Staunton Spectator.

STAUNTON, VA.

TUESDAY, DEC. 24, 1861.

Wood.

Those who desire to pay their subscription in wood can do so by hauling us *good loads and good wood.*

Battle on Top of Alleghany.

We gave a notice last week of the bravery and gallantry of our forces as exhibited in the battle of the 13th inst., and of the glorious victory achieved by them over a confident and vaunting superior force of the enemy. We venture to say that more gallant conduct was never exhibited upon any field than was shown on their respective by our officers and soldiers. The contest was long and obstinate, but the enemy were forced, though greatly superior in numbers, to yield to the dashing prowess of our brave soldiers, who met the onset of the enemy with a gallantry which rivalled the bravery of the Imperial Guard of Napoleon, and drove them in dismay from the battle field. Our loss was about 90 killed, and about 70 wounded. The enemy's loss was more than a hundred killed and more than 350 wounded. We had hoped that we would be enabled to furnish in this issue a full and complete list of the killed and wounded of our men, but have not been furnished with the names as we had expected to be, and are thus compelled to publish an incomplete list.

In the early part of the engagement, the brave and chivalrous Captain P. B. Anderson, of the "Lee Battery," fell mortally wounded, and died in a few minutes.

Captain James Deshler, of the regular artillery, was shot through both thighs, and it is feared will not recover.

Capt. Moyneham, of Hansborough's Battalion, was shot through the heart and instantly killed.

In the "Augusta Lee Rifles," Capt. Robt. D. Lilley, commanding, John T. Wood was killed and David Hamilton wounded in the arm, though not seriously. Missing none.

Mr. Wood fell after having repeatedly charged upon the enemy amid the iron hail which was pouring around him, nobly discharging his duties, and while still advancing upon them, driving them before him in a blockade of felled timber. He was first wounded in the arm, but continued fighting, when two balls entered the top of his forehead, ranging back along the left side of his head, causing death almost instantly.

The following is the list of killed and wounded of the 31st Virginia regiment:

Company A.—Killed—Lt. Lewis S. Thompson, Privates Lemon, Tennant, and Henry Nicholas. Wounded—Lieut. Davis Toothman, Privates Jacob Tucker, James S. Kerr, Frank Mundel.

Company B.—Killed—none. Wounded—Privates A. Helmick. Missing—16.

Company C.—Killed—Sergeant John A. Notter, Corporals Ethelbert Smith and Aldridge J. Cropp, and Privates James L. Smith and George W. Whitman. Wounded—John Pridmore, William S. Taylor, Granville C. Lak, Osterman Bond, Alfred Sims, Joseph C. Snider and Martin L. Dawson.

Company D.—Killed—H. D. Springston.

Company E. No. 1.—Killed—none. Wounded—John W. Bird, Robert McLaughlin, and Jas. Pollins.

Company E., No. 2.—Wounded, Andrew J. Lockridge.

Company G.—Wounded, G. M. Beveridge, Isaac Sheets, S. Higgins, and E. Wilfong.

Company H.—Wounded, Lieutenant Isaac N. Johnson. Privates M. Golden and P. M. Talbott.

Company I.—Wounded, Lieutenant W. B. McRenar, Serg't T. A. Crompton. Privates Geo. A. Bagby, A. A. Howton, J. W. Howton, J. N. Powers, P. W. Bruffy, N. S. Smith, and David H. Hall.

Company K.—Wounded, Lieutenant John B. Phillips. Privates D. Cross and Robert Goodwin.

We annex the congratulatory address of Col. Johnson to the troops under his command, issued after the battle:

HEADQUARTERS MONTEREY LINE,
CAMP ALLEGHANY,
Dec. 16, 1861.

General orders, No.——

It affords me great pleasure to congratulate the troops, officers and men of this command, upon the victory achieved by them over the enemy on the 13th inst.

With a force not exceeding twelve or fifteen hundred you repulsed the enemy numbering nearly, if not quite, 5,000. Attacked by superior numbers on your right, where there were no entrenchments, and on your left, where we had but partly constructed earth-works, you met him, and in a hand-to-hand conflict, after a struggle of nearly 7 hours, drove him from the field. Not once did you falter. Cheered on and animated by the heroic example of your officers, you drove the enemy from the summit of Alleghany back to his fastnesses in Cheat Mountain, Georgian and Virginian! you have met the same enemy you took at Greenbrier river on the 3d of October, and with an equally glorious result. While we have abundant cause to thank God for this victory, let us not forget the gallant dead who fell by our sides, and whom we buried on Alleghany.

Remember their gallantry, and emulate their example. [Signed.] EDWARD JOHNSON,
[*Official*] Col. Commanding.
EDWARD WILLIS,
Lt. C. S. A. and Acig. Asst. Adjt. Genl.

Christmas.

To-morrow (Wednesday) will be CHRISTMAS, which we hope our readers will enjoy as much as usual, notwithstanding we are in the midst of a terrible war. The news we furnish this week from Europe affords a more delicious feast than the fattest turkey which ever graced a Christmas dinner. We have good reason to believe that, before another Christmas arrives, our swords will be beat into plough-shares and our spears into pruning hook, and that, with a free and independent Confederacy, blessed with peace and prosperity, we will be able to sit under our own vine and fig tree, with none to molest or make us afraid—the dark clouds of war will be dispelled and the bow of Peace will span the sky. To all of our readers we wish a merry and happy Christmas. For all those who live in "Dixie's Land" there is a good time coming.—Hope speaks in the confidence that that happy time will speedily arrive.

The Constitution of the State.

We surrender in accordance with the authorised request of the Governor of the State, a large portion of our space to the publication of those important documents—"The declaration of rights" and the "amended "Constitution" of the State. These documents are of vast importance and should be read carefully and studied thoroughly by every citizen—that they may be able to contrast the merits of the amended constitution with the one for which it is proposed as a substitute. We feel sath fied that every intelligent reader will prefer the amended Constitution.

Gen. Thos. Jackson.

We have reason to believe that "Stone-wall Jackson" has crossed the Potomac River. This would seem to be a dangerous experiment, but Genl. Jackson knows that his "stone-wall brigade" can perform feats that would be impossible for most troops to accomplish. We await with deep anxiety the arrival of news in reference to this bold enterprise.

☞ There will be preaching in the Presbyterian Church, at this place, by the Rev. Jos. Stiles, D.D., every day of week, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and P. M.

Good News from England.

Though not a little anticipating good news from England, we were very agreeably disappointed when it arrived, as it was so much better than our most sanguine hopes had led us to expect.—The news of the indignity offered the British flag by the capture of Messrs Mason and Slidell on board the "Trent," a British mail steamer excited a perfect storm of indignation, not only among the subjects of Queen Victoria, but the Government, even if inclined to break the insult, would be compelled, by an overwhelming public sentiment, to resent it in the most emphatic manner. The British Lion is now, with flashing eyes, confronting in a menacing attitude the United States "baboon," who is doubtless quaking with dread. Time was when the roar of this British Lion, menacing the United States, would cause every man within the limits of the Confederacy to spring to arms ready to assail the Royal beast; but that time has past, and now the hoarse and deep-toned roar of the British [illegible] the United States, but, of course were not permitted to commence so unequal a conflict; the only care of the commanding General being to extricate them as speedily and with as little loss as possible. This he succeeded in doing in about half an hour's time, leaving, as our informant states, about one hundred and forty (others say sixty to a hundred) dead and wounded on the field, and at the mercy of the enemy. Early next day Gen. Stuart, being reinforced, returned to the scene of the conflict, in the hope of again encountering the foe, but he had disappeared and fled across the Potomac, bearing off, as the people of Dranesville stated, forty-four wagon loads of his own dead and wound d.

The following is an extract from a letter received by Mr. Brannon, of the Senate, on yesterday, dated "Camp Alleghany," Dec 16th, 1861:

"We have had a most decisive battle. The enemy attacked us early in the morning of the 13th. The attack was made in two columns—on the right there were 3,000; on the left 2,300. The fight continued at ten minutes to seven o'clock A. M., and lasted to fifteen minutes to two o'clock P. M. On the right we had 400 on the left not exceeding 700. Our boys fought like veterans. The right was defended by the 31st regiment, Hansbrough and Rogers' battalion, and ably led by the gallant Johnson of Georgian. The enemy were finally driven back by a charge. On the left the charge was led by the 52d regiment, commanded by Major Ross; eight companies of the 12th Georgia, Mason's and Anderson's battalion.

"Enclosed I send you a list of the killed and wounded in the 31st. Major Boykin behaved nobly, and rightly merits promotion. I have just heard that Col. Wm. L. Jackson has been promoted to his regiment, Major Boykin promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, and John S. Hoffman, Major. The boys are delighted. They say, with such men they can 'whip the ——' Col. Johnson says they have covered themselves with glory. He was in chief command. I wish he was General, for he fully deserves it. He was everywhere that danger was most imminent."

For the Spectator.

Contributions for Soldiers.

From Mrs. Theophilus Gamble, 2 blankets.—Unknown, 2 pairs socks; 2 blankets and 2 pairs socks from Misses Ann and Mary Jane Sitlington; Mrs. James Lyle, 1 blanket and 4 pairs socks; Miss Mary Ann Burger, 6 pairs socks.—

Received by—W. G. CAMPBELL.

Dec. 20th.

