the conservatives, and the fears of the Radicals. In the language of the Balt. *Gazette*, "while the question as to what he may do is an open one, there can be no doubt as to what he can do if he pleases. He can give to this country the peace she yearns for, and which he has promised. He can wield the sword of State with the firmness of Andrew Jackson, and faction will cower low before him. If he has the brain and the nerve his admirers have claimed for him, he can stay the usurpations of Congress with a resistless hand and break like cobwebs the meshes in which it has sought to fetter his lawful prerogatives. If he should set himself about the restoration of constitutional law and free government, he would find himself backed by a concourse of the people whose applauding shouts would send terror into the body of corrupt revolutionists, who, for purely partisan ends, are ready to sacrifice the interests, welfare and honor of the country. If he has the head and heart for the work of reconstruction on a fair and honest and patriotic basis, the opportunity is now his to lift his name from the ranks of fortunate or successful soldiers and place it among those of the rulers who live in the world's history as patriots and statesmen who have saved or founded nations, and of whom Washington is the great examplar. The people, and the law, and the right, all await the advent of the man who shall release them from the thrall of faction, and if General Grant be, as his friends say he is, 'the foremost man of the age,' he can now do that which will forever preclude mankind from hereafter questioning his greatness or detracting from his glory."

Dead-lock on the Suffrage Amendment.

A special telegram to the Richmond *Dispatch* says that the House Judiciary Committee have agreed to adhere to the House joint resolution to amend the Constitution on suffrage as heretofore reported by Mr. Boutwell; and the House will insist on its resolution. The Senate is equally determined on its own proposition, and there is a dead-lock between the two Houses on the suffrage amendment, the difference being that the House gives the negro the right to vote upon the same footing as white citizens, leaving to States the right of fixing qualifications of voters, whilst the Senate insists on giving the negro the right to hold office, and forbids property and religious qualifications. The Senate proposition cannot receive the requisite two-thirds vote in the House. The House proposition cannot receive the two thirds vote in the Senate. Neither House is inclined to give way or compromise, and so the suffrage amendment is regarded as a failure at this session.

Little Blind Willie Coffman.

Our readers will be grieved to learn of the death of little BLIND WILLIE COFFMAN, the Infant Pianist, one of the most remarkable musical prodigies in the world. He died in Richmond on Saturday, the 13th inst. But little more than three years of age was this little Virginia genius, says the *Index*, when his musical heart ceased to beat, and his sinless little soul passed beyond the stars, "still quiring to the young-eyed Cherubim," to where "he heard the chant of Seraphs round him breaking."

Unerring was the flight of this child's solitary soul to the throne of God, for it was upon the wings of innocency that it was borne through the vast deserts and solitudes of space. And, "whereas he was blind, now he sees."—His eyes had never seen the beauties of the earth. With what a rapture of delight must the child's soul have been filled, when, amid music and angelic song, he first beheld the glories of Heaven!

A Duel fought.

The Washington *Express* says that, on Thursday morning last, about four miles from Bladensburg a duel was fought between Judge Harrison, of West Virginia, and an officer in the late Confederate army. The latter is said to have received a serious wound at the first fire. He was taken care of by his friends, and as soon as he is able will be removed to his home in Virginia."

"PERLITICLE STABILITIES."—Some three or four negro radicals made "norations" at Amherst Court House yesterday, amongst them Wash. Edwards, who announced that he was "cheermun of the kermittee for moving of perliticle stabilities, and all what were onqualified and wonted to vote must send in der names dat dey mout ack on dem." We give this information gratuitous insertion for the benefit of the Free Staters who labor under "perliticle stabilities." *—Lynch. News, Feb. 16th.*

End of the Jeff. Davis Case.

In the Supreme Court, on Friday last, on motion of Attorney-General Evarts, the certificate of division of opinion in the Virginia district court on the case of Mr. Davis was dismissed on account of a *nolle prosequi* having been entered in the court below.

We regret to leaan that Mr. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, was very severely injured on Sunday last, by a heavy gate falling on him. Mr. Stephens is very fragile when enjoying his best health, and an accident that would scarcely affect a robust man would be very painful to him. He is, however, recovering.

GOLD CONTRACTS LEGALIZED.—An important decision was rendered on the 15th inst., by the United States Supreme Court. In a case on appeal from the highest court in New York it was decided that there are two kinds of legal tender—gold and greenbacks—the former where coin is specified, and the latter where it is not.

The Catholics of this country have already contributed $94,000 towards the endowment of the American College at Rome.

There are one hundred and eighty persons now confined in the Eastern Lunatic Asylum at Williamsburg.

