Staunton Spectator.

Tuesday, March 28, 1871.

Good Tide-ings for Richmond and Virginia.

We have been gratified to learn from a source worthy of entire confidence, that it is the opinion of the U. S. officers who are engaged in clearing out the obstructions to navigation in the James River below Richmond, that, by an expenditure of less than half a million of dollars, it is practicable to obtain a clear depth of 18 feet of water, at low tide.—As the tide rises at Richmond about four feet, this will give 22 feet of water at high tide.

If this should be accomplished, it will well justify the Chesapeake & Ohio R. R. Company in making Richmond its eastern terminus, not only for freights intended to be sent coast wise, but for merchandize which is intended for shipment to foreign ports. Twenty-two feet is enough to float large ocean-steamers with full freights. We believe that the harbors of Baltimore and Charleston have not much more than 16 feet of water at low tide, and we doubt if Philadelphia has more. There are times and conditions of the winds and tides when even New York, the great commercial emporium of the U. S., cannot be approached by a steamer drawing 22 feet.

Why, then, should not Richmond become a great commercial city? She is nearer to the capes, than Baltimore by more than fifty miles. She will have a greater depth of water from her wharfs to the oceans than her sister city, which claims to be the Queen of the Chesapeake. And more than all, she has a larger and more productive back country—accessible by easier grades and more favorable curves in her lines of R. R. communication than either Baltimore or Philadelphia. The difference between 30 feet per mile the maximum grade of the Chesapeake & Ohio R. R., and 116½ feet to the mile, the maximum grade on portions of the Baltimore & Ohio R. R., must tell powerfully in favor of Richmond.

The intelligent and energetic gentlemen who have the Chesapeake & Ohio R. R. in charge, have not been slow to understand these commercial advantages, and we have been pleased to hear that they are about purchasing, if they have not already purchased, a frontage of 4,000 feet on the River immediately below Richmond, with a view to construct the appliances necessary for a large trade, and the accommodation of any number of ships and steamers that may be necessary to remove the merchandize of all kinds, which may be brought from the far west.

When the Chesapeake & Ohio Road shall have completed its line to the Ohio and laid down its four tracks, which Mr. Huntingdon thinks will be necessary to accommodate the traffic which will seek an outlet along its line, a brighter day will begin to dawn on the beautiful metropolis of Virginia.

Those who limit their views of the future freights on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. R. to the productions of northern Kentucky and southern Ohio, and the iron, coal, lumber and salt of the intermediate country, will find that they have greatly under-estimated their magnitude and importance. It is true that the trade arising from opening intercourse with these parts of the country will be very large.—But, when Mr. Huntingdon shall have perfected his connections with the systems of Southwestern, Western and Northwestern Railroads, the traffic that will seek an outlet through Virginia, will be enormous. By the time the main line of the Chesapeake & Ohio R. R. is finished to Huntingdon, a connecting line will have been constructed from Huntingdon to Lexington, Ky., thus bringing Richmond in direct communication not only with Lexington, but with Louisville. Thence, Railroads already extend throughout the West and Northwest. Nor is this all; Ohio is moving to effect a connection between her system of Railways and the western terminus of the Chesapeake & Ohio line. Chicago, too, is earnestly agitating the question of constructing an air-line R. R. from that city to Huntingdon, so as to secure for herself an unbroken line of Railroad communication with navigable water at Richmond, which will be 200 miles shorter than the route to New York, and possess great advantages over other existing lines in regard to grades, curves and liability to interruption by snow and ice.

Richmond should, therefore, spare no effort to secure the removal of the obstacles to navigation which now obstruct the channel of the lower James. Full and authentic statements of the facts should promptly be prepared, and laid before Congress, and that body should be earnestly invoked to give its aid in affording the proper facilities to commerce. Very little has heretofore been done by the federal government to promote the commercial interests of Virginia, and she, therefore, has a double claim on the justice and liberality of Congress. Heretofore, it has been, to some extent, the fault of Virginia statesmen, that little or nothing has been done for her. Their extreme jealousy of federal power, caused them not only to decline asking aid from Congress, but on one occasion, under the lead of Mr. Tazewell, to refuse it when proffered.

That day, however, has passed. The power of the general government to improve the channels of navigable streams is now almost universally conceded. At any rate it is the firmly established policy of the government, and it would be folly on the part of Virginia, who bears so large a portion of the burthens of the government, not to seek to get her share of the benefits.

In view of all the above facts, we cherish a lively hope that Richmond will before long become a city of considerable commercial importance. And if she should exert herself to improve her manufacturing capacities, we can see no reason why she should not double her population and taxable values within the next decade.

The Richmond Enquirer.