☞ Mrs. Jackson, the wife of the martyr, (who was murdered by the Federal invaders when they took possession of Alexandria,) and her family have become residents of Charlottesville.

MARRIED.

On Monday, the 9th inst., by Rev Dr. T V Moore, Mr ALEXANDER A. WAITE and Miss MOLLIE E. BOOTH, all of Richmond.

On Thursday, the 19th December, 1861, by Rev. W. S. Stringer, Mr W. H CLARK and Miss ELIZA M. MOYERS, all of Augusta county, Va.

DIED.

On the 21st of November, in this place, MRS. GRACE BOWLES, in the 63d year of her age.

Near Fairfield, on the 30th November, Mr. JEREMIAH BARNETT, aged about 69 years.

On the 7th inst., near Fairfield, Mr. WILLIAM DILLON, aged about 42 years.

Near Midway, on the 17th, Mr. TARLETON CAMPBELL, aged about 60 years.

Near Fairfield, on the —— day of December, Miss VICTORIA CAMPBELL, daughter of Alexander Campbell, deceased.

On the 15th day of November, 1-61, at his farm near Staunton, Virginia, Mr JEDDUN BAUCOM, in the 59th year of his age. Mr. McCoy was long a citizen of this town, in which he was respected for his sterling integrity.

At the Hospital, in this place, on the 10th inst., JEROME MATHEWS, of Rockbridge county, and a member of Capt. Curry's company Va Volunteers. The deceased at the call of his country responded by volunteering his services in defence of his country's rights and liberty; was in the fight at Rich Mountain, in which he proved himself a good soldier. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and left the testimony to a fond mother, that he quit the field of carnage for a brighter world where there is no war, affliction and sorrow. Peace to his ashes

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY!!

WILL be sold at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, THE 22D DAY OF JANUARY, 1862, at the residence of the late John Finger, deceased, near Greenville, a large portion of the Personal Property of the estate, consisting, in part, of some good Horses and Colts, some excellent Cows, and a lot of other Cattle, which are in good order; a fine lot of Hogs; also 1 Wagon, a Rockaway, Buggy and Harness, Gears, Bridles and Bridles; Plows, Harrows, and all kinds of farming utensils; a quantity of Hay and Fodder and other provender; also a large STILL, Still tubs, Barrels, &c., &c., about

100 GALLONS OLD APPLE BRANDY,

OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY, which has been manufactured and stilled from the cider; about 3000 or 4000 gallons Vinegar; Blacksmith's Tools; and every variety of HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, consisting of Bedsteads and Bedding, Tables, Chairs, one large Cooking Stove, one tea-plate Stove, and other articles not necessary to enumerate.

TERMS—A credit of 6 months will be given on all sums over $5, the purchaser giving bonds with approved security; all sums of $5 and under the cash will be required.

JACOB KILLIAN,
Administrator.

Dec 24, 1861.—2t

AUGUSTA COUNTY COURT CLERK'S OFFICE, to wit:

ESTRAY.

Taken up by Joseph Guinn, on his land, in the county of Augusta, of the following description, to wit:

A STEER of red and white color, white face and tail, marked with a snip off the right and under keel in the left ear, has dropped horns; supposed to be four years old, and appraised at $25.

Extract—Teste. WM. A. BURNETT, D. C.

Dec. 24-3t

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS OF THE VA. T. R. R.—The Company will pay the War Tax on its Capital Stock, thereby relieving its stockholders from the payment of the same.

Assessors of the War Tax will please take notice, and not list any of the Stock in the possession of incorporated corporations, or individuals.

JNO. GARNETT,
Dec 24, 1861.—2t Treasurer Va C. R. R.

NOTICE!

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
COMMISSARY OFFICE, STAUNTON, VA.,
December, 23, 1861.

ALL bills against the Commissary Department at this Post must be presented to the undersigned by the 30th inst., at his Office.

FRANK W. HENDERSON,
Dec 24-2t Capt. A. C. S.

WANTED AT THE R. R. MILLS,
20,000 BUSHELS CORN,
1,000 BUSHELS WHEAT,
1,000 BUSHELS RYE,
for which the highest market price will be paid on delivery.

M. T. ALBERTSON,
Dec. 24, 1-2t.—3m Superintendent

LYNCHBURG HOME AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—During the absence of the General Agent I will attend to the issuing of Policies and Renewals

Office in the old Bell Tavern.

Dec 24, 1861. JOEL ETTINGER.

FOR HIRE FOR THE NEXT YEAR, A GOOD WOMAN, who is a great-hard washer and ironer, and good House Servant. She has a good capacity, and could learn to do any kind of work. A situation in the country preferred. Apply at this Office.

☞ We have made a large addition to our stock of CLOTHING, among which are some good Over Coats, a large lot of Flannel Shirts, and a good assortment of Hats, at the West Main Row, Staunton, Dec 24, 1861. SOANS & ALLEY.

PROCLAMATION,

BY THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

Whereas, the Convention of the Commonwealth, on the fifth day of December, 1861, adopted a Constitution for the State of Virginia, which is prefixed to a Declaration of Rights, and on the sixth day of the same month, in its schedule, made provision for the time, and in the manner in which the Governor is required to announce the fact, and publish the same: Now, therefore, I, John Letcher, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, do hereby proclaim the following, to be a transcript of the said Declaration of Rights, Constitution and Schedule, to be submitted to the qualified voters for ratification or rejection, as prescribed therein:

Given under my hand as Governor, and under the seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this 12th day of December, 1861, in the eighty-sixth year of the Commonwealth.

JOHN LETCHER.

By the Governor:
George W. Munford,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

☞ Publish in the Enquirer, Dispatch, Whig, at Richmond; papers at Lynchburg, Danville, Norfolk, Petersburg, Charlottesville, at Culpeper Court House, Warrenton, Wytheville, Abingdon, Lexington, Staunton, Lewisburg, Harrisburg, Winchester, Berryville, Romney, Fortsmouth, Fredericksburg, Taxewell Court House, Farmville, Leesburg, Charlestown, (Jefferson county,) Martinsburg, twice a week for one month.

A DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

Made by the Representatives of the good people of Virginia, assembled in full and free Convention, which rights do pertain to them and their posterity as the basis and foundation of Government.

1. That all men are by nature equally free and independent, and have certain inherent rights, of which, when they enter into a state of society, they cannot, by any compact, deprive or divest their posterity; namely, the enjoyment of life and liberty, with the means of acquiring and possessing property, and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety.

2. That all power is vested in, and consequently derived from, the people; that magistrates are their trustees and servants, and at all times amenable to them.

3. That Government is, or ought to be, instituted for the common benefit, protection and security of the people, nation or community; of all the various modes and forms of Government, that is best which is capable of producing the greatest degree of happiness and safety, and is most effectually secured against the danger of mal administration; and that, when any Government shall be found inadequate or contrary to these purposes, a majority of the community hath an indubitable, inalienable and indefeasible right to reform, alter or abolish it, in such manner as shall be judged most conducive to the public weal.

4. That no man, or set of men, are entitled to exclusive or separate emoluments or privileges from the community, but in consideration of public services, which, not being descendable, neither ought the offices of magistrate, legislator, or judge to be hereditary.

5. That the Legislative and Executive powers of the State should be separate and distinct from the judiciary, and that the members of the two first may be restrained from oppression, by feeling and participating the burdens of the people, they should, at fixed periods, be reduced to a private station, return into that body from which they were originally taken, and the vacancies be supplied by frequent, certain, and regular elections, in which all, or any part of the former members to be again eligible or ineligible as the laws shall direct.

6. That elections of all members to serve as representatives of the people in Assembly ought to be free, and that all men having sufficient evidence of permanent common interest with, and attachment to, the community, have a right of suffrage, and cannot be taxed or deprived of their property for public uses, without their own consent, or that of their representatives so elected, nor bound by any law to which they have not in like manner assented for the public good.

7. That all power of suspending laws, or the execution of laws, by any authority, without consent of the representatives of the people, is injurious to their rights, and ought not to be exercised.

8. That in all capital or criminal prosecutions, a man hath a right to demand the cause and nature of his accusation, to be confronted with the accusers and witnesses, to call for evidence in his favor, and to a speedy trial by an impartial jury of his vicinage, without whose unanimous consent he cannot be found guilty; nor can he be compelled to give evidence against himself; that no man be deprived of his liberty, except by the law of the land or the judgment of his peers.

9. That excessive bail ought not to be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

10. That general warrants, whereby an officer or messenger may be commanded to search suspected places without evidence of a fact committed, or to seize any person or persons not named, or whose offence is not particularly described and supported by evidence, are grievous and oppressive, and ought not to be granted.

11. That in controversies respecting property, and in suits between man and man, the ancient trial by jury is preferable to any other, and ought to be held sacred.

12. That the freedom of the press is one of the great bulwarks of liberty, and can never be restrained but by despotic Government.

13. That a well regulated militia, composed of the body of the people, trained to arms, is the proper, natural, and safe defence of a free State; that standing armies in time of peace should be avoided as dangerous to liberty; and that in all cases the military should be under strict subordination to and governed by the civil power.

14. That the people have a right to uniform Government; and, therefore, that no Government separate from, or independent of, the Government of Virginia, ought to be created or established within the limits thereof.

15. That we from Government enjoy the blessings of liberty, can be preserved to any people but by a firm adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, frugality, and virtue, and by frequent recurrence to fundamental principles.