A Western journalist objects to female suffrage, on the ground that it would cause too much "pairing off" at the polls.

Gen. Grant's Speech.

The joint Committee appointed to inform Gen. Grant officially of his election to the Presidency was composed of Senator Morton and Representatives Jas. F. Wilson and J. V. L. Pruyn—the latter being a Democrat.

On receiving the certificate of his election, in response to the remarks of Senator Morton, Gen. Grant delivered the following speech:

"I can promise the committee that it will be my endeavor to call around me as assistants such men only as I think will carry out the principles which you have said the country desires to be successful—economy, retrenchment, faithful collection of the revenue, and payment of the public debt. If I should fail in my first choice I shall not at any time hesitate to make a second, or even a third trial, with the concurrence of the Senate, who have the confirming power. I should just as soon remove one of my own appointees as the appointee of my predecessor. It would make no difference.

There is one matter that I might properly speak of here, and that is the election of a Cabinet. I have always felt that it would be rather indelicate to announce or even to consult with the gentlemen whom I thought of inviting to positions in my Cabinet before the official declaration of the result of the election was made, although I presumed that there was no doubt about what that declaration would be.—But after consideration I have come to the conclusion that there is not a man in the country who could be invited to a place in the Cabinet without the friends of some other gentleman making an effort to secure the position: not that there would be any objection to the party named, but that there would be others whom they had set their hearts upon having in the place. I can say that much from the great number of requests which come to me, in writing and otherwise, for this particular person, or that one, from different sets and delegations. If announced in advance, efforts would be made to change my determinations, and therefore I have come to the conclusion not to announce whom I am going to invite to seats in the Cabinet until I send in their names to the Senate for confirmation. If I say anything to them about it, it will certainly not be more than two or three days previous to sending in their names. I think it well to make a public declaration of this to the committee, so that my intentions may be known."

Mr. Pruyn, of the House committee, then addressed General Grant as follows:

"In the great principles which you have marked out for the conduct of your administration you will have the political support of those with whom I am associated, ready to act with you."

[From the Richmond Dispatch.]

The *Enquirer & Examiner* of February 17th contains a letter from Governor Letcher in which he gives some account of the visit of Mr. Horace H. Day to Lexington, Va., in September, 1868.

My recollection of the purpose of that visit concurs with that of Gov. Letcher—viz., that Mr. Day, and those for whom he professed to act, desired the Conservatives of Virginia to declare for negro suffrage as a means of influencing the Presidential election in the northern States and of gaining political control of the negroes of the South.

I talked this matter over with Governor Letcher soon after it happened, and I found that, without conference or concert, we had placed our rejection of the proposition upon substantially the same grounds. It seems that my conversation with Mr. Day preceded that of Governor Letcher, as Mr. Day told Governor Letcher of my refusal and the reasons I gave for it.

Governor Letcher does not say what either of us gave as the reasons for refusing; but they were, substantially, that the people of Virginia were thoroughly oppose to negro suffrage, and would not have it if they could possibly prevent it.

The *Enquirer & Examiner*, commenting on the letter of Governor Letcher, says editorially:

"By the way, is not ex-Governor Letcher mistaken in saying that Mr. Day's overtures were *rejected* by two members of the committee of nine? If he refers to the 'two members' we have in our mind, our information is just the reverse."

Now, if this means anything, it means that, in the face of the statement of Governor Letcher, derived from Mr. Day himself, the *Enquirer and Examiner* has information which justifies or excuses the allegation that two members of the committee of nine, in September last or thereabout, accepted, or assented to in a sense "just the reverse" of rejecting overtures of Mr. Day, such as are described by Governor Letcher, or some proposition of like effect, involving in some form or to some extent negro suffrage in Virginia.

I am one of the committee of nine. I was in Lexington at the time referred to, and I had an interview with Mr. Horace H. Day such as Governor Letcher described. I feel warranted, therefore, in calling on those who conduct the *Enquirer and Examiner* to say whether I am one of the "two members" alluded to, and if so, to give the authority on which the statement above quoted is founded.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. BALDWIN.

From the Enquirer and Examiner.

Hon. John B. Baldwin.

