regate amount up to July 1st, The State holds large amounts in the stocks

of the various banks, the value of which canand be ascertained until the banks go into lindation. He recommends that the banks of his State be required to go into liquidation toppediately, believing that the longer this is extpened the less the note-holder will re- calls for legislation that all monopolies be

Several millions invested in the James River on of the Legislature, but recommends no sitive policy himself. The Governor recomends a tax on oysters, and discusses the ent of the State debt and the other to the apport of the public schools.

The Governor recommends, with much denoins be sold, as they are not sources of revenue to the State, nor likely soon to become so; whereas he thinks that private individuals would make them pay.

He urges that the mode of collecting taxes old system, and suggests that the collection of the evenue be taken from the sheriffs, and the each County Court shall appoint a colhetor, to be paid per diem, and endowed with power to levy for payment.

The mode of voting by ballot calls for retled to vote should be kept.

Le also recommends that the duty of the Sine to educate all her children should be performed. Virginia needs a polytechnic school justice. for the education of her young men, and the Virginia Military Institute contains the elements to give it the proper direction.

He recommends the appointment of a State Geologist and Mineralogist, to make a thosurvey of the State.

The Governor calls for legislation for the relef of minors and others whose property. to he hands of true, and thereny peaks at length as to the condition of the He has appointed three direcminutiary astitution, who report that 900 is breessary to repair the building.

The Governor thinks that very little legistion is required for the freedmen. "A law hould be passed requiring the clerk of each pointy to keep a book, in which, at the joint quest of a negro man and woman who have retofore been living as man and wife, he iall register their names and the date of peir marriage," This should be considered lawful marriage, and legitimate the children

He is at a loss what to suggest in regard to he-James River and Kanawha canal. "It has been a great expense to the State. thinks there are too many salaried officers. Regards the crossing of the Alleghanies by the canal as impracticable.

The Governor recommends that the Loudown and Hampshire railioad be given to any company who will complete and equip the road to the coal-fields of Hampshire county.

The Capitol needs thorough repair. A new court-house is needed for the Circuit Court and Court of Appeals. The one destroyed by fire was not in the best place, and plans for the election of a building, fire-proof, at a different site, are now being prepared by Colonel

Rives The Governor proposes a commission to The an equitable part of the State debt on West Virginia. The status of the disputed counties of Berkeley and Jefferson he proposes to refer to the United States.

He advocates a repeal of the usury laws, allowing the rate of interest to be fixed by the

He also recommends that insurance companies be required to make an investment of

\$50,000 in real estate or State bonds, as securityagainst failure. The Governor concludes by reviewing his policy in the matter of the reconstruction.

le says he has made every exertion to restore to each man the rights of citizenship. He ines the Legislature to mark its action by and, Aberal and enlightened patrictism, and in flor's the blessing of Divine Providence on their deliberations.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The message of President Johnson to the bent Congress begins by expressing thanks to God, in the name of the people, for the preservation of the Union, alludes to the death of the late Chief Magistrate with expressions of deep regret, and modestly expresses great diffidence in his own ability to support the heavy responsibility cast upon him by that

Then follows a glowing tribute to the Consti ution of the United States, calling especiat attention to its powers of self-preservapanish treason, and insure domestic trananillity;" and "the best security for the perpetual existence of the States is the supreme

author ty of the Constitution." "The perpetuity of the Constitution brings with the perpetuity of the States; their mutual relation makes us what we are, and in political system their connexion is inable. The whole cannot exist without ing as the Constitution endures 'the tites will endure: the destruction of the is the destruction of the other; the pretration of the one is the preservation of

otber. In laying down his policy, the President that it has been his "steadfast object to from the sway of momentary passions to derive a healing policy from the fundaneutal principles of the Constitution." He es with great power his reasons for apting Provisional Governors in the seceded tates instead of establishing military govern-They would have, he says, "rather ba," that it would have "brought with it a ed hatred than have restored affecmin of men expecting profit from the mise of their erring fellow-citizens," and that cise limit for their continuance was conbyal States.

taken every precaution to connect it with marest recognition of the binding force of est recognition of the pinning and the chartes laws, and the chartes in the existence of stavery, if

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safety." "Treason of a flagrant character has been committed." " Persons charged with its commission should have a fair and impartial trial in the highest civil tribunals of the coun-

As to the right of freedmen to suffrage, he favors leaving that to the several States. To give them a right to vote in the Southern States would be to give them the same right in the Northern, and the Executive has no warrant for such measures in the Constitution. He urges a dispassionate treatment of the subject, and desires a fair trial as to the ability of the two races to live side by side, and advises against forced removal or colonization.

