Staunton Spectator.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1881.

Virginia Politics.

The address of the State Central Committee of the Conservative party, which was adopted at their meeting Wednesday, and is published in another column, is, says the *State*, in the spirit and temper suited to the distracted situation of our politics and the urgency of the times. It is a strong appeal, and one which we do not believe can be disregarded by any true Virginia Conservative, for the union of all our best people for the safety and purity of our political and social fabric, the preservation of which intact is surely worth every sacrifice that can be made not involving our honor, individual or general. The debt question we have always considered and held as one to be settled outside of the common political arena, and within the lines of the party itself, and that it can be so settled we have entire confidence, if the party will but keep close together and contrive to present an undvided front to their common foe, which seeks to triumph through their folly and accomplish the political and social ruin of the Commonwealth while they are divided.

Let us not discuss the debt question any longer, then, as one that is to divide us, but rather as one whose amicable settlement shall prove the cement to bind us all the more strongly together. There are numerous different opinions with respect to the manner of its settlement, and each is entitled to a respectful hearing, and after a free and full discussion of all, let that which the majority shall decide as the proper solution be the one accepted. But at all events there should be an end to faction and the party should as advised consolidate its entire strength for the approaching campaign, in which we shall require it all to prevent the Republicans, backed as they are by the influence of the general Government, and in possession of other means, from stealing a march upon us, and destroying in a single day all that we have labored to build up and establish in these past sixteen years of trial and constant struggle.

Therefore, let the prudent and temperate counsels of your committee prevail we implore you, Conservatives of every shade of opinion and of every faction, and once more joining together, sink every difference of opinion on the debt and on every other question, leaving them to be settled after the victory is safely won and the State securely ours, as the wisdom of the party itself shall determine.

THE STATE DEBT—A NOVEL VIEW.—We copy in this issue an article from the Culpeper *Times* on the subject of the State debt, the author of which is J. W. Green, Esq., an able lawyer, which will attract attention from the novel view presented. He maintains that the *ad valorem* system of taxation does not fall equally heavy on all classes of tax-payers, as is generally supposed, but that it bears more heavily on small, than on large property-holders, and that a just system of taxation requires that the *ad valorem* principle should be abandoned, and in its place the principle that on the smallest property-holders the lowest rate should be imposed, and the rate increased as the amount of property owned increases.

DR. TANNER BEATEN.—A sow and eight two days-old pigs disappeared from the place of Mr. J. B. Beverly, in Fauquier county, Va., on the 20th day of December last. The same day there was a very heavy snow, and since then until last Saturday nothing had been seen of the sow or pigs. On Saturday the rain melted the snow, and the animal was found in a hole in a snow drift, in an emaciated condition, but full of life. It seems certain the sow had been in the hole since the 20th of December. The pigs were not found, but, giving the mother credit for having devoured them, Mr. Beverly still thinks Dr. Tanner has been ingloriously defeated.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.—The Lynchburg *News* says that, on Saturday week near Providence Church, in Campbell, a negro boy named Joe Scott made a violent assault upon Mr. John Jenkins, an aged citizen of the county, whom he badly cut between the shoulders with an axe. It seems that Scott was employed on the farm of Mr. Jenkin's son, Overton, and during the latters absence in this city, the old gentleman undertook to reproach the negro with laziness which incensed him to the attack. Scott escaped to the woods, but was afterwads captured and lodged in the county jail on Monday of last week.

OPPOSED TO CO-OPPERATION WITH MAHONE.—The New York Times is displeased with the rumored co-operation with Mahone on the part of the republicans in the organization of the next Senate which is to be repaid in aid "of his peculiar views in his own State." The Times declares that "such a bargain would be as unprofitable as it would be discreditable to all concerned, and it may be dismissed as one of the stories in which correspondents indulge not so much for the enlightenment of their readers, as for their own amusement."

ARREST OF JOHN W. YOUNG FOR BIGAMY.—John W. Young, son of the late Brigham Young, has been arrested in Denver, on instructions from the United States marshal of Salt Lake City, where he had been indicted for bigamy, it is supposed at the instance of his first wife, a Philadelphia lady, formerly Miss Luella Cobb, who was in Denver awaiting his arrival. He gave bond.

THE NEXT ELECTION IN VIRGINIA.—The next general election in Virginia takes place on the fourth Thursday in May. The officers to be elected are county officers, and are as follows: The clerks of the circuit and county courts for terms of six years each, and supervisors, justices of the peace, constables, and overseers of the poor, for a term of two years.

