Native Virginian.

ORANGE C. H.,

FRIDAY MORNING,...DECEMBER 11, 1868.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.

Postmasters are required to give notice by letter when a subscriber does not take his paper from the office; and give the reason for its not being taken. Neglecting to do so makes the postmaster responsible to the publisher for the payment.

Any person who takes a paper regularly from the postoffice, whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment of the subscription.

A person ordering his paper discontinued must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether it is taken from the office or not.

The courts have decided that refusing to take a paper and periodical from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

THE STAY LAW.

If the law be permitted to expire, universal bankruptcy will follow, property will sell for a song, the creditor will not be paid and the debtor, unable to discharge his debt, will still be forced to undergo the expensive mortification of a trip through Judge Bond's court. That is one view of the matter.

When the stay law was first passed, early in the war, and in the interest, as was alleged, of those whose property consisted mainly of slaves, negro men averaged $1,400 in Confederate money, which was then very little below par.—Negroes rose to $2,000 and even higher. But during nearly eight years, the debtor, in most instances, never made the first effort to discharge his debt.—Indeed, even at this late day, the majority refuse to pay the interest of their debts. That is another view.

Grant that the debtor is recreant to his duty, if it be true that the raising of the stay law will necessitate general bankruptcy, the marvel is that the creditor should be so clamorous against its extension. His argument is, that the cry of universal ruin is false, that the property of the country is much more than enough to detray the indebtedness of the people, and that $1000 paid to A. will by continual transfer to B., C., D. and E., discharge debts amounting in the aggregate to $10,000, and perhaps more.

Admit all this, and still other troubles arise. Half a dozen men may be able to pay their debts and go heartily to work again, but a dozen or two dozen, being deprived of their horses and agricultural implements as well as their land, will become not merely bankrupts but absolute beggars. Meantime a swarm of purchasers, who are awaiting the expiration of the law, stand ready to pounce down upon the unhappy creditor and to gobble up his house, land, farm implements, stock and everything at the price of the soil alone in the West. At a recent sale of a bankrupt's property in Prince Edward, $3.50 was the price paid for land of good quality lying immediately on the railroad.

Such are some of the conflicting views which have been urged upon General Stoneman by delegations from various parts of the State. In addition, an enormous pressure has been brought to bear upon him by parties from the North, who desire the law to be raised.

Under these circumstances, we are glad to hear that Gen. Stoneman has decided so to modify the law that a portion of the debt, say one-fourth, shall be paid within a short time after the first of next January, and at the same time notice shall be given the debtor that a limited period, perhaps two or three years, will be granted him in which the remainder of his debt must be paid or some way arranged to the satisfaction of the creditor. If he do not avail himself of this opportunity, he will, at the expiration of the alotted period, be forced to go into the court of bankruptcy.

This is, doubtless, the wisest course to be pursued, and it does credit to the head and heart of the General commanding this district. It is certain that the debtors are now wholly unprepared to pay at once all they owe. But the creditor has been forced to wait long enough. A portion of his dues will soon be discharged, and time will be given the debtor to meet the remainder. Thus the claims of the two parties are adjusted as nearly even as may be.

BOOK FOR FARMERS.

"*The Tim Bunker Papers*," just published by Messrs. ORANGE JUDD & Co., consist of a series of articles, begun in the interest of improved farming, which, owing to their great popularity, have been continued through twelve volumes of the American Agriculturist. They are "an humble attempt," to use the author's own words, to represent the average wisdom of the New England farmer; the incidents recorded are fictitious in form rather than in fact; and the teachings of the little volume, which is full of humor and illustrated by HOPPIN, are believed to be in harmony with the best authorities in agriculture and horticulture. Farmers in Virginia will find many useful hints in this attractive and entertaining book. It has no technicalities to fatigue and disgust the unscientific reader, but conveys the lessons of practical experience in practical language. Address ORANGE JUDD & Co., 245 Broadway, New York.

☞ Senator Sumner recently, in conversation with a Herald correspondent, expressed himself as determined to take a stand in Congress for the immediate resumption of specie payments. Nothing more, he thinks, need be done with the reconstruction laws, as General Grant will enforce their provisions. With Reverdy Johnson he was utterly disgusted, and was sorry he had ever consented to his confirmation as Minister to England.

☞ Chief Justice Chase has rendered a decision in the case of Catharine C. Keppell vs. the Petersburg R. R. Company. It is to the effect that Railroad Companies in seceding States are liable to stockholders in the loyal States for dividends declared by them during the war, that all proceedings under the Confederate sequestration acts are an entire nullity, and that payment of these war-dividends must now be made in U. S. currency.