This ancient expounder of Virginia opinion has passed under the editorial control of Col. R. E. Withers and Mr. James C. Southall.—These gentlemen are well and favorably known to the people of Virginia, as gentlemen of high character and fine talents and attainments. Under their auspices, the *Enquirer* is destined to be one of the ablest and most useful journals in the State. Both the editors are eminently conservative in their sentiments, and we are pleased with the principles laid down in their salutatory for the conduct of the paper.

Col. Withers was the nominee of the Conservative party of Virginia for the office of Governor, but when it was found expedient to change the tactics of the party and substitute Gov. Walker as the nominee, Col. Withers promptly surrendered his claims to the office to ensure the election of Gov. Walker.

Mr. Southall was nominated by the people of Augusta in 1866 as one of the representatives of the District, of which Augusta formed a part, in the Constitutional Convention.—Mainly by the vote of Augusta he was elected and the ability and conservatism which he displayed in that body, fully vindicated the wisdom of their choice.

These gentlemen are both favorites of the people of Virginia, and are eminently worthy of their confidence.

The *Enquirer* will hereafter be conducted on high conservative principles. Repudiation in all its forms and phases, will find in them sturdy opponents. Every thing tending to a violation of the obligation of contracts, or to bring a stain on the escutcheon of Virginia by ignoring her public debt, will be frowned upon by them.

The *Enquirer* will be the steady and inflexible opponent of radicalism, in whatever form it may show itself. It will strive to restore to the States the rights which have been wrested from them by violence, and to inculcate a proper respect for the constitution and the laws.

In domestic matters it will be the advocate of every measure calculated to revive the prosperity of Virginia. It will seek to encourage the influx of population and capital into the State, and the development of her resources—agricultural, mineral, manufacturing and commercial.

While the *Enquirer* will be the friend of internal improvements, it will not be the partisan of any particular road, or interest, or clique.

We gather from the opening address of the editors, that these will be the ends and aims of the paper, and believing such to be the fact, we cordially recommend it to the favor of our readers.

The *Enquirer* will be one of the cheapest papers in the State—the Daily costing but six dollars—the Semi-Weekly $4, and the Weekly $2.

President's Message.

On Thursday last, the President sent the following message to Congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

A condition of affairs now exists in some of the States of the Union, rendering life and property insecure, and the carrying of the mails and the collection of the revenue dangerous.

The proof that such a condition of affairs exists in some localities is now before the Senate. That the power to correct these evils is beyond the control of the State authorities, I do not doubt. That the power of the Executive of the United States, acting within the limits of existing laws, is sufficient for present emergencies, is not clear.

Therefore, I urgently recommend such legislation as, in the judgment of Congress, shall effectually secure life, liberty and property, and the enforcement of law, in all parts of the United States.

It may be expedient to provide that such law as shall be passed in pursuance of this recommendation shall expire at the end of the next session of Congress.

There is no other subject on which I would recommend legislation during the present session.

U. S. GRANT.

Washington, D. C., March 23, 1871.

In commenting upon this message, the Baltimore *Gazette* says: "We do not know when we have seen, from any official source, so many misrepresentations packed into so small a space, or so much arrogant assumption. That life and property are not insecure, in a general sense, in any of the Southern States, may be confidently affirmed on the testimony of all the Governors of those States, with the exception of the recently-convicted and deposed Holden.

That some outrages have occurred, is not to be denied. But it is admitted by almost every witness that was summoned before the Senate Committee, that these intestine troubles were limited to a few counties, and by all the more respectable of those who testified in regard to them, that, except in very rare instances, politics had nothing to do with them; that they grew, for the most part, out of the predatory and incendiary propensities of evil-advised negroes, and that the great bulk of the outrages occurred from eighteen months to two years ago.

In one other, and most important point, President Grant is either grossly ignorant, or wilfully perverts acknowledged facts. He does not doubt, he says, with wretched iteration, that "the power to correct these evils is beyond the control of the State authorities."—Is this true? The Southern Governors are nearly all Radicals, and yet there is not one of them—always excepting the deposed Holden—who has not recently emphatically declared that whatever evils existed in the South, the State authorities were perfectly competent to deal with them.

News from Paris.

The insurrection in Paris has ripened into a violent and bloody outbreak in the Place Vendome, wherein the Nationals Guards fired upon the people, killing and wounding a number of them. Accounts differ as to how many were killed. One states it at five, another at thirty. For a time the scene is drescribed as having been terrible, when the crowd broke into a terror-stricken retreat.

The National Guards seem to be by no means unanimous in sustaining the insurrection, and it said that the Central Committee have determined to disown those of the Quartier St. Germain.

Minotti Garibaldi is said to command the Montmartre insurgents. Generals Lecomte and Thomas were buried in a ditch. General Chanzy is still held a prisoner.