Last week, the outbuildings of Kimberling Springs, in Bland county, were burned by an incendiary. Loss about $8,000; no insurance.

Mr. John J. Dillard was paid over $40,000 in Lynchburg, Saturday week for mineral lands in Amherst county, recently sold to a northern company.

Gen. Hancock and staff will attend the inauguration of Gen. Garfield as President.

A Party of One Principle.

The Mahone party, says the Lynchburg *Virginian*, has but one cardinal principle, "forcible readjustment," and upon that, in their estimation, "hang all the law and the prophets." Any other issues made by that party are only side issues, raised to subserve their primary object—forcible readjustment. Abrogation of the prepayment feature of the capitation tax; free suffrage; abolition of the whipping post; and their hue and cry about the public schools—that nobody proposes to abolish;—are all mere party devices, employed as a means to an end—forcible readjustment and partial repudiation. Gen. Mahone and his party care nothing about these minor objects, that are of secondary consideration with them, and are only sandwitched into their platform to secure the negro Republican vote. That is all. And yet, Judge Hughes, who claims to have been, and to be now, a debt-paying Republican, has the temerity to say: "No one knows better than General Mahone that the Republicans as a party do not agree with him or his party in the views habitually ascribed to them on the subject of the State debt." Do not agree with them, eh! on the cardinal doctrine of the party; and yet are willing to cooperate with them to defeat "the Bourbons," and give the State to the party of Repudiation! What logic! What consistency!

Now, it is very clear that the Republican leaders with a few exceptions are preparing to join their forces with those of Mahone, and that there will be but two parties to the contest for Governor and Legislature this year—the Democratic-Conservative party, on the one hand, and the Mahone-Republican party on the other. The "faithful allies," as the leader of the Forcible Readjusters called them, will rally to the standard of the man who, Judge Hughes says; "has fought the important fight against the *national nuisance*," the Democratic party. That shibboleth will rally all of "the party of grand moral ideas" in Virginia to the standard of the ambitious man who assumes that public creditors have no rights which the State of Virginia is bound to respect, if it shall subject her to the inconvenience that even individual citizens often have to encounter in the honest payment of their debts. What a spectacle this will be for the National Debt-Paying Republican party to contemplate! And be sure, it shall often be thrown into their teeth, that their party in Virginia had not virtue enough to resist the overtures for union with a party of repudiation, but marched arm in arm with them, to place in power—that they might share the spoils—a party whose cardinal doctrine it is, that a State being *sovereign*, may refuse to pay its creditors, or settle with them upon its own terms.

In view of this coming event that already casts its shadow before, we would urge Conservatives, of every shade of opinion on minor subjects, but who are opposed to Radical supremacy in Virginia, to stand ready to defeat the foul coalition that is now forming in this State, to overthrow the white man's supremacy, and substitute therefor such a government as we overthrew in 1869, and which would be more intolerable now than it was then.

ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY AND THE VALLEY RAILROAD.—On last Tuesday morning at Lexington a special to the *Dispatch* says that Hon. Hugh W. Sheffey addressed the Supervisors of Rockbridge county "on the question of issuing the bonds of the county for $210,000—the balance of the unpaid subscription to the stock of the Valley Railroad Company. The Board, by a vote of 4 to 2, signified its readiness to deliver the bonds for the one half of the unpaid subscription—to wit, the sum of $105,000 *pari passu*—with the construction of the road from the northern border of the county to the town of Lexington, upon the condition that the road shall be let to contract before the 15th day of April next. The action of the Board seems to meet with general approval."

A DISCOURAGING REPORT.—The colored people of Shubuta, Miss., got the Kansas craze last year, and appointed one of their number to visit that El Dorado and see whether it was advisable for them to go there. This commissioner has just returned to Shubuta, after a thorough investigation of Kansas, and is stumping Mississippi against the exodus. There is, he declares, no demand for colored labor in the State, and those unfortunates who have already emigrated there are suffering greatly.

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DEATH OF HON. FERNANDO WOOD.—Hon. Fernando Wood, a prominent Democratic Congressman from New York city, died at the Hot Springs, Arkansas, whither he hadgone for the benefit of his health on Sunday of last week, aged 69 years. He was Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in Congress. Hon. J. R. Tucker, second on that committee, will now become Chairman of it. He has been the most efficient and useful member of that committee. Mr. Wood has long been suffering from rheumatism, and has been able to appear but seldom in the House during the present session. He was born in Philadelphia, of Quaker parentage, June 14, 1812, went to New York early in life, and become a successful merchant. His first term in Congress was in 1840. In 1856-'57, and again in 1861-'62, he was mayor of New York. In 1863 he was again elected to Congress. In 1867 he was once more elected, and since then his service in that body has been continuous. Mr. Wood has been an active and efficient business member, having served chiefly on the Ways and Means committee.