He refers to the vast natural wealth of the eight or nine States nearest the Gulf, and predicts for them great prosperity, now that the monopoly of slave labor is removed, and

'sternly gnarded against." A summary follows of the reports of the ad Kanawha canal will yield no revenue for Secretaries of the Interior and Postmasterterrs to come. For practical purposes, the General. The latter shows favorable progress Aisi. On the subject of the payment of the and a surplus of \$861,430 receipts over expentate debt and taxation, the Governor offers ditures. Summaries of the reports of the Se everal suggestions to the earnest considera- cretaries of War and Navy show the great re duction in the army and navy.

Referring to the report of the Secretary of Treasury, he favours the greatest economy nole oyster question at great length and with as to expenditures, and recommends private uch ability. He further proposes that one individuals to be on their guard and ready to soiety of this tax be applied to the extinguish- return to a gold standard. Of foreign affairs, he says "our relations with the Emperor of China are most friendly." "The unbroken harmony between the United States and the ference, that the State interest in the RAIL- Emperor of Russia is about to receive additional support" from a telegraphic line to be established between them across Asia. Cordial relations exist with Brazil. He complains at length of Great Britain for "the formal accordance of belligerent rights to the calls for reform. He points out faults of the insurgent States," of the materials of war furnished, and of the vessels sent out from British ports to prey upon the Union commerce. He regrets to say that the propositions for an arbitrament of the questions between the United States and Great Britain were declined by the latter, and an unsatisfacforn. A more perfect register of those enti- tory proposition from Great Britain declined by the United States. He advises against an attempt to redress by legislation, but wishes to rest on the basis of friendship and mutual

> ·The correspondence between the United States and France (in reference to questions in discussion) will be laid before Congress at the proper time.

The message concludes with a patriotic out burst, full of praises of the past glories of the country and high anticipations for its future.

REPORT OF THE WATERY OF THE The Secretary treats the subject of the National Finances under the three heads, The Carrency, Public Debt, and Revenue. THE CURRENCY.

The policy of reduction of the volume of the currency is advocated. The objections urged against such reduction are all recounted and met. He recommends— First, That compound interest-bearing notes

cease to be legal tender from the date of their maturity.
Second, That he be authorized to sell United States bonds bearing interest at six per cent., redeemable and payable at such periods as may be conducive to the interests of the Govern-

ment, for the purpose of retiring not only compound interest notes, but United States notes. THE PUBLIC DEBT. as incurred for the common good, and

"represents a portion of the accumulated wealth of the country. While it is a debt to the nation, it becomes the capital of the citizen." The Secretary advocates—First, Funding the obligations that are soon to mature.

THE REVENUE.

The Secretary thinks it "important that our revenue system be frequently and carefully revised, in order that it may be accommodated to the habits and character of the people."
Every complicated system of taxation opens
the way to mistakes, abuses and deceptions."
Heavy taxation may drive capital from our
shores, or prevent its employment in the manner most advantageous to the country." He
recommends—"First, That the collection of recommends—"First, That the concederation internal revenue taxes which accrued before the establishment of revenue offices in the States recently in rebellion be indefinitely post-Second, That all sales of property in those States, under the direct tax law, be suspended until the States shall have an opportunity of assuming (as was done by the loyal States) the payment of the tax imposed upon them. Third, That all transactions in such States which may be invalid by the non-use of stamps be legalized so far as it is in the power of Congress to legalize them.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

This report is extremely interesting, in showing the enormous strength, in men and money, wielded by the United States, and the rapidity with which this force has been reduced and the vast expense curtailed. The military esti-mates for the last fiscal year being \$516,240,-131.70, and for the next, \$33,814,461.83. The United States forces in May, 1865, numbered one million five hundred and sixteen men, of these eight hundred thousand have been already mustered out, and a further reduction to fifty thousand men proposed.