THE CONFISCATION LAWS DECLARED CONSTITUTIONAL.

In the Circuit Court of the United States for Virginia, in Richmond, Chief Justice Chase presiding, last week, the decrees of confiscation in the case of Semple vs. the United States; Mallory vs. the same; and McVeigh vs. the same, rendered by Judge Underwood, sitting as District Judge, were affirmed.

In the case of Semple, the Chief Justice delivered an elaborate opinion, in which he declared:

1st. That the confiscation laws were constitutional.

2nd. That when there was no appearance and plea by the defendant, the admiralty side of the District Court had full jurisdiction to make a decree of confiscation and sale.

The Chief Justice indicated a desire that the case should be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, and on motion of Colonel G. W. Brent, counsel for Mr. McVeigh, a writ of error was granted by the Judge in his case.

The case tried, and which decided the other two, was that of "Semple vs. the United States." The first question, the constitutionality of the confiscation law being one of vast importance, we give the decision on the point in full.

"This case," said Judge Chase, "comes before us upon a writ of error to the District Court for the District of Virginia.

The proceedings in that Court were by seizure and libel of information for the condemnation, under the act of July 7, 1862, of certain real estate of the plaintiff, in error, situated in Elizabeth City county, within the District of Virginia.

The seizure and libel were followed by an order fixing a short day for trial, and directing the issue of monition and publication of notice according to the ordinary course of admiralty. There was no appearance, and the decree of confiscation or forfeiture, after examination of witnesses, was made upon default, and the property was sold under a writ of venditioni exponas.

Two points were made in argument for the plaintiff in error.

The first is that the act under which the proceedings for condemnation were had, is unconstitutional. Several cases arising under this act and that of August, 1861, of like tenor, have been considered by the Supreme Court. [Union Insurance Company vs. the U. States, Wall 763, and other cases in same volume.]

In neither of these cases was this point made, either by counsel or by the court; and it is a fair conclusion that, neither at the bar nor upon the bench, was the constitutionality of the act doubted.

We, at least, unless clearly satisfied that the act is unconstitutional, and satisfied also that the point passed without observation in the Supreme Court, are bound here by the action of that court.

We shall hold, therefore, for the present, that the act is warranted by the Constitution; but shall be gratified if the question is again submitted to the Supreme Court, and adjudged upon direct argument and consideration.

The other point made for the plaintiff in error is, that the suit in the District Court was in admiralty; whereas, being for condemnation of a seizure of land, the remedy should have been sought on the common-law-side of the Court. * * * * * * * *

We see, therefore, no error in the judgment or decree of the District Court, and it must be affirmed.

HOT.

The *Valley Virginian* accuses us of being "hot" in reference to the reported removal of this paper to Gordonsville. Not so at all. Here is what *we* call hot, from the Weldon *Roanoke News*.

Some dastardly cowardly nefarious diabolical pusilanimous insignificant thieving sneaking radical scallawag carpet-bag God-forsaken scoundrel, too mean to live and not fit to die, without the fear of law or the love of man to check him, maliciously and with will intent, on Saturday night last, appropriated unto himself and his heirs and associates the rope used to raise the Seymour and Blair flag belonging to the late club at this place, after having severed said rope so as to pull it from the halyards. We wish him no more harm than that through life he may be haunted by the ghosts of the thousands dead whose memory he has insulted, than that his death may be caused by a noose made from the same rope, his passage into eternity be attended with the vision of this one atrocious act, and his appearance before the great Tribunal draw down upon his head that scorn which such a deed merits—his mortal remains be cast to the birds of the air and the beasts of the field, and his bones be consumed in the fires of indignation that shall continue to be heaped upon his memory by an outraged people.

A CHRISTMAS GIFT.

Do you want to make your children a really useful Christmas gift, one which will last, and of which they will not get tired? If you do, send to ORANGE JUDD & Co, 245 Broadway N. Y. for a set of *Crandall's Improved Building Blocks for Children*. We quote from the circular.

There is no limit to the variety of structures which can be made of these Blocks: Churches, Arches, Bridges, Castles, Turrets, &c., all come from the hands of the skillful boy or girl like magic, assuming the most beautiful and grotesque forms and can be carried from place to place without falling apart.

No rules are necessary for putting them together. We would say to Parents, that in offering these Blocks for the amusement and instruction of your children, we are literally placing the "Lamp of Alladin in their hands, and feel that we are doing you a service which cannot be fully appreciated until you have seen them in their wonderful combinations, affording a beautiful and lasting toy to the prattling infant, and serving as a delightful study and pastime for the older ones of the family.

Our merchants in anticipation of Christmas, should not fail to get a supply of these Blocks.