16. That religion, or the duty which we owe to our Creator, and the manner of discharging it, can be directed only by reason and conviction, not by force or violence; and therefore all men are equally entitled to the free exercise of religion according to the dictates of conscience; and that it is the mutual duty of all to practice Christian forbearance, love and charity towards each other.

CONSTITUTION.

1. Whereas the delegates and representatives of the good people of Virginia, in Convention assembled, on the twenty-ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six—reciting and declaring, that whereas, George the Third, King of Great Britain and Ireland, and Elector of Hanover, before that time entrusted with the exercise of the kingly office in the Government of Virginia, had endeavored to pervert the same into a detestable and insupportable tyranny, by putting his negative on laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good; by denying his Governors permission to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation for his assent, and when so suspended, neglecting to attend to them for many years; by refusing to pass certain other laws, unless the persons to be benefited by them would relinquish the inestimable right of representation in the Legislature; by dissolving legislative assemblies repeatedly and continually; for opposing, with manly firmness his invasion of the rights of the people; when dissolved, by refusing to call others for a long space of time, thereby leaving the political system without any legislative head; by endeavoring to prevent the population of this country, and for that purpose obstructing the laws for the naturalization of foreigners; by keeping among us, in time of peace, standing armies and ships of war; by affecting to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power, by combining with others to subject us to a foreign jurisdiction, giving his assent to their pretended acts of legislation; for quartering large bodies of armed troops among us, for cutting off our trade with all parts of the world, for imposing taxes on us without our consent; for depriving us of the benefits of the trial by jury, for transporting us beyond the seas to be tried for pretended offences, for suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever; by plundering our seas, ravaging our coasts burning our towns, and destroying the lives of our people; by inciting insurrections of our fellow-men, with the allurements of forfeiture and confiscation; by prompting our negroes, to rise in arms among us, those negroes whom, by an inhuman use of his negative, he had refused us permission to exclude by law; by endeavoring to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rules of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions of existence; by transporting hither a large army of foreign mercenaries to complete the work of death, desolation, and tyranny, then already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy unworthy the head of a civilized nation; by answering our repeated petitions for redress with a repetition of injuries; and, finally, by abdicating the helm of Government and declaring us out of his allegiance and protection, by which accounts it is manifest, the Government of this country, as heretofore exercised under the crown of Great Britain, was totally dissolved; and, therefore, having maturely considered the premises, and viewing with great concern the deplorable condition to which this once happy country would be reduced, unless some regular and adequate authority speedily should be specedily adopted and in compliance with the recommendation of the general Congress, ordain and declare a form of government of Virginia.

2. And, Whereas, a Convention held on the first Monday in October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, did propose to the people of the Commonwealth an amended Constitution or form of government which was ratified by them.

3. And, whereas, a Convention, held on the first day of August, 1851, did propose to the people of the Commonwealth an amended Constitution, which was ratified by them.

4. And, whereas, the General Assembly of Virginia, by an act passed January 14th, 1861, did provide for the election by the people, of delegates to meet in general Convention to consider the propriety, among other things, of changing the organic law of the State; and of submitting the same to the people for ratification or rejection:

5. We, therefore, the delegates of the good people of Virginia, elected, and in Convention assembled in pursuance of said act, do propose to the people the following Constitution and form of Government for this Commonwealth:

ARTICLE I.

BILL OF RIGHTS.

The declaration of rights, as amended and prefixed to this Constitution, shall have the same relation thereto as it had to the former Constitution.

ARTICLE II.

DIVISION OF POWER.

The legislative, executive and judiciary departments shall be separate and distinct, so that neither of them be exercised at the same time by the same person, and no person or collection of persons being one of one of them at the same time, except that justices of the peace shall be eligible to either House of Assembly.

ARTICLE III.

QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS.

1. Every white male citizen of the Commonwealth of the age of twenty-one years, who has been a resident of the State for two years, and of the county, city or town where he offers to vote, for twelve months next preceding an election, and no other person, shall be qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly and all officers elected by the people; but no person in the military, naval or marine services of the Confederate States shall be deemed a resident of this State by reason of being stationed therein; and no person shall have the right to vote who is of unsound mind, or a pauper, or a non-commissioned officer, soldier, seaman or marine in the regular army or navy of the Confederate States or who has been convicted of bribery in an election, or of any infamous offence.

2. The General Assembly, at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, and afterwards on occasion may require, shall cause every city or town, the white population of which exceeds five thousand, to be laid off into convenient wards, and a separate place of voting to be established in each, and thereafter no inhabitant of such city or town shall be allowed to vote except in the ward in which he resides.

3. No voter, during the time for holding any election at which he is entitled to vote, shall be compelled to perform military service, except in time of war or public danger; to work upon the public roads, or to attend any court as suitor, juror or witness; and no voter shall be subject to arrest under any civil process during his attendance at elections, or in going to or returning from them.

4. In all elections votes shall be given openly or *viva voce*, and not by ballot, but dumb persons entitled to suffrage may vote by ballot.

ARTICLE IV.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

1. The Legislature shall be formed of two distinct branches, which together shall be a complete Legislature, and shall be called the General Assembly of Virginia.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

2. One of these shall be called the House of Delegates and shall consist of one hundred and fifty two members, to be chosen annually for and by the several counties, cities and towns of the Commonwealth, the distribution and appointment whereof shall remain as now provided by law, until a reapportionment of the same shall be made by the General Assembly, as hereinafter provided. The General Assembly shall have power upon application of a majority of the voters of the county of Campbell, to provide that instead of two delegates to be elected by said county, the town of Lynchburg shall elect one delegate, and the residue of the county of Campbell shall elect one delegate. And the said General Assembly shall have like power, on the application of a majority of the voters of the county of Norfolk, to provide that instead of two delegates to be elected by said county, the city of Portsmouth shall elect one delegate, and the residue of the county of Norfolk shall elect one delegate.

SENATE.

3. The other shall be called the Senate, and consist of fifty members, for the election of whom the counties, cities, and towns shall be divided into fifty districts. Each county, city, and town of the respective district, at the time of the first election of delegates under this Constitution shall vote for one Senator; and the Sheriffs or other officers holding the election for each county, city, or town, within five days after the election, shall meet at the Court-House of the county, city, or town first named in the district, and from the polls thus taken to their respective counties, cities, and towns, return as Senator the person who has received the greatest number of votes in the whole district. To keep up this Assembly by rotation, the district shall be divided into four classes, and numbered by lot. The first class shall consist of twelve, the second of thirteen, the third of twelve, and the fourth of thirteen.—The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first year after the commencement of their term of office, the second year; of the second class, at the expiration of the second year; of the third class at the expiration third year; and of the fourth class, at the expiration of the fourth year, so that one class may be chosen every year, and the vacancies thereby occasioned shall be supplied from such class by new election in the manner aforesaid. This rotation shall be applied to each class according to its number, and continued in due order annually.

4. For the election of Senators, the District Court shall remain as now arranged, and representation in the two Houses shall be reapportioned in the manner provided in this Constitution.

APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATION.

5. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in every tenth year thereafter, in case it can agree upon a principle of representation, to reapportion representation in the Senate and House of Delegates in accordance therewith; and in the event the General Assembly, at the first or any subsequent period of reapportionment, shall fail to agree upon a principle of representation, and to apportion representation in accordance therewith, each House shall separately propose a scheme of representation containing a principle or rule for the House of Delegates, in connection with a principle or rule for the Senate. And it shall be the duty of the General Assembly, at the same session, to certify to the Governor the principles or rules of representation which the respective Houses may separately propose, to be applied in making reapportionments in the Senate and in the House of Delegates; and the Governor shall, as soon thereafter as may be, by proclamation, make known the principles of the respective Houses, and call on the voters of the Commonwealth to assemble at such times as he shall appoint at their lawful places of voting, and decide by their vote between the propositions thus present d. In the event the General Assembly shall fail in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, or in any tenth year thereafter, to make such reapportionment or certificate, the Governor shall, immediately after the adjournment of the General Assembly, by proclamation, require the voters of the Commonwealth to assemble, at such time and places as he shall appoint at their lawful places of voting, and to decide by their votes:

First, whether representation in the Senate and House of Delegates shall be apportioned on the "Building Basis" that is, according to the number of votes in the preceding year, counties, cities and towns and Senatorial districts, or on the basis of white population.

Second, whether representation in both Houses shall be apportioned upon "Mixed basis," that is, according to the number of white inhabitants contained in the whole of the state taxes paid in the preceding year in the counties and towns and Senatorial districts, or on the basis of white population and taxation combined, allowing to the population of free negroes, slaves and property, such representation as may be given by the Constitution of the United States, and the laws of Congress, and the population upon which is based representation in the House of Representatives of the Confederate States.

Third, whether representation shall be apportioned on the basis of white population, and the vote cast in favor of either of the principles of representation referred, as aforesaid, to the choice of the voters, it shall be the duty of the Governor, at such time as may be after ascertaining the result, to issue his proclamation to enable the voters to decide between the two principles of representation which shall at such previous voting have received the greatest number of votes; and he shall ascertain and make proclamation of the result of the said last vote, and the apportionment thereupon to the General Assembly at its next regular session, and, in other case, the General Assembly, at the regular session thereof which shall be held next after the taking of the vote, the result of which shall be ascertained as aforesaid, shall, if the Governor, shall re-apportion representation in the two Houses respectively in accordance with the principle of representation in each for which a majority of the votes cast were given; and it shall be the duty of the General Assembly, in every tenth year thereafter to re-apportion and distribute the number of Senators and delegates in accordance with the same principle.