In the *Dispatch*, of yesterday, this gentleman publishes a communication denying that he assented to the proposition of Mr. Day, of New York, last September, that the people of Virginia should declare for negro suffrage, etc. In the Enquirer and Examiner, of Wednesday, we intimated that, according to our information, "two members" of the Committee of Nine did assent to Mr. Day's overtures, and Mr. Baldwin assumes that he is one of the two referred to, and his communication is in response to our remarks. We did mean Mr. Baldwin, and we predicated our reference to him upon our distinct recollection of a conversation in which Mr. Day was principal speaker, and at which the present writer and several other gentlemen were present. We certainly did understand Mr. Day to state that Mr. Baldwin was one of the gentlemen who had encouraged his overtures. But upon comparing our recollection with that of some of the other gentlemen who were present, we are led to believe that we may have been mistaken, and accordingly now announce Mr. Baldwin's positive denial of the imputation as settling the matter, so far as he is concerned. Irrespective of our fallibility as to remembering exactly what Mr. Day said, we have no hesitation in saying that Mr. Baldwin's denial of the sentiments imputed to him would be amply sufficient to convince us that he did not express them.

Military Board of Appointments.

General Stoneman has requested the Military Board of Appointments to visit Lynchburg, Danville, Norfolk, Alexandria, Winchester, Staunton, and Charlottesville, in the order named, and to return to Richmond by March 15th.

The Military Commissioners, at these and contiguous points, will notify the people within their jurisdictions of the time of the meeting of the Board, with the view of enabling them to confer with the Board regarding appointments.

He says, "It is my desire that every inducement be held out, and every opportunity given to loyal and competent men to present themselves then, in order that there may be no excuse hereafter, if the offices are not filled and filled by proper persons."

Verdict for $1,600.

The case of Bob. Stephens, negro, vs. the Fredericksburg Railroad Company, came up in Underwood's Court Wednesday last. The suit was brought to obtain $1.800 damages, because Bob's wife was put into the negro car, instead of being put with the ladies.

Underwood, in his charge to the jury, branded Richmond as notorious for the drunkenness of its citizens, including even the clergy, and—most novel proceeding in a court of justice—read from the Bible the first nine verses of the second chapter of the Epistle of St. James.—He charged the jury that they must find for the plantiff, and the pack of black and tans, obedient to the crack of their master's whip, brought in a verdict accordingly, fixing the damages at $1,600.—*Rich. News.*

The Bill Providing for an Election in Virginia.

In the Senate, on Thursday last, Mr. Trumbull reported from the Judiciary Committee, with amendments, the bill to provide for holding an election in Virginia. The bill as amended is as follows:

"*Be it enacted, &c.*, That the constitution adopted by the convention which met in Richmond, Va., on the 3d day of December, A. D. 1867, be submitted for ratification on the fourth Thursday of May, 1869, to the voters of the State of Virginia who shall then be registered and qualified as such in compliance with the acts of Congress known as the reconstruction acts. The vote on said constitution shall be, 'For the Constitution' or 'Against the Constitution.' At the same time there shall be submitted to a separate vote of said voters the question whether the fourth sub-division of the first section of the third article and the seventh section of the third article of said constitution shall constitute a part thereof; and the vote on said question shall be, 'For Disqualification' or 'Against Disqualification.' The said election shall be held at the same places where the election for delegates to said convention was held and under the regulations to be prescribed by the commanding General of the military district, and the returns made to him as directed by law.

"SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted*, That an election shall be held at the same time and places for members of the General Assembly and for all State officers to be elected by the people under said constitution. The election for State officers shall be conducted under the same regulations as the election for the ratification of the constitution, and by the same persons. The returns of this election shall be in duplicate—one copy to the commanding General and one copy to the president of said convention, who shall give certificates of election to the persons elected. The officers elected shall enter upon the duties of the offices for which they are chosen as soon as elected and qualified in compliance with the provisions of said constitution, and shall hold their respective offices for the term of years prescribed by the constitution, counting from the 1st day of January next, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

"SECTION 3. *And be it further enacted*, That an election for members of the United States Congress shall be held in the congressional districts as established by said convention, one member of Congress being elected in the State at large at the same time and places as the election to be conducted by the same persons and under the same regulations before mentioned in this act, the returns to be made in the same manner provided for State officers.

"SECTION 4. *And be it further enacted*, That no person shall act either as a member of any board of registration to revise and correct the registration of voters as provided in section 7 of the act of July 19, 1867, amendatory of the act of March 2, 1867, entitled 'An act for the more efficient government of the rebel States,' and so forth; or as judge, commissioner, or other officer at any election to be held under the provisions of this act, who is a candidate for any office at the election to be held as herein provided for.

"SECTION 5. In case a majority of all the votes cast on the ratification of the constitution shall be for the constitution, the General Assembly elected under and by virtue of this act shall assemble at the capitol in the city of Richmond on the first Tuesday of July, 1869; but if a majority of the votes cast on the question of ratification be against said constitution, said General Assembly shall not convene, nor shall any person elected to office under the provisions of this act enter upon the discharge of the duties thereof in pursuance of said election. The provisions of the constitution voted upon separately shall constitute a part of the constitution, if the majority of votes cast upon it be 'For Disqualification'; but if a majority of the votes cast on that question be 'Against Disqualification,' it shall not constitute part of the constitution."