☞ The National Intelligencer advocates the unconditional pardon of Mr. Davis, General Lee and all the rest of the Confederates who were excepted in the last proclamation of the President. It says:—"If the present President shall leave this matter in its present condition, we have a strong suspicion that General Grant will, by a prompt act of amnesty, dispose of each and all the remaining cases. Such a proclamation might be held by some to justify what Mr. Johnson has already done, but there are far more who would say that what the one had lacked the decision to deal with had been acted upon by the other with vigor and statesmanlike decision."

The melancholy day has come,
The saddest of the year.

Congress met last Monday.

Maj. S., in his pleasant article on the hog (see the Whig of Monday) hopes he does not trespass on our ground. Not at all. We both get our learning from the same book.

☞ Massachusetts has had already nine snow storms.

GARIBALDI'S LETTER AND ADVICE TO SPAIN.

CAPRERA, Nov. 10, 1868.

MY DEAR FRIENDS:—I had decided to remain silent, not from indifference to the cause of the Spanish nation, which I so much love and admire; not for want of interest towards the glorious revolution that you have so heroically finished, but from the desire not to add my voice to the noise made around you, both by friends and foes, at the moment when you require quietness in order to constitute yourselves in a manner worthy of the great nation that is building her sovereignty on the ruins of a detested throne. To-day, at your request, I will frankly give my opinion.

Proclaim the federal republic and name a Dictator for two years.

Spain is not wanting in honest men who can govern her better than any of the modern European feudalists, who keep this part of the world in a continuous war, desolation and misery.

Do not let your admirable and valiant chiefs fall into the same error as the good, credulous and deceived Lafayette, who bequeathed to France the inheritance of two revolutions and tyranny.

The bugbear of the republic, so ably handled by despots and Jesuits, was created by the excesses of the great revolution of 1789, which, by endeavoring to remove despotism and render liberty sublime, terminated by throwing itself into the arms of an adventurous tyrant.

You have proved by the most exemplary moderation that your system is not that of the guillotine; therefore your revolution may inspire confidence even to the codes of law, which unfortunately are not few.

The republic is the government for honest people, and the proofs can be found in all epochs. When virtuous they last, but fall when corrupt and full of vice.

Switzerland and the United States, it is true, maintain themselves without a dictatorship, although Washington and Lincoln became the moral dictators whenever the American nation interest required them.

Spain finds herself in an especial position—many and powerful pretenders; Jesuitical influences at home and close by, and, in fact, with a national character both generous and noble, but at the same time very restless—therefore she requires a very just but energetic government.

The national sovereignty once acquired, pass on to the constituent Cortes with universal suffrage, and they will occupy themselves in finding the man capable of governing the republic with dignity, who will return to his hearth after two years accompanied by the benedictions of his grateful fellow-citizens.

This is what I hope for a nation that I love, and am yours,

G. GARIBALDI.

To my Friends in Spain.

RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The following is an extract from a letter from Mr. Reverdy Johnson, U. S. Minister to Great Britain, addressed to the corporation of Brighton, England. It is dated November 19:

"The subject of naturalization is now settled by the protocol agreed to by Lord Stanley and myself, and so settled that it cannot hereafter give trouble to either Government, and I am glad to add that it has received the approval of the Executives of each. The naturalized is placed upon the same footing in all respects as the native citizen.

The second cause was as to the true running of one of the lines which divides your possessions and ours, as described in the treaty between us of 1846. This at one time rendered a war almost imminent. All danger from that source is removed by the second protocol, agreed to by his Lordship and myself, and which also has the approval of the two Executives.

The third and the only other cause of trouble originated during our late domestic war. From this has arisen most of the claims made by your citizens upon my Government, and my fellow-citizens upon yours, the latter known by the general name of the Alabama claims.

The convention which we have recently agreed to (and which I have no doubt will be approved by both Governments) provides that these are to be settled by a Board of four Commissioners, two to be appointed by each Government.

In the event of their not deciding by a majority for or against any claim other than an Alabama one, the decision is to be made by an umpire chosen by themselves In regard to the Alabama claims, the arrangement is somewhat different.

Before these are to be considered by the Commissioners, the two Governments are to agree upon the head of some foreign Government as an arbitrator, by whom the decision as to the liability of your Government for such claims is to be made on the contingency that the Commissioners fail to come to an unanimous decision for or against it.

This arbitrator, however, is to adjudge only the question of liability.

If he rule that question against your Government, the amount due to each claimant is to be ascertained by a majority of the commissioners. If he rule in favor of your Government, the claim is to be perpetually barred.

You will thus see, gentlemen, that all the sources of trouble have been closed, and so completely that they can never again be opened.