QUALIFICATION OF SENATORS AND DELEGATES.

7. Any person may be elected Senator who, at the time of the election, has attained the age of twenty five years, and is actually a resident within the district and qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly, according to this Constitution, and any person may be elected a member of the House of Delegates, who, at the time of election, has attained the age of twenty-one years, and is actually a resident within the county, city, town, or of election district, qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly according to this Constitution; but no person holding a lucrative office, no minister of the gospel or priest of any religious denomination, no clerk of any court, no officer of any banking corporation or company shall be capable of being elected a member of either House of Assembly. The removal of any person elected to either branch of the General Assembly from the county, city, town or district for which he was elected, shall vacate his office.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

8. The General Assembly shall meet once in every year, and not oftener, unless convened by the Governor in the manner prescribed by the Constitution.—Neither House, during the session of the General Assembly, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.—A majority of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and shall be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

9. The House of Delegates shall choose its own speaker, and in the absence of the Lieutenant Governor, or when he shall exercise the office of Governor, or shall be impeached, or shall from their own body a President *pro tem.*, and such House shall appoint its own officers, settle its own rules of proceeding, and direct writs of election for supplying intermediate vacancies; but if vacancies shall happen in the Senate, but if vacancies shall happen in the Senate, and it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to prescribe proper regulations for reducing such contingencies relatively.

10. The General Assembly may prohibit the future introduction into this State of persons of color, or African descent, but they shall deem proper of the power of slaves owners to emancipate their slaves; and may pass laws for the relief of the Commonwealth from the free negro population, by removal or otherwise.

11. The General Assembly shall not emancipate any slave, or the descendant of any slave, either before or after the birth of such descendant.

TAXATION AND FINANCE.

12. Taxation shall be equal and uniform throughout the Commonwealth, and all property shall be taxed in proportion to its value, which shall be ascertained in such manner as may be prescribed by law; but any property may be exempted from taxation by the vote of a majority of the whole number of members elected to each house of the General Assembly.

13. A capitation tax, equal to the tax assessed on a tract of land of two hundred dollars, shall be levied on every white male inhabitant who has attained the age of twenty one years; but nothing herein contained shall prevent exemptions of taxable property in cases of bodily infirmity.

14. The General Assembly may levy a tax on incomes, salaries, and revenues; but no tax shall be levied on property taxed in kind, any income so taxed or derived, or on capital invested in the trade or business in respect to which the income is subjected to income tax.

15. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in pursuance of appropriations made by law; and a statement of the receipts and expenditures, of all appropriations and loans shall be published at the commencement of each session of the General Assembly, which tax are and receipts and disbursements.

16. No money shall be borrowed on the credit of the State, or be given or loaned to any corporation, association, or individual, or be taken in stock or bonds of any corporation, association, or individual, unless two-thirds of the members elected to that House shall otherwise determine.

17. The whole number of members to which the State may at any time be entitled in the House of Representatives of the Confederate States, shall be apportioned as nearly as may be amongst the several counties, cities and towns of the State, according to their respective numbers; which shall be ascertained by adding to the whole number of free persons including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons.

18. In the apportionment, the State shall be divided into districts, corresponding in number with the representatives to which it may be entitled in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the Confederate States, which shall be formed respectively of contiguous counties, cities and towns, be compact, and include as near as may be an equal number of the population upon which is based representation in the House of Representatives of the Confederate States.

19. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended. The General Assembly shall not pass any bill of attainder; or any *ex post facto* law; nor any law impairing the obligations of contract; or any law whereby private property shall be taken for public uses without just compensation; nor any law forbidding the freedom of speech or of the press. No man shall be compelled to frequent or support any religious worship, place, or ministry whatsoever, nor shall any man be enforced, restrained, molested, or burthened in his body or goods, or otherwise suffer on account of his religious opinions or belief; but all men shall be free to profess, and by argument to maintain their opinions in matters of religion, and the same shall in no wise affect, diminish, or enlarge their civil capacities; and the General Assembly shall not prescribe any religious test whatever; or confer any peculiar privileges or advantages on any sect or denomination, or pass any law requiring or authorizing any religious society, or the people of any district within this Commonwealth, to levy on themselves or others any tax for the erection or repair of any house for public worship, or for the support of any church or ministry; but it shall be left free to every person to select his religious instruction, and to make for his support such private contract as he shall prefer.

20. Every law, or resolution having the force of law, shall relate to but one subject, which shall be expressed in the title.

21. The General Assembly may provide that no person shall be capable to hold any office of trust, profit, or emolument, civil, military, legislative, executive, or judicial, under the Government of this Commonwealth, who shall accept a challenge to fight a duel, or send or accept a challenge to fight a duel, the probable issue of which may be the death of the challenger or challenged, or who shall be second to either of the parties, or shall in any manner aid or assist in such duel, or shall be knowingly the bearer of such challenge or acceptance, but no person shall be so disqualified by reason of his having been elected or appointed such a messenger or bearer of such challenge or acceptance.

22. The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Judges, and all officers offending against the State, by malfeasance, misfeasance, corruption, neglect of duty, or other high crime or misdemeanor, shall be impeachable by the House of Delegates, and be prosecuted before the Senate, which shall have the sole power to try impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold or enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the Commonwealth; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law. The Senate may sit during the recess of the General Assembly for the trial of impeachments and the consideration of Executive business.

SLAVES AND FREE NEGROES.

19. Slaves hereafter emancipated shall forfeit their freedom by remaining in the Commonwealth more than twelve months after they become entitled to it, and it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to prescribe proper regulations for reducing such negroes to slavery.

20. The General Assembly may prohibit the future emigration of free negroes and mulattoes to this Commonwealth; but they shall deem proper of the power of slave owners to emancipate their slaves; and may pass laws for the relief of the Commonwealth from the free negro population, by removal or otherwise.

21. The General Assembly shall not emancipate any slave, or the descendant of any slave, either before or after the birth of such descendant.

TAXATION AND FINANCE.

22. Taxation shall be equal and uniform throughout the Commonwealth, and all property shall be taxed in proportion to its value, which shall be ascertained in such manner as may be prescribed by law; but any property may be exempted from taxation by the vote of a majority of the whole number of members elected to each house of the General Assembly.

23. A capitation tax, equal to the tax assessed on a tract of land of two hundred dollars, shall be levied on every white male inhabitant who has attained the age of twenty one years; but nothing herein contained shall prevent exemptions of taxable property in cases of bodily infirmity.

24. The General Assembly may levy a tax on incomes, salaries, and revenues; but no tax shall be levied on property taxed in kind, any income so taxed or derived, or on capital invested in the trade or business in respect to which the income subjected to income tax.

25. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in pursuance of appropriations made by law; and a statement of the receipts and expenditures of all appropriations and loans shall be published at the commencement of each session of the General Assembly, which tax are and receipts and disbursements.

26. No money shall be borrowed on the credit of the State, or be given or loaned to any corporation, association, or individual, or be taken in stock or bonds of any corporation, association, or individual, unless two-thirds of the members elected to that House shall otherwise determine.

27. The liability to the State of any individual or company or association, by subscription, or otherwise, for the benefit of any loan or work, or for any other purpose, may hereafter be made by the State to any individual or institution, shall not be released, or the General Assembly shall not pledge the faith of the State or be bind it in any form, for the debts or obligations of any company, or corporation.

28. There shall be set apart annually, from the revenue, a sum equal to seven per cent. on the debt of the State existing on the first day of January, the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five. And the sum so set apart shall be called the Sinking Fund, and shall be applied to the payment of the principal of the State debt, and the principal of such part of the debt as may be redeemable. If no part be redeemable, the whole of the Sinking Fund, after the payment of the interest, shall be invested in the purchase of the debt of this Commonwealth, or of the debt of the United States, or of some of the States of the Union, and applied to the payment of the principal of the debt as shall become redeemable. If neither, then the fund shall be invested in the stocks of this Commonwealth, or of the United States, or of some of the States of the Union, and applied to the payment of the principal of the debt as shall be prescribed by law; all interest on the debt of the State not set apart in this manner, annually, for two years, a sum equal to the interest on the debt so collected for the next preceding year, shall be added to the Sinking Fund, and shall be applied in the same manner before directed. The General Assembly shall not otherwise appropriate any part of the Sinking Fund or the accruing interest, except in time of war, insurrection or inv

cases where the matter in controversy, exclusive of costs, is less than one hundred dollars, except in controversies concerning the title or boundaries of land, the probate of a will, the appointment or qualification of a personal representative, guardian, committee or curator; or concerning a mill, road way, ferry or landing, or the right of a corporation, or of a county, to levy tolls and taxes, or in cases involving free dom or the constitutionality of a law.

3. There shall be two courts of appeal, to consist of three judges each, any two of whom shall make a quorum; one of these shall be a court of equity, the other a court of law.

4. The State shall be divided into not less than twenty-one judicial circuits, which shall remain as now established, until altered by the General Assembly. For each circuit a judge shall be appointed, who during his continuance in office, shall reside in the circuit of which he is judge, and hold a court at least twice a year in every county and corporation thereof in which a Circuit Court is established; but a judge of one circuit may hold a court in any other circuit—The number of circuit courts shall not be increased except by the concurrent vote of a majority of all the members elected to each House of the General Assembly; and with the concurrence of a majority of the members elected to each House, provided there be more than one judge in a city or town.

