Staunton Spectator.

Tuesday, October 10. 1871.

Plan of Conservative Organization.

In compliance with the wishes of the Conservatives of this State, who felt that the reorganization of their party was not only desirable, but absolutely necessary, the Conservative State Central Committee called a State Convention of the party to assemble in Richmond on the 30th day of August last. In pursuance of that official call, delegates duly elected from the counties and cities of the State, met in Convention at the time and place designated. The Convention represented the character, intelligence and patriotism of the Conservative party of the State.

The chief object of their assembling was to agree upon that plan of organization which would be, in the opinion of that body, the most efficient in enabling the Conservatives to "oppose and defeat the Radical party."

After a full interchange of views and calm deliberation, on the second day of their session, the members of the Convention *unanimously* adopted the "Plan of organization of the Conservative party of Virginia."

The address of the Conservative State Committee to the Conservative voters of the State, concludes as follows:

"*Above all, discipline yourselves strictly according to the plan which has been furnished you;* so, in the hour of conflict, you will realize the advantage of the movements of a regulated army over the desultory and scattered efforts of a mob."

In compliance with this plan of organization, Col. Jno. B. Baldwin, County and City Superintendent, published in the journals of this city, a call for "a meeting of the Conservatives of the county of Augusta and the city of Staunton, to be held at Staunton on Saturday, Sept. 16th, for the purpose of selecting a committee of two from each Township and Ward, and a Superintendent for the County and City, according to the plan of organization prescribed by the State Convention."

In pursuance of that official call, a meeting of "respectable numbers of representative men from each Township and Ward", was held in the Court-house on the day designated, at which, on motion of Col. Baldwin, Maj. Wm. M. Tate was called to the chair, and Geo. A. Bruce was appointed Secretary.

The following is an extract from the official report of the proceedings of that meeting as published in all the papers of this place:—

"Mr. Wm. A. Burke read to the meeting the *plan of organization adopted by the State Convention, and, on his motion, it was* UNANIMOUSLY *resolved that the Conservatives of the County of Augusta and the City of Staunton accept said plan, and will proceed to organize and work under it.*"

The last *Valley Virginian* contains an editorial, a column in length, devoted to hostile criticism of the Conservative State Convention, violent denunciation of the plan of organization unanimously adopted by that body, and emphatic denial that the Conservatives of this county have directly or indirectly adopted that plan.

The character of the Conservative State Convention needs no defense; this is not the proper time to discuss the merits or demerits of the plan of organization, and the fact denied by the *Virginian* is substantiated by the action of the meeting of Conservatives held in the Court-house on the 16th of September.

Attend the Primary Meetings.

On Saturday next, the 14th instant, the primary meetings are to be held to elect delegates to the nominating convention, which is to assemble on Monday, the 16th instant.

We cannot forbear from urging every man who possibly can do so, to attend these meetings, and elect their wisest men as delegates.—The times are threatening. There is danger ahead. There are so many candidates for the Legislature, and so much feeling manifested, that there is danger of divisions and of defeat.

It must be remembered that the Radicals have polled some 1,500 votes in this county, and if to these we add those who may be induced by the delusive hope of being paid for property lost during the war, the number may be increased. If the Conservatives allow themselves to be split up into factions, defeat is inevitable.

It is all important, therefore, to make such nominations as will command general confidence and approval, and to secure this result, calm, judicious, sensible men should be chosen as delegates to the convention. If the body of the people refuse to attend these meetings, public opinion will not be properly expressed—interested parties will work the wires—weak nominations will be made, and discontent and defeat will follow.

If you want to know what defeat and Radical rule mean, look to the other Southern States, ground down by ruinous taxation, burthened with intolerable debt, and governed by stupidity and knavery!

Registration.

Fifteen days before the election, which is to take place on the "Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November," which will be the 7th day of the month, the registering officers "will sit two days for the purpose of amending and correcting the lists, at which time any qualified voter applying, and not previously registered, may be added." The registrars are required to give *at least* ten days' notice before each setting, by posting written or printed notices thereof at five or more public places in their township, ward or election district.

On or before the 13th of October the registration notices should be posted. On the 23d and 24th every voter who is not registered; every voter who has changed his residence, first obtaining a certificate of former registration, and every voter whose vote was not received before in consequence of error in the name or any similar cause, should go forward and see that his name is correctly entered upon the registration list. Nor is this sufficient. Ten days after the registration closes, the registering officer is required to post up "at three or more places in the election district written or printed lists of all persons admitted by them to registration." See that your name is properly registered or promptly appeal to the County Judge or Hustings Court Judge to compel a correction. And further, note that every person named on the list, has been a resident of the State for a year and of the county for three months, is twenty-one years of age, and in all respects a legal voter.