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

This body is now in session in Cincinnati. The list of subjects to be considered comprises a proposed reform in the custom of giving thirty days' time on the cash sales of produce; a resolution in favor of an early return to specie payment; the assumption by Government of the business of telegraph communication; the making of Cincinnati, St. Louss and Chicago ports of entry, the removal by the Government of obstructions to the navigation of the Mississippi and its navigable tributaries; the opening of a canal and river route from the seaboard by way of the James, Kanawha and Ohio rivers; the endorsement by the Government of a railroad from Shreveport, Louisiana, to San Diego, Cal., in the same manner as the Pacific railroad endowment; another endowment to the Union Pacific, Eastern Division, to enable it to extend to the Pacific ocean; the tare on cotton; a provision for laying before the Boards of Trade any proposed changes in the tariff; a remonstrance against the reduction of duty on India cloth as injurious to our hemp growers; and lastly proposed amendments to the Constitution of the National Board of Trade.

MR. CHASE SPEAKS OF US.

Chief Justice Chase, who has just returned from Richmond, speaks in flattering terms of the Southern people, so far as he was able to judge of feelings. He thinks there are no people more loyal or more anxious for peace and harmony between the two sections, and that if permitted to do so they would very soon recover from the disastrous results of the rebellion. The action of the Chief Justice in sustaining the motion to quash the Davis indictment was anticipated in this correspondence, but it was not expected that the vindictive nature of Judge Underwood would prompt him to dissent, and necessitate the question being certified to the Supreme Court. The Chief Justice thinks there is no doubt about his opinion being sustained by the other members of the court,—*Washington Letter—Baltimore Gazette.*

STATE NEWS.

Frank W. McDaniel is appointed postmasster, at Tappahannock, Essex county, vice D. A. Woodie, resigned.

A letter directed "To my dear Grandma, Richmond Va." post-marked Lynchburg December 2, has been received at the Richmond post office.

A quantity of wood was recently received in Richmond by the Central railroad, which is to be sold to the poor, at $4 per cord and to the widows at $3,50.

Thomas R. Price, a well known dry goods merchant, in Richmond is dead. John B. Peachy, of New York, died suddenly at the Ballard House in Richmond on Sunday night.

The Post Master General designates, Culpeper Courthouse, Virginia, as a separating office, and allows the postmaster, A. Lawrence, at the rate of $300 a year for clerical assistance from 1st October 1868.

A black man has been arrested in Manchester, Va., on the charge of having displaced the switch on the Richmond and Petersburg railroad at Temple's Turnout, which caused the accident a day or two since. He confesses his guilt.

The Executive Committed of the State Agricultural Society are making earnest efforts in behalf of a State Fair to be held in Richmond next fall. It is understood that Mr. Willoughby Newton, the President of that society, desires to resign that office.

A petition was in circulation in Richmond on Saturday, for signatures, requesting Mr. Hunnicut to a candidate for a seat in the next Congress. It is understood that Hunnicut will be a candidate, regardless of what the nominating convention did last spring.

Information has been received of the death of Judge Geo. W. Crane, of Cal. The announcement will be received with sorrow by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. He was well known in Richmond where he was born, and and where he studied law in the office of his brother the late Judson Crane.

THE SHARKS GATHERING.

The hope that Gen. Stoneman does not design to extend the stay-law beyond the 1st of January, is already causing the sharks and the blood-suckers to prepare to pounce down on their prey as soon as the law expires. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Gazette* says:

"It is understood here that General Grant will not authorize any extension of the Virginia stay-laws, and consequently hundreds of the best farms in that State will soon be offered for sale under the hammer. In view of this result, it is rumored that an association will be formed, with a large cash capital, for the purpose of buying up these farms for speculation, as they will no doubt be sold at a great sacrifice."

The expiration of this law will turn loose upon our devoted people hordes of greedy cormorants, and we shudder as we contemplate the wide spread misery that will surely come upon us.—Gen. Stoneman has generally managed the affairs of his district in a wise and commendable manner, and it will be deeply regretted should he lend himself to the schemes of those who are seeking to bring irretrievable ruin upon our people. That the General will yet disappoint them of their prey is the earnest and heart-felt wish of every humane and right-thinking man in the State.—*Lynch. Virginian.*

A DECISION.

It will be remembered that before the war the Court of Appeals of Virginia decided that slaves left by will the privilege of electing to be free; were not made free by said Election. In one of these cases styled Timberlake et al. vs. Timberlake et al., a large slave property, as well as real estate, was sold about 1860, by a decree of the Circuit Court of Louisa county, for which bonds and security were taken by the commissioners.