5. The Judges of the Court of Appeals and of the Circuit Courts shall be appointed by joint vote of the two Houses of the General Assembly, commissioned by the Governor, and shall hold their offices during good behavior, or until they attain the age of twenty years, or until removed in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, and shall, at the same time hold no other office, appointment, or public trust; and the compensation thereof by either of them shall be the same for each.

6. The judges shall receive fixed and adequate salaries, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office. The salaries of the judges of the courts of appeal shall not be less than three thousand dollars each, and that of a judge of the circuit courts not less than two thousand dollars per annum, except the salary of the judge of the fifth circuit which shall not be less than fifteen hundred dollars per annum; and each shall have a reasonable allowance for necessary travel.

7. The judges may be removed from office by a concurrent vote of both Houses of the General Assembly, but a majority of all the members elected to each House must concur in such vote; and the cause of such removal shall be entered on the Journal of each House. The judge against whom the General Assembly may be about to proceed, shall receive notice thereof, in such manner as may be prescribed by law, accompanied by a copy of the charges alleged to be sufficient to warrant his removal; at least twenty days before the day on which either House of the General Assembly shall act thereon.

8. There shall be a county court in each county of the Commonwealth, which shall be held monthly, by three justices of the peace, or a greater number.

9. Each county shall be laid off into districts as nearly equal as may be in territory and population—In each district four justices of the peace shall be chosen by the qualified voters thereof, who shall be commissioned by the Governor, reside in their respective districts, and be at the time of their election qualified voters of the Commonwealth, and hold their offices for the term of twelve years. At the first election after the adoption and ratification of this Constitution, the districts, or so more thereafter as may be, shall be divided into four classes; each class to consist of one justice from each district, to be numbered by lot. The term of service of the first class shall expire at the end of two years; of the second class at the end of six years; of the third class at the end of nine years; and of the fourth class at the end of twelve years; and the alternates shall be ascertained, so that one-fourth of the justices may be chosen every third year. The justices composing the court in each county, shall, at their first election, after the first election shall be filled by the justices of the county, they having been summoned for the purpose, and a majority of those present being sufficient to make an election—The justices so elected shall expire at the end of the term for which his predecessor was elected. The justices of each county shall select one of their order, body to be the presiding justice of the county court of their county; whose duty it shall be to select such term of the court shall sport. The other justices shall be classified by lot for the performance of their duties in court.

10. The justices may reserve for their services in court a per diem compensation, to be ascertained by law and paid out of the county treasury; but they shall not receive any fee or emolument for other judicial services.

11. The power and jurisdiction of justices of the peace within their respective counties shall be prescribed by law.

12. The officers of the Courts of Appeal, and of the General Courts of Appeal shall be appointed by the Civil Courts respectively, or by the Judges thereof, in vacation, and their duties, compensation, and tenure of office, shall be prescribed by law.

13. Clerks and attorneys for the Commonwealth, for the Circuit Courts, shall be appointed by the Circuit Courts, or by the judges thereof, and Clerks and Attorneys for the Commonwealth for the County Courts shall be appointed by such Courts respectively, for the term of six years, and their duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law. They shall be removed from office by their respective Courts; but on every case of removal the cause thereof shall be entered of record in the Court by which the removal was made. Vacancies in civil offices shall be filled by the Courts respectively in which they occur.

14. The Attorney General shall be appointed by joint vote of the two Houses of the General Assembly, and commissioned by the Governor, and shall hold his office during the pleasure of the General Assembly.

15. Sheriffs shall be nominated by the respective county courts, and when appointed by the Governor, shall be commissioned by him, and hold their offices for two years, but no person commissioned as sheriff for one term shall be nominated for another term, unless prior to such nomination he shall have duly accounted for all public dues that may have come into his hands.

16. Coroners, constables, surveyors, commissioners of the revenue, and overseers of the poor, shall be appointed by the county courts, and the terms of their office shall be prescribed by the General Assembly.

17. Justices of the peace, sheriffs, attorneys for the Commonwealth, clerks of the courts, and all other county officers, shall be indictable for malfeasance, misfeasance, or neglect of official duty; and, upon conviction thereof, their offices shall be vacated.

18. The General Assembly shall provide for the compensation of jurors, but appropriations for that purpose shall not be made from the State Treasury except in prosecutions for felonies or misdemeanors.

19. The cases remaining in the District Courts when this Constitution is adopted shall be removed for trial into the Courts of Appeal.

20. Judges and all other officers, except the Commissioners of the Board of Public Works, shall continue to discharge the duties of their respective offices after the terms of their service have expired, until their successors are qualified. The Commissioners of the Board of Public Works shall continue in office until otherwise provided by the General Assembly.

21. Write shall run in the name of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and be attested by the clerks of the several courts; indictments shall conclude "against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth."

CONSERVATION COURTS AND OFFICERS.

22. The General Assembly may vest such jurisdiction as shall be deemed proper in corporation courts, and in the magistrates of the cities and towns, not exceeding twelve. The mayor, or other chief magistrate, the aldermen in cities and towns having business courts, and members of the council, or other legislative body, of towns and incorporated towns, shall be elected by the qualified voters thereof, and commissioned by the Commonwealth; clerks, sergeants and constables, shall be appointed by the corporation courts. Sheriffs, if they act as the officers of the corporation courts, shall be nominated by such courts, otherwise they shall be nominated by the council or other legislative body, and shall, if they act, and shall in either case be commissioned by the Governor. All other officers shall be chosen by the council or legislative body.—Clerks and attorneys for the Commonwealth or corporation courts shall be appointed for the term of six years, and shall be removable from office by their respective courts, but in every case of removal, the cause thereof shall be entered of record in the court by which the removal was made.

Done in Convention, in the city of Richmond, on the 5th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and in the eighty-sixth year of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

ROBERT L. MONTAGUE,
President of the Convention.

JOHN L. BURNS,
Secretary of the Convention.

SCHEDULE.

1. It shall be the duty of the President of this Convention, immediately on its adjournment, to certify to the Governor a copy of the 15th Article and Constitution hereby ordained, together with this Schedule.

2. Upon the receipt of such certified copy, the Governor shall further ascertain the fact by proclamation, to be published in such newspapers of the State as he deems requisite for general information. The Article and Constitution, together with this Schedule, shall then and thenceforth, and the ordinance of the Convention of the 17th of April, 1861, shall be published in the manner prescribed for the publication of a statute, and every ministerial officer of the Commonwealth, shall be authorized to transmit by mail to the clerk of each county and corporation court in the Commonwealth, to be by such clerk published as the ordinance of any person desiring the same.

3. The officers authorized by existing laws to open and hold the polls for the election of members of the General Assembly, on the second Thursday in May, 1861, and to make a return of the election so ascertained, shall open a poll book on the second Thursday in March, 1861, to be headed "General Election as Amended and Schedule," and to contain two columns headed, the first column to be headed "Shall the Ordinance of the Convention of April 17, 1861, be ratified?" The officers, keeping said polls open for the space of three days, shall then and there receive and record in said poll book the votes for and against the ordinance and schedule, and of all persons qualified to vote under the existing Constitution to ratify the action of millions. The said officers shall, at the same time, open another poll book, headed "The right of slavery recognized in the Constitution," two columns, one headed "for the ratification," and the other headed "against the ratification," and record in said poll book the votes for and against the ratification of the existing Constitution in relation to the right of property in slaves. The said officers shall, at the same time, open another poll book, headed "The right of free negroes and free people of color to vote," the other headed "for the ratification," and the other headed "against the ratification," without the payment of the taxes and property qualification herein and now required to vote, and shall keep the same open three days and take the votes of such persons for and against the ratification of the existing Constitution in relation to the right of free negroes and free people of color to vote. The officers of the several counties and corporations shall, on the first day of the term of their courts next succeeding the said election, make a return of the votes so taken, to the clerks of their courts respectively, who shall, on the second day of the term of their courts next succeeding the said election, in the presence of the court, or the judge thereof, in vacation, ascertain the result of the said election in the counties, cities, towns, and corporations, and make a return thereof to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, who shall, on the 1st day of May, 1861, in the presence of the Governor, or in his absence, of two of the judges of the Court of Appeals, ascertain the result of the said election in the State.

4. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall cause to be sent to the clerks of each county and corporation in the county, and to the clerks of the several courts of record, the poll books and forms necessary in the election herein provided for—transmitting the same when necessary by special messengers. The expenses incurred in providing said poll books and forms and transmitting the same and preparing blank writers to use in taking the votes therein, shall be defrayed as in the cases of the election of members of the General Assembly.

5. The duties to be performed by the officers conducting the said election, the privileges of the voters, and the penalties for misconduct, on the part of any person, shall be the same in all respects as are prescribed by law in the case of other elections.

10. All persons who shall be in office when this amendment to the present Constitution shall continue in office until the expiration of their respective terms of service, and until their successors are qualified, unless sooner removed pursuant to law, except that commissioners of the second class, according to the classification made under the present Constitution, shall be deemed to be of the first and second classes of the classification to be made under the provisions of this Constitution. Vacancies occurring in the office of justices of the peace after the adoption of this Constitution, and before any election of justices is held under it, shall be filled in the same manner as is therein provided for filling vacancies occurring in said office after the first election.

