Staunton Spectator.

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Staunton Spectator.

BY J. A. & L. WADDELL, Jr.

TERMS.

☞ *The* SPECTATOR *is published once a week at Two Dollars a year in advance, or Two Dollars and fifty Cents if delayed beyond the expiration of the year. No subscription will be discontinued but at the option of the Editors until all arrearages are paid.*

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JOHN TYLER, (Formerly of Scottsville) WM. H. TYLER.

TYLER & SON,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
136 Cary Street, RICHMOND, VA.,

SOLICIT consignments of Tobacco, Flour, Wheat, Corn, Butter, and Country Produce generally, to the sale of which, and selection of goods ordered, their senior partner, John Tyler, with a business experience of over 30 years, will give his personal attention.

Richmond, Jan. 14, 1857.—1yr.

M. BLAIR & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
RICHMOND,
FOR THE SALE OF WHEAT, FLOUR, BUTTER *AND ALL OTHER PRODUCE.*
To Which They Give Their Undivided Attention.

Richmond, Sept. 3, 1856.—6mos.

THOMAS J. MICHIE. JAS. M. SKINNER. J. C. MICHIE.
MICHIE, SKINNER & MICHIE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
STAUNTON, VA.,

HAVE formed a partnership for the practice of law in all the Courts of Augusta county, and in the U. S. District Court for Western Virginia.

Mr. Michie will attend, as heretofore, the Courts of the adjoining Counties.

July 2, 1856.—6mo.

PEYTON & PATTON,
Commission & Forwarding Merchants,
RICHMOND, VA.,

DEVOTE their entire attention to the sale of Country Produce of every description, and the purchase of goods for their customers.

☞ Refer to Col. J. R. Baldwin, Staunton.

Dec. 31, 1856.—3mos.

H. H. ROBERTSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BATH C. H., VA.

WILL practice in the County and Circuit Courts of Bath, Alleghany, Pocahontas, Highland, and Augusta. To his old clients in Augusta, he would say, that he will always be in attendance upon the County and *United States Courts* holden at Staunton.

May 7, 1856.

JOHN FISHER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 10 Twelfth St., RICHMOND, VA.

☞ *Particular attention paid to receiving and forwarding Produce, Merchandize, &c.*

Richmond Dec. 17, 1856.—6mos.

J. M. HANGER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, STAUNTON, VA.,

WILL practice in all the Courts held in Staunton, and in the Circuit Courts of Albemarle and Rockingham. Office in the Brick row, in the rear of the Court-house.

Nov. 19, 1856.—1yr.

E. G. & W. D. TOMPKINS,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Dealers in Flour, Meal, BACON, LARD, RICHMOND, VA., will receive consignments of Flour, Wheat, Tobacco, Corn and Produce generally, and give their prompt personal attention to all business entrusted to them. Richmond, Aug. 26, 1856.—6m

FINE GREEN AND BLACK TEAS, OF

all qualities, just received from the Pekin Tea Company, and for sale by

STAPLES, MARTIN & CO.

Staunton, Oct. 1, 1856.

A PRIME CHEW.—20 boxes of the PANCAKE TOBACCO, of the best quality, now in Store and for sale by R. J. GLENDY.

Staunton, Oct. 15, 1856. Per C. T. COURAN.

NEW BOOK.—The Forum; or Forty Years full Practice at the Philadelphia Bar, by David Paul Brown—just received and for sale by

Staunton, Oct. 29, 1856. ROBT. COWAN.

CHEWING TOBACCO.—388 Boxes of Tobacco, of various grades,—part of superior quality.—just received, to which we invite the attention of *Dealers.* ROBT. J. GLENDY,

Per C. T. COURAN.

MANTILLAS, TALMAS, &c.—We have just received, direct from New York, a large lot of MANTILLAS, &c., which will be sold *very low*—from $2.50 to $20 each. WHITE & PATTON.

Staunton, October 1, 1856.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—10 Cases and Trunks, embracing all the sizes in use; also 50 Sides SOLE LEATHER, just to hand and for sale *cheap.* WHITE & PATTON.

Staunton October 1, 1856

EXQUISITE!—A few doz. boxes of the *exquisite* brand of TOBACCO, to which I wish to call the attention of those in want of a CHEW ARTICLE.

R. J. GLENDY,

Staunton, Oct. 15, 1856. Per C. T. COURAN.

HONEY SHUCK.—A Superior Article of very mild Tobacco, just received and for sale by

ROBT. J. GLENDY.

Staunton, Feb. 29, 1856. Per C. T. COURAN.

MATCHES.—A few gross of Pollock's German Matches—a superior article for family use, for sale. R. J. GLENDY,

Staunton, July 16, 1856. Per C. T. COURAN.

CORN SHELLERS.—I have now in store a supply of Pennock's celebrated Double Shellers, believed to be the best in use; also Single Shellers for sale low. GEO. E. PRICE.

Staunton, Nov. 19, 1856.

WM. A. STERRETT, MERCHANT TAILOR, invites attention to his assortment of Fall Goods, which he has now on hand.