Some time since the war the slaves in the case named brought suit in the United States Circuit Court under the style of Timberlake, &c., vs. Timberlake, &c., alleging that they were free under the will, and not being parties to the suit in the State Court, were not bound by its decision, and claiming the land devised to them under the will, and asking that the purchasers at said sale be enjoined from paying purchase money to said commissioners. An injunction was granted by Judge Underwood in accordance with the prayer of the bill.

On Wednesday the defendants moved this court to dissolve the injunction, which motion being argued, the Chief Justice refused to dissolve the injunction, and took the case for consideration.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

THE RIGHT OF EPISCOPAL CLERGY.

The Supreme Court of New Jersey, at its last session, refused a new trial in the case of Rev. William J. Lynn, former rector of St. Barnabas church, at Roseville. The action was for forcibly preventing a minister from preaching in the church and occupying the parochial school-house. Upon argument of the rule the court decides as follows:

"1, A minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church has either the possession of the church or a right, in the nature of an easement, to enter therein on all occasions set apart in the parish for divine service, and a substantial interference with such right will lay the ground of an action at law.

"2. The English ecclesiastical law forms the basis of the law regulating the affairs of this denomination of Christians.

"3. In order to vest the pastor with the ordinary rights in the temporalities pertaining to his office, it is not necessary for the congregation to be incorporated, nor that the title to the church should be lodged in such congregation.

"4. A Protestant Episcopal minister was barred out of the church building on a Sunday by the wardens and vestrymen. Held that a verdict of substantial damages for such act in a suit by the minister should not be disturbed."

BURSTED UP.

There was quite an excitement in Nashville on Monday caused by the sudden collapse of the Southern Fire Insurance company. The concern was started two years since by a few men, and by adroit management, had extended its business over a large portion of the South. The company was on the mutual plan, and a recent call for fifty per ct. on the cash premium excited the suspicion of some of the stockholders, which resulted in an investigation, disclosing as is alleged a rotten and fraudulent concern. An injunction was applied for and granted on Monday and the office is now in the hands of a receiver. The stockholders will lose all the cash premiums already paid in.

FORT LAFAYETTE.

"The loss by the fire at Fort Lafayette is estimated at $100,000, upon which there is of course no insurance. The loss by the partial destruction of the fort is estimated at $30,000. The amount of ordnance destroyed is not known nor the actual amount of powder stored in the magazine, as the record is on file at the War Department in Washington. Of the armament there were destroyed twenty-two ten inch Rodman guns, with their carriages, together with one dismounted gun, ten one hundred pound Parrott guns and carriages, and twelve thirty-two pounders with wooden carriages."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

E. A. Pollard the historian of the "Lost Cause," it is reported has been appointed to a clerkship in the New York Custom House.

Whelan, the fenian, will not be executed at Ottawa on the 10th proximo, according to his sentence. The proceedings in writ of error act as a stay of sentence. A respite is not required.

The President has appointed Colonel Thomas B. Florence, to be assessor of the second district of Pennsylvania, to fill the vacancy created by the decease of the late incumbent.

A later dispatch from Omaha says the railroad bridge over the Missouri at at that point was not swept away, but only badly damaged. It is expected that it will be repaired by to day.

The members of the ways and means committee having been in Washington for several days, are already beset with an agitation in regard to the whiskey tax.

Gov. Geary, of Pennsylvania, has reprieved Hester Vaughn, the woman who was under sentence of death for infanticide, and in regard to whom a public meeting was recently held in New York city.

An election in in New Orleans on Saturday on the question of issuing $3,000,000 bonds for the redemption of outstanding city currency, excited no interest. The proposition was defeated by a large majority.

Gen. Butler dined at Manhattan club, the headquarters of New York Democracy, on Saturday, in company with Senator Doolittle, both being guests of Richard Schell, a prominent Democratic politician.

An inventer in New York announces that he has discovered a new and perfectly practicable method of propelling vessels by steam, whereby a saving of seventy-five per ct. of the power can be effected. The mechanical construction is perfectly simple.

Mr. James M. McCartin the Republican candidate for Congress in the fifth congressional district of New York, at the November elections, has inaugurated proceedings looking toward the contesting of the election of his succesful opponent, Mr. John Morrissey.—Mr. McCartin bases his action on the allegation that Mr. Morrissey is not an American citizen.

A fatal disturbance took place near Savanah Ga., a few nights ago, between the special police who were out guarding the gardens &c., on the suburbs from depredations, and a number of blacks, the latter of whom fired into the police guard, killing one and wounding several. Several of the blacks who were engaged in this murderous affair have been arrested.