Destructive Fires.

On Saturday night last, a fire occurred in Chicago which destroyed four blocks of buildings—loss by this fire $300 000.

On Sunday night, another fire occurred in another part of the city, which was still raging on Monday, and it is reported by telegraph that 5,000 houses were destroyed.

A Word to Our Colored Fellow-Citizens.

The Forty Acres and a Mule!

As an election is now approaching, we presume the carpet-baggers and scalawags will be after you again with the old promise of "forty acres and a mule," or something of the kind.

It is surprising how affectionate these fellows become *on the eve of an election!* At all other times, like the Levite of old, they pass the colored man by without even a sign of recognition. But let an election come on, and they are all smiles and bows. It is time the colored people should understand that these men are using them merely as tools. They want the votes of the colored people to lift them into office, and as soon as they get in they will kick the ladder by which they climbed, as an incumbrance.

We beg to ask the colored people to reflect and to put the question to themselves, who have proved themselves your best friends? We do not enquire who have made the loudest professions, but who have done you the most substantial favors—the old masters of the country or the carpet-baggers and scalawags? Who give you employment? Who pay your wages? Who furnish you the means of getting shelter, food and raiment for your families? When you get into difficulties to whom do you go for advice? When you want money, provisions, or friendly offices, to whom do you apply? Is there a colered man in the country who ever found his old master unwilling to render him a favor? When your families are sick and need little comforts does your old master ever turn a deaf ear to your appeal for relief?

But the carpet-baggers tell you the Northern people set you free. That is true. But why did they do it? Was it for your sake that they did it? By no means. It was a war measure, adopted not to benefit you, but to injure the people of the South.

When these carpet-baggers talk to you in this way, ask them who first enslaved you?—Who brought you in slave ships to this country? If they tell you the truth, they will be obliged to say that it was in the first place the English, and afterwards the Yankees. Massachusetts and Rhode Island and Connecticut owned the slave ships, and sent them to Africa to catch your ancestors and bring them here.—Neither Virginia nor any other Southern State ever owned a slave ship.

Ask these Pharisees, too, how they got rid of their slaves in the North? Did they set them free? Not at all! They sold them to the people of the South with warranty of title, and then abused the people of the South for holding them, under their purchases from the Yankees. Verily, the carpet-baggers and scalawags are a strange race. Beware of them!

Radical Proscription.

A convention of the Radicals of this Congressional District was held in Harrisonburg, on the 2nd of this month, B. B. Botts in the chair, and Frank J. Bramhall, Secretary.

The following resolution, offered by A. S. Gray, of Rockingham, was adopted:

Resolved, That, while we have no charge to make against his administration of the duties of his office, we feel constrained, upon grounds of high public policy, to ask of the President the removal of Mr. Sears, and the appointment in his stead of that fearless and honored republican, John A. Harman.

From the editorial of the Rockingham *Register* concerning the proceedings of this meeting, we extract the following:

"We had, however, the exquisite pleasure of hearing several gentlemen norate the assembly. Amongst others, was John A. Harman, of Staunton, who in response to a resolution framed by the meeting, recommending him for the place of Postmaster of Staunton, said, among other things, that if he was appointed Postmaster, he pledged himself to run the office in the interests of the Republican party. Mr. H. "specched" a good deal more, which we have not room to insert."

The signature of Col. A. S. Gray, who offered the above unique resolution, is attached to the ordinance of secession. It will be observed that the Radicals "make no charge against his (Mr. Sears') administration of the duties of his office."

Nominees in Rockbridge.

The Rockbridge County Convention to nominate candidates for the House of Delegates for that county, met at the Court-house in Lexington, on Saturday week. Col. Wm. T. Poague and Wm. A. Donald were nominated. After the nominations, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That we pledge ourselves to support the nominees of this Convention."

Dr. Archibald Graham is also a candidate, running in opposition to the nominees of the Convention.

MAIL ROBBER ARRESTED.—Wm. Lampkin, who carries the mail between Harrisonburg and Port Republic has been arrested on the charge of robbing the mail. Suspicion having attached to him, Capt. Jno. Fry, special agent of the P. O. Department, was informed of the fact, who detected him by means of a decoy letter centaining $15.00, from which it was found that $10.00 had been abstracted. He was committed to jail by commissioner, W. J. Points, and his trial will take place to day, before the United States Court in Harrisonburg.

STABLE BURNED On monday night of last week, the stable of Capt. Robert F. Dennis, of Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, was destroyed by fire. The *Independent* says his "loss consists of a good stable, about two hundred dozen of sheaf oats, two wagon loads of hay, and two sets of harness. Fortunately and accidentally, Capt. Dennis' horses were not in the stable on that night. The entire loss will not fall far short of eight hundred dollars. There was no insurance."