LYNCH LAW IN TENNESSEE.—At Winchester, Tennessee, on last Friday night, a mob of two hundred persons hung five of the Laprade negro murderers, from the second story windows of the Court-house, though protected by a military force. Their names were Jas. Higgins, Jack Mallory, Lon Theveat, Robert Theveat and Jas. Elder. It is also reported that Duffy and Murphy, who had turned State's evidence in this case, were found hanging on a tree near Guthrie, Ky., on Saturday morning.

On Saturday morning, the State Senate unanimously adopted a resolution condemning the action of the mob at Springfield in taking the prisoners from the custody of the court and putting them to death, and declaring that mobs must be suppressed if it takes the whole power of the State. The resolution calls upon the Governor to use all means for the arrest and punishment of the perpetrators of this crime, and promising the active co-operation of the Legislature.

Capt. Geo. D. Wise having been elected to Congress last Fall, on last Saturday, offered his resignation of the office of Commonwealth's Attorney for the Circuit Court of the City of Richmond, to take effect on the 28th inst.

GEN. GARFIELD AND MR. LEWIS.—One or the other of these gentlemen must face the country on repudiation.—If General Garfield is willing to assume the responsibility of the Mahone movement, and to advise eighty thousand Republicans in Virginia to join the Mahone party, carry the Riddleberger bill, become responsible for the repudiation of the State debt, in direct opposition to the Democratic party, we have no objection to make. What we want is, that the two National parties shall take their position in this matter, so that we shall know and the country understand, where each stands on the debt question. If the Republican party, under any circumstances, favors the impairing of the obligation of contracts—the settlement of public debts without the consent of the creditor, the evasion of, or resistance to the doctrines and decisions of the United States Supreme Court, let the country know it, and if defeated, we shall cheerfully abide the result. We only desire to fix that matter on a responsible party, a real party, a party that will be able to assume the responsibility, and relieve Virginia—not a mere Virginia faction, gathered from all parties, and without national responsibility. We repeat, we want the position of parties settled. The Democrats are against repudiation or forcible readjustment, and are willing to abide the judgment of the Courts—State and Federal. We know where the Mahone party stands; where stands the Republican party? Settle this question definitely, and we will then snow the world a square fight. Hon John F. Lewis' visit to Mentor, and his reported interview with General Garfield, makes it necessary that there should be a showing of hands.—*Lynchburg Advance.*

The Washington *Republican* says that:

"Judge Hughes was one of thirty-nine citizens who, in 1878, issued an address insisting that the State could pay its debt of thirty millions, with six per cent, interest. He says it met no response except denunciation by all sides; and that now, since one of the signers has left the State, he does not know of but thirty-seven other men in Virginia besides himself who maintain that position on the debt question."

The Judge maintains that position by proposing to make common cause with the Readjusters against the Debt-Paying Bourbons!

The *Republican* further says:

"Judge Hughes is a wise, patriotic and sagacious man. His utterances should have great weight among the Republicans of Virginia and of the whole country."

Yes, truly, because he was a great secessionist in 1861, and thought it better to divide the country, than submit to the government of the Republican party. But the Judge is "a wise, patriotic and sagacious man" nevertheless.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

A YOUNG HORSE THIEF.—On last Tuesday Mr. A. J. Beamer, of the Bend neighborhood, came to town and hitched his horse in rear of Armstrong's store. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon, he found his horse gone, and he soon ascertained that a negro boy had unhitched him and ridden him off. Mr. Beamer started in pursuit having learned that the thief had taken the Cave Spring road. Mr. Beamer followed the thief several miles beyond the Cave, and overtook him near Mr. Henry's, on Back creek. He halted the boy, who dismounted and took for the brush. It being dark Mr. Beamer could not catch him He was, however, captured on Wednesday, and is now in jail. The boy's name is Wm. Braxton, and is about 15 years of age. He is a notorious little rascal, and has been stealing ever since he left the cradle. It was only on Monday last he was publicly whipped for an assault upon an aged gentleman of this place. A term of about 18 years in the penitentiary would do him good, and he is in a fair way to get it.—*Salem Register.*

GROUNDS OF VENNOR'S PREDICTIONS.—The grounds on which Vennor ventures his predictions are represented to be as follows:—

First, on the principle of recurring periods in the weather at irregular but ascertainable intervals; second from a close study of charts for the winters for past seasons embracing a period of fifty years; third, from upward of eighteen years' out of doors and camp life, and original observations of the habits of birds and animals; fourth, from impressions intuitively formed and not describable.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it.—There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

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Address of the State Central Committee of the Democratic Party to the People of Virginia.