Staunton, Oct. 17, 1856.

ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS, of superior quality, on hand and for sale by

R. J. & J. S. CRAWFORD.

Staunton, Feb. 27, 1856.—tf.

FOR SALE.—FIRST RATE SODA FOUNTAIN, with all the necessary apparatus; which I will sell low for cash. JAS. G. LAIRD,

Staunton, March 27, 1856. Druggist & Chemist.

SMOKING TOBACCO.—20 kits prime old Lynchburg Smoking Tobacco just received and for sale. RO. G. GLENDY.

Staunton, June 19, 1856. Per C. T. COURAN.

CALL SOON.—A few sets of nice FURS—cheap for cash.

ALEXANDER, MONTGOMERY & CO.

Deerfield, Oct. 29, 1856.

COFFEES.—60 bags prime Rio, Laguyra, Old Java, and Maracaibo Coffees, in prime order, by

J. BRANDEBURG & CO.

Staunton, Oct. 29, 1856.

SALT.—200 sacks Ashton and 200 sacks Marshall Salt, direct from New York, in store and low per sack. J. BRANDEBURG & CO.

Staunton, Oct. 29, 1856.

5 TONS ASSORTED D. FORGE IRON, warranted good, in store

J. BRANDEBURG & CO.

Staunton, Nov. 5, 1856.

PIANO FOR SALE. A new and excellent instrument. Apply to JAMES A. McCLUNG, at the Virginia Hotel.

Staunton, Sept. 17, 1856.

FOR SALE, ON REASONABLE TERMS, a well assorted STOCK OF GOODS, in one of the best situations in this county. Enquire at the office. Nov. 5, 1856.

PATENT FIRE BACKS, from Warranted Iron, the best in the country, just received

J. BRANDEBURG & CO.

Staunton, Nov. 5, 1856.

BOOTS AND SHOES, 50 cases warranted Boots and Shoes, from the best Philadelphia, now in store and for sale by J. BRANDEBURG & CO'S.

Staunton, Oct. 29, 1856.

SOLE LEATHER. 50 sides best Spanish Sole Leather for sale by J. BRANDEBURG & CO.

Staunton, Oct. 29, 1856.

1,000 LBS OF PICKED RAISINS, to make Cakes and Mince Pies, just received at

ANTONIN.

Staunton, Dec. 3, 1856.

PLASTER.—25 tons Rock and Ground Plaster now arriving. J. BRANDEBURG & CO.

Staunton, Oct. 29, 1856.

POETRY.

The Snow.

BY A YOUNG MAN.

Fierce blasts, with their force of impetus,
Concentrate in the mid frozen sky,
Sidewalks of glass, over which the walker goes
Stumbling along in an awkward way,
Icicles from the roof, which in a fall
At coffee's crystal, with icy feel
The fond illusion of an icy cow visit steal,
While fancies dance at an icy ring, hard,
The bawling wife, all a rink floor.
Hills as smooth as a mirror had never had before;
Pig-tails shivered, varied to school girls into
The jogging belle, the cook that ings up over
And then to feel that icily, frost and thaw
Are but precursors of a splendid thaw

Cycle.

In delightful contrast to the above, read the following. It is like whipped syllabub after your kraut.

On the Same Subject.

BY A YOUNG LADY.

Dear! isn't it nice? O what a charming snow!
How sweet it falls so feathery soft and white!
Scene of enchantment, fairy-like and bright!
And how the winds romantically blow!
O, won't we have a glorious sleigh ride now?
With lovely bells, the dear sweet tinkling!
And Harry, he will go with me in a row,
And will gallop, oh! I can't tell how
We'll have the ride! We'll have a scientific
And sugar too, and some of that mother wine!
And afterwards the dear devoted glance,
As we come back by moonlight so divine!
And then one pleasure I must not leave out!
The sweet heavenly be if we could just in out!

Harriet.

MISCELLANY.

Translated from a Paris Journal.

The Rag-Picker's Daughter.

In one of the narrowest and dirtiest streets of Paris, on the ground floor of a crumbling old house, is the shop of Monsieur Thomas, a tailor-draper. In the back part of this shop is a sort of glass office, in which an exceedingly pretty girl not long since transacted the business of the establishment. This young girl was Mademoiselle Julie, old Thomas's daughter.