CHILD SERIOUSLY BURNED.—We learn from the Harrisonburg *Enterprise* that on Friday morning last a week, Lulu, a little daughter of W. J. Chrisman, living near Edom, in Rockingham county, aged between two and three years, was seriously burned by her clothing catching fire from the embers of a fire that had been kindled in the yard for the purpose of boiling apple-butter. Her lower limbs, back and head were badly burned.

The track on the C. & O. R. R. is laid within three miles of Charleston, Kanawha. The work on the tunnels on the route is going on satisfactorily. The opinion of the Company is still that the entire road will be in running order during 1872. Unless some unexpected difficulty arises they are well satisfied that 1872 will see the trains running from the Ohio to Richmond.

In the fight before us we have everything at stake. The county judges, for example, and if these offices are given to bad men our condition will be worse than that of our friends in North Carolina.

The Conservative party without organization will be like so many twigs easily broken, but bound together it will resist the best strength of the enemy.

The Rockbridge County Fair will be held on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week.

The county taxation in Mississippi is $2,000,000.

For the Spectator.

The Funding Bill.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Having heard a great deal said in opposition to the funding bill, I determined to examine its provisions carefully, to see how far the objections were well-founded. I have lived long enough to know, that some persons, about election times, seek to raise a great clamor in regard to matters of which they know little themselves, and others willfully misrepresent measures, for the purpose of promoting their own chances of getting into office.

I doubt whether one of those persons who are most clamorous in their opposition to this bill ever read it, or could give you an intelligent account of its provisions.

To enable your readers to form a correct opinion of this much talked-of bill, I will give a brief analysis of its features.

Everybody knows, that since 1850, there has been a strong feeling throughout the State of Virginia, in favor of internal improvements.—Every part of the State wanted Railroads, Canals and Turnpikes, to afford the Farmers facilities to get to market, and to develop the resources of the State. No man within the last thirty years, could have been elected to the Legislature from Augusta, or any of the Valley or Piedmont counties, who would not pledge himself to advocate a vote for a liberal system of internal improvements.

In response to this popular demand many Canals, Railroads and Turnpikes were built throughout the State. Of these Augusta and the other Valley counties got their full share.

To build these roads, &c., which are now the main sources of our prosperity, large sums of money were borrowed—much of it being the money of widows and orphans, which trustees, guardians and executors were directed to invest in safe stocks. To secure the payment of the sums of money thus borrowed, bonds were issued, and the faith and honor of Virginia solemnly pledged to the lenders.

In this way a large debt was created which, including unpaid interest, amounted on the 1st day of January, 1870, to a fraction over forty-five millions of dollars. *The whole or nearly all of this debt was created in contributing to public works which we now own and have in daily use.* This debt was created by the old State of Virginia before she was divided, and was mainly created by the votes of representatives from Middle and Western Virginia, the tide water counties generally voting against all improvements. The whole State, therefore, including West Virginia, was bound for this debt. But the State having been divided, it became desirable that the debt also should be divided, so that each State should assume and pay its proper share. It was like the case of a dissolution of partnership, when each partner assumes his share of the debts of the firm.

As the bonds stood, they were joint bonds, binding both States. Any payment made would be on account of the whole debt. This was inconvenient, and led to complications.—To avoid this difficulty the funding bill was framed.

Upon looking to the taxable values of the property of Eastern and Western Virginia, as they stood before the war, it was ascertained that about two-thirds of the taxable property was situated in the old State, and one-third in the newly created State. It was, therefore, very properly concluded, that Virginia should assume two-thirds, and West Virginia one-third of the common debt; for if the State had not been divided, that was about the rate which they would, respectively, have been obliged to contribute, to pay the interest and principal.

Having thus ascertained the proper share which each was bound to pay, the Legislature proceeded to separate Virginia's share of the debt from that of West Virginia.

To effect this object the funding bill provided, that the creditors of the old State as it existed before the war, should present their bonds to the 2nd Auditor, who should thereupon take up the old bonds and issue new bonds, of the present State of Virginia, for two-thirds of the debt, and give certificates of the amount of the other third, to be hereafter settled and paid by West Virginia.

It strikes me that there was no great wrong done to anybody by this arrangement. It is pretty much what any prudent man would be likely to do, in regard to his private affairs.—If you, Messrs. Editors, were to dissolve your partnership, would you not prefer, if you could, to give your own bonds for your share of the debt, than to let the old partnership bonds, binding you for the whole, stand? It is true you could not get rid of your ultimate liability for the whole, in the event that any of the other partners failed, but your liability would be as surety, and not as principal. You could be made to pay only in the event, that the other partners failed to pay. It is just so with Virginia. She gives her bonds for what she owes, and can only be held as surety for Western Virginia, and bound in the case of her inability to pay.