The State Central Committee of the Conservative-Democratic party of Virginia, at a session held in the city of Richmond on the 16th of February, 1881, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That a convention be held in the city of Richmond on the first Thursday (fourth day) of August, 1881, and that in every city and county there shall be one delegate and one alternate for every 200 votes and fraction of 200 votes exceeding 100 cast in such city or county for the Hancock and English electoral tickets in the late presidential election; and all that supported Hancock and English on either ticket are invited to participate in the election of delegates to the Convention, and we assure them a hearty welcome and an earnest pledge that we will in good faith co-operate with them all in striving to unite the Conservative Democratic party to save the State from the Radical Republican party in the November election.

Pursuant to this resolution the Conservative voters of Virginia, irrespective of past differences on whatever subject, are invited to assemble in their various counties and cities, under the direction of the local authorities of the Conservative party, and choose delegates to speak their will in public convention.

In accordance with the uniform policy of this committee, and its duty as it has ever understood it, it summons to participation in this choice every member of that great party to whose keeping the public interests of Virginia have been committed for so many years.

Last, almost, among the southern States to escape the mailed hand of military despotism, Virginia, under the wise counsels of this party, was the first to resume her place as a self-governing Commonwealth; and while a tempest of corruption and robbery, of social terror and public discord, swept her unhappy sisters, she marched steadily onward in a career of peace and happiness, pursued by methods that were the models on which those less fortunate States painfully and slowly won the heights which she reached, through Conservative triumph, at a single bound. And now that a menace to the supremacy in her government of the virtue and intelligence of her people confronts us more fatal than any we have encountered since the yoke of the Underwood Constitution was lightened, let us meet it in that spirit of unity and conciliation never heretofore invoked in vain. Our party had its birth in the throes of a supreme act of compromise. It has waxed mighty, nourished by conciliations; it is the child of sacrifices; it has not lost the capability of concession, and never before has the need been more urgent. Encouraged by our divisions, the Republican party, which eight years ago made but a feeble struggle for the prizes of government, and four years since fled from the field, suddenly sprang into formidable existence in the late election, and under circumstances the most discouraging disclosed a strength which with slight increase would have swept the State.

What Republican triumph in a southern Commonwealth means let the wretched record of fifteen years attest. It signifies, in a word, the dethronement of the virtue, character, intelligence, and property of the State, and the erection on their ruins of a dynasty of profligacy, ignorance, and malice, whose unvarying fruits in southern States have been social degradation, universal robbery, continued disorders—the undoing, in our case, of the toilsome labor of twelve conservative years.

Higher, in our judgment, than any other issue that can be presented to our people is the preservation of their civilization and the maintenance of white supremacy in their government; this is the life of the State; our first duty; all else is secondary to it. To secure it for ourselves, to transmit it to our children, is the sovereign service imposed upon us by our time and circumstances. This must be saved, whatever is lost; and to rescue it and plant it on enduring foundations is an obligation that amounts high above the domain of party politics and demands of us every sacrifice.

Upon the question of the public debt the Committee disclaims any power or purpose to speak for the Conservative Democracy of Virginia. It but states historical facts, however, when it alleges that all previous attempts to settle it have proved but partially effective—that its settlement is a matter of admitted and urgent need—and the Conservative, and not the Republican, party of Virginia is the organization by which that settlement must be made if it is to be definitive and at the same time just. No guaranty of a final and acceptable settlement can be afforded half so potent and effectual as the pledge of a united Conservative party

When that party *was* united it announced in its State Convention of 1877 that whatever scheme of adjustment might be adopted it should be so ordered as to add nothing to the burdens of the people by way of increased taxation, and doubtless that resolve will be adhered to when again it shall speak with united voice. In this interest we urge the conservative people of Virginia to send to the Convention of the 4th of August their most representative fellow-citizens—men who will wisely as well as faithfully reflect their opinions—with the view to a final compromise and settlement of the debt on such concession of extreme position as the best judgment of the Convention may deem necessary.

This concord is likewise needed to secure the public school system of the State. As the founder of that system, its hereditary guardian and unflinching friend, the Conservative-Democracy will see to the preservation of this beneficent institution—to its development, and to its defence against all assailants.