Not a great while ago, an elegant looking young gentleman, chancing to pass through this dirty street, observed the pretty girl in her glass cage, and involuntarily halted to admire her.—The next day he came again, but it was not chance that brought him this time; for, after pausing in the street, as before, he entered the shop, under pretext of asking the way, but in reality to approach nearer the object of his sudden admiration. A very few words sufficed to confirm and fasten first impressions, and he was about to go away, in a disconsolate frame of mind, when, amongst the old junk which the shop contained, he observed a pile of second hand books. Seizing upon this excuse to prolong his stay, the young man turned over the tattered refuse, and purchased several of the books, promising the fair saleswoman that he would, from time to time, replenish his "library" at her establishment. He must have been very studious that day, for, early the next morning, he returned and obtained another supply.—So, too, the next, and the next—until, at last, troubling himself no longer about the old books, he came and passed much of his time in soft conversation, at the window of the glass cage, and finally wound up by asking Monsieur Thomas to give him his daughter in marriage. As the old fellow, without being seen, had witnessed all that had transpired, and liked the youth's appearance, he at once granted his prayer, on condition that the demand should be made, officially, by the gallant's father. Here was the difficulty. The father of the lover, Monsieur Georges, was a dry-goods merchant, having a handsome store in one of the most brilliant quarters of the city, and looked for something better for his son than a mere merchant's daughter. However, as there was nothing else for it, the young man broached the subject to his parents. At first he was laughed at; but as he frequently returned to the charge, the father and mother, in the hope of diverting him by other means from his mad project, finally invited old Thomas and his daughter to a family dinner, in order so talk the matter over. It was hoped that the ridiculous figure the old man would cut, and his inability to give his daughter a respectable marriage portion, would put an end to the affair.—The invitation was accepted, and the parties came. At the dessert, the merchant endeavored to put with old Thomas and turn him into ridicule. That oddity seem to work particularly well, and nothing remained but to try the financial question. This was Madam Georges' part, and she commenced by asking what amount he intended to give his daughter, on the day of her marriage.

"Oh, pray, mother," cried young Georges, who saw the trap, "don't talk about that. Another time——"

"Not at all, young man," interposed M. Thomas. "Let us talk of it at once since your mother wishes it. A little really money does a newly married pair no harm. If Madame will secure from mine it is prepared to give her son I will try to furnish a like sum."

"We intend," observed Madam Georges, with a superb air, "to give our son fifty thousand francs, sir."

"Well, well!" said old Thomas with a shrug, "I must say I expected better than that for my little girl's husband; but, as the young people like each other, I will throw no obstacle in the way. Julie is my only child, and, on the day of her marriage, I shall give her four hundred thousand francs, money down."

It may readily be imagined that the Georges "changed their gait," in a hurry, about this time. but they made another effort, Expecting to frighten old Thomas off, Madame Georges had rather stretched the truth, in naming 50,000 francs as her son's wedding present, and both she and her husband were now very anxious to see the son so richly married, sacrifices were made and loans negotiated, in order to get together the sum mentioned. Things went on in this way for some time, and the day of the ceremony had been several times postponed, when one morning, the mere sum in packages, containing fifty bank notes for a thousand francs each, and these few words

"I can where the shoe pinches, as for a trifle, I won't have things drag on any longer. I send you the *needful.* Another time be more candid with your friends, and don't put on any more airs with poor people. On the 15th of next month, the wedding"

PERFECTLY IMPARTIAL.—Old Judge R——was in some respects a very remarkable man. He was never known to speak well of anybody, and never suffered any one to be praised in his hearing without relenting the subject, and picking some flaw in the character of the person so lauded—whether it were John Sanderfield or George Washington. Yet the judge, though odd, bluntly selfish, and illiberal in the extreme, was received a man of sterling integrity in all financial or other business matters, and for that reason, with his admitted good sense, enjoyed the confidence of the community. He was for many years judge of the county court, and filled the office with satisfactory acceptance. He. "How does it happen, Jim, that some of the townsmen of another, "that such a cool ill-natured old cuss makes such a popular judge of probate?" "Why!" replied the other, "is a plain case enough—it is owing to the justice of his decisions. He can't help being perfectly impartial for he hates everybody just alike!" The remark sounds like a joke, but it contained the real solution of the problem.

SCIENTIFIC RECOMMENDATION.—A doctor advertises in a country paper, that "whenever now the vegetable compound universal anti purgoa Aromatic Pills once, will not have cause to use them again."

From Hodson' Life of the Poet

Shakspeare's Marriage.

The gleanings of tradition excepted, the acknowledge that has come down to us of the poet's life, his baptism, has reference to his marriage. Rowe states that the thought it remarks while he was yet very young, and that his wife was the daughter of one Hathaway, said to have been a substantial yeoman in the neighborhood of Stratford; and later disclosures prove that Rowe must have had access to good sources of information. The marriage took place in the year 1582, when the poet was in his eighteenth year, on the 28th of November, that year. Fulk Sandells and John Richardson, who had a bond whereby they became bound jointly and severally, in the sum of two hundred pounds sterling, to be forfeited to the Bishop of Worcester, in case there should be found any lawful impediment to the marriage of William Shakspeare and Anne Hathaway of Stratford, the object being to procure such a dispensation from the bishop as would authorize the ceremony after once publishing the banns. The original bond is preserved at Worcester, with the marks and seals of the two bondsmen affixed, and also bearing a seal with the initials R. H. as if to show that the bride's father, Richard Hathaway, was present and consenting to the act.