A concise and powerful history of the crose of the war follows

Following the surrender of General Lee, orders were immediately issued: First, Tostop all drafting and recruiting in the loyal States. Second, To curtail the purchase of military.

stores. Third, To reduce the numbers of general and staff afficers to the actual necessity of the service. Fourth, To remove all military restrictions on trade and commerce as far as might be consistent with public safety.

The report calls for the establishment of a well-organized militia system. Also for the well-organized militia system. Also for the

establishment of homes and previsions for aid and rener for disabled soldiers. The estimates for military appropriations for the next year are based upon a standing force of fifty thousand men, so organized as to admit of an increase to eighty-two thousand wissions additional organizations. This force is believed to be sufficient for a peace footing. The Secretary thinks that, should a war occur, the veterans already trained for war would form an army with a quickness determined only by the "speed of the railroad and tele-graph." He further says that "a foreign war would intensify national feeling, and thousands once misled would rejoice to atone for their error by rallying to the national flag. The question of time in which armies could be raised to quell insurrection or to repel inva-

sion is therefore the only question relative to The report of the Adjutant-General is referred to, and various suggestions contained

therein recommended.

The leading points of the reports of the Provost Marshal-General, Paymaster-General, Commissary-General of Subsistance, Surgeon-General, Quartermaster-General, Chief Engineer, Ordnance Bureau, Judge Advocate, General Freedmen's Bureau, &c., are given by the Secretary, who at the same time pairs a the Secretary, who at the same time pays a high tribute to the efficiency and zeal of these

the United States forces numbered as	TOHOWS:
Available force for duty	132,538 35,628 143,419
Absent without leave	19,683
	965,591
The numbers of the Continue to the time of the surrender wase:	orces at
General Lee's army	27,805
Bettern Jeff. Thompson's army	7,978

The report shows that, on March 1st, 1865,

RICHMOND SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9.

must always have an active existence. majesty of the National power has been exhibited in the courage and faith of our citizens, and the ignominy of rebellion is witnessed by the hopeless end of the great rebellion."

NAVY.

This is a very voluminous report, giving the whole naval history of the war.

The European squadron is commanded by Rear Admiral L. M. Goldsborough. The field Rear Admiral L. M. Goldsborough. The field of operation is the coast of Europe and the

Mediterranean.

The Brazil squadron is commanded by Acting Rear Admiral S. W. Godon. This will cruise on the eastern coast of South America and the western coast of Brazil.

and the western coast of Brazil.

The East India squadron is commanded by Acting Rear Admiral H. H. Bell. The Shenandoah will be one of this fleet.

The Pacific squadron, commanded by Acting Rear Admiral George F. Pearson, cruises the whole western coast of North and South America and the islands of the Pacific.

The Socretary, dwells, with great wild.

the rapid increase of power in the navy, and the difficulties overcome in its growth. He speaks with scorn of the "three hundred and twenty-two officers who traitorously proved false to the flag which they had sworn to support and the Government which had confided in their honor." "Better men, from the mer-chant marine, educated, and vastly more effi-"Better men, from the mer-

tient," supplied their places.

He recommends the enlarging of the navy-yards, the construction of naval vessels, and increased facilities for repairing them. Speaking of the property captured and destroyed, he that "naval men, while animated by the and one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven dollars and sixty-nine cents is the net

sum for distribution as prize money.

It concludes by hoping that the brilliant naval record will be accepted as proof that the Department has done its duty, and further hopes that the Government will extend its fostering care to the navy, which has won the gratitude and admiration of the country.

Congress Halls-Old and New. From an article in the National Intelligencer,

entitled "Notes from the Capitol," we extract the following: When the Sixth Congress met here, to com-

nence its second session, on the sixth of November, 1800, there was "no quorum present" in either the Senate Chamber or the Hall of the House, which had been fitted up in the north wing of the Capitol, the corner-stone of which had been laid by George Washington seven years previously. In a few days the search members arrived, and on the 22d, Presithe two Houses were dreamaged, which the parliamentary usage of Great Britain. The President took his seat in the chair of the presiding offi-cer of the Senate, and then the House came in, headed by Mr. Speaker Schgwick. The President then delivered his address, after which the House withdrew. Replies to the which the House withdrew. Replies to the address were then discussed and adopted in the Senate and in the House, and were presented by committees of those bodies.