On Wednesday Jules Favre presented to the Assembly a letter from Count Bismarck, in which he says that the events in Paris do not indicate the execution of the convention lately agreed upon, and that if there are any more proceedings violative of the preliminaries of peace the fire of the forts will be opened upon the city. Favre stated that he had replied that the insurrection was a surprise to the Government, but that it should be suppressed.—If delay occurred it would be in the hope of avoiding bloodshed. The letter created a marked sensation in the Assembly. Favre, in his remarks, hinted that if Paris continued refractory the Government would co-operate with the Germans.

STEAM FIRE ENGINE.—A steam fire engine and two hose carriages, from Philadelphia, passed through this place this morning, via the O. A. & M. R. R., en route for Staunton, Va. The engine, the "Assistance No. 8," was of rather an old pattern but looked as if it was a very serviceable one. One hose carriage was from the "Perseverance No. 5," and the other from the "Columbia No. 8." Upon the latter were two placards, upon which the following inscriptions were printed:—"We take our Wine Supper in old Virginia"—"Rabbits will still sun themselves."—Both had a full complement of fine leather hose with the patent Janes coupling.—*Alex. Gazette.*

The steam fire engine spoken of above arrived here safely, and excited considerable interest on the part of the citizens on Thursday last, when it was experimented with by the firemen who tested its capacity for throwing water. The firemen, who have long desired a steam engine, are much pleased, and we hope that it will have the effect of adding to the number of the fire company, whilst it will enable them to render more efficient service in case of fire. We hope, however, that they may never have occasion to test it upon a fire. But as fires will occur, it is wise to be always prepared and in readiness to combat them with efficiency.

Virginia Legislature.

SENATE.—Tuesday, March 21st.—The following bills were passed:

House bill to incorporate the Exchange Bank of Goodson; enlarging the corporation of the town of New Market; for the relief of the sureties of S. S. Reader, late sheriff of Russel county.

Senate bill, with House amendments in the nature of a substitute, directing the Board of Public Works to sell the State's interest in various works of internal improvement, which was sent to the Senate Committee on Roads, and reported therefrom with an amendment to the House amendment, came up in the calendar—the question being upon the adoption of the amendment proposed by the committee to the bill from the House of Delegates.

It was discussed till adjournment in both the morning and evening sessions.

HOUSE.—House engrossed bills:

To amend an act to incorporate the town of Ashland; in relation to an international exhibition of industry and arts; declaring a portion of Clinch river a lawful fence in Scott county.

The foregoing House engrosed bills having been returned from the Senate, with amendments, were afterwards severally taken up and the amendments agreed to; as was also the amendment to the House bill to provide a system of public free schools for cities, &c.

Senate bill to amend the charter for the town of Fredericksburg was read a third time and passed.

The following Senate bills were passed:

To incorporate the Rockingham Home Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

To incorporate the Lynchburg and North Carolina Railroad Company.

To incorporate the Norfolk and Princess Anne Turnpike Company (the title being changed by striking out the "Princess Anne" and inserting "Kempsville.")

To authorize district school trustees to borrow money.

To provide a new charter for the town of Charlottesville.

The following House bills were passed:

To amend certain sections of the Code in relation to the penitentiary.

To amend the acts of 1869–'70 in relation to vacancies in township offices.

To amend the act to provide a charter for the town of Front Royal.

For the protection of religious meetings and the preservation of order at the same.

To amend the Code concerning warrants and small claims.

To amend the act to incorporate the town of Orange.

To amend the Code in relation to the Potomac fisheries.

To authorize the repairing and painting of the Capitol.

To amend the act prescribing the duties and compensation of county officers.

To amend the acts of 1869–'70 in relation to overseers of roads, &c.

To amend the Code in relation to incorporation by circuit courts, &c.

To amend the Code authorizing the draining of lands through the lands of others.

To amend the Code in relation to the collection of fee bills.

To amend the act amending the Code in relation to insane persons, so far as relates to the Eastern Lunatic Asylum.

For the relief of Wm. B. Taliaferro.

For the relief of the sureties of Samuel Trenary, late sheriff of Frederick.

SENATE.—Wednesday, March 22nd.—On motion of Mr. Smith, of Henrico, the unfinished business of last evening was proceeded with—viz: the bill to provide for the sale of the State's interest in works of internal improvement.

Mr. Taylor, of Loudoun, called for the yeas and nays on the motion for the previous question, the Senate refusing to order the main question—yeas, 13; nays, 23.

Mr. Snowden then took the floor and argued in favor of the Mahone proposition.

Mr. Patterson, of Franklin, followed Mr. Snowden, in support of the $200 proposition.