The parish books all about Stratford and Worcester have been ransacked, but no registry of the marriage has been discovered. The probability seems to be that the ceremony took place in some one of the neighboring parishes, perhaps Weston or Billesley, or Luddington, where the registers of that period have not been preserved. Anne Hathaway was of the hamlet or village situated within an easy walk of Stratford, and belonging to the same parish. No registry of her baptism has come to light; but the baptismal register of Stratford dates from the year 1558. She died on the 6th of August, 1623, and the inscription on her tomb, and tradition, tells us that she was sixty seven years of age. Her birth, therefore, must have occurred in 1556, eight years before that of her husband.

The poet's match was evidently a love-match, whether the love were of that kind which forms the best pledge of wedded happiness, is another question. It seems not unlikely that the marriage may have been preceded by the ancient ceremony of troth-plight, or *handfast*, as it was sometimes called; like that which all but takes place between Florizell and Perdita, in Act iv. sc. 3, of The Winter's Tale, and quite take place between Olivia and Sebastian in Twelfth Night, Act iv., sc. 3; and where the priest there officiating, thus describes it:

"A contract of eternal bond of love,
Confirmed by mutual joinder of your hands,
Attested by the holy close of lips,
Strengthened by interchanging of your rings;
And all the ceremony of this compact
Sealed in my function, by my testimony."

The custom of troth plight was much used in that age, and for a long time after. In some places it had the force and effect of an actual marriage; and if the parties were formally united within a reasonable time, their relations stood perfectly clear, whatever may have happened in the interim. Evils, however, often grew out of it; and the church finally saw wisely to doubt, in uniting the troth-plight and the marriage in one and the same ceremony. Whether such a solemn betrothment had or had not taken place between Wm. Shakspeare and Anne Hathaway, it is certain from the parish register, that the latter had a daughter, Susanna, baptized on the 26th of May, 1583, not quite six months after the date of the marriage-bond.

Some of the poet's later biographers and critics have taken it upon them to suppose that he was not happy in his marriage. Certain passages in his plays, especially the charming dialogue between the Duke and the disguised Viola in Act ii. sc. 4, of Twelfth Night, have been cited as involving some reference to the poet's own case, or as suggested by what himself had experienced of the evils resulting from the wedlock of persons unsuffaled in respect of years. There was never anything but mere conjecture for this notion. Rowe mentions nothing of the kind, and we may be sure that his candor would not have spared the poet, had tradition offered any ground for such matter. As for the passages in his plays, we cannot discover the slightest reason for supposing that the poet had any other than a purely dramatic purpose in them. That Shakspeare was more or less separated from his wife for a number of years, cannot be questioned; but that he ever found or sought relief or comfort in such separation, is what we have no warrant in believing. It was simply forced upon him by the necessities of his condition. The darling object of his London life evidently was, as will be seen hereafter, that he might return to his native town with a hand-some competence, and dwell in the bosom of his family; and the yearly visits, which tradition reports him to have made to Stratford, look like anything but a wish to forget them, or be forgotten by them. From what is known of his subsequent course, it is certain that he had in a large measure that honorable ambition, so natural to an English gentleman, of becoming the founder of a family; and as soon as he had reached the hope of doing so, he retired to his old home, and there set up his rest, as if his best sunshine of life still waited on the presence of her from whose society he is alleged to have fled away in disappointment and disgust.

To Anne Hathaway, we have little doubt, were addressed, in his early morn of love, the three sonnets playing on the author's name, numbered XXXVI., CXLIV., and CXLVII., of his lyric poetry. These have indeed very little merit; they are framed with too much art, or else with too little, to express any real passion; in short, both the matter and style of them are hardly good enough to have been his at any time, certainly none too good to have been the work of his boyhood. And we have seen no conjecture on the point that bears greater likelihood of truth than that another three, far different in merit—the XCVIII., XCIX., XCIX—were addressed, much later in life, to the same object. The prevailing tone and imagery of these three sonnets would hardly have suited but with a woman in his thoughts; they are full fraught with deep personal feeling as distinguished from mere exercises of fancy; and they speak, with unsurpassable tenderness, of frequent absences, such as before the sonnets were first printed, the poet had experienced from the wife of his bosom.—We feel morally certain that she was the in pirer of them.

A WHOLE FAMILY IN HEAVEN.—The following is a eloquent passage is from the pen of Alice Carey.—"A whole family, in Heaven! Who can picture it, dear reader, clearly and vividly? No, we can't do it. Nor father, nor mother, nor son, nor daughter are away. In the world below they were united in faith and love, peace and joy. In the morning of the resurrection they are all together. Before the throne they bow together, in united adoration. On the banks of the river of life, they walk hand in hand, and as a family they have room need a tower of glory which shall be ever there. There is here after to be no separation—that finally. No one is to lie down on a bed of pain. No one to wander into temptation. No one to sink into the arms of death. Never, never—no is that family to move along in sorrow, or be called in the bereavements of woe, to consign one of its members to the tomb. God grant that in his infinite mercy every family may be thus united."