On the night of the 15th ultimo, Steven Yates, a black man was shot and mortally wounded by a black boy, near the village of Newport, in Charles county, Md. The boy had been placed by Mr. Jack Ware to guard a bank of corn when Yates approached and filled his his basket. He was halted by the boy and immediately ran, but, refusing to stop, was fired upon, a fatal wound inflicted.

A dispatch from Boston says: "Last night a Fitchburg freight train near this place became disconnected and the engine was stopped. The detached cars ran into two of those ahead smashing a tank car filled with oil. The shock broke a lantern in the hands of Conductor Joseph Hobbs, covering him with oil, which ignited and he was burned to death. The tanks exploded with a terrific concussion, throwing the debris of the car all around.

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE

Of Literature, Science and Art. New volume begins January, 1869, being the twenty-sixth year of the existence of the work. It is composed exclusively of the choicest articles that can be culled from the whole field of Foreign Periodical literature. Its Biographical, Scientific and Miscellaneous articles are written by authors whose fame is coextensive with contemporary thought—and it claims to present to its readers more matter of present interest and permanent value than can be found anywhere within the same compass.

In the December number were given the opening chapters of a new novel, HE KNEW HE WAS RIGHT, by Anthony Trollope. This department of the Magazine will hereafter receive special attention, and a series of novels will be presented by authors of established and scholarly reputation.

The following are some of the principal works from which our selections are made:—London Quarterly, British Quarterly, North British Review, Popular Scientific Review, Saturday Review, Westminister Review, Chambers's Journal, Art Journal, Contemporary Review, All the Year Round, Revue Deux Mondes, London Society, Bentley's Miscellany, Cornhill Magazine, Frazer's Magazine, Leizure Hour, Temple Bar, London Review, Christian Society, Dublin University.

Each number contains one or more fine Steel Engravings, portraits of eminent men, or illustrative of important historic events.

Volumes commence in January and July. Subscriptions can commence with any number.

Terms, $5 per year; single Copies, 45 cents; two copies, $9; five copies, $20.

The trade, clergyman, teachers and clubs supplied on favorable terms, and canvassers wanted in all parts of the country, to whom liberal inducements will be offered.

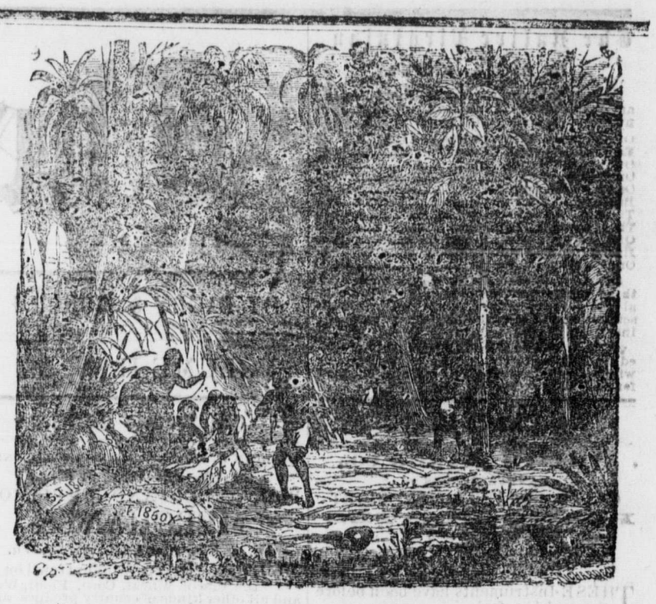
Send for premium list. Address E. R. Pelton, 108 Fulton Street, New York.

EXPECTED SALES OF LAND IN VIRGINIA

A letter from Petersburg in the Richmond Dispatch says:

"Two months ago the land agents here were sanguine of having a host of visitors after the election, and of disposing of a large number of farms. But not many have yet come, and not all who did come have bought. An event is now shortly looked for of greater moment both to Virginia landholders and to those who contemplate vesting money in our lands than the result of a Presidential election—and that is the early limitation of the stay law, with the great probability, not to say certainty, that it will not be continued.—This is the cause assigned by such of our agents as have been carrying on an extensive correspondence with northern gentlemen. We are also informed that companies are being formed,—or have been formed—with ample funds at command, to invest largely whenever our lands are thrown on the market.—Even already, during the present season, right good farms with comfortable buildings have been sold under trust deeds in some of the adjoining counties at two dollars, and in fact as low as one dollar per acre. And unless the competion among strangers is more active than we fear it may be, it is appalling to think of the great sacrifice of property during the next year. It may all work well in the end, and we trust it may, but it will be by the ruin of a large majority of the land proprietors.