Mr. Taylor, of Norfolk city, spoke in favor of the committee's report.

Mr. Pendleton replied to Mr. Taylor at some length for the other side, and after a short discussion between Messrs. Owen, French, and Pendleton, at 2:15, P. M., Mr. Massey called the previous question, which was seconded.—The main question being ordered by a vote of 20 yeas to 17 nays, the question was then put upon the adoption of the first amendment proposed by the Committee on Roads by the Senate, which was rejected by the following vote: ayes, 17; nays, 20.

The question was then upon the second amendment.

Mr. Fitzpatrick demanded the yeas and nays, which resulted in the Senate rejecting the amendment—yeas, 16; nays, 21.

The question was then upon the passage of the bill as it came from the House.

The yeas and nays were demanded, and the bill passed by the following vote: ayes, 26; nays, 11.

Mr. Pendleton then moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed; which the Senate refused to do—yeas, 6; nays, 25.

HOUSE.—The resolution of the special committee of the House appointed to investigate the charges against Judge Alexander Mahood, of the fourteenth judicial circuit, of drunkenness on the bench, and recommending his removal from office, came up.

Mr. F. W. Mahood made an able, earnest, and feeling argument in opposition to the adoption of the report.

He was followed by Messrs. Stevens and B. F. Jones (colored) and Wood, Daniel, and others, on the same side.

Mr. Bell, of Augusta, of the special committee, spoke in favor of the report.

The resolution was rejected—yeas, 36; nays, 48.

SENATE.—Thursday, March 23rd.—The following House bills were passed:

In relation to vacancies in township offices; prescribing the duties and compensation of county officers; authorizing commissioners to sell a certain lot of land in Winchester; to incorporate the trustees of the Glebe Fund of Lancaster county; to make Staunton river a lawful fence from the gap of Smith's mountain to Turner's ford; to incorporate the Christiansburg and Blacksburg Turnpike Company, and to authorize said company to construct a trainway on part of their road-bed.

Senate bill to provide for the payment of interest on the Dawson fund; Senate bill to amend the first section of an act to incorporate the Piedmont and Potomac Railroad Company; Senate bill to amend an act prescribing the duties and compensation of certain township officers so as to give to collectors the duties and compensation heretofore performed by collectors in civil cases.

House bills: To amend the act in relation to roads; for the relief of W. B. Taliaferro; in relation to the inspection of jails; in relation to the collection of fee bills; concerning warrants for small claims, and regulating the Potomac fisheries.

HOUSE.—The following Senate bills were passed:

To provide a charter for the town of Salem, Roanoke county.

To authorize the Rector and Board of Visitors of the University of Virginia to issue bonds and discharge their floating debt and maturing obligations.

To amend the act to incorporate a company for improving the navigation of the Rivanna river.

To amend the charter of the city of Richmond, with amendments.

Senate bill in relation to the Public Printer and Public Printing was taken up and amended by fixing the salary of the Public Printer at $1,200 per annum, instead of $1,000. The bill was then passed by.

The following House bills were passed:

To incorporate the Richmond and Henrico Railroad, Turnpike and Graded Road Company.

To extend the jurisdiction of police justices and justices of the peace in certain cases.

To amend the charter of the town of Scottsville.

To amend the Code as to fees of plaintiffs in criminal cases.

To incorporate the Otter Bridge Company.

To amend the Code as to juries in criminal cases and change of *venue*.

To repeal as much of the act to divide counties into townships as provides that no town of over 5,000 inhabitants shall be included in a township.

To protect fish in Roanoke river, west of the Blue Ridge, and in Albemarle county.

To amend the Code as to places of holding courts.

To authorize the issue of registered stock to Young and Dickenson, on certain conditions.

To provide for the printing of the reports of the Supreme Court of Appeals and for other purposes.

To amend the Code of Virginia as to the appointment of trustees

To authorize a new registration in Brookville township.

To authorize the trustees of Strasburg Academy, in Shenandoah county, to sell a certain lot of land.

To incorporate the Mechanics' Association in the city of Lynchburg.

SENATE.—Friday, March 24th.—Quite a number of bills of a local character were passed.

HOUSE.—Senate bill to provide for the funding and payment of the public debt of the State came up as the special continuing order—the question being on the adoption of the amendment proposed by Mr. Woodson, to strike out all of the bill after the enacting clause to the section providing for a sinking fund.

Mr. Bell, of Augusta, spoke earnestly in favor of the bill, as it came from the Senate, and opposed the amendment, which he characterized as a temporary repudiation of the public debt.

Mr. Woodson explained that, individually, he was opposed to repudiation; but that upon so grave a question he wished to consult the wishes of his constituents and be guided by them.