PUNCTUALITY OF JOURNALS.—The London Times of a late date, a market-day, gives the following as the time of publication of the various journals of the metropolis:—"The Times, 5 o'clock; Morning Chronicle, 6 o'clock; Morning Herald, 6 o'clock; Morning Post, 6 o'clock; Morning Advertiser, 6 o'clock; Morning Star, will not be ready before 7 o'clock; Standard, 7 o'clock; Sun, 7 o'clock; Globe, 7 o'clock; Herald, 7 o'clock; Chronicle, 7 o'clock; Advertiser, 7 o'clock; Post, 7 o'clock; Star

STAUNTON SPECTATOR AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Staunton Spectator.

STAUNTON, VA.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1857.

Predicts of the North and South.

Sometime during the late Presidential canvass a friend in New York sent us several letters written by Samuel B. Ruggles, Esq., of New York, in review of the address delivered by Mr. Speaker Banks at the Merchants' Exchange, of that city, in the month of September. In the multiplicity of papers which then demanded our attention, those letters were overlooked; but having lately received a pamphlet copy we have read them with great interest and satisfaction.

Mr. Banks's address was one of the most insidious and dangerous appeals put forth during the canvass. Its leading idea was that the sixteen slaveholding States greatly exceed the fifteen slaveholding States in all the products of material wealth, and that, therefore, the former are now entitled to direct the government of the Union. The Speaker introduced a vast amount of statistics and made great display of figures to sustain his position; and it is to these that Mr. Ruggles addresses himself. He convicts Mr. Banks of the most blundering and inexcusable errors, and shows that the agriculture of the South furnishes the very foundation of the general commercial prosperity—that the whole domain south of the Potomac is the very "Indies" of the American Republic.

Mr. Banks essayed a reply through the press to Mr. R's letters, but only succeeded in involving himself still further in statistical blunders.—Mr. Ruggles resumed the controversy with a hearty good will, and in his rejoinder effectually expose the absurdity of the Speaker's estimates. The latter, for example, stated that the products of the nation annually amount to forty-five hundred millions of dollars; Mr. Ruggles reduces the amount to less than fifteen hundred millions, and a subsequent report of the Secretary of the Treasury establishes the correctness of his figures. In the meantime the Republican press assailed Mr. R. in their usual style, and one of them denominated him a "fossil," because of his retired mode of life. He accepted the epithet, and appropriately remarked: "A celebrated wit declared it to be the office of the political orator to fill with gas the balloon of party. The duty and the best employment of a 'fossil' is to furnish the ballast, for bringing the monstrous safely down to earth." Never, certainly, was aeronaut brought to the earth from an airy flight more suddenly than Mr. Banks.

Mr. Ruggles was at one time a member of the New York Legislature, and for several years afterwards President of the Board of Canal Commissioners of that State. He is now living in comparative retirement, taking no active part in the strife of mere party politics. So long as the South has such champions at the North we need not despair of the Union.

Murder in New York.

All last week New York city was in one of her periodical excitements. After innumerable 'garrotings' and high way robberies, crime reached its climax by the murder of a dentist named Burdell. He was found dead in his room on Saturday morning, the 31st ult., having evidently been murdered the night before. The other occupants of the house, besides Burdell, were a Mrs. Cunningham and family, consisting of two daughters and a son, and two boarders, Eckle and Snodgrass, the latter "a minister's son.—The Hon. Daniel Ullman also had a room in the third story. Mrs. Cunningham claims that she was privately married to Burdell some months ago, but it appears that she lived on rather more friendly terms with Eckle than her alleged husband. All the inmates of the house assert their entire innocence of the murder, and declare they heard no disturbance when it was committed; although there must have been a struggle, and persons residing on the opposite side of the street testify that they heard the cry of murder. The Coroner's investigations, which the New York papers say were conducted with much indecent levity, developed no facts pointing directly to the guilty parties, and the whole affair is still involved in mystery. Mrs. C. exhibited a marriage certificate signed by the Rev. Mr. Marvine, of the Dutch Reformed Church, proving that she was married in October. Mr. Marvine, however, upon an inspection of the corpse, could not identify Burdell as the man married by him, but thought Eckle looked more like the person. It appears from the testimony that Burdell lived in great fear of Mrs. Cunningham and her boarders, and frequently expressed his apprehensions. It is positively that the marriage of Mrs. C to Eckle, under the name of Burdell, was a scheme invented to get possession of the latter's property after his murder. He owned the house in which the parties resided and rented it to Mrs. C., retaining rooms for himself. Mrs. C. has several times instituted suits against him for breach of marriage contract, but afterwards discontinued the proceedings.

Every day during the investigations the street near the house was thronged with people including many "ladies," who were drawn to the spot by curiosity; and a multitude of both sexes attended the murdered man's funeral. New York ladies certainly do very strangely.

Henry Correspondence.