In 1892 the House of Representatives re-

moved to a temporary hall, made by roofing over the half-built south wing of the Capitol, and consequently so low that it was called "the oven." In 1804, the House moved back into the north wing, until its hall was finished, in 1808. These two wings were temporarily connected by a wooden gallery.

On the 24th of August, 1814, the British roops occupied the Capitel, after having fired a volley through the windows. Admiral Cockburn, of his Majesty King George's navy, took the Speaker's chair, and put the question:
"Shall this harbor of Yankee Democracy be burned? All for it will say aye—contrary minded, no! The ayes had it, and soon the Second, To provide for revenues necessary to meet the interest on the debt. He calls for decided and emphatic legislation on this subject. which destroyed the interior of the wings and the connecting gallery. A library of three thousand volumes and two fine portraits of Louis XVI, and Marie Antoinette were among the valuables burned or stolen.

Refore Congress met in extra session, on the Before Congress met in extra session, on the 19th of September, 1814, the citizens of Washington had aided in preparing temporary accommodations in the "Blodgett's Hotel" building, a huge pile built by lottery, which occupied the site of the present General Postoffice, on F street, between Seventh and Eighth streets. There were some members who advocated a return of the seat of government. advocated a return of the seat of government to Philadelphia, and, to prevent wealthy land-owners erected the building now known as the Old Capitol, which Congress leased by act of December 8, 1815.

The Sixteenth Congress, which met on the The Sixteenth Congress, which met on the 6th of December, 1819, re-occupied the wings of the Capitol, which had risen, phenix-like, from their ashes. The central building, containing the rotundo, was not completed until about 1825 or '26.

The Thirty-sixth Congress removed, early in the session of 1850-60, into the newly built ex-tensions in which to-day will witness, at noon, "the Senate and House of Representatives of United States of America in Congress as sembled." It will be the first session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, and its proceedings will doubtless eclipse in importance those of any Congress which has preceded it.

COMPLETION OF THE CAPITOL. Much has been done towards the completion of the Capitol since Congress adjourned. The exterior of the dome towers un to the leight of three hundred feet in majestic proportions, and the portices of the eastern fronts, with their monolithic columns, are finished, with the exception of the capstones of the cheek-blocks of the steps, and the vacant pediment of the southern portico. The portico on the north side of the north wing was completed last week, and the gigantic traverse crane largest one ever used—has been removed to the west side of the north wing, to set the

portico there.

The Library extensions, in the main building of the Capitol, on the north and south sides of the present library, are being built by the Architectural Iron Works of New York; and in cleaning away for them, that noted refectory for bibacious legislators, the "Holein-the-Wall," has been demolished. Each ex-tension is to be nearly one hundred feet in length and twenty-nine feet in width, with length and twenty-nine feet in width, with four tiers of galleries and alcovez, instead of three, as in the old library. The capacity of the present library is for 38,000 volumes; the extension will accommodate 76,000, and the attic will accommodate 20,000—making the total capacity 134,000 volumes. By the removal of an archway over the stairs from the western terrace door, the entrance to the library can now be seen from the rotundo, and the archinow be seen from the rotundo, and the archi-tect has sensibly used some of the old pillars for his doorway, rather than indulge in the more flashy styles of ornamentation which dis-figures the more recent additions to the Capi-

It was expected that Mr. Brumidi would have had the fresco painting of the interior of the upper dome completed ere this, but on Saturday the concealing scaffolding had not been removed. It represents "the Apotheosis of Washington," and covers an area of over six thousand square feet, some of the figures being eighteen feet high.

THE SHENANDOAH .- After a brief stay in the Mersey, the new famous cruiser Shenandoah left the Mersey yesterday, en route to New-York, under command of Captain Freeman, formerly of the United States ship Resolute. The Shenandoah, since she arrived in the Mer-The Shenandoah, since she arrived in the Mer-sey, has undergone some trifling repairs, ne-cessary after her late raid among the whalers in the Arctic seas. Steam was got up at an early hour yesterday morning, and at about twenty minutes past twelve the Shenandoah, with the United States ensign flying, steamed slowly out of the Mersey. A large number of people witnessed her departure.—Munchester Guardian, November 22.