Mr. Smith, of Russell, favored the amendment, and spoke in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Thomas advocated the passage of the bill, without amendments calculated to weaken it, so far as the assumption and payment of the public debt was concerned.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Woodson's amendment; which was rejected—only 13 voting for it.

The question then came up, on the adoption of Speaker Turner's amendment, which that gentleman advocated at length.

The amendment was opposed by Messrs. Thurman, Guy and Popham—the latter gentleman concluding by offering a resolution committing the bill to the Committee on Courts of Justice, with instructions to ascertain and report whether the public securities of the Commonwealth of Virginia or any part thereof, is liable to interest for the period of time embraced in the late war, and that said committee be empowered to sit during the session of the House.

After some discussion, this resolution was agreed to—yeas 65, nays 45

Mr. Mahood moved to reconsider the vote just taken; which was rejected by a vote of 61 noes to 39 ayes.

Speech of the Emperor of Germany.

The German Parliament was opened by the Emperor William, who in person delivered a speech from the throne.

The Emperor said: "When I see the German Reichstag for the first time after the glorious, but trying struggle which Germany has victoriously prosecuted for her independence, I am impelled first to give thanks to God for the historic success with which he has blessed the faithful unity of the German allies, the heroism and discipline of the armies, and the devotion of the German people. We have what our forefathers struggled for—unity of Germany and security of her frontiers. Our conviction of future unity was veiled, but the ever present enthusiasm of the people rent the veil. When the Fatherland was threatened, the nation unanimously rose in her defence, and traced its firm will in indelitile characters on the battle-fields of France to be a united people. The spirit animating Germany pervades her culture and morals, and the constitution of her armies guards against the abuse of acquired powers. Independent Germany respects the independence of others. This fiery ordeal of war through which we have passed is a reliable guarantee of European peace. Powerful and self-reliant, Germany bequeaths to you the regulation of her own affairs as a satisfactory heritage.

To the especial gratification of Germany, the Conference at London, in a peaceful spirit, has achieved the work of conciliation. It is now the task of the Reichstag to heal the wounds and to confirm the thanks of Fatherland to those who have paid for the victory with their blood and lives. Let the Reichstag co-operate with the Government in the constitutional mission of perfecting laws for the welfare of the people. Constitutional arrangements contemplated by the Government involve the provisions of the separate treaties made in November with the Southern States, which will receive in a new act, to be submitted to the Reichstag, a better conformation and a more harmonious rendering.

The amount to be contributed by each State toward the current expenses of the Empire demands legal settlement, and sanction is to be given to separate laws for Bavaria, which will be introduced. The war indemnity will be disposed of with Government approval in conformity with the requirements of the Empire. The just claims of the Empire on account of the expenses of the war will be laid before you as soon as possible.

The position of the recovered territories renders necessary special legislation, which will be speedily brought to your attention. Pensions for the soldiers and support for the widows and orphans of the war are to be provided for, and measures to these ends should be made to apply to the whole Empire, for all fought with equal devotion and deserve equal honor and reward. May the establishment of the German Empire be a promise of future greatness. May a war fought so gloriously be followed by an equally glorious peace and may our people henceforth prove victorious in the universal struggle for the fruits of peace."

Public Debt—Maj H. M. Bell.

The question of providing for the funding and payment of the public debt of Virginia has elicited much interest and considerable discussion. We believe that all the Representatives in the General Assembly from this county (Senator and Delegates) are in accord upon that subject. In the discussion of that subject in the House of Delegates, on Friday last, Maj. H. M. Bell participated. We give the substance of his remarks as reported in the editorial column of the Richmond *Whig*:

"He spoke of the responsibility of the State for the debt, it having been contracted *by the State of Virginia*. Good faith and a due regard to financial credit, require that provision be made for it. He thought each State responsible to the creditors for all of the debt and each responsible to the other for its proper portion of it. He quoted the constitutional provisions on the subject of the public debt, and referred to the action of the former Legislature recognizing it as binding upon the State. He argued that the amendment of the member from Rappahannock was the first proposition ever made looking to a violation of the plighted faith of the State and to fixing a stigma upon it. He had quit the chair, to which he had been elevated by the House, to introduce a proposition which, if adopted, would inflict disgrace upon Virginia. He referred to the amendment of the member from Rappahannock as containing repudiation, and said that if every man, woman and child in the State was in favor of repudiation, he would oppose it. He would not leave such a heritage of infamy to his children. He would lose his right arm first. If we are to repudiate, let us make money by it—and repudiate the whole instead of a part of the debt. He referred to the stigma that repudiation had fixed upon Mississippi. He thought the bill ought to be passed as it came from the Senate."