[The following are the provisions of the Constitution, upon the retention or excision of which the Senate amendment allows the voters to decide:

Art. 3, sec. 1, clause 4th—(That the following persons shall be excluded from voting):

Every person who has been a Senator or Representative in Congress or elector of President or Vice-President, or who held any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. This clause shall include the following officers: Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Second Auditor, Register of the Land Office, State Treasurer, Attorney General, Sheriffs, Sergeant of a city or town, Commissioner of the Revenue, County Surveyors, Constables, Overseers of the Poor, Commissioner of the Board of Public Works, Judges of the Supreme Court, Judges of the Circuit Courts, Judge of the Court of Hustings, Justices of the County Courts, Mayor, Recorder, Alderman, Councilmen of a city or town, Coroners, Escheators, Inspectors of Tobacco, Flour, &c., Clerks of the Supreme, District, Circuit and County Courts, and of the Court of Hustings, and Attorneys for the Commonwealth: Provided, That the Legislature may, by a vote of three-fifths of both Houses, remove the disabilities incurred by this clause from any person included therein, by a separate vote in each case.

Sec. 7. In addition to the foregoing oath of office, the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, members of the General Assembly, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, State Treasurer, Attorney General, and all persons elected to any convention to frame a constitution for this State, or to amend or revise this constitution in any manner, and Mayor and Council of any city or town, shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: Provided, The disabilities therein contained may be individually removed by a three-fifths vote of the General Assembly:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have never sought nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority, or pretended authority, in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further swear (or affirm,) that to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God."

The above oath shall also be taken by all city and county officers before entering upon their duties, and by all other State officers not included in the above provision.]

Suppose it were proved that President Johnson had bestowed pardon upon Southern rebels for a consideration—for bribes. What a howl of virtuous indignation would burst from every brazen radical throat from Maine to Texas, and how quick the axe of impeachment would decapitate the President's official head? Yet Congress is doing that same thing constantly and all goes lovely as a marriage bell.

Political disabilities are removed and men made eligible to office every day of Congress, in consideration that the persons thus relieved shall give their support to the radical party.—Upwards of six thousand offices are made vacant in Virginia by forcing out all incumbents who cannot take the iron clad oath. Those six thousand offices are so many bribes now held out to Virginians who will turn radicals and have their political disabilities removed. Yes, the American Congress stands before the world to-day in the attitude of holding out six thousand bribes to the people of a single State, to induce them to forswear their opinions and sell themselves to the most corrupt political party that ever was spewed out of the infernal abodes. *—Maine Standard.*

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.—Tuesday, Feb. 16th.—The Chair was authorized to appoint a committee of three to make the necessary arrangements for the inauguration of General Grant. The House bill to prevent the loaning of money on United States notes was passed. The bill providing a pension to be given Mrs. Lincoln was called up and Mr. Sumner moved that the amount be fixed at five thousand dollars per annum. After considerable discussion the bill was laid aside without action. A motion was made to take up the bill to repeal the Tenure of Office act. Pending its discussion the Senate went into executive session and at its close took a recess until 7 o'clock P. M.

Evening Session.—A number of pension bills were taken up and disposed of. The House bill removing political disabilities from certain persons in the Southern States was taken up and passed. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—A bill was introduced providing that upon the expiration of the present contract for printing the debates of Congress, the debates shall be reported and printed under the direction of the Public Printer. It was referred to the Committee on Printing. The bill to remove the disabilities from a number of citizens of the Southern States was taken up and passed, after a long discussion.—The Senate bill supplementary to the National Currency act was taken up, and after considerable discussion Mr. Pomeroy, moved the previous question on the bill and amendments.—Without taking a vote on the motion, the House took a recess until 7.30 o'clock P. M.

Evening Sesson.—The House of the Whole resumed the consideration of the Tax bill. A number of amendments were adopted, after which the bill was reported to the House. The bill as amended by the committee was passed by the House The House then adjourned.