THE UNITED STATES AND PRANCO-MERICAN Arrans.—A correspondence has taken recently between the French command the Franco-Mexican forces and General Weitzel, commander at Brownsville, which displays considerable jealousy of the intentions In conclusion, the Secretary says: "Looking to the causes that have accomplished the National deliverance, there seems no room henceforth to doubt the stability of the Federal Union. These causes are permanent, and must always have an active existence. The commander, General Cloue, commanding the naval division of the Gulf of Mexico, complains with so much! emphasis of the acts of doubtful friendship and positive hostility from the American forces, and REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE urges with such reproachful earnestness the wide contrast between the conduct of the United States authorities and the loyal neutrality observed by France during the the recent domestic war in this country, that General Weitzel considered his communication disrespectful, and returned it with a curt

After all this, and before General Cloue received this note and his returned letter, he writes another, complaining of a serious breach of neutrality on the part of the United States forces firing upon the French marines on board the steamer Antonio, going up the Rio Grande. In reply, General Weitzel says he had received a similar complaint from General America and the islands of the Pacific.

The Secretary dwells with great pride on the same the rapid increase of power in the navy, and the rapid increase of power in its growth. He subject. He, however, dergns to say that be difficulties overcome in its growth. He fore receiving either letter he had instituted

inquiries upon the subject. The condition of affairs on the Rio Grande is plainly very troublesome, and any comnander stationed there will have his hands full to preserve peace.

FREDERICKSBURG AND GORDONSVILLE RAIL-ROAD .- The people of Fredericksburg are consays that "naval men, while animated by the noblest feelings of patriotism, and ready to sacrifice their lives to their country," believed that the war would offer them "but limited opportunity, for the rebels were not a commercial people." Twenty million five hundred recently been re-organized, with some of their recently been re-organized. recently been re-organized, with some of their most influential citizens at its head, and they seem to be determined to make a strong effort to finish the work. Success to them.

> THE GALLANT DEAD .- Noticing the funeral ceremonial over the remains of the late Colonel William J. Pegram in this city, on Wednesday, the Norfolk Virginian offers the fol lowing neat tribute to his memery:

"We can well imagine the solemn and decorous assembly which will do honor to his ashes; for his unostentatious piety and heroic ceurage made him very dear to the army and the people. He fell in the discharge of his duty, and died with the philosophy of a Christian and the dignity of a soldier. He was one of the few men we have ever known equal to the heroic generosity of that gallant gentleman, who, dying in the Netherlands, gave his cup of water to the wounded men beside him.

SHEET MUSIC, MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS, MU-Pegram was capable of this. Peace to his

Intelligence, contends that Mr. Sumner, in vio lation of his own principles, proposes to establish by law a distinction in color, and very logically proves it. Thus, Mr. Sunner, in his bill for abolishing distinctions in color, declares that the jury who are to try the cases of viola-tion of the law shall be half white and half rowhite and half rolored. "That is," says the Intelligencer, "to deny the distinction of color, we shall affirm the distinction of color; that the law may ignore the difference, the law shall re cognize the difference; that color shall cease to be known in court, color shall enter into the very constitution of the court."

Sulcines .- John A. Lançaster, Esq., Cumberland, committed suicide on the 25th altimo. It is supposed by those best acquainted with the circumstances attending he affair that the fear of his family being reduced to want and suffering had produced a temporary aberration of mind. Mr. Lancas-ter was about forty-eight years of age. He leaves a family and a large circle of relatives and friends to dealows his endden and profession. and friends to deplore his sudden and unfortu-

Frank McCraw, of Buckingham, committed suicide on Friday last by cutting his throat. Unrequited love is said to have been the

J. P. BENJAMIN.-The following singular statement is made by the London correspondent of the New York News:

"Mr. Benjamin claims to be a naturalized citizen of England on the ground that his grandfather was a British subject, and that according to the law of England the revolt and treason of the father does not affect his descendants. I am inclined to think that this is bad law, and that Mr. Benjamin will have to reside in England for the usual time before e can obtain fetters of naturalization. Meanwhile it is said that he will commence to keep his terms for the purpose of being called to