A SHOOTING AFFRAY.—On Saturday evening last James Ryan was shot in a drunken brawl at White's bar room by J. M. Piper, of Missouri, an expelled student of Washington College. Ryan received a painful but not a dangerous wound. Piper was arrested and lodged in jail. On Monday he had his examining trial before Mayor Henderson, who committed him for further trial.—*Lex. Gazette.*

MOTHERS, READ THIS!—The Eureka Diaper is just the article needed by every mother who consults her child's health and comfort. It is worn outside the linen Diaper, is *thoroughly waterproof*, conforms to the shape of the child, will not fall off, and the dangerous use of pins is avoided. There are four sizes, to suit the child's growth: No. 1 being the smallest; No. 4, the largest. Either size sent free by mail on receipt of $1.00. Address EUREKA DIAPER COMPANY, 532 Broadway, New York—P. O. box 4007.

A SCENE IN STAUNTON DEPOT.—On last Tuesday morning, about 9 o'clock, as I was strolling down towards the depot for a morning walk, I saw two men step into one of the freight cars and take hold of something like an elephant, securely wrapped in canvas. After they had managed to get it out of the car, I discovered it to be a beautiful Walnut Bureau, belonging to that elegant assortment of Furniture that SAMUEL M. WILKES, adjoining Virginia hotel, will sell you at Baltimore or Richmond prices.

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TO THE LADIES.—Beautiful Spring Styles of Millinery, Dry Goods, &c., have been received at the store next door to the Spectator office.—Call often and see them at J. W. NEWTON'S.
mar21-3t

New Advertisements.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE of LAND.—By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Augusta county, rendered on the 25th day of November, 1870, in the case of George Greaver against Robert G. Bickle, &c., the undersigned, who was appointed a special commissioner for that purpose by said decree, will, on Friday, the 28th day of April, 1871, at 11 o'clock, A. M., proceed to sell at public auction, on the premises, to the highest bidder, a tract of one hundred and fifty-one and one-half acres of land, in the bill and proceedings in said cause mentioned and described.

Terms of sale.—So much cash in hand as will pay the costs of suit and sale, including commission, and the residue on a credit of one, two, and three years, taking from the purchaser bonds properly stamped, bearing interest from the date of sale, with good personal security for the deferred instalments, and the title to be retained as ultimate security, until the whole of the purchase money is paid.

This land is located in Augusta county, adjoining the lands of Jos. T. Mitchell and others, about three miles from Staunton and one mile South of the Ches. & O. R. R.

The improvements consist of a comfortable dwelling and necessary out houses.

MARSHALL HANGER,
mar28-tds Commissioner.

GEO. EYLER. | HENRY COOPER. | WM. J. NELSON.

THE Co-PARTNERSHIP of Parkins, Nelson & Co., having been dissolved by the sale of the interests of some of the partners, and the establishment having come into our possession, we appear before the public with improved facilities, and with a determination to please in

Price and Style of Work.

We respectfully ask from the people of Virginia and the South, a fair share of patronage.

We propose to manufacture and repair portable and stationary Steam Engines and Boilers, Saw mills, Mining Machinery, Hydraulic and Screw Presses for Oil and Tobacco, Car Wheels, Car Trucks, Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers.

We keep on hand a full assortment of repairs for the Pitt Thresh-ing Machine, which we will furnish fitted upon short notice.

We also manufacture Plows, Plow Castings, Hay Rakes, Hay Presses, Straw Cutters, and Agricultural Implements generally.

Address,
EYLER, COOPER & CO.,
mar28-4t Staunton, Va.
Town papers copy.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Augusta county, rendered in the case of Bailey vs. Hemp, I will proceed on Saturday, the 22nd of April, 1871, on the premises, to sell at public auction, a house and lot—the lot containing two and one-half acres—situated in Augusta county, about one-half mile from Coleytown, adjoining Whisler and Whitmore, upon the following terms, to wit:

So much in hand as will pay the costs of suit and sale, and the remainder in two equal instalments payable respectively in one and two years from the date of sale, with interest from said date, the purchaser giving bond with approved personal security, and the title retained as ultimate security.

JAMES BUMGARDNER, Jr.,
mar28-tds Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE of valuable Real Estate.—By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Augusta county, rendered in the case of Harman vs. Byers et als, I will proceed on Friday, the 21st day of April, 1871, to sell at public auction to the highest bidder, a tract of land containing eighty acres, situated on the Churchville road, about two and one-half miles from Staunton, adjoining the lands of William A. Bell and others.

Terms.—So much in hand as will pay the costs of suit and sale, and the remainder in three equal installments, payable, respectively, in one, two and three years from the date of sale, with interest from said date—the purchaser giving bond with approved personal security, and the title retained as ultimate security.