By the action of the United States Senate, on Wednesday last, resolving to publish the correspondence between Gen. Scott and Mr. Davis, Secretary of War, the country will be treated to a rich dish of scandal. The prying curiosity of the Washington letter writers has already brought to light portions of the correspondence, and we must confess that it is not creditable to either party. Much may be pardoned in Gen. Scott, on account of his advanced age, his eminent services, and the bad treatment which he has undoubtedly received; but still he has given way too far to ill-temper. For Secretary Davis strength to conceal. His apparent desire to provoke the old soldier into a deal is not a little ridiculous. It would be a beautiful spectacle to see these Scott-scrambling to the "field of honor" with staff-ended Scott. Scott's reply was in the same angry indirectness—"You can have no business with me except as Secretary of War," and accordingly he would treat all communications as equally official. But for the dignity of the Chief Scott's well-earned reputation we regret that he has not learned to command his temper. He added to his other achievements the feat of conquering himself.

Pending the Presidential election, when, it is said, Scott voted for Buchanan, there has been a greater feeling manifested by the members of Congress to respond to the wishes of Scott in regard to his back pay. This feeling has effectually buried to the spot, but with all their efforts were unable to remove the gross. The Cass were momentarily expected, but the crowd proceeded further on, and fortunately succeeded in arresting the attention of the Engineer when the train came in view. The train immediately with their combined in removing the obstruction, and all hands got aboard and rode to Jones.

[illegible] have been requested to state that [illegible] of Dr. R. P. Kibler, published [illegible] will be replied to in a short [illegible]

Buchanan and Forney.

The controversy as to whether or not Mr. Buchanan recommended his friend Forney to the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the office of United States Senator, has been decided by the publication of the letter written by the former to H. S. Mott, a member of the Legislature. The Democratic papers of Virginia stoutly denied that Mr. Buchanan had written such a letter, or in any way interfered in behalf of Forney. In spite of the positive affirmation of the fact, they argued that it could not be—that Mr. Buchanan was too cautious a politician to espouse the cause of any man, and especially a man in such bad odour as Forney, whom they had unanimously denounced as personally and politically unworthy of confidence and respect. But here is Mr. Buchanan's letter:

WHEATLAND, January 7, 1857.

My Dear Sir.—Although I have always refrained from interfering in the choice of Senators by the Legislature, yet the highly confidential relations which a Pennsylvania President ought to sustain toward a Pennsylvania Senator, at the present moment, induces me to say a few words to you as a valued friend on the pending Senatorial election. I learn that doubts have been expressed as to my preference among the candidates, and although my opinion may be entitled to little weight, I do not desire to be placed in any equivocal position on this or any other subject. When asked I have always said, I preferred Col. Forney, and should esteem it a friendly act towards myself for any person in or out of the Legislature to support him. At the same time, I desire to express my warm personal and political regard for Messrs. Robbins, Foster, Buckalew and Wright. From the course pursued by Mr. Brodhead for some years past, confidential relations between him and myself have ceased.

I have thus presented you my views, so that if you should deem it necessary, you may speak my sentiments to such persons as may consider them of any value. From your friend, very respectfully, JAMES BUCHANAN.

Henry S. Mott, Esq.

Observe how Mr. Buchanan identifies Forney with himself—he would esteem it a friendly act towards himself for any person to support him. What a dilemma for the Virginia Democracy! As things now stand they cannot continue to abuse Forney without falling out with the President elect. Will they retract all they have said against Forney, and so keep the peace with Mr. Buchanan? or will they venture to censure the President? These are interesting questions. So far there are no indications of what course will be taken, and we presume the same discreet silence will be maintained at least until the "spoils" are distributed.

There is, however, a more serious aspect of the matter. Mr. Buchanan's interference with the election of Senator is highly censurable.—Upon this point we have the sentiments of seven Democratic members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, who are endorsed by the Pittsburg Post, a Democratic paper, as "strictly honorable men, possessing the fullest confidence of the people whom they represent." But whatever may be the personal character of these members, the sentiments expressed in their "Protest" are just and proper. After declaring their preference for H. D. Foster, one of the candidates mentioned by Mr. Buchanan, they proceed:

Rumors that the weight of Executive authority would be thrown into the scale, were, it is true, in circulation, but they were unreasonable, and apparently inconsistent with the character of the President elect, and were therefore disregarded. But on the eve of the assembling of the caucus, these rumors were unexpectedly and strangely corroborated by the authoritative and positive announcement that a premature vote had been interposed by Mr. Buchanan against all the candidates in the field except the one upon whom the smiles of the coming national administration were already dawning. It is at this time altogether unnecessary for us to expose the manner in which this interference with the judgments and feelings of members of the legislature was made. It is enough to declare that we had satisfactory and overwhelming proof that it was made, and regarding it as an unwarrantable assumption of authority—as contrary to the spirit of our constitution—as tending to concentrate the power in the hands of the Executive, and endanger the independence, not only of our State legislature, but of the Senate of the United States, we have by our action entered our solemn protest against it, and have resolved that we will not become parties in establishing a precedent so liable to abuse and so dangerous to liberty.

The Cabinet.