The main theory of the Funding bill, is therefore, not justly liable to the bitter denunciations pronounced against it.

But there are two objections to the details of the bill, which are very earnestly pressed by its opponents.

1st. That the new bonds were given for two-thirds of the interest, as well as of the principal.

2nd. That the coupons for interest, are made receivable in payment of taxes to the State.

Let us examine these objections, and see whether they are tenable.

It is known to everybody, that the State has not been able, since the war, to pay her interest. The same thing has happened with individual debtors. But did any one ever think hard of his creditor, if he required him to give a new bond, including the interest? Is there any thing wrong in it? Should the creditor suffer loss, in consequence of his indulgence in extending time to his debtor? Everybody will answer in the negative. And yet this is exactly what the State of Virginia has done. She has taken up old bonds, many of which were overdue, and all approaching maturity, and has given new bonds which are not payable for thirty-four years. Is not this a pretty good financial operation? Which of your readers, if he had an old bond pressing him which had been due for ten years, would not gladly consent to give a new bond, including the interest, if he could get an extension of the time of payment thirty-four years. And if this would be wise on the part of an individual, why is it not wise on the part of the State? The new bonds issued under the funding bill are not payable until 1st July, 1905.

And here I beg leave to mention another fact, which should not be lost sight of. It is true that no individual can sue a State, to recover a debt due from that State. But it is equally true, that any State can sue another State in the Supreme Court of the U. S.—Now suppose the funding bill had not been passed, and that the old bonds which are overdue, and about to become due, had remained outstanding, what could prevent the State of Maryland, for example, from buying up, for a mere song, these dishonored bonds, and bringing suit to recover them in the Supreme Court of the U. S? What defence could Virginia have made? Judgment would have been obliged to go against her, and federal bayonets could readily enforce the judgment. The Legislature that failed to levy taxes to pay, would be held in contempt of Court, and liable to fine and imprisonment until they did lay the proper taxes. In this way we might be forced to pay the whole principal instead of the interest, on our proper share.

2nd. As to the receivability of the coupons in payment of taxes. Is there anything wrong in this? If I hold a man's bond and he has a counter claim against me, is it not right that he should offset it against my claim? Is not this every day's practice? Is it not law, and is it not just and right?

Now if this be right between man and man, why should it not be right between the State and an individual? I owe the State, say $60, taxes, and the State owes me $60, for interest, that is due on money I loaned her, why should I not be allowed to offset my claim against the State, against the State's claim against me?—If any man has a road claim, or any other legal claim against the county, or the corporation, has he not always been allowed to set off his claim against his county or coporation taxes? Nobody has ever complained of this—on the contrary, everybody would think it hard, if he was not allowed so to set it off.—Why then should not the same thing be done in regard to taxes due the State? Why should the creditor of the State be put to the inconvenience and loss of raising money to pay his tax into the Treasury, on the first of December, when he is entitled to draw the same money out of the Treasury, on the 1st of January?—Why should this round-about operation be carried on, instead of at once setting off one against the other, and thereby saving time and money?

Looking then at the funding bill as it really is, I must confess it does not strike me as being such a monster as it has been represented.

A large number of people have been misled in regard to the true meaning and effect of the bill, and I fear some have been misrepresenting it to injure others, and gain popular favor for themselves.

In conclusion I will say, the bill has been executed. Rights have vested under it. It has passed beyond the control of any future Legislature. The contract is complete, and no Legislature can hereafter "impair its obligation." It is useless therefore to moot it further.

EXAMINER.

The *Rockingham Register* is respectfully requested to copy

For the Spectator.

MR EDITOR:—There is on the farm that belonged to the late Abram Smith, near Sangersville, now owned by Perry McCall, a piece of land known for near a century, as the "Black Ground." In Mr. Smith's day, it was comparatively a swamp, but recently has been partially drained. It must have been at one time a small lake or pond, and is constituted of vegetable matter or peat, to the depth of several feet. The writer has thrust a pole of fifteen or more feet into the soft yielding mass, before it was drained, and believed it could have penetrated to a very great depth; and whilst stamping on a firm part of the sod, the trembling sensation could be observed for an acre or more in extent. Within a few days past, it has taken fire and is burning to a considerable depth and over a large part of this peaty surface. McCall has been hauling water, with a view to extinguish it, but without effect. The smoky condition of the atmosphere, together with the unpleasant odor of woolen rags or spoiled meat, as some describe it, proceeds from this fire. May it not be as difficult to extinguish as some of the coal mines of England and this country, that have been burning for years.