PERSONAL .- We have parted with one of the best and inerriest of reporters, Harry C. Tins-ley, for many years identified with the press of Richmond—first on the Evening Bulletin, a paper published there many years ago; then for a long term, ending with the war, on the Dispatch, of which paper he was news editor. He has accepted a congenial position upon the New York Daily Naves, and bade accept to Richmond and his old friends, for his new post, on Monday night. One west Vishes attend him; but we hate to lose so rare a chum, and cannot, while invoking a safe journey, help wicking film a speedy return.—Petersburg Express.

DANVILLE BANK .- A called meeting of the stockholders of this institution was held on the 1st instant, and resolutions passed looking to a speedy winding up of its business. Note-holders are requested to present the notes for settlement, when they will be redeemed at such rates as the proportion between the assets and liabilities of the bank seems to

EXTRA SESSION OF THE MARYLAND LEGISLA-TURE - Governor Bradford has issued his pro-clamation convening the General Assembly of stitutional provision.

NORTH (MULLA, LIE Hon. William A-Graham was elected on Monday United States Senator, for the long term, from North Caro-ifna. Mr. Graham was in the Confederate Senate, and has not been pardoned. John Poole, of Bertie county, a Union man, was on Tuesday elected United States Senator for the short term.

Pork .- Some sales have been made in Danville. Eighteen cents was the highest price, and some lois were sold Saturday at seventeen cents per pound.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Southside Railroad Company was held in Petersburg on Wednesday evening. The late President, Mr. Peebles, declined a reelection. Among the names proposed as his successor was that of General William Mamone, formerly of the Norfolk and Petersburg railroad. The pecuniary condition of the company was reported to be very discouraging.

George H. Matthews, Esq., prosecuting attorney for Cumberland county, died very suddenly, of disease of the heart, at his residence, in that county, on Friday last. Mr. Matthews was an able prosecutor, and for many years held a high position at the bar of Cumberland and adjacent counties.

A mail bag that left New York on Sunday night for Cleveland was stolen in the depo at Chicago on the 3d instant. MARRIED

OT, AT THE CORNER OF MOORE CONTRIBUTE TION.—Will be sold at auction; on SATURDAY, December 9, 1865, at 4 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, the LOT OF LAND located as above, two hundred and eighty by two hundred and eighty feet, adjoining the property of Mr. Altmeyer.

TERMS: At sale

HARRISON, GODDIN & APPERSON.

By Grabbs & Williams, Auctione Main street, four doors above Spotswood Hotel. 100,000 NEW BRICKS FOR SALE of the horiek-yard on Twenty-fourth attest, between Main and Cary, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND NEW and sees to

TERMS: At sale. GRUBBS & WILLIAMS,

MUSICAL EXCHANGE.

TO THE MUSICAL PUBLICA

JOHN W. DAVIES & SONS

would respectfully announce to the citizens of

Richmond and vicinity that, as

successors to Mr. P. H. TAYLOR,

their city to Gordonsville. The company has they have opened their new store under the sig-

nificant title of the RICHMOND MUSICAL EXCHANGE,

[AT No. 180 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.,

and they intend to keep constantly on hand the

most complete assortment of the choicest

SICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.,

PIANOS AND MELODIANS, presenting instruments from the celebrated fac

tories of

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS AND MASON &

HAMLIN, OF BOSTON; STIERF, OF BALTIMORE, AND MCNUTT, OF PHILADELPHIA;

which they can furnish in Richmond at the

MANUFACTURE &S' PRICES.

It will be their aim to reader this establ'ishment

in all respects,

THE FAVORITE OF THE MUSICAL WORLD.