It is now just three weeks to the 4th of March—inauguration day—and yet nothing is known in regard to the new Cabinet. Mr. Buchanan has been to Washington and gone back to Wheatland, leaving the matter involved in as much mystery as before. Washington *quid nunes* tell us, indeed, that the Cabinet has not yet been definitely arranged, there being much difficulty in filling the office of Secretary of State with a suitable, or at least acceptable, individual. A recent letter says the place was tendered to Mr. Hunter, of this State, and declined by him; and that Mr. Marcy may possibly from necessity be retained in the Department. This necessity is a contingency most devoutly to be wished, as Mr. Marcy is about the most conservative, and consequently the safest, man in the party. These letter writers, however, tell very inconsistent stories. According to one of them Governor Wise was in close confab with Old Buck all the time he spent in Washington, and yet another says Hunter had the offer of the first place in the Cabinet. From what is understood to be the relations of these shining lights of Virginia Democracy, the two statements are quite irreconcilable.

For the other posts in the Cabinet there is a large number of aspirants, and it is generally agreed that Cobb, of Georgia, will get one, and probably Pickens, a conservative South Carolina politician, another. We believe all the Virginia members have been earnestly recommended for one place or another. The affectionate constituents of all of them are especially anxious to see them advanced to a higher honor, each District containing some hundred, more or less, of self-sacrificing Democrats who are willing to do the drudgery of the House of Representatives for a consideration of three thousand dollars per annum. But Mr. Letcher has retired from the contest—for the Cabinet, we mean; and we have the pleasure this week of announcing him a candidate for re-election to Congress. "Love's labor's lost"—Mr. Letcher does not go into the Cabinet, nor into private life! If, however, any ten or a dozen Democratic gentlemen in the District would like to take a tilt with him before the people, we can promise them a clear field and no interference from "outside barbarians."

Narrow Escape.

On Sunday evening last, a few minutes before the Central Cars were due, a young man from the country came to town and gave information that a huge stone had fallen from an embankment on the Railroad, and was lying immediately on the track, in the deep cut beyond the farm of Eugene W. Crawford. A large party of gentlemen immediately hurried to the spot, but with all their efforts were unable to remove the stone. The Cars were momentarily expected, but the crowd proceeded further on, and fortunately succeeded in arresting the attention of the Engineer when the train came in view. The train hands assisted with their combined in removing the obstruction, and all hands got aboard and rode to Jones.

Convicted.

A man named Brooks was tried before the Corporation Court of Staunton last week, for petty larceny, and convicted. The punishment is six months' imprisonment.

Fire.

A stable adjoining house, on the lot of Dr. Rowan, in Staunton, was [illegible] The firemen no doubt equally [illegible]

Figures are [illegible] in the neighborhood—Fill your [illegible]

From Europe.

The steamer Baltic arrived at New York on the 5th with Liverpool date to the 21st of January.

The Swiss question was considered settled, as the Neufchatel prisoners had been liberated.

A despatch from Berne dated Jan 15, states that the Neufchatel prisoners were on the preceding night escorted by a detachment of Swiss troops to the French frontier.

The Federal Council had given orders for immediately disbanding the troops.

The event of most interest was the trial of Verges, the assassin of the Archbishop of Paris. The trial was full of dramatic interest. Verges had been condemned.

A mutiny of a colored crew took place on board the J. I. Bogart, in the Mersey, bound for Mobile. The first mate was badly wounded, and had been taken to the hospital. The second mate was arrested for shooting a seaman.

The alleged cause of the mutiny is, that the crew shipped under articles for New York, but subsequently they learned that the ship was to proceed to Mobile, where, as they were nearly all colored men they would be retained in slavery.

Lord Palmerston had issued a circular to the House of Commons, stating that business of great importance would be laid before the coming session of Parliament, and expressing an earnest hope that all the members will be in their places at the opening.

Lord Napier had arrived in London to make preparations for his departure on the American mission.

Private advices from Shanghai to November 19th say that there is a prospect that the specie shipments of that port may prove excessive, owing to the scarcity of produce.

The English at Canton were strengthening their position, but showed a disposition to remain on the defensive till they received advices from England. Meanwhile reinforcements are understood to be sent for.

The British fleet had captured the ports of Bushiere and the Island of Harnack in the Persian Gulf. It was rumored that the Russians had occupied Astracan.

Later advices from China state that the Chinese authorities continuing obstinate the British had taken and destroyed the "French Folly Fort," and were bombarding Canton. The Chinese had fired the foreign factories. The Oriental Agra and Mercantile Banks were also burned. The "shelling" of Canton commenced just as the mail steamer was departing.

A Country Darkey's First Visit to a Lawyer's Office.