SENATE.—Wednesday, Feb. 17th.—The Judiciary Committee reported adversely on Sumner,s bill to strike out from the naturalization laws the word "white" wherever it occurs. The same committee reported a resolution declaring "that, in the opinion of the Senate, the proclamation of the President of the United States, of the 26th of December, 1868, purporting to grant general pardon and amnesty to all persons guilty of treason and acts of hostility to the United States during the late rebellion, with restoration of rights, &c," was not authorized by the Constitution or laws. Mr. Hendricks stated that he did not agree with the views of the majority of the committee. The Senate concurred in the report of the committee of conference upon the bill amending certain acts relating to the navy. The message from the House asking a committee of conference upon the constitutional amendment providing for universal suffrage was taken up and the Senate, after a long discussion, receded from its amendments to the amendment as passed by the House. The question was then upon the adoption of the amendment. After a long debate a vote was taken and resulted yeas 31, nays 27.—The Chair announced that two-thirds not having voted in the affirmative, the proposition of the House was not concurred in. The original proposition of the Senate Judiciary Committee was taken up and several amendments were proposed and rejected.

At 11.40 A. M. a vote was reached on the main question, which was that reported by the Judiciary Committee report, and it was carried by the requisite two-thirds vote.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The Committee on Elections reported resolutions setting forth that neither Messrs. Jones, Menard nor Hunt is entitled to a seat in the House from the second Congressional District of Louisiana. The resolutions were ordered to be printed, and laid upon the table. The Committee on Commerce reported Senate joint resolution to regulate the carrying of passengers in steamships and other vessels, with a substitute, which was passed. The Senate bill supplementary to the National Currency act was taken up and several amendments were offered. After a long discussion the bill and amendments were laid on the table. The House took a recess until 7.30 o'clock P. M.

Evening Session.—The consideration of the Army Appropriation bill was resumed and several speeches were made. Without taking any action on it the House adjourned.

For the Spectator.

STEAMER ADMIRAL, OFF YORKTOWN, February 18th, 1869.

MR. EDITOR:—The people of Augusta, and those of other counties, living along the line of the Chesa. & O. R. R., are unconscious of the fact, that they have a deep interest in what is transpiring on the bosom of this, the loveliest of streams, York River. A body of water, from its head, West Point, where it is formed by the confluence of the Pamunkey and Mattaponi, to its being lost in the placid bosom of the Chesapeake, is unsurpassed in the wide world, for volume, depth, placid flow, direct course, and capacity to float the commerce of the globe, in keels of the dimensions of the Great Eastern. Beyond this, it waters a region of country, touching both its shores, *that is ye* in the possession of as brave, chivalrous, high-toned, cultivated and hospitable a people as can boast of the name of Virginian, and every spot the eye can rest on, from its head, to its being lost in the blue waters of the Bay, is, in very truth, *classic* ground. Yonder, where that starry flag floats, once the respected and honored emblem of a government we revered, but now reminding us ever of a *tyranny worse than that which dismembers and crushes a Poland in the dust*, casts its shadow across that war-worn and battle-scathed old pile, that sheltered Gen. Nelson, Signer of the Declaration of Independence, and which yet stands a monument of two wars, waged for *precisely the same principles.*

But I did not intend to have digressed so far. Your readers may enquire how they are interested so intimately, in this stream? I will tell you. There are three lines of communication between Baltimore and Richmond, the Acquia Creek route, the Balt. and Richmond and York River, and the Powhatan line, via Norfolk and Jas River. *This* route, via York River, is the one eminently demanding the confidence, patronage and support of our people. It will, on the 1st day of March, be made, from a tri-weekly, a daily line. A new tariff of freights has just been prepared mainly thro' the energy and activity of the general travelling agent of the company. Nelson H. Hotchkiss, Esq., from Baltimore to Covington, as also to Lynchburg. From Baltimore to Staunton on 1st class freight the charge is 74c, on 2nd ditto 58c, 3rd ditto 47c, 4th ditto 41c, 5th ditto 31c. This line meets unheard of, and I might say ungenerous opposition, from competing lines. As an instance, one of its steamers, the Kennebec loaded down to its water edge with freight, was *attached* on Monday morning, just as it was about to shove off, for the paltry sum of $7,000, against the President of the company, *then absent*, and who is said to be worth half a million dollars. One of the Messrs Reybold's is the President, who will be remembered as a successful peach grower from Deleware. This boat placed on the wharf at Yorktown, this morning, the heaviest freight that has been landed there, at one time, *for five years.* I said the lands along the York are yet in the hands of Virginians, but are fast passing into the hands of that shrewd, active, energetic class from the North, who are keen enough to see its manifold advantages. Would that with their renovation of its soil, they could preserve those traits of character and adopt them and *wear* them which made its ancient and present population the *best* people the world ever saw.—But alas! "*tempora mutantur et nos &c.*" Yet, every bitter has its sweet, whilst the material interests of the old State may, and doubtless will, improve, the curse that for the present has settled down upon us, will disappear, in the exodus of the carpet-bagger and the eternal riddance of our

SCALAWAGERIE.