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ments have been effected with every house of

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vited to call and examine our assort-

ment; and we pledge our-

selves that no pains shall be

spared to merit their pas

tronage, to meet their

wants, and furnish them with

GRUBBS & WINGSAMS, Auctioneens. By Grubbs & Williams, Auctionee Main street, five doors above Spotsy

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF LUABLE LOT, IN THE BURNT DISCONNORTH SIDE OF MAIN BETWEEN TEENTH AND FOURTEENTH STEEL MENT OF ALL OF MAIN BETWEEN THE MENT OF ALL OF

By Grubbs & Williams, Auetio

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF VALU COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF VALABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON STREET, IN THE TOWN OF MANCHEST By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of mond, entered 5th December, 1863, in the Seagers and others as Archer and others, as commissioner, I will sell at public auxiliary of the Temperson of THURSDAY, 14th December of Color. P. M., if fair, if not, then on the fair day the Safter, at the same bour that ABLE BRICK TORE AND DWELLING at the northwest corner of Hull (Main) and streets, fronting on Hull street twenty and running back on Allen streetone hundred and running back on Allen streetone hundred the streets and eighteen months, for negotiable notes, interest added, and title retained until the money is fully paid.

Bus Grabhs & Williams, Auctions, street, five doors abov

TRUST UR MILES BELOW THE ABOUT FO. Accuston of a deed of RICHMOND.—In the and wife to the an ecuted by James Kir. Jay, 465, and reastrustee, dated 20th of like; being quested by the creditor see, used, a said degree of the angular public auction, upon the premises, DAY, 15th Becember, at 12 o clock, and, there apon the next fair day therefies ame hour, the property conveyed by a being a TRACT OF LAND containing a TRACT OF LAND containing SEVEN AND A HALF CR'S, more or about four miles below the city of Rich tween the Darbytown and Charles City ioining George D. Pleasants and online land there is a comfortable dwelling.

and there is a comfortable dwelling, a proportion of the large state o

By Harrison, Goddin & Appende Bankers, Brokers and Real Estate

DEAUTIFUL HALF-ACRE LO

215, IN MANCHESTER, AT THE CORS
ALLEN AND PORTER STREETS, WITH
FRAMED TENEMENTS THERENS, FOR
AT AUCTION.—Will be sold at auction
premises, on TUESDAY, the 12th of Decemb
at 33 o'clock, P. M., the beautiful Hall
LOT located as above, having thereon
FRAMED TENEMENTS, occupied by good
at 810 each per month. The property will
vided to suit bidders.

TERMS: One-half cash; balance to site
for negotiable notes, interest added. So
trust deed. The taxes to be paid by the put
whis is a favorable opportunity for small so
will is a favorable opportunity for small so
sec.

RUSTEE'S SALE OF BEAU TRUSTEE'S SALE OF BEAU

COTTAGE RESIDENCE IN SIDNEY

NORTHEAST CORNER OF ELAWOD

STRAWBERRY STREETS.—As trustee in
deed of trust from B. W. Bear, and wife.
September, 1865, duly recorded in Henrico
Court, I shall proceed to sell at public and
the premises, on SATURDAY, the left of
ber, 1855, at 4 o'clock, P. M., the nest as
tipe COTTAGE RESIDENCE located as ab
cently in the occupancy of said Herry
contains about ONE AND THEE ON
ACRES OF LAND, and is highly improve
BUILDIMGS on the place are very contains
and sufficiently large for a moderate sized.

TERMS: Cash. The taxes to be paid by
chaser.

de 9

TWEEN MAIN ASALE AT AUCTO the premises, on Mount 1865, at 4 o'clock, P. M., th and well-built BRICK T above—one recently occupy cher and the other by Mr. Each tenement has eight it besides kitchen, coal-hous mises are new, being there and otherwise repaired, an to new. The neighborhood Possession given at ones.

TERMs: One-third such, balle eight months, for negotiable mote secured by a trushdeed. The time the purchaser.

Office opposite the fip WALUABLE PRIVE

pied by Thomas

GRUBES & WILLIAMS, Auctions

By Harrison, Goddin & Apperson Bankers, Brokers and Real Estate A

DENCE, ON THE CURRE FIRST STREETS, FOR SALE, the request of the isgates of creased, I will sell, on MONDA on the premises, at 60'close, commoditous DW ELLING, ROC-

COMMISSIONERS SALE OF

foregoing sale, will be the 'ng the old Farmers' ljoin. If freet, running let on h. thirty-iwe. After the 'ng the free LOT adjoins. It free the LOT adjoins. there were and thirty-two TERMS: At sale.

HARRISON, GOD.

Main street, five doors above Spotewood