One evening last week three friends were sitting before the fire in an office on Lawyer's lane, talking over the news of the day and ready for any fun that might turn up, when their ears were greeted with the stirring notes of "Old Zip Coon" gaily whistled by a big free negro from the neighborhood of Barterbrook, who had been spending the day in town seeing the sights and was then just starting home as happy as a lark. As he passed the door one of our friends hailed him, and to his astonishment and dismay put him under arrest for a contempt of the laws of the Commonwealth and of the dignity of the Corporation. The alarmed darkey asserted his ignorance of law and his innocence of any intention to violate it. Whereupon one of our friends gravely took down a musty looking volume, which he called *Spickelsharr's Statutes*, and read, "Be it enacted, that if any free negro from the country whistles in any public street in Staunton when the Corporation Court is sitting, he shall be fined one dollar or go to jail, unless such street be the Alley near the Court House, in which case the fine shall be fifty cents cash for the first offence, and the offender to promise on his knees before he is discharged that he will never whistle in town again as long as he lives." Cofly declared he never had heard the law before in his life, and that if they would let him off just this time, he never would whistle inside of the town limits again, nor come near the Court House when the Corporation Court was sitting. But his triers wouldn't let him off.—They read to him from another book, "*Ignorantia leges neminem excusat*," and asked him if he didn't understand that! He was afraid to deny it, and bewailed his fate as he had "nary reil" to pay the fine, but rather than go to jail he would pawn his watch, which had cost him a dollar, and kept, he asserted, "United States time first rate." They refused to let him off, but agreed that he might go and try to borrow the money, if he would swear never to whistle in town again. He agreed to the terms—left in double quick time—promising to be back in a few minutes; but the last that was seen of him he was making for home at the rate of ten miles an hour and looking back over his left shoulder to see if any one was after him.

McCORMICK'S REAPER AND MOWER FACTORY. This establishment covers about four acres of ground on the main branch of the river, near its entrance on which are several substantial buildings. The main building is 40 by 240 feet, four stories, besides a foundry, blacksmith shop, and other buildings of similar capacity. It was established in 1847, and has grown with the increasing demand for McCormick's renowned reaper, to its present size and capacity.

In 1854, the number of reapers manufactured was 1,550—valued at $262,500; the number of hands employed, 140; and the value of raw material consumed, $78,000. In 1856, there were 2,568 reapers manufactured—valued at $398,040; number of hands employed, 250; cost of raw material consumed, $103,786. The following are the figures for the manufactures, &c., of 1856:

Capital invested $367,000; cost of buildings, $20,000; value of manufactures $622,200; wages paid $69,000; cost of raw materials $157,000; number of Reapers manufactured 4,000; hands employed 250; tons of coal consumed 850; tons of pig iron 1,000; bar 694. *Chicago Press.*

The Thaw.

On Thursday last the cold weather left us, taking the snow with it, and now scarcely a speck of the latter is left. From Thursday till Sunday evening, when there was another freeze, we had regular April weather. The temperature of the atmosphere was delightful, but the slush terrible to persons who had to move about the streets. The thaw was as unprecedented as the previous cold and storm. On Friday there was a great freshet in all of our water courses. We are informed that nearly all the mill dams on Christian's Creek were carried off, and every one on Middle River was more or less injured. A number of bridges were also broken up and swept away. It is said that Middle River was higher than was ever known before.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR MCCOMAS.—For some weeks past a report has been current that Lieutenant Governor McComas had left the State, abandoning his wife and family, and in company with a "strange woman" taken up his abode in a distant Territory. We have not heretofore alluded to the latter part of the rumor, and it affords us much pleasure now to say that a paper published in the vicinity of Mr. McComas' residence declares it untrue. The *Kanawha Star* says that Mr. McC. went to the West to purchase lands, with the intention of returning, and the lady that accompanied him was a "venerable aunt," of the highest respectability, who had raised his wife, and who travelled under his care to Cincinnati, on her way to the South, where she resides.

For the Spectator.

Adventures in the Snow.

(CONCLUDED.)

I concluded my narrative last week with the arrival at Gordonsville, on Wednesday, the 21st of January. Here we found excellent quarters and a most obliging landlord—Mr. Omohundro. Our arrival created quite a sensation in the village. There had then been no train there from Richmond or Alexandria since the previous Sunday and the people were hungering for news.—We brought news from a greater distance than Louisa C. H., 15 miles off. Not knowing which we would be able to get away we went into regular winter quarters. Most of us had put on our best clean shirt in Richmond. An obvious necessity for a change of linen existed. It was too cold and wood and water were too scarce to think of having any washing done. An exploration of the stores and Jews' shops of the place was made. Gordonsville being a place of but secondary importance in a commercial point of view, the assortment of shirts was rather limited. Two of the party—small men—got each a shirt at one dollar, and another whose necessities in that respect had become alarming, purchased a striped calico article, with high standing collar, at 87 1-2 cents. These three gentlemen at once became the dandies of the party and strutted about with an air of self importance that would have done credit to a Turkey Gobler or a Peacock. The rest of us dived into our carpet-bags and hauled out articles that had only been worn two days in Richmond and donned them.

Day after day and night after night came and went, and yet no intelligence reached us from any quarter. Several gentlemen of the neighborhood called in, and gave us invitations to their houses. To Col. Newman, of Orange, who had been with us from Richmond, and to Wm. F. Gordon, Jr., especially, were