Died on the morning of the 19th inst., at Oakland, her residence, in the county of Hanover, in the 81st year of her age, Mrs. Judith Nelson, widow of Capt. Thos. Nelson and *daughter of Gen. Nelson, Signer of the Declaration of Independence*, and mother of Col. Thos. Nelson, who will be remembered by many as the commandant of a regiment of Artillery under Stonewall Jackson, in the late second war for Independence.

At a public meeting in Harrisonburg, on Monday of last week (Court-day), the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the people of Rockingham repudiate negro suffrage, and will under no circumstances endorse the same—regarding it as opposed to the best interests of every citizen, white, black and mulatto.

New Advertisements.

INTERESTING TO THE LADIES!!

SINGER MANUFACTURING CO'S

NEW

Family Sewing Machine

IS THE BEST IN USE.

It has all of the

MODERN IMPROVEMENTS:

HEMS,
FRILLS,
TUCKS,
BRAIDS,
GATHERS.

It is simple in construction,

and easily learned to operate.

Is not liable to get out of order.

It makes the celebrated

Lock-Stitch

which has the same appearance on both sides of the fabric sewed, and

CANNOT BE RAVELED,

except in same manner as hand sewing is done.

Satisfaction to Purchasers Guaranteed.

☞ Machines on exhibition and for sale by

GEO. E. PRICE,

General Hardware Dealer,

Cor. Main and New Sts., Staunton, Va.

feb23—1t

VALUABLE SOUTH BRANCH FARM FOR SALE, PRIVATELY.—The subscriber, living 4 miles South of Moorefield, on the Turnpike leading to Franklin, will sell, privately, the very valuable farm upon which he now resides, containing **580 acres,** about 130 acres of which is *Valuable South Branch Bottom*, and about the same number of good Pasture Land, the remainder being well studded with excellent TIMBER.

He deems it wholly unnecessary to say anything of the character or quality of the South Branch BOTTOMS. He has raised over 75 bushels of corn to the acre, and by proper cultivation 100 bushels an acre could easily be raised. One hundred and seventy bushels of corn have been taken from a single acre of South Branch land. This farm has on it a *fine Brick Dwelling* containing 9 rooms without the kitchen—a first-rate barn, and all good, necessary out buildings.—There is a never-failing well of excellent water in the yard. The farm is also well watered by running streams. There is on the place a splendid pair of *Fairbank's Cattle Scales.*

He will also sell a fine Grazing Farm, situated in the edge of Randolph and Pocahontas counties, containing **840 acres.** This land is of very fine quality.

He will also sell an undivided half-interest in another tract of 1076 acres of good grass land.

He will take pleasure in showing these lands to persons who may wish to purchase. For further information, address the subscriber at Moorefield, Hardy county, W. Va.

SOLOMON C. VANMETER.

feb23—3t

Staunton Spectator copy 3t and send bill to this office for collection.—*Moorefield Advertiser.*

NOTICE TO DEALERS in Tobacco.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE,
Collector's Office, 6th District, Virginia,
HARRISONBURG, Feb. 19th, 1869.

The additional time given by the Act of December 22nd, 1868, during which Dealers might sell Smoking and Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco, without Packing and Stamping the same as required by Sections 62 and 78, Act of July 20th, 1868, expired on the 15th instant, and thereafter all such Tobacco, *before being sold, or offered for sale*, must be put up in packages prescribed by law and stamped. Severe penalties are imposed for any violation of law in this regard.

Persons having in their possession such Tobacco, incur no liability for keeping it unstamped, so long as they do not sell it or offer it for sale.

The stamping is not to be done by Internal Revenue officers, or under their inspection, but by the owners of the Tobacco.

It becomes the duty of all Revenue Officers to cause the law in this respect to be complied with and to report all violations of it for prosecution.

☞ Tobacco Stamps can be had upon application at this office.

SAM'L R. STERLING,
feb23—1t Collector 6th Dist., Va.

AUCTION! AUCTION! AUCTION!

Sign of the Red Flag!

AT MIDDLEBROOK, THURSDAY,

FEBRUARY 25TH,

AT GREENVILLE, FRIDAY, FEB. 26TH!

CHEAP CHARLEY,

The Workingman's Friend & Patent Auctioneer,

IS COMING

with a large and well selected Stock of Goods for LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, consisting of Ready-made Clothing and Gent's Furnishing Goods, Dry Goods of all descriptions, Calicoes, Muslins, Linens, Handkerchiefs, Jewelry, Perfumery, Boots and Shoes, and many other articles too numerous to mention. This is a rare chance and the best opportunity you have had for years to get bargains. Our motto is

"Sell every Article put up!"