We invoke now the spirit of concord which brought together in the late election so many Conservatives formerly estranged to the end that Virginia in her domestic affairs may speak with the certain and potential voice which marked her response in the Federal contest—that order, social freedom, and the blessings of good government may be added to the advantages of material prosperity, of which the omens are so auspicious. We invoke it no less that in the great contest of the near future for the rights of States and the principles of constitutional liberty, Virginia may not be prevented by divided Conservative counsels from wielding her whole strength in the good cause to which her glorious history commits her.

In view of these urgent needs for the united counsels and energies of the Conservative-Democratic party of Virginia we earnestly invoke its thorough organization in all parts of the State, and appeal to its members and local officials to proceed without delay to accomplish this important work.

A. KOINER, Chairman.
J. Bell Bigger, Secretary.

THE LOST FOUND.—Francis Kibler, a son of James Kibler deceased, on Pass Run, left Page county 26 years ago, and for 21 years of that time his friends have believed him dead, as they could hear nothing of him or from him. Last week a letter from him was received by the Post Master at Hope Mills making inquiry about the members of his father's family. He is now in California.—*Page Courier.*

Kerbie, aged eight years, son of J. B. Sheffler, was thrown from a horse last Thursday and considerably injured, having his mouth badly cut, one tooth knocked out and three others broken; also a cut on his temple. Under the skillful treatment of Dr.——, his ma, we are glad to say the little suffer is now able to be out.—*Woodstock Virginian*

The inauguration of President this year will occur on Friday—hangman's day. But it remains to be seen whether the Radical politicians will get a noose about the neck of General Garfield, to drag him withersoever they will.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

The Southern Confederacy.

ALLEGED SYNOPSIS OF ITS FORTHCOMING HISTORY BY JEFFERSON DAVIS.

CHICAGO, ILL., February 15.—The *Times* makes public the topics discussed by Jefferson Davis in his history, "The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government," soon to be issued. He finds in the structure of thirteen independent States and their relations to each other primary principles and vested rights on which he rests his vindication of the Confederacy. He evidences the doctrine of State sovereignty in the compact by which the States voluntarily gave their consent to federation with no design, expressed or implied, ever to become fractional parts of the nation, and he believes that those who resisted the violation of the original compact were in fact the true friends of constitutional Union. The author, discussing the principles and events in their natural and logical order, first gives his attention to African servitude and the long and bitter sectional strife to which it gave rise. He then takes up the question of States' rights, and gives the constitutional and historical arguments on which he rests the principles of State sovereignty, quoting copiously from all the authorities on the subject. These questions and a full statement of the immediate causes of the war occupy one-half of the first volume The remainder of the work is given to a narrative of the struggle, including the fullest statement yet written from a southern standpoint, of fierce dissensions in the Confederate councils, and of his defence of the prolongation of the war for many months after many of the ablest men in the South were convinced that their struggle was a hopeless one. In opening the work he treats of the early legislation on the subject of slavery. He acquits the South of all responsibility for the existence in its midst of the peculiar institution, and calls attention to the fact that Virginia was the first State to prohibit the importation into its territory of blacks brought to this country and reduced to slavery, and that Georgia was the first State to incorporate in its Constitution the prohibition of the African slave trade. All through the work he treats of slavery, not as the cause of the war, but only as an incident of the secession movement. The paramount question, he declares, was equality in the Territories and the inability of the South to maintain its equal rights in the Territories and new-made States. He traces the conflict which intensified until it burst into open war. While upon this subject he speaks in condemnatory terms of the Missouri compromise, which he regards as a surrender of the rights which belonged to the South. Bringing his history down to the election of Lincoln, he finds the Federal Government in the hands of a party under which the southern States could not live. Lincoln was elected upon a platform of resistance to slavery extension, a party antagonistic to the South and believing in the centralization of power in the Federal Government controlled by the Executive department. Having devoted half the first volume to an exposition of the causes which led the South to desire a separation from the Federal Government. Mr. Davis proceeds in several chapters to defend the right of secession. In justification of this right he quotes largely from Webster, Calhoun, Douglas, Greeley, Seward, Benton, and Clay. He vindicates the right of secession as perfectly compatible with the Constitution, and claims, besides, that the General Government has no rightful power to prevent it.

The Capitation Tax.