11. The Supreme Court of Appeals shall continue to exercise the present jurisdiction until the Courts of Appeals established by this Constitution shall be organized, and the judges thereof shall be in office at the first session of the General Assembly under this Constitution may be assigned to the duties of the Courts of Appeals, according to the pleasure of the General Assembly. All laws in force when this Constitution is adopted, and not inconsistent therewith, and all rights, prosecutions, actions, claims and contracts, shall remain and continue as if this Constitution was not adopted.

13. The term of service of the delegates first elected to the General Assembly under this Constitution shall commence at the end of the term of service of the delegates now elected. The first general election of delegates to the General Assembly under this Constitution shall be held on the third Thursday in May, 1861, unless otherwise provided by law.

Done in Convention in the city of Richmond, on the sixth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and in the eighty-sixth year of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

ROBERT L. MONTAGUE,
President of the Convention.

Jno. L. Burns,
Secretary of the Convention.

Dec. 24, 1861.—1m.

SALE OF REMNOKS AT

PUBLIC AUCTION!

BY virtue of the last will and testament of Isaac H. Sheets, deceased, and in pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of Albemarle county, pronounced on the 27th day of May, 1860, in cause pending in the said Court, in the name of Stout vs. Stout's legatees, the undersigned, as Executor in said last will and testament named, will expose to public sale, on the 25th day of Staunton, on the 27th DAY OF JANUARY, 1862, (being Court day,) the following named SLAVES, viz:

SUSAN AND HUGH.

Terms of sale will be twelve month's credit, with interest from day of sale till paid, the purchaser money to be secured by bonds with at least two sureties, negotiable to suit the bond.

T. G. STOUT,
Dec. 17, 1861.—4t. Executor.

MONEY LOST!

ON MONDAY, THE 16TH INST., the subscriber lost a POCKET-BOOK, between the Court-house and the shop of Mr. P. Peters, Esq., in Staunton, containing between $5 and $15 in money. The pocket-book of leather with a leather string tied around it. Among the money was a $5 note on a Lynchburg Bank, a Confederate note, a dollar and a half note and some silver. A liberal reward will be paid for its recovery, if it may be left at the Spectator Office.

Dec. 17-2t. GABRIEL MILDESHAND.

AUGUSTA COUNTY COURT CLERK'S OFFICE, to wit:

ESTRAY.

Taken up by George Hulvey, on his land in the County of Augusta, of the following description, to wit:

A STEER, supposed to be eight years old, with red body, white on the legs and belly, marked with a crop of the right ear and upper hole in the verse, and appraised at $20. Extract—Teste.

Dec. 10, 1861.—3t. WM. A. BURNETT, D. C.

AUGUSTA COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE, to wit:

ESTRAY.

Taken up by Wm. V. Strough, on his land, in the County of Augusta, near South River, the 18th day of November, 1861, of the following description, to wit:

A large red, sucky STEER, with crop of the left ear, a little under bit, both ears tied, with white on the belly, hind feet and tail, and appraised at $27 00. Extract—Teste. WM. A. BURNETT, D. C.

Dec. 10, 1861.—3t.

NOTICE! NOTICE!!

HAVING disposed of our stock of GOODS, and intending to retire from the Mercantile business in the Spring, we desire and earnestly request all persons indebted to us, to come forward, without delay, and settle up, either by cash, or give their bonds for the amount of their accounts. All persons having claims against the concern are requested to present them, ready for settlement.

Nov. 5, '61-6t. CRAWFORD & COCHRAN.

NOTICE!

JUST received from Philadelphia a large stock of Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Gaiters &c.

Dec. 10, 1861. TAYLOR & BOOK.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO THE TAX-PAYERS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

WE were laboring under a misapprehension in regard to the requirements of the Confederate law, when we announced in our hand-bills that all persons owning less than Five Hundred Dollars were exempt from taxation.—We now wish it to be distinctly understood that all persons owning or having the control of any property coming within the list prescribed by law, are required to make returns of said property, and be taxed accordingly, except heads of families owning less than Five Hundred Dollars worth.

Those who have not been previously notified, can make their returns to us at the places we have yet to visit, according to the old schedule, or when we revisit the Precincts of the county.

JOHN GRILLS will again meet the tax-payers of the District known as Donoho's, at the following times and places:

Stuart's Draft, January 3d; Waynesboro', 4th; Sherando, 6th; Greenville, 7th; Midway, 8th; Middlebrook, 9th; Newport, 10th; Swope's Depot, 11th; Deerfield, 13th; Craigsville, 14th.

SAMUEL C. HARPER will again meet the tax-payers of the District known as Stover's, at the following times and places:

New Hope, January 2d; Waynesboro', 3d; Mt. Meridian, 4th; Mt. Sidney, 6th; Spring Hill, 7th; Mt. Solon, 8th; Parnassus, 9th; Churchville, 10th; Fishersville, 11th.

We have given the people all the time we can possibly allow to make their returns in, without incurring a heavy penalty upon ourselves. The law requires us to assess the taxable property of the county, and make out the books by the 1st of February.

We, therefore, warn all persons that this is positively the last opportunity they will have to give in their returns. Those who fail to make their returns within the time allowed, will certainly be reported to our Collectors, and required to pay double taxes.

Property will be assessed at its marketable value the 1st day of October, 1861.

We have instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury to allow no credit for debts; and all property held the 1st day of October, 1861, must be returned.

JOHN GRILLS,
SAMUEL C. HARPER.

Dec. 17, 1861.—4t.

BOCOCK & PARRISH,
GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
BRIDGE ST., LYNCHBURG, VA.

RESPECTFULLY call the attention of the people of Northwestern Virginia to their stock of Goods, viz:

900 Sacks Liverpool Salt,
100,000 Foreign and Domestic Segars,
100 BALES FINE SMOKING TOBACCO.
150 barrels Whiskey,
5 half casks fine French Brandy,
6 eighths do do
10 barrels pure old Apple do
Green and Black Teas, New Orleans Sugar and Molasses.

Nov. 5, 1861.—3 mos. BOCOCK & PARRISH.

JNO. ROBIN MCNAMARA. J. J. IRBY.

McDANIEL & IRBY,
LYNCHBURG, VA.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
NEW ORLEANS SUGARS & MOLASSES,
which they are constantly receiving direct.
Washington county SALT and Manufactured and Smoking Tobacco.

We invite attention to our market as being quite as cheap as any in Virginia, with great advantages in shipping to interior Merchants.

Lynchburg, Oct. 29, 1861.—4t.

BROWNSBURG FEMALE SEMINARY,
Rev. W. W. TRIBBLE, A. M., Principal.

THE next session of this School will commence on Monday the 30th day of September, 1861, and close the 26th of June, 1862.

Tuition—Board, including fuel and washing, for the Session of 20 weeks $100 00
Tuition in the various departments from $18 to $35 00
Music with use of instrument, 40 00
French $10 00. No extra charge for the Ancient Classics.
Ancient Classics for $1 50.

Address the Principal at Brownsburg, Rockbridge County, Va.

August 27, 1861.—2m.

NEW TOBACCO STORE.

THE subscriber would inform the public generally, and the consumers of the "delicious weed" particularly, that he has opened a

NEW TOBACCO STORE IN STAUNTON,

one door from Beck's Restaurant, and nearly opposite the Virginia Hotel, where he has a large stock of all grades of Chewing Tobacco and Segars of every brand. He can supply tobacco and segars of all the different qualities at corresponding prices. He has Tobacco, Snuff, Smoking Tobacco, Pipes and Stems, Matches, Blacking, and everything kept in Tobacco Stores. He is prepared to sell by wholesale as well as retail. Be sure to call at the NEW TOBACCO Store of

J. M. H. JOHNSON.

Sept. 3, 1861.—tf.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. JAMES H. HARRIS,
DENTIST,
Graduate of Baltimore College of Dental Surgery,

OFFERS his Professional services to his friends and the public generally. He will take pleasure in waiting on all those wishing his professional aid at their residences, exercise moderate charges, and warrant a period of full term of teeth, which he will put up at his residence, on South River, one mile East of Mt. Meridian. All operations guaranteed equal to any. Address, Mt. Meridian, Augusta County, Va. [Sept. 17, 1861.—1y.

ESTRAY COW!

ESTRAYED from the field of the subscriber about the 1st of November, a

BRINDLE COW,

about 12 years old, with white face, some white on her back, white belly, crumpled horns. She was purchased in the neighborhood of New Hope.—Any one informing the subscriber, or leaving word at the "Spectator Office," of her whereabouts will be properly compensated. JOSEPH REYNOLDS.

Dec. 3, 1861.—2t.

AUGUSTA COUNTY COURT CLERK'S OFFICE, to wit:

ESTRAY.

Taken up by David Yount, on his land, in the county of Augusta, of the following description, to wit:

A red and white spotted STEER, with large horns, crop off each ear and slit in the left, with a hole in the right, three years old last spring, and appraised at $23 00. Extract—Teste. WM. A. BURNETT, D. C.

Dec 17-3t*

GENERAL HOSPITAL AT STAUNTON, December 14th, 1861.

HAVING been informed that some unprincipled persons are going about the County, and buying provisions ostensibly for this Hospital, but using the order for their own purposes, I deem it proper to give public notice that Messrs C. M. Bohrook and S. Hoofman are the only persons authorized to buy supplies for this Hospital in the County.