M.

☞ Buy your carpets from S. M. Wilkes and get the Carpet Protector free of charge.

☞ Everybody can be suited both in price and style at S. M. Wilkes' Furniture House.

New Advertisements.

E. T. KINNEY. R. P. KINNEY.

KINNEY BROS'

NEW

TOBACCO AND CIGAR STORE,
TOBACCO AND CIGAR STORE,

MAIN STREET,
MAIN STREET,

In P. N. Powell's Building,
In P. N. Powell's Building.

A FULL LINE OF CHOICE BRANDS OF
A FULL LINE OF CHOICE BRANDS OF

Chewing and Smoking

TOBACCO,

Imported and Domestic

CIGARS,

SNUFF, PIPES, STEMS, &c.

☞ WE SOLICIT A CALL. ☜

oct10 3m

CALL AT

Maudelbaum & Bros.

and see the largest and best assortment of

CLOTHING,

BOOTS,

SHOES,

HATS,

AND

CAPS

ever brought to this market. They are determined to sell goods cheaper than can be bought this side of Baltimore.

Their stock of Furnishing Goods is complete, which they are selling far below anything ever offered in this market.

☞ They are agents for Richardson's Patent White Shirt. Also agents for Greeley's Patent Pivot Action Brace.

A call is respectfully asked, at

S. MANDELBAUM & BRO'S.,

Augusta street, opposite the Spectator office.

PUBLIC SALE of Thorough-bred Stock.—Circumstances require so much of my time in the South, and will for an uncertain period, I wish to reduce my stock of Horses and Cattle, and will sell at public auction, on Tuesday, the 24th instant, at 12 o'clock, M., without much regard for weather, as much of my stock as may seem to be wanted. There are stallions of different ages and breeds; riding horses; mares and colts; fillies and colts—unbroken; also short horn bulls and other cattle of all ages, and descended from the best Kentucky herds, not pampered, but in common farm condition, and the better for the purchasers. Such an opportunity has not occurred in Virginia to buy well bred animals, and the terms will be liberal.

S. W. FICKLIN,

Belmont Stock Farm, near Charlottesville.

oct10—2t

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—I will sell, as Administrator, at the late residence of Jacob G. Palmer, dec'd, three miles above Waynesboro, on Friday, Oct. 20th, the following personal property, to wit: 4 head of Horses, 20 head of Cattle, (including several fine Milch Cows) 14 head of Hogs, 15 sheep, 100 bushels of Wheat, 100 bushels of Rye, 75 bushels of Oats, 14 acres of Corn in the field, a quantity of Hay, 1 Wheat Drill, 1 Buckeye Mower and Reaper, 2 Wagons and Harness for four horses. Farming Utensils and Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.

Terms—For all sums above $5.00 a credit of six months will be given, by the purchaser giving bond with approved security. For $5 00 and under, the cash will be required.

A. J. PALMER, Adm'r.

oct10-2t.

W. H. GORMAN has just received a supply of Nos. 1 and 2 mackerel in kits,
Mess Shad, in Kits,
Fresh Salmon in Kits,
Fresh Salmon in Cans,
Fresh Cod Fish and Labrador Herring,
an extra article of cheese put up in 10 lb. packages, for family use, also round cheese by the box or smaller quantities, kept always on hand. A supply of family groceries, vegetables, non-explosive coal-oil, glassware at Richmond prices, &c. Main street, next to marble-yard.

oct10-3t— Town papers copy.

AUGUSTA COUNTY FAIR.—The Entry Books will be open at my office in town, until Saturday, the 14th, inclusive, after which time they will be removed to the Fair Grounds, at the office of the Secretary.

Mr E M. Cushing will open the ticket-office on Monday, the 16th instant, at the office of Mr Wm. L. Mowry, Court-house square, and on Tuesday at the Fair Grounds.

City papers copy. WM. A. PRATT.

NEW GOODS.—We are receiving large additions to our varied stock of dry goods and groceries. Country merchants, farmers and blacksmiths will find it to their interest to give us a call. The public are invited to call.

A more extended advertisement next week.

oct10-1t BAKER BROS.

Strayed off, on the 18th of Sept., a light, red cow, tips of horns sawed off, a small white spot on the rump. Any information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received.

oct10-1t* C. E. YOUNG.

New Advertisements.

S. D. TIMBERLAKE. J. J. DAWES.

RRRR

Rouss' Ready Relief!

ALL HAIL! GLORIOUS NEWS.