JAMES BUMGARDNER, Jr.,
mar28-tds Commissioner

NOTICE.—The Office of the Assessor of U. S. Internal Revenue, for the 6th District of Virginia, in Grubert's Building, near "Virginia Hotel," Staunton, will be open, during business hours, April 25th, 26th and 27th, for the purpose of receiving appeals and determining relative to any erroneous or excessive valuations, assessments, or enumerations by the Assessor or any Assistant Assessor returned in the Annual List.

All persons having an income of $2,000 or over, for the year 1870—and also all persons intending to engage in the manufacture or sale of tobacco or liquor after May 1st, 1871—should report to the Assistant Assessor *at once*.

mar23-3t A. M. CRANE, Assessor.

FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—ON THURSDAY, THE 30TH INST., at 10 o'clock, at the residence of Capt. J. E. Tyler, his entire stock of Household and Kitchen EFFECTS.

Terms.—Cash for all sums under $10; for that amount and over, a credit of 60 days will be given for negotiable notes with approved security

ALSO

For sale privately, the dwelling and carpenter-shop and fixtures. For particulars inquire of

J. W. TODD,
mar28-1t Burwell Corner.

WALL PAPERS!

WALL PAPERS!!

AND

WINDOW SHADES—

a large stock of each, comprising EVERY GRADE AND PRICE—just received by

HUNTER & CO.,
Main street, Staunton Va.

REGISTRATION NOTICE.—The Registration Books will be opened in NORTH RIVER TOWNSHIP, at Mt. Solon, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 25th and 26th of April, 1871, and at Spring Hill, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 27th, 28th and 29th of the same month, for the purpose of revision—and of registering all persons who have not heretofore been registered, and who desire to register.

J. A. LOGAN,
mar28-4ts Registrar.

PUBLIC SALE.—I will, on Thursday, the 5th day of April, 1871, at the late residence of Elizabeth Dull, deceased, near Bowman's mill, sell a quantity of personal property, consisting of Beds and Bedding, and a quantity of bed clothing, Coverlets, Blankets, Quilts, Sheets, Table Cloths, &c., and many other articles not necessary to mention—all of good quality and in good condition. Terms accommodating.

DAVID DULL, Jr.,
mar28-2t Executor.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.—The subscribers have on hand a large, varied and well-selected stock of Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes of the latest styles and best qualities, which they will sell cheap.

Ladies, Misses, Gents and Boys can all be accommodated upon the best terms. Give them a call and examine and judge for yourselves.

M. A. BRIGHT & CO.,
New street, Staunton, opposite Yeakle's jewelry store

1000 AGENTS WANTED in Virginia to sell the most popular subscription book ever published. Exclusive territory given to those that apply early. It will cost you nothing to send for our large illustrated circular, which contains all particulars. Address,

TURNBULL BROTHERS,
mar28-1m 8 N. Charles street, Baltimore.

SETTLE UP.—The undersigned, Executors of Jacob Bowman, dec'd, request all persons having claims against the estate to present them for settlement, and notify all persons owing the estate that they should pay up as soon as possible.

JACOB BOWMAN, Jr.,
JAS. F. BOWMAN,
Executors of Jacob Bowman, dec'd.
mar28-3ts*

MEETING of Churchville Detective CLUB.—There will be a meeting of the Churchville Horse-thief Detective Club, at West View on Saturday, the 1st day of April at 1 o'clock, P. M.

All the members are requested to be present, as business of importance will be transacted.

mar28-1t* JOHN HEIZER, Secretary.

NOTICE.—A meeting of the Board of Directors of Augusta County Fair, will be held at the office of the Secretary, over Wayts' drug store, on Saturday next, April 1st. A full attendance is desired.

mar28-1t J. B. BALDWIN, President.

OVERSEERS of the Poor will hold a meeting at the office of N. K. Trout, Esq., on Saturday next—April 1st—at 10 o'clock, A. M.

CHAS. BROOKS,
mar28-1t President.

HOSE CARRIAGE and 835 feet of HOSE for sale—all in good condition. Address WM. HAIGHT, No. 410, Henry Street, 7th Ward, Philadelphia, Pa. mar28-3t

New Advertisements.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE First National Bank of Staunton Va., at the close of business on the 18th day of March, 1871:

RESOURCES:

Loans and Discounts		$203,225 52
Over Drafts		7,232 68
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		102,000 00
Due from redeeming and reserve ag'ts		10,044 56
" " other National Banks		2,218 04
" " State Banks and Bankers		1,144 31
Banking house	6,091 30	
Furniture and Fixtures	1,400 47	7,491 77
Current Expenses	370 95	
Taxes paid	740 68	1,111 63
Checks and other Cash Items		3,771 05
Fract'l cur'ncy (including Nickels)		56 00
Specie		130 00
Legal Tender Notes		17,968 00
		$356,393 56