J. ALEX. WADDELL,
Dec. 17th, (61) Surgeon in Charge.

DR. JOHN M. HANGER

OFFERS his Professional services to the people of Staunton and vicinity. When not professionally engaged, he can be found at Mrs. Thomas Harman's, or at his office, formerly occupied by J. Marshall Hanger, in rear of the Court-House.

Dec. 17, 1861.—tf.

TANNING.

HAVING purchased of Jacob Crist the Tan-Yard on Spring Hill, with the entire stock, the undersigned will carry on the business, and beg of their friends, and the public generally, a liberal patronage. Cash paid for Hides.

S. HUNTER,
Nov. 5, 1861.—tf. J. W. SPITZER.

COTTON YARN.

JUST received and for sale, 1,000 lbs Superior Cotton Yarn, from No. 6 to 12, by wholesale or retail.

Dec. 3, '61-4t. CRAWFORD & COCHRAN.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—One or two good GARNET-MAKERS, to whom good wages will be given. J. WADDELL, JR.

COTTON SHELLERS.—Six Peacock's Cotton Shellers, a very superior article, for sale at the old price.

Nov. 19, 1861. GEO. E. PRICE.

PLATE CHAINS.—Six dozen superior Trace Chains, for sale.

Nov. 19, 1861. GEO. E. PRICE.

PRIVATE SALES.

LAND FOR SALE.

WILL be sold, at public auction, on Wednesday, the 18th day of December next, on the premises, all the Real Estate of Daniel Miller, dec'd, consisting of two tracts of land situated on South River, three miles above Waynesboro'. The first tract contains, by recent survey, 164 ACRES, and has on it a good dwelling house, and has water power and a good saw Mill on it, an excellent DWELLING HOUSE, Barn, Stable, and all other necessary outbuildings, fences all new. It is boldly watered, and is in a high state of cultivation. It is generally acknowledged to be one of the finest farms in the county. The land is of a very superior quality for grazing any kind of grain, about 40 acres cleared. This farm is very desirable property, in a good neighborhood, near to Churches, schools, and within three miles of the Waynesboro' Depot, on the Central Rail Road.

The other tract contains 142 ACRES, equally cleared, tolerable good fences on it, and finely watered, good orchard and timber, &c., lying near the former tract. There will be added with this tract some upwards of 100 acres of timbered land, lying one fourth of a mile from it.

The terms of the above lands will be one-fourth in hand and the balance in three equal annual payments, approved personal security will be required for the deferred payments, and the title retained until the land is paid for. Possession will be given immediately.

Any person wishing information by letter, will address the subscriber, Waynesboro', Augusta Co., Va., who will promptly attend to it.

MARTIN COYNER, Ex'r.

Sept. 27, 1861.—3t.

P. S.—As the lands advertised above were not sold at public sale on the day above appointed, the undersigned now offers them at private sale.

MARTIN COYNER, Ex'r.

Oct. 18, 1861.—tf.

A Very Fine Farm in Culpeper County, FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale the Farm on which I reside, "Cole's Hill," one of the most valuable estates in the county. It has on it upwards about 700 Acres, of which about 300 are arable, and the balance heavily timbered. It lies beautifully on Mountain Run, which passes through it, within two and one half miles of Brandy Station, which place is connected with Washington, Alexandria and Richmond, can be reached in about three hours. It is well watered, every field having never-failing Springs. The soil is of the best quality, producing the crops of the best and corn, and luxuriant crops of grass. The location is beautiful and proverbial for health. Two Manufacturing, and two Grist Mills are within a few miles. Churches of the various denominations are of easy access.

The Buildings are all new, and of the best kind. In fact, it combines all the advantages of a first class Farm; in its fertility of soil, abundance of fine water, healthfulness, proximity to Railroad, and now and commodious buildings. Persons wishing to purchase in the estate are respectfully invited to examine "COLE'S HILL" in person. Those who may wish to come by Railroad to Brandy, will be furnished with a conveyance to my residence, by giving me a day's notice, or by addressing the undersigned or my P. O. Nalle, at Kacoon Ford Post Office. My Post Office is Brandy Station, Culpeper County.

N. B.—"Cole's Hill" can be readily divided into two compact Farms, of about three hundred and fifty and four hundred acres, each having an abundance of timber and water.

Sept 4, 1861.—tf. B. W. HANSBROUGH.

TO PHYSICIANS.—A Physician, in full practice, who resides near one of the Watering Places of Western Virginia, and is desirous of removing to the South, will sell his property, which is the best of its position, and a very valuable one, which he proposes to sell, consists of a large and comfortable Dwelling with all necessary out houses, stables and negro houses, and about 20 Acres of good land. About one-half of the land is well timbered, and is valuable to the proprietor absolutely with his firewood, hay and pasture. His practice has been worth to him, for many years, from $2,500 to $2 000 per annum, and continues, in part, of practice among the visitors at the Springs during the Summer season. The balance, at any rate, must be given during the year.

His price for this property, with the good will of his practice, is $3,500, payable as follows:—$2,000 in hand, and the balance in one and two years with interest.

Applications addressed to Messrs. Harman & Bell, Attorneys at Law, Staunton, Va., will receive prompt attention. [April 2, 1861.—tf.

Richmond Weekly Whig copy till forbid and send account to this office.

VERY VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

WINCHESTER, VA.—The subscribers offer for sale the FARM on which they reside, near the town of Waynesboro', Augusta co., containing 200 Acres—very productive soil—a considerable portion of it bottom land—water and timber. The improvements are new, the dwelling of good size, and built by a northern man, with all the conveniences for which Yankee houses are famous. Rarely so good an opportunity offers for securing a nice home; and not the least among its claims, is its convenient location to Winchester, Charlestown, Mills, Shepherdstown, &c., and all in sight of it.

In connection with this farm is a Mountain Tract, the title to which is possession. For timber it has long supplied the wants of the farm, and will do so for many years to come.

The terms may be learned from the undersigned, on the premises. JAMES & THOMAS CRITZER.

July 24, 1860.—tf—Rock. Reg.

SALE OF BATH LANDS.—In pursuance of a decree of Circuit Court of Augusta made in the cause of Vincent S. Geiger and others, against Franklin F. Geiger's heirs and others, I shall sell, at private sale, in a separate parcels, as may be judicious, and to suit purchasers, a body or tract of land situated in Bath co., opposite Cloverdale, and adjoining the Cloverdale and Wilderness estates, and contains about 2500 Acres, and formerly the property of George Geiger, dec'd. The land is well timbered, and the lumber business is quite profitable it is recommended as admirably suited for that purpose. The land is all desirable as grazing ranges.

I am authorized to sell on cash terms as I may think best, taking from the purchasers bonds with good personal security, and retaining the title as ultimate security. I may be consulted by letter or personally, at my home near Staunton, and expect to be on the lands during the present month.

JOHN CHURCHMAN.

Feb. 19, 1861.

CRAIGSVILLE AND A FARM FOR SALE PRIVATELY.—Containing 224 Acres—well improved—lying in a healthy section, on the Va. C. R. R., and joining adjoining Craigsville Depot—being a good situation for a Store and Mechanics. Persons wishing to purchase will examine the property. For further particulars address the subscriber, at Swoyersville, Greenbrier co., Va.

J. A. S. CRAIG.

Nov. 6, 1860.—tf.

A GOOD AND SAFE INVESTMENT AT SIXTEEN PER CENT.—$200 worth of very desirable REAL ESTATE in Staunton will be sold, with a guarantee from the present owner, for five years, that it will rent for $200 a year. For particulars apply

IMBODEN & BRO.

Staunton, Sept. 18, 1860—tds.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA
CHARTERED MARCH 17, 1858.
Round Capital $300,000.

THIS Company, having been duly organized, is now ready to receive applications and issue Policies and offers to the citizens of Virginia the indemnity of a home Company, on as favorable terms as any Company. MERCHANDISE, &c., at fair and equitable rates. The Directors assure the public that this Company will be conducted with a view to permanency, and on the strictest principles of equity, justice and a close regard to economy and the safety of the insured.

PRESIDENT,
JOSEPH S. CARSON.
C. S. FUNK, Secretary. J. O. F. BRESEE, Actuary.

DIRECTORS,

JOSEPH S. CARSON, JOS. KERR,
JAMES F. RIELY, LEWIS F. HARMAN,
LLOYD LOGAN, ROBERT STEELE,
RUDY GRIMES.

Offices on London Street, near the Valley Bank of Commerce.

S. Pence, Local Agent, Staunton.

April 4, 1858.

LIVERY STABLE!

THE subscribers having made large additions to their old stablishment, Livery by building, and purchasing NEW VEHICLES, are prepared to accommodate all who may wish to take a pleasant ride. We have also made large arrangements to FEED HORSES, and send country friends home in safety. Determined to give us a call, guaranteeing that they shall have their horses well provided for.

Spring, Mack and Hanna Hackney coaches stand for hire. THOS. J. BURKE & CO.

Staunton, April 10, 1860.

STAUNTON FOUNDRY!

THE subscribers call the attention of the public to their extensive variety of Parlor, Box, Iron Plate and Cooking STOVES, of their own manufacture. They warrant their stoves to be equal in durability and giving out heat, and will be found equal in quality, if not superior, to any purchased of Northern makers. They have also on hand, and will manufacture to order, any description of IRON RAILING, MILL Irons, Machinery, and all kinds of Castings made to order.