Cures the worst pain and gives instantaneous relief to the people from high prices, old fogyism and monopoly generally. Read these startling and exciting truths, and remember that you can procure your

Fall and Winter Dry Goods

AT THE CHEAP

NEW YORK STORE

OF

S. D. TIMBERLAKE & CO.,

for much less than ever before offered to the people of Staunton and vicinity.

Look at the following prices, then call and see for yourselves. Examine our stock and you will be convinced that this is no trap to catch the unwary.

Towels, 10, 12½, 25 cts and upwards, apiece.
Handkerchiefs, from 10 to 80 cts. apiece.
Excelsior Balmorals, 37½ cts. to $1.50 apiece.

This remedy has been tried too often for the people to be fooled by any new fangled idea.

Nets, 3, 5, 8, 10, 15 and 21 cents apiece.
Elegant Hose, 10 to 50 cents.
Worsted Braids in endless variety.

Yellow Cotton, Laurel D, at 13½ cts per yard
O N. T. Thread—80 cents per dozen
Red and white Flannels—25 to 60 cts per yard
Keep cool and remember that this is the first and only remedy.

These prices must awaken all judges of Dry Goods, who are in search of

Calico at 8, 10, and the very best at 11½ cts,
Hats at almost all prices,
Elegant Blankets from $2 to $3 50,
All-wool Delaines—every shade.
Port-Monies for ladies and gentlemen.

This is the story boiled in oil. Here lies the Titan power of the almighty dollar.
Through these avenues, are cleared out for cash, day after day,

Coates' best six cord thread, 7 cts per spool,
A fine assortment of cloths and cassimeres,
Sheeting, 10-4, from 40 to 55 cents per yard,
Hoop Skirts, 25 to 75 cents apiece.

And thus we are enabled to clear out goods at less than other merchants can buy them. Then roll on the ball—deal where you can get the best goods for the least money—call at the store and examine our large assortment of

Silks, Satins, Ribbons and Notions generally,
Tape 5c Pins 5c. Needles 3c and 5c per paper,
Oil Cloths, Matting and Carpeting.
Read these facts and remember, that
Everything is warranted as represented.

And thus we might go on and enumerate countless articles at surprisingly low figures.
What think you of 6 pairs of shoe strings for 5 cents, 12 dozen buttons for five cents, beautiful HONEYCOMB QUILTS AT $1.75 and $1 87½.—Shoes of every kind and all sizes at 50 per centum cheaper than any house in the city.
We would especially call the attention of merchants to our stock, as we offer them special inducements, and are sure we can save them time and money.

S. D. TIMBERLAKE & CO.,

STAUNTON, VA.

J. L. RICHARDSON, C. L. COOKE, LAFAYETTE COYLE, } Salesmen.

sel9

CONDITION OF THE VIRGINIA Banking and Trust Company,
OCTOBER 3rd, 1871.

LIABILITIES:

Capital	$100,156.16
Deposits—including Public and Court Funds	83 674.35
Interest and Exchange	4,539.58
	$188,370 09

ASSETS.

Outfit account	$ 2,340 82
Bills receivable and other Investments	99,924 88
Revenue Stamps	472.87
Protest Account	49.20
Expense Account	372.84
Due from Banks and Bankers	71,945 86
Cash and Cash Items	13,263.62
	$188,370.09

ENCOURAGE your STATE INSTITUTIONS.

VIRGINIA BANKING & TRUST CO.
Staunton, October 3rd, 1872.

To the Citizen of Staunton and Augusta county:

Above you will find exhibit of the condition of this new Bank, recently organized and doing business at your county-seat under a *Virginia* Charter. Its stock is almost entirely held by the citizens of this city and county—its officers are well known from a banking intercourse with you of twenty years past—and its President and Directors are selected from our most prudent and intelligent business men. Its banking house is that of the old "Central Bank," in the most convenient and accessible business portion of the city, and its policy is to give special consideration to the claims of those from whom it receives favors.

Collections on any part of the United States will be made for its Depositors *without charge*; and, in special cases, by agreement, *interest will be allowed upon Deposits.*

With these aims and purposes it is hoped that it will receive such fair share of the Deposits of City and County Dealers as its merits as a Home Institution entitle it to, and you are respectfully invited to open your accounts with it.

Checks upon New York, Baltimore and Richmond furnished in sums to suit, and a General Banking Business transacted.