LIABILITIES:

Capital Stock		$100,000 00
Surplus Fund		30,000 00
Discount	$3917 39	
Exchange	482 89	
Interest	2054 39	7,597 92
Profit and Loss	1143 25	
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	$90,000 00	
Am't with Comp. for burning,	1,350 00	88,650 00
Dividends unpaid		335 00
Individual Deposits		115,694 72
Due to National Banks		8,494 92
Due to State banks & bankers		2,921 00
Notes and Bills re-discounted		2,700 00
		$356,393 56

I, M. Harvey Effinger, Cashier of The First National Bank of Staunton, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

M. HARVEY EFFINGER, Cashier.

State of Virginia, County of Augusta:

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 23rd day of March, 1871.

THOS. A. BLEDSOE, N. P.

Correct—attest,
A. H. H. STUART,
ROBERT G. BICKLE,
WILLIAM FRAZIER,
Directors.
mar28-1t

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE National Valley Bank of Staunton at the close of business on the 18th day of March, 1871.

RESOURCES:

Loans and Discounts		$224,801 98
Overdrafts		9,430 84
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		100,000 00
Due from redeeming and reserve ag'ts		20,741 74
Due from other National Banks		3,067 15
Due from other Banks and Bankers		11,557 42
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		9,500 00
Current expenses		1,393 28
Taxes paid		999 80
Cash items, (including stamps)		9,894 83
Bills of other National Banks		644 00
Fract'nal cur'ncy (including Nickels)		652 72
Specie		1,876 00
Legal Tender Notes		12,457 00
		$406,836 76

LIABILITIES:

Capital Stock paid in		$100,000 00
Surplus Fund		30,000 00
Discount		6,073 05
Exchange		251 61
Interest		1,056 47
Profit and Loss		4,858 31
Nat'nal Bank circulation outstanding		88,835 00
Individual deposits		155,947 73
Due to National Banks		15,285 24
Due to other Banks and Bankers		4,529 35
		$406,836 76

STATE OF VIRGINIA,
COUNTY OF AUGUSTA, } ss

I, John Echols, President of "The National Valley Bank" of Staunton, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN ECHOLS, President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 24th day of March, 1871.

N. P. CATLETT, N. P.

Correct—attest,
ISAAC WITZ,
A. W. MCCLURE,
JOHN ECHOLS,
Directors.
mar28—1t

FRESH ARRIVAL OF SPRING Clothing, Hats, Cravats, &c.

I have just received a nice assortment of SPRING SUITS, also the latest style of SPRING HATS, together with a large assortment of CRAVATS, also samples of goods for sale—made to order. Call and Examine.

I shall continue to receive new goods daily.

mar28-3t JOHN W. ALBY.

WANTED.—IRON WORKS LABORERS. Wood Choppers, Wagoners, Coaling and Mining hands, and Wood Haulers. Monthly settlements and payments in cash.

S. C. ROBINSON,
Lucy Selina Furnace,
Longdale P. O., C. & O. R. R.,
Alleghany county, Va.
Reference—W. A. Burke, Staunton.
mar28-4w

MANN S. VALENTINE PETER A. FRANKLIN.

VALENTINE & FRANKLIN, importers and wholesale dealers in **Fancy Goods, White Goods, Notions,** HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., No. 1208 Main street, RICHMOND.

mar28 3m

Books & Stationery.

THE BEST BOOKS for VIRGINIA CHILDREN.

THE CHEAPEST BOOKS FOR VIRGINIA SCHOOLS.

The Select Series adopted by the STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION, for use in the PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF VIRGINIA—embracing

McGUFFEY'S SPELLER AND READERS, by Rev. Dr. W. H. McGuffey of the University of Virginia, *in use in nearly all the schools of the State*, and approved by all good teachers.

DAVIES' ARITHMETICS—by Prof. Charles Davies—in use in more than three-fourths of the schools of Virginia—and the standard text books on the subject.

GUYOT'S GEOGRAPHIES—(with Hotchkiss' Geography of Virginia) by Prof A. Guyot of Princeton, formerly of S. C.—the most eminent geographer now living—rapidly coming into use in all the best schools in the State. Considered in respect to cheapness, quantity and quality of matter, durability of binding, style of illustration, excellence and accuracy of maps and general adaptability to the wants of the school room, I respectfully represent that these are the *best books* offered for use in our public schools.

These books can be had, in any quantity from the Depositories in Staunton, (whence all the surrounding counties are to be supplied) at Hunter & Co's, and Bell & Co's book stores, at the extremely low prices fixed