☞ Mr. Thomas Jefferson.—This gentleman, aged eighty-nine years, and still enjoying good health, was married on Monday evening last, to Miss Nancy W. Pollard, of Fluvanna county, Virginia, Mr Jefferson is a nephew of the illustrious Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence. This is the third marriage; and we trust it may prove as pleasant and agreable as the two first. (Though like General Washington he has never had any children.)—*Scott. Register.*



Calisaya or King's Bark was unknown until the middle of the 17th century. Humboldt makes favorable mention of its febrifuge qualities as an antidote to Fever and Ague, Intermittent and Malarious Fevers, in his extensive South American travels.

In 1640 it was used by the Jesuits, who alone at that time possessed the secret of its wonderful tonic properties, and it was sold by them for its own weight in silver.

In 1658, eighteen years after, Sir John Talbot employed it with great success in France in the treatment of Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Nervous Affections, Loss of Appetite, Weakness and Debility, Palpitation of the Heart, Diarrhœa, etc. In 1679 he sold the secret of its origin to Louis XIV, by whom it was divulged. It is now the all important ingredient in Drake's PLANTATION BITTERS, and preserved as it is in pure St. Croix Rum, makes a tonic of rare merit, and one that should be upon the side-board of every family. Messrs. P. H. Drake & Co., the sole proprietors of the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS, are the largest importers of Calisaya Bark in America. The Bark is gathered and cured under the immediate supervision of an agent sent out to Brazil, expressly for that purpose, and aside from a few thousand pounds which are sold to the manufacturers of Quinine, is all used in the preparing of these Bitters, to which they are indebted for their wonderful success as a tonic.

The above cut represents the natives in their own native forest gathering the Bark.

December 11, 1868.—1y[4]

New Advertisements.

VIRGINIA:

AT Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the County Court of Orange, on Monday the 7th day of December, 1868,

Meredith Jones and William J. Parrott, on behalf of themselves and all other creditors of Elisha Chewning, deceased, who will enter themselves as parties to this suit and contribute to the expenses thereof—Plaintiffs,

AGAINST

Mariah L. Chewning, in her own right and as Executrix of Elisha Chewning, deceased, and their infant children, John, Albert, Virginia and Martha Chewning—Defendants,

IN CHANCERY.

The object of this suit is to obtain a decree to subject the personal estate of Elisha Chewning to the payment of his debts so far as it will go, and that the real estate of the said Chewning, or so much thereof as shall be required for the purpose, be sold and the proceeds thereof be applied in payment of the residue of said debts which shall remain unsatisfied. And it appearing by affidavit filed in the said suit, that the defendant, Mariah L. Chewning is a non-resident of the State of Virginia, on motion of the plaintiff, by counsel, it is ordered that the said Mariah L. Chewning appear here within one month after due publication of this order, and do what is necessary to protect her interest in this suit.

A Copy—Teste.

P. H. FRY, Clerk.

December 11, 1868—A. R. BLAKEY & WILLIAMS, P. Q.

WILLIAM H. FOWLE, JR.,
WITH
BECKHAM, GWIN & CO.,
PRODUCE, FORWARDING AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Also, Dealer in
Lump and Ground Plaster,
BALTIMORE, MD.

PURE fine ground Blue Windsor Plaster always on hand and for sale at market rates.

December 11, 1868.—1y.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to us for Lumber, are respectfully requested to come forward and settle their accounts. Ours is strictly a cash business.

R. P. GRAVES & CO.

December 11, 1868.—3t.

NEW GOODS.

T. A. ROBINSON

HAS received his supply of Fall and Winter Goods, which is very complete, consisting of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Notions, Shoes and Hats, Hardware and Cutlery, Groceries, China, Glass and Queensware, &c., all of which is offered at the lowest rates for cash. An examination of the stock is respectfully solicited.

Orange C. H., October 9, 1868.—3m.

NEW STOCK
OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE subscriber having just returned from Baltimore with a large and well selected stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

would invite the attention of his friends and the public generally to the same before purchasing. His stock consists, in part, of Dry Foods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest price for cash or in exchange for country produce at the highest market rates.

October 9, 1868. BENJAMIN ROSE.

BURKE'S IRON WORKS,
STAUNTON, VA.
J. E. ROLLINS,
WITH
W. A. BURKE,
IRON FOUNDER, MACHINIST,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
STOVES, HOLLOW WARE, PLOWS,
MILL GEARING, IRON RAILING, &c.

SPECIALTY.—The celebrated Livingston Plough. All kinds of *repair* work done promptly and on moderate terms.

July 3, 1868.—3m.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to us are earnestly requested to come forward and settle their accounts between this and December Court, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

We have on hand a large lot of Saddles of a very superior quality, which we are offering very cheap for cash or produce.

W. H. RICKETTS & CO.

December 4, 1868.