Respectfully, &c.,
H. M. BELL, President.
W. H. TAMS, Cashier. oc10-3t

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
First National Bank of Staunton

at Staunton, in the State of Va., at the close of business on the 2nd day of October, 1871:

RESOURCES:

Loans and Discounts		$223,473 51
Over Drafts		6,711 89
U. S. Bonds		102,000 00
Due from redeeming and reserve ag'ts		48,955 56
" " other National Banks		1,872 20
" " State Banks and Bankers		1,654 02
Banking house	6,091 30	
Furniture and Fixtures	1,400 47	7,491 77
Current Expenses	2,044 67	
Taxes paid	1370 92	3,415 59
Checks and other Cash Items		7,525 30
Bills of other National Banks		10 00
Fract'l cur'ncy (including Nickels)		562 50
Specie		165 90
Legal Tender Notes		16,895 00
		$420,733 24

LIABILITIES:

Capital Stock		$100,000 00
Surplus Fund		35,000 00
Discount	$4895 82	
Exchange	410 10	
Interest	2384 55	10,770 92
Profit and Loss	3080 45	
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	$90,000 00	
Amount on hand	1,250 00	88,750 00
Dividends unpaid		120 00
Individual Deposits		164 8 6 74
Due to National Banks		11,864 62
Due to State banks & bankers		9,410 96
		$420,733 24

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 9th day of October, 1871.

THOS. A. BLEDSOE, N. P.

Correct—attest,
A. H. H. STUART,
WM FRAZIER,
P. H. TROUT, } Directors.
It

PUBLIC FREE SCHOOLS.

There is a School now open at the Methodist Church (colored) nearly opposite the old Academy, for the accommodation of colored children. Those who wish to enter the School, will apply to the Principal at the School-room. There will be another School opened in a short time for colored children of which due notice will be given. All children must be vaccinated before entering the Schools.

oct10-1t P. B. HOGE, Clerk.

WANTED—A good harness maker. For a sober, industrious man steady employment will be given. Address,

J. H. OTEY CARY & Co.

oc10-3t Lewisburg, W. Va.

New Advertisements.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
National Valley Bank of Staunton,

in the State of Virginia, at the close of business on the 2nd day of October, 1871.

RESOURCES:

Loans and Discounts	$293,121 93
Overdrafts	11 936 80
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	100 000 00
Due from redeeming and reserve ag'ts	40,136 04
Due from other National Banks	14,439 67
Due from other Banks and Bankers	45 292 25
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	6,500 00
Current expenses and Taxes paid	3,303 21
Cash items	6,319 12
Bills of other National Banks	1,14 00
Fract'nal cur'ncy (including Nickels)	1,930 13
Specie, (coin,)	2,214 00
Legal Tender Notes	47,895 00
	$574,175 15

LIABILITIES:

Capital Stock paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus Fund	35,000 00
Discount	7,228 70
Exchange	254 15
Interest	779 03
Profit and Loss	5,060 09
Nat nal Bank circulation outstanding	89,595 00
Dividends unpaid	20 00
Individual deposits	304,583 39
Due to National Banks (schedule)	13,231 25
Due to State Banks and Bankers	10,423 27
Notes and bills re-discounted	8,000 00
	$574,175 15

STATE OF VIRGINIA, COUNTY OF AUGUSTA, } ss

I, Wm. C Eskridge, Cashier of "The National Valley Bank" of Staunton, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. C. ESKRIDGE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 9th day of October, 1871.

N. P. CATLETT, N. P.

Correct—attest,
JOHN ECHOLS,
RO. W. BURKE,
B. CRAWFORD, } Directors.
It

MRS. M. E. FAGAN & SISTER will conduct their business as formerly, and are now receiving a handsome and carefully selected stock of Millinery and Fancy Goods. A cordial invitation is extended to all to call and examine them. oc10-3t

Auction Sales.

VALUABLE FARM IN MARKET.—Being too old to give attention to my farm I will offer it at public sale on Saturday, the 28th day of October next. It lies about two miles from Staunton, adjoining the lands of Kinney, Smith, Wren and others, contains 200 acres—ninety of which is in timber, and the soil is of superior quality generally, well adapted to the production of grass and all kinds of grain. The improvements are tolerably good. There is a first rate spring at the mansion, and water in every field, orchard of elegant fruit, &c. In addition to its other attractions its nearness to Staunton makes it very desirable.

Terms—One-third in hand, balance in three equal annual payments, with interest, and title to be retained until purchase money is paid. Inquire of Mr. N. K. Trout.

oc3-tds JOHN LOHR.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE of valuable Real Estate.—By virtue of a decree of the circuit court of Augusta county, rendered in the case of Carson's creditors vs. Carson and others, the undersigned will proceed on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 22nd day of September, 1871, to sell at public auction to the highest bidder, that valuable farm containing 304 acres, situated about 3 miles South of Greenville in Augusta county, adjoining Martin Miller and others, now owned by the late Adam Shultz, also at the same time and place the undivided interest (being one half) of James E. Carson, in a tract of land situated near said farm, owned jointly by James E. Carson and R. N. Carson.

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

Sale at 11 o'clock, A. M.