Mr. Riddleberger quotes from the fourteenth amendment of the Federal Constitution to prove that it is unconstitutional to require the payment of a capitation tax as a prerequisite to voting. This is the coolest thing of the season, considering that the fourteenth amendment in terms concedes the right of every State to fix the qualifications of voters, and actually prescribes a penalty for denying or abridging the right to vote except for crime. The fifteenth amendment was proposed only because every State had the right, even after the fourteenth amendment had been ratified, to deny the right to vote to the negroes as negroes. No argument is needed to establish these matters of fact; but if anybody desires to see the whole question thoroughly discussed, he may gratify his wish by reading in the *Congressional Record* the speeches of Mr. Cox of New York, Mr. Anthony of Rhode Island, and others. These gentlemen quote Senator Edmunds and a number of others of the ablest lawyers in the country in support of the proposition that each State may under the fourteenth amendment make its own regulations as to suffrage, and under the fifteenth do the same provided only that no man shall be disfranchised on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Mr. Riddleberger also tries to prove that the capitation tax requirement is a failure because there are more delinquents now than there were before the payment of that tax was made a prerequisite to voting. That would be an unanswerable argument if the statement as made conveyed the whole truth. But the fact is that the law requiring every parent to pay the capitation tax as a prerequisite to entering his children in the public schools was repealed simultaneously, or nearly simultaneously, with the ratification of the constitutional amendment making the payment of that tax a qualification for voting. Let that law be restored to the statute-book, and then, if the number of delinquents be not less than ever before, we will vote to do away with the payment of that tax as a prerequisite to voting. At the same time, let us say now, as we have often said before, that we are opposed to punishing any child for the delinquencies of the father, and therefore opposed to the restoration of the law above spoken of. We only desire to make known the real cause of the increase of the number of delinquents for non payment of the capitation tax.

We are induced to think that even the negroes would rather continue in force the existing constitutional provision in regard to the capitation tax than to have the law restored which required them to pay that tax before they could send their children to school.

It is pretty clear that Mr. Riddleberger is hard run for arguments when he resorts to the two which we have mentioned in this article. On the stump such arguments could be ridiculed by any speaker. It is only necessary to state the facts to expose their unfairness and consequently their weakness.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLAR HORSE.—Capt. F. A. Daingerfield, who returned from a visit to New York last week, was made a present, by his brother-in-law, James Keene, the millionaire, of one of the finest horses in the United States, "Jim Perdee," which will be recollected by all persons familiar with the turf performances, as the horse that won all the money on the Pacific slope several years ago. This horse was originally bought by Mr. Keene for $28,000, and subsequently sold by him for $50,000 in gold, and afterwards repurchased for $22 000. This horse has the fastest two-mile trotting record in the world, having trotted that distance in 4 minutes and 44 seconds, and after resting 15 minutes, made another two miles in 4 minutes and 46 seconds, making the 4 miles in 9 minutes and 30 seconds.—*Rockingham Register.*

PEACHES KILLED.—Careful examination of the buds by an observant gentleman discloses the fact that peach crop hereabouts will again prove a failure. It is rarely the case that the cold weather is sufficient to destroy the germ before the buds begin to swell in the spring, and on this account many thought the crop safe. An examination of the buds, however, will show the reverse of this to be the fact.—*Woodstock Virginian.*

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO EXTENSION.—[Baltimore Sun.]—As already announced, President Huntington, of the Chesspeake and Ohio, has agreed with Virginia contractors for the eastern extension from Richmond to Newport News, sixty-five miles long, by the 1st of July. Meanwhile Mr. John Echols, a director, has been in Cincinnati arranging for the completion of the western connection with that city. The road is now built as far west as Ashland, Ky., 140 miles from Newport, Ky., opposite Cincinnati. Mr. Huntington is to build eighty miles of this, and Cincinnati and Newport capitalists the remaihing sixty. The right of way has been obtained along the Ohio river bank from Ashland to Maysville, and partly from Maysville to Newport, where it is hotly contested by the proposed Pound-Gap railroad.

A negro pupil has just been refused admission into the Eastman College in Poughkeepsie. And yet the republicans of that city howl with rage when they hear that any privilege, either educational or social, has been denied a negro in the South. The equality of the negro, according to republican ideas, has reference only to Southern people.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

Troublesome Children,

that are always wetting their beds ought not to be scolded and punished for what they cannot help. They need a medicine having a tonic effect on the kidneys and the urinary organs. Such a medicine is Kidney-Wort. It has specific action. Do not fail to get it for them.—*Exchange.*

Nathaniel Markham, a survivor the of war of 1812, and who is now over 90 years of age, walked to Buchanan the other day from his home on Jennings Creek about 10 or 12 miles from here. Mr. Markham has done this frequently within the last year.—*Buchanan Democrat.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARRY SHANNON,

THE BOY ORATOR,

AT THE

OPERA HOUSE,

FRIDAY EVENING,

FEBRUARY 25th, 1881.