Notice to Tax-Payers.

TAX-PAYERS of Orange County will please call on me or my Deputy, Mr. John G. Williams, at once, and settle their Taxes for 1868. I am required to settle with the Auditor on the 15th of December next.

JAMES ROACH,
Nov. 27, '68. Sheriff of Orange County.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just received a stock of new Fall Calicoes, Brown Cotton, Osnaburgs brown and lead colored Drilling, black and lead colored Cambricks, &c.

Sept. 18, 1868. SNOWDEN YATES.

WOOL WANTED.—I will purchase any quantity of Wool, either washed, or unwashed, delivered, for which the highest market price will be paid.

May. 29 '68. A. THOMSON.

BEESWAX! BEESWAX!!—The subscriber will pay cash for any quantity of Beeswax.

July 17, 1868. E. W. KINCHELOE.

Miscellaneous Trade.

HALL'S
CELEBRATED DOUBLE THREAD LOCK STITCH
SEWING MACHINE,
MAKING THE UNEQUALED GROVER & BAKER STITCH.
Price $25.

THE undersigned has been appointed agent for the sale of this truly valuable FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, which he is enabled to recommend from actual trial as coming fully up to all claimed for it.

Its great merits are simplicity, durability, compactness and cheapness; so simple that all can understand its working; so cheap that all can buy.

It makes a seam that will not rip, though every third stitch be cut. Sews from two ordinary spools without re-winding, runs silk, linen thread and common spool cotton with equal facility, and is perfectly adapted to all family work, from the finest muslin to the coarest fabric.

All things considered, this is the best Family Sewing Machine ever offered to the public. No family should be without it.

JOS. H. HOUSEWORTH, Agent.

Orange C. H., December 4, 1868.

NEW BAR AND RESTAURANT.

THE undersigned having rented the rooms formerly occupied by Capt. T. J. Peyton, would respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a

Bar and Restaurant

in the same, and will spare no effort or expense to make it a first class house in every particular. They have made arrangements to serve their town and country customers with

Meals and Lunch

at all hours and at the shortest notice.

Fresh OYSTERS constantly on hand and served in any style.

Their BAR will contain the choicest, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, &c.

J. T. GRAHAM & CO.

December 4, 1868.

KING'S
FRENCH STEAM CLEANING
ESTABLISHMENT,
AND AGENCY OF THE
STATEN ISLAND DYE WORKS,
(The best in America,) is at
734 Main Street,
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

TOOK the first-class premium in Baltimore, at the Mechanic's Fair.

Established in 1857.

December 4, 1868—1y.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.
ANDREW COE'S
SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

20,000 LBS. just received direct from the factory, which I will furnish to farmers at the lowest price it can be sold in Baltimore, Richmond or Alexandria. Farmers can be supplied with any quantity as cheap as they can be anywhere. All I ask is a call. This Phosphate is very highly recommended by those who have used it on Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, &c. It is considered by many to be equal to Peruvian Guano.

E. W. KINCHELOE.

August 21, 1863.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have this day entered into Co-partnership under the style and firm of

H. D. Taliaferro & Son,

for the purpose of conducting the Drug Business at this place. They will keep at all times a supply of pure Drugs, Chemicals and Pharmaceutical preparations, the latter of full officina strength, together with a general assortment of other articles usually kept by Druggists.

Particular attention given to Physician's prescriptions.

Terms cash.

H. D. TALIAFERRO,
September 1, '68. H. G. TALIAFERRO.

THE CELEBRATED
LONE JACK AND BROWN DICK
SMOKING TOBACCO!
John W. Carroll,
MANUFACTURER,
LYNCHBURG, VA

Nov. 20, 1868.—1y.

CHARLES C. WERTENBAKER,
MANUFACTURER OF
CIGARS,
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA.

DEALERS supplied at less than Baltimore prices. Cigars not giving satisfaction may be returned. Send for samples.

October 2, 1868—1y.

Mrs. C. L. SIMPSON,
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
FANCY AND PLAIN MILLINERY.
125 King Street
ALEXANDRIA VA.,

PARTICULAR attention paid to country work, which will be sent by Express to any part of the State. Orders solicited.

Nov. 13 '68—1m.

NOTICE
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

ALL persons indebted to us for Carriages, Plows, Castings, Blacksmithing, &c., are respectfully and earnestly requested to come forward and settle their accounts, as further indulgence is impossible.

ECKLOFF & ANDERSON.

November 6, 1868.—4t.

100 LBS. Prime Smoking Tobacco from Greensboro North Carolina; 10 lbs. Prime Chewing Tobacco, just received and for sale by

E. W. KINCHELOE.

March 13 1868.