N. K. TROUT,
JAMES BUMGARDNER, Jr.,
au22-tds Commissioners.

Postponement.—The above sale is postponed until TUESDAY, the 31st day of October, 1871.

TROUT & BUMGARDNER,
oc3-tds Commissioners.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE of valuable land.—By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Augusta county, rendered on the 17th day of June, 1871, in the suit of Mowry's widow and *als vs.* Mowry's heirs, &c., the undersigned as special commissioner therein named, will proceed to sell at public auction, on the premises, on FRIDAY, THE 22ND DAY OF SEPT., 1871, a valuable tract of land containing **322 acres,** lying about 7 miles East of Staunton, on the New Hope road, it being known as the home farm of Geo. W. Mowry, dec'd, and the same upon which his widow resides.

This is one of the best farms in Augusta county—the land of excellent quality, well watered and enclosed, and in a fine state of cultivation. It has upon it a fine *brick mansion house*, a good barn and all other necessary out-buildings.

Terms of sale—Enough cash in hand to pay costs of sale, and the residue in four equal annual payments from day of sale, the purchaser executing his bonds with approved personal security for the deferred payments, and the title retained as ultimate security.

G. M. COCHRAN, Jr.,
july18-5t Commissioner.

Postponement.—The above sale has been postponed till Friday, the 20th day of October.

se29 GEO. M. COCHRAN, Jr., Com'r.

Desirable Property for Sale—I offer for sale, privately, until the 9th day of November, the farm on which I reside, containing between 250 and 270 Acres, situated 4 miles from Staunton and 2½ miles from Fishersville, on the road to Waynesboro', on Christian's creek. About 180 acres are cleared and in cultivation—the balance in good pine, white oak and hickory timber. From 40 to 50 acres of good bottom land. Large Brick Dwelling containing 9 rooms, with a good cellar and garret and all necessary out-buildings. Any one wishing to buy will examine for themselves. Terms liberal.

I will also sell from 90 to 100 acres on the south side of the railroad, adjoining the the above named tract, in lots of from five acres and upwards, or the whole together, as it may suit purchasers. This land has from 50 to 60 acres of good timber on it, but no improvements except a small house with 3 rooms, but not entirely finished. Terms reasonable.

On the above named day, whether the land is sold or not, I will sell a large portion of my crop of corn, oats, hay, &c., several good milch cows, and some young cattle, several horses and colts, some fat hogs, one good four-horse wagon and various other farming implements, household and kitchen furniture.

If I do not sell I will rent my farm or a large portion of it for twelve months. I have also a good Piano which I will sell on very reasonable terms; also one good carriage and harness.

Terms of all the above named property made known on the day of sale.

oc5-5t JAS. W. HUDSON.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE of a valuable farm near the Healing Springs in Bath county.—In pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of Bath county, in the case of William Skeen, adm'r of W. H. Hull, dec'd, against A. G. Bonner, adm'r of M. J. Campbell, dec'd, I will, as Commissioner, on the 16th day of October, 1871, in front of the Warm Springs' Hotel, proceed to sell the tract of land near the Healing Springs, of which Lewis Williams died seized and upon which his widow resides. Said tract is on the turnpike road to Covington, contains 184½ of land, has comfortable improvements and is valuable for agricultural or grazing purposes.

Terms—So much cash in hand as will pay the costs of the sale, and the balance in three equal annual instalments with interest from date.

Bonds and good security required.

WM SKEEN,
se12-tds Commissioner.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE of Lands on the Western slope of the Blue Ridge mountains in the county of Augusta.—By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Augusta county, rendered in the pending Chancery suit of *Hector Davis' ex'or, &c., vs. William J. Shumate, &c.* we shall, as commissioners appointed for the purpose, sell at public auction, in front of the Court-house in the city of Staunton, on MONDAY, THE 23RD OF OCTOBER, 1871, (that being county court day) the interest of William J. Shumate, being an undivided moiety, in a certain tract of land containing about 1000 acres, owned by him and Major James Walker, lying on the Western slope of the Blue Ridge in the aforesaid county.

Also the interest of said Shumate, being an undivided third in another tract of land containing about 2000 acres, owned by him, the above-named Major James Walker and one William S. Sproul. The last named tract is also in the county of Augusta and adjoins the one first described. They lie in Rivercheads township and adjoin the Kennedy Iron Furnace property.

Both these tracts are heavily timbered and are believed to abound in *Iron Ore* of fine quality. There are several good streams running through the lands.

Terms.—Enough in hand to pay the costs of sale—balance in four equal annual instalments secured by bonds with approved personal security, bearing interest from day of sale.

N. K. TROUT,
THOS. C. ELDER,
se12-tds