This extraordinary and wonderful boy has, during his recent engagements at the Great Exhibition, Philadelphia, and in New York, Boston, Richmond, Va., and other cities, excited the greatest admiration, curiosity and interest. He has been pronounced by leading journals of those cities as a "Paragon without a precedent."

☞ Admission 50 cents; Children and Gallery, 25 cents. Reserved seats can now be had at OLIVIER'S, without extra charge. feb22-1t

BLANK BOOKS

AND

MEMORANDUM BOOKS,

in GREAT VARIETY, at

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CHESS MEN,

C H E C K E R S,

DOMINOES.

BACKGAMMON BOARDS,

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AND OTHER GAMES.

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Booksellers,

feb22 STAUNTON, VA.

LOST CERTIFICATES OF STOCK.—The undersigned, as Executor of J. S. Thompson, dec'd, late of Augusta county, Va., is the owner of two (2) shares of stock in the Virginia Central Rail Road Company, now the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company, which a certificate was issued Sept. 12th, 1859, to said J. S. Thompson, and numbered 152; and, also as Executor of W. P. Tate, dec'd, late of said county, is the owner of *one* share of said stock of said Va. Central R. R. Co., for which a certificate was issued, No. 1462, to said W. P. Tate; and the undersigned in his own right is the owner of eight (8) shares of the capital stock of said Va. Central R. R. Co., for which certificates were issued to him as follows, viz: A certificate for three (3) shares, No. 137, on Sept. 12th, 1859; a certificate for two (2) shares, No. 583, on 20th October, 1852; a certificate for two (2) shares, No. 1126, on 19th March, 1856, and a certificate for one share, No. 1672, on 15th October, 1861. All of these certificates have been lost or accidentally destroyed, and the undersigned hereby gives notice that he will apply to the President and Directors of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company to give to him new certificates for the said described lost certificates according to law.

Feb. 22, 1881-2m MATTHEW PILSON.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE.—In pursuance of a decree of the circuit court of Augusta county, entered on the 30th day of November, 1880, in the chancery causes of McCoy's Adm'r et als. vs. McCoy's widow et als, and Mrs. S. A. McCoy et als. vs. McCoy and others, the undersigned Commissioners will offer for sale, at public auction, in front of the Court-house, in Staunton, on—

Saturday, March 19th, 1880,

at 4 P. M., the two LOTS Nos. 6 and 28, belonging to the estate of C. D. McCoy, dec'd, situate in Tannehill & Wheat's addition to the city of Staunton, a plot of which may be found recorded in Augusta county court clerk's office, D. B. 87, pp. 302-3. Said lots each contain about **one-fourth of an acre.**

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash sufficient to pay costs of sale and of the first suit above-named, and the residue upon a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months, to be evidenced by the bonds of the purchaser, with approved personal security and bearing interest from day of sale, and title retained as ultimate security.

J. E. GUY,
W. D. RUNNELS,
feb22-4t Commissioners.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—Pursuant to the authority vested in me by a decree of the Circuit Court of Augusta county, rendered on the 6th day of November, 1880, in the cause of Armstrong vs. Hanger et al, I will offer for sale at public auction, in front of the Court-house, in Staunton, on—

Monday, the 28th day of March, 1881

a tract of land situated in Augusta county, on Middle River, containing about **47 acres**, being the undivided interest of W. D. Hanger in a tract of 250 acres, owned by his father, W. A. Hanger, in his lifetime.

TERMS:—Cash in hand sufficient to pay the costs of suit and expenses of sale, and the residue on a credit of one, two, and three years from day of sale, payable in equal annual instalments,—the purchaser giving bonds for said deferred instalments with approved personal security, bearing interest from date, and waiving the homestead exemption, and the title to be retained as ultimate security.

WM. PATRICK,
feb22-4t Commissioner.

NEW MACKEREL

AND

NEW LAKE HERRING,

JUST RECEIVED.

W. F. WOOD & CO.,

feb22 No. 2, S. Augusta Street.

FIRST OF THE SEASON!

We have on hand a lot of

—CHOICE LAKE HERRING!—

To which we call the ATTENTION of

DEALERS AND CONSUMERS.

GIVE US A CALL.

feb22-tf BAKER BROS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ONE THOUSAND!

Just received from

THE IMPORTERS

ABOUT

ONE THOUSAND

YARDS OF

HAMBURG EDGES,

LACES!

ALL STYLES

are now arriving

IN GREAT VARIETY

AND AT

MODERATE PRICES!

TOWELS!