Come One! Come All!

feb23—1t CHARLES A. GLADKE.

SALE OF PROPERTY in Waynesboro.—Intending to break up housekeeping, I will sell at public auction, at my house in Waynesboro, on

SATURDAY, MARCH 6TH, 1869,

all my

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,

consisting of bedsteads and bedding, bureaus, wardrobes, carpets, cook stove and other stoves, glass ware and china ware, and such other articles as are usually found in such an establishment. Also one 2-horse wagon.

Terms made known on day of sale.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

feb23—2t JOHN J. BELL.

TANNERY for Sale or Rent.—My new Tannery and dwelling house and lot, situated on the Railroad, at Craigsville, Augusta county, Va., is offered for sale or rent, at noon on *WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17TH*, 1869.

This is one of the best locations for a Tannery in the State—having the advantages of the Railroad for shipment, and also timber convenient in abundance. The Yard and Buildings are nearly ready to commence operations. For particulars address J. H. Callison, Middlebrook, Va., or the subscriber, D. A. McCRAY.

feb23—tds Va. Gazette copy tds.

$50. REWARD.—HORSE STOLEN. Stolen from the subscriber's stable, near Waynesboro, on Wednesday night, the 17th inst., a deep, red BAY HORSE, substantially and closely built, 16 hands high, seven years old, small star in face and small white spot on one hip; carries his tail to left side when moving; upper part of neck at shoulders thick and slightly crest fallen, mane short and worn by collar, head rather large; spirited and of high carriage, walks, dog trots and lopes well.

CHAS. BROOKS,
feb23—3t Waynesboro, Va.

FARM FOR RENT.—I will rent publicly, on Saturday, the 6th day of March, the farm belonging to the estate of John Stuple, deceased, situated on the waters of the little Calf Pasture river, known as the "old Lockridge Farm." The place is in good repair, with two good meadows, and land in fine state of cultivation. Terms made known on day of renting.

feb23—2t CALEB CRONE.

DR. B. P. REESE has moved his Office to Main street, nearly opposite Hunter & Nowlin's book store, and two doors below Link's drug store. Has had an experience of over 17 years in the profession, and given special attention to the treatment of diseases peculiar to females. Will give prompt attendance to calls in town and country.

Office hours from 9 to 1 o'clock, a. m. and 2 to 6 p. m. feb16—6m

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The accounts of Hope & Burke are now ready for settlement. All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to us, will please call at once. Thankful for past favors, we hope by prompt attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

HOPE & BURKE,
feb23—1m Liquor Dealers.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby warns all persons not to trade for the NOTE executed by him in January, 1869, for sixty dollars, to Henry Hogshead, as he will not pay said note unless required by law, as the horse traded to him was unsound for which said note was given as boot in said horse trade.

feb23—4t* GEO. C. HANGER.

New Advertisements.

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Chartered by Special Act of Congress,

Approved July 25, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL, - - - $1,000,000,

Paid in Full.

BRANCH OFFICE:

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,

PHILADELPHIA,

Where the general business of the Company is transacted, and to which all general correspondence should be addressed.

OFFICERS:

CLARENCE H. CLARK, President.
JAY COOKE, Chairman Finance and Executive Committee.
HENRY D. COOKE, Vice-President.
EMERSON W. PEET, Secretary and Actuary.

This company, National in its character, offers, by reason of its Large Capital, Low Rates of Premium and New Tables, the most desirable means of insuring life yet presented to the public.

The rates of premium being largely reduced, are made as favorable to the insurers as those of the best Mutual Companies, and avoid all the complications and uncertainties of Notes, Dividends, and the misunderstandings which the latter are so apt to cause the Policy-Holder.

Several new and attractive tables are now presented, which need only to be understood to prove acceptable to the public, such as the INCOME-PRODUCING POLICY and RETURN PREMIUM POLICY. In the former, the policy-holder not only secures a life insurance, payable at death, but will receive, if living, after a period of a few years, *an annual income equal to ten per cent.* (10 *per cent.*) *of the par of his policy.* In the latter, the Company agrees to *return to the assured the total amount of money he has paid in, in addition to the amount of his policy.*

The attention of persons contemplating insuring their lives or increasing the amount of insurance they already have, is called to the special advantages offered by the National Life Insurance Company.

Circulars, Pamphlets and full particulars given on application to the Branch Office of the Company, or to JAY COOKE & CO.,

Washington, D. C.,

General Agents for D. C., and W. Va.