The patronage of the public is especially solicited.

Nov. 20, 1860. A. J. GARBER & CO.

Tobacco & Segars.

THE subscriber invites the attention of those who use the weed, to the stock of TOBACCO, SEGARS, SNUFF, and other articles pertaining to the Tobacco business, which he has recently added to his room adjoining J. W. Moseley's Jewelry Establishment. The stock embraces a variety of favorite brands, suitable to varied tastes, and he hopes by constant attention to business and an endeavor to accommodate his customers, to merit a share of public patronage.

Staunton, March 19, 1861—tf.

NOTICE!—The accounts of CRAWFORD & COCHRAN are made up to the 1st of January, 1861. To the responsible portion, by limitation, on the 1st of April. As a change in the concern is about being made, no longer indulgence can be given. We hope our friends will understand we are earnest—we need what is due us.

CRAWFORD & COCHRAN.

Staunton, Feb. 19, 1861.

A LARGE lot of PORCELAIN PIPES and stems, just received and for sale low.

Aug. 27, 1861. JOHN B. STABS.

RICHMOND ADVERTISEMENTS

1861. SPRING. 1861.

Southern Hat Manufactory!

ESTABLISHED 1836.

THE subscriber respectfully invites the attention of the Merchants of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee to the extensive stock of all home and Foreign Manufactured Hats. Goods sold at this house will be warranted to compare favorably in quality and price with goods coming from any other market. There will be found all the qualities of WOOL FUR and SILKHATS from the lowest price negro Hat to the finest quality for gentlemen. Boys and Children's Hats and Caps of all grades and styles. Ladies' Riding Hats, of all the various qualities. I also manufacture largely Military Hats and Caps.

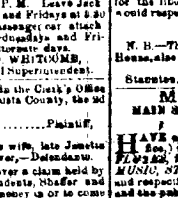
I am now supplying a great part of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee with Military Goods, orders for which are enlisted and promptly filled.

JOHN DOOLEY,
No. 146 MAIN STREET, Richmond, Va.

April 3, 1861. 6t Main St., Richmond, Va.

GEO. A. LOWNES. WM. R. COOKE

LOWNES & COOK'S
FOUNDERY AND MANUFACTORY,
BROADRIB ST., NEAR MAIN, RICHMOND, VA.



HAVING made a large addition to our shop, to suit the Southern trade, we will sell at the Northern prices of 1859. We have over 1,000 different patterns of Plain and Ornamental Railings, Verandas, Balconies, Porch Pieces, Window Guards, &c., &c., Vault and Cellar Doors, Iron Beds, Shutters, and general Blacksmithing and Smithing done with neatness and despatch.

☞ Country Mailing for the country, made so as to be put up by an ordinary mechanic.

Richmond, April 3, 1861—1y.

1860. SPRING TRADE. 1860.

GEORGE STARRETT,
GOVERNOR STREET, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA,

OFFERS for sale the following articles, of his own manufacture, viz:

Tin Ware of all kinds,
Sheet Iron and Copper Ware,
Cast and Sheet Iron Stoves for wood, 12 varieties,
Sheet Iron Stoves for wood, 3 sizes,
Cast and Sheet Iron Stoves for coal, 10 "
The Brilliant Gas Burner, 4 "
Portable Heaters, 6 "
Portable Grate, 8 "
Diamond Radiator, 2 "
Factory Bell Stand, 2 "
Richmond Portable Furnace, 5 "
Licorice Boilers, for wood and coal, 5 "
Portable Ovens, 4 "

☞ Also, constantly for sale, the most popular Stoves, Ranges and Hollow ware, made, and repairing done at the same always on hand.

Richmond, April 2, 1861.—1y.

THOMAS J. BAGBY,
AGENT AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 8 Wall St., under St. Charles Hotel,
RICHMOND, VA.,

HIRES out Negroes, Rents out Houses, and sells Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, Flour, and other Country Produce.

☞ Pays strict attention to business, and prompt remittances.

☞ Consignments respectfully solicited.

REFER TO Messrs. C. T. Wortham & Co., R. H. Maury & Co., Dickinson, Hill & Co., and H. K. Ellyson, Richmond; James Alexander, Chancellorsville; H. Maury, Staunton; and J. H. Wartman & Co., Harrisonburg. [Richmond, March 26, 1861.

1861 SPRING IMPORTION. 1861

CLARKSON, ANDERSON & CO.,
No 106 MAIN STREET,
RICHMOND, VA.,

IMPORTERS of Heavy and Fancy Hardware, Guns, Edge Tools, Cutlery and "Anchor" Bolting Cloth, are in receipt, per ships "Morning Light" and "Peru," direct to James River, of their Spring Importations, to which they invite the attention of such merchants as may find it to their interest to buy of them. They are also agents for "Fairbank's" justly celebrated Scales. Particular attention given to orders.

April 2, 1861.

SPOTSWOOD HOTEL,
RICHMOND, VA.

THIS new Hotel, at the Corner of Main and 9th streets, is now finished and elegantly furnished, in view for the accommodation of guests. The location is the best in the City, and every effort will be made to please the patrons of the House.

I have secured the services of Mr. T. W. Hess, late of the Everett House, N. Y.

Nov. 6, 1860. JOSEPH H. CRENSHAW.

R. BLAIR. T. F. ROSS

M. BLAIR & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
CORNER OF 12TH AND CARY STREETS,
RICHMOND, VA.,

Give their undivided attention to the sale of WHEAT, FLOUR, TOBACCO, AND OTHER COUNTRY PRODUCE.

April 9, 1861.—1y.

LIVERY AND SALE STABLES.

WE have leased for a term of years the commodious and convenient Stables attached to the Virginia Hotel, in Staunton, where we intend to keep constantly on hand for sale the best HORSES that can be found. J. S. Byers has experienced qualifications as a horse dealer, which are well known to the public. As our business is so be one of years so pains will be spared to obtain and keep the public patronage.

We also take Horses on livery. In a few weeks the Stabling will be increased to accommodate 400 horses. Capable and attentive Ostlers have been employed. The County custom is solicited. Drivers are invited to stop with us.

In connection with this Stable we shall keep Hacks, Buggies and saddle Horses, constantly for hire—our Vehicles being all new, with fine Horses, we confidently solicit public patronage.

J. S. BYERS & CO.
WM. H. NICKING.

N. B. Nicking and Bobbing done by an experienced hand.

Jan. 31, 1860

Good Counsel is Above all Price.

SUCH was the counsel Franklin gave when he said:

"Take care of the pence, the pounds will take care of themselves."

"Beware of the little expenses, for a small leak will sink a great ship."

"Be patient in adversity and humble in prosperity."

"Be mindful of things past, and provident of things to come."

Wholesomely wise, rather than wise in other things! They are plainly wise buy their Watches, Jewelry, Plated Ware, Cloaks, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery, Gloves, Cutlery, Worsted Goods, Combs, Brushes, Hair Braids, Buttons, Trunks, Willow Ware, Musical Instruments, Stationery, Toys, Mirrors, Furniture, Money Belts, and many other articles that it would take all the papers in the State to enumerate them, at the Cheap Wholesale and Retail Variety Store of

GABRIEL HIRSH.

N. B.—That HANDSOME MAN is still engaged in repairing Watches and Jewelry, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

Staunton, Nov. 20, 1860.

A NEW SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber takes great pleasure in informing the public that he has opened a

BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

just opposite his FANCY STORE, where he will sell Boots, Shoes, Ladies' Shoes, Gaiters, and all kinds of Shoes, cheaper than any house in the Valley. He would respectfully ask all to give him a call.

June 25, 1861. GABRIEL HIRSH.

PAY UP PROMPTLY.

AS THE subscriber wishes to go down South in the "Dixie" for the purpose of laying in a good supply of CALICO, and all other articles in the merchandise line, and as the goods can only be purchased for cash, he would request all persons indebted to him to PAY UP PROMPTLY, that he may get such articles as the community may need most.

Sept. 26, 1861. GABRIEL HIRSH.

BEYOND QUESTION

WE are now receiving a supply of TOBACCO that for quality and variety, cannot be surpassed in the State, comprising all the different grades, ranging from a very low price to the choicest that that can be had. Merchants will please examine our stock before laying in their fall supply.

M. J. GLENDY,
Staunton, Sept. 24, 1861. per C. T. Coiner.

DR. ARTHUR

HAS returned to Staunton and resumed his PROFESSION. For nights past he has been overwhelmed with much gratitude and acknowledged thankfulness. Rejoicing that he still able to serve his old, tried friends with more experience and improved skill, diligence and faithfulness.

Oct. 15, 1861—tf

BOOKS! BOOKS!!

FINDING that in these war times I cannot get along by doing a credit business, I am necessarily compelled to adopt the cash system. I have to pay cash for everything I buy, and my customers must do the same, or I will be unable to make a profit, or realize the necessity of paying the cash for what few articles they may have to purchase from me.

Sep 24 '61 ROBT COWAN.

WM. P. JOHNSON,
UNDERTAKER,
STAUNTON, VA.,

KEEPS METALLIC CASES of all sizes on hand, in addition to those of wood made to his order. Sold at reasonable prices. [Nov. 6, 1861—1y

JUST REC