LARGE STOCK

including some

GOOD JOBS.

LADIES'

UNDERWEAR

Our Manufactory is in full blast employing over—

Thirty Sewing Women

AND

Twelve Sewing Machines.

GENTLEMEN'S AND YOUTHS'

SHIRTS,

Made of the very best Material.

LEVY BROTHERS,

Grand "Dry Goods Bazaar,"

30 MAIN ST., STAUNTON, VA.

FOR RENT.—A DWELLING HOUSE on New Street, Staunton, Va. Apply to—

feb22-2t ELDER & NELSON.

LAND SALES.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of Augusta county, rendered on the 15th day of June, 1880, in the chancery cause of H. a'Court and wife, &c., vs. Bray, &c., I will proceed in front of the Court-house, in Staunton, on

Tuesday, the 8th day of March, 1881,

to sell at public auction, the real estate now owned and occupied by the family of James L. Bray. This tract contains **216 acres**, is situated in Augusta county, on South River, in a good neighborhood, has a good DWELLING HOUSE and other improvements on it, and is in a good state of cultivation, with a never-failing supply of running water.

Information will be furnished any one desirous of purchasing on application to the undersigned at the law office of Hudson & Patrick, in Staunton, or Jas. L. Bray, on the premises.

TERMS.—Cash in hand sufficient to pay the costs of suit and expenses of sale, and the balance on a credit of one, two, and three years from day of sale, payable in equal annual instalments, the purchaser giving bonds for said deferred instalments with approved personal security, bearing interest from date, and waiving the homestead exemption, and the title retained as ultimate security.

☞ Sale at 12 o'clock.

WM. PATRICK,
feb8-tds Commissioner.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE OF VALUABLE CITY REAL ESTATE.—In pursuance of a decree of the circuit court of Augusta county, in the case of W. H. Cole vs. Geo. E. Price's Adm'r and als., rendered on the 6th day of November, 1880, the undersigned Commissioners will proceed, in front of the Court-house, in Staunton, on

Saturday, February 26th, 1881,

to sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, that valuable real estate in the City of Staunton, on the S. W. corner of Main and New Streets, formerly occupied by Geo. E. Price as a Hardware Store, and now occupied by A. E. Miller. This property is situated in the center of the business portion of the city, at the intersection of two of the principal streets. It has on it a two-story Brick Building with cellar, and is in thorough repair. This is one of the best business stands.

TERMS OF SALE:—Cash in hand to pay costs of suit and of sale, and residue upon credits of one, two, and three years, in equal instalments, with interest,—the purchaser to execute bonds with approved personal security for the deferred payments, and title retained as ultimate security. ☞ Sale at 12 o'clock M.

ROBERT CRAIG,
R. P. BELL,
febi-tds Commissioners.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE.—By virtue of a decree of the circuit court of Augusta county, rendered on the —— day of ——, 1879, we will, on—

Monday, the 28th day of February, 1881,

proceed, in front of the Court-house, in the city of Staunton, to offer for sale at public auction, a tract of land belonging to the estate of John L. Kunkle, dec'd, situate near Pond Gap, in Augusta county, and containing **80½ acres.**

TERMS—Cash in hand to pay costs of sale, and the balance upon a credit of one, two, and three years, the purchaser to execute bonds for the deferred instalments with approved security, bearing interest from date and the title retained as ultimate security.

JAS. BUMGARDNER, JR.,
ALEX. H. FULTZ,
jan25-tds Commissioners.

DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE.—I offer for sale privately, my farm, within 1¼ miles of Fisherville, containing **120 acres.** The land is mostly in grass. Upon the tract there is a new and elegant house containing 8 rooms, with all other necessary buildings entirely new. The fencing is also new. There is an abundance of running water on the place. ☞ I offer a *great bargain and on easy terms.*

nov4-tf S. J. BONDURANT.

FOR SALE.—A tract of land containing 110½ acres, on the north side of Middlebrook road, 3 miles southwest of Staunton. It has on it a good spring, orchard, ample supply of timber, and a small Frame House with three rooms. Fencing in good repair and land of good quality. For terms, &c., apply to

C. J. BELL or R. P. BELL,
july27-tf Staunton, Va.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Monterey, Va., February 1st, 1881.

John W. Hedges in his own right, as surviving Executor of Alcinda C. Campbell, dec'd, and as Adm'r of Alice P. L. Barchus, dec'd,

vs.

John M. Lightner and als.

Pursuant to the vacation decree of the Circuit Court of Highland county, entered in the foregoing cause on the 13th day of January, 1881, I will proceed at my office, on

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