R. T. PHILLIPS, Staunton,

Special Agent for Augusta, Rockingham, Bath and Alleghany counties.

Feb. 23—1y

NEW SPRING GOODS.—DAVIS A. KAYSER has just received a lot of new style Spring Prints and Cambrics, French Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Kid Gloves, Linen Cambric Handerchiefs, Brown and Bleached Cottons and Sheetings, with many other things to which he invites attention. feb23—tf

AYER'S celebrated Hair Vigor, Hall's Chevalier, Woods' and Allen's hair restorers, Rives and Sterling's Ambrosia, with numerous other preparations for restoring, beautifying and cleansing the hair, for sale at

WOODWARD & FULTZ'S

feb23 Drug store.

McQuire's celebrated Shampoo Lotion—an article unsurpassed for cleansing the hair and whitening the skin; it removes dandruff by one application only, and causes the hair to assume a beautiful glossy appearance. Try it.

For sale by WOODWARD & FULTZ.

Brushes, Combs, &c.—A large assortment of hair, tooth, nail, paint, varnish, graining, Fitch's white wash, and all other brushes kept constantly on hand, at

WOODWARD & FULTZ'S

feb23—tf Drug store.

Perfumery, Soap, &c.—A nice assortment of Cologne extracts for the handkerchief, also a large and well assorted stock of fancy and toilet soap, at

WOODWARD & FULTZ'S

feb23— Drug store.

Non-Explosive Coal Oil.—A genuine article of non-explosive coal oil, lamps, lamp shades, chimneys, &c., at

WOODWARD & FULTZ'S,

Drug store—Eichelberger's old stand.

feb23—tf

Paints, Oils, &c.—Lewis' and other lead paints (ground) in oil, linseed oil, varnish, &c., just received at

WOODWARD & FULTZ'S

feb23 Drug store.

Overseers of the Poor are requested to meet at N. K. Trout's office, on Monday, the 1st day of March, at 12 o'clock.

feb23—1t

CEMENT.—100 Barrels Fresh Ground JAMES RIVER CEMENT, for sale by

feb23—4t A. M. BRUCE.

Auction Sales.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—By virtue of a decree entered at the November term, 1868, of the Circuit Court of Augusta county in the case of Bear's administrator and others vs. Bear and others, the undersigned commissioners will proceed on *Saturday, the 27th day of February*, 1869, to sell at public auction, on the premises, to the highest bidder, the tract of land containing **106 acres,** belonging to the estate of Susan Bear, deceased, located near Churchville, in Augusta county. The land is of excellent quality, convenient to market, being about eight miles from Staunton, and has on it a comfortable brick dwelling house and necessary out buildings, and is altogether a very desirable home.

TERMS—As much cash in hand as will pay the costs of suit and sale. The balance on a credit of one, two and three years, with interest from the date of sale—the purchaser to execute bonds properly stamped, with good personal security, for the deferred payments, and the title to be retained as ultimate security.

Sale to begin at 12 o'clock, M.

GEORGE BAYLOR,
MARSHALL HANGER,
jan 26—tds Commissioners.

FOR SALE—A GOOD LITTLE HOME. In consequence of my age I have determined to sell my farm about four miles from Staunton, on the road leading to Coffman's Mill. It contains **100 acres,** has on it a comfortable log house, good barn, and out houses, two first-rate springs, and prime orchard. The land is of very good quality, and is a good home for any one wanting a small productive farm, convenient to market, mills, &c. There is a sufficiency of wood land attached.

Terms made accommodating. Enquire of N. K. Trout in Staunton, or the subscriber on the premises.

feb16—6t AB. LAVELL.

Wants!

100,000 White Pine Shingles for sale by

ALLEMONG & POOL,

Bridgewater, Rockingham county, Va.

feb2—1m

WANTED—A small comfortable dwelling House not too far from my place of business. S. N. GILES.

feb2—tf

10,000 Pounds Wool Wanted. WASHED & UNWASHED. Highest Cash Price Paid.

Apply to P. B. HOGE & BRO.

Staunton, Jan. 19.

WANTED—By a young man of "experience," a position in a Dry Goods' Store as Salesman. Address J. F. CARR,

dec22 Mt. Meridian, Va.

WANTED.—Flour, Corn, Wheat, Rye, Oats and Wool, at BAKER BROS.

WANTED!—300 bushels of good CHARCOAL. I will pay the Cash for 300 bushels of good Charcoal delivered at my Foundry. W. A. BURKE,

sep15—tf Burke's Iron Works,

Staunton, Va.

WANTED.—Four or five good Journeymen PLASTERERS can find constant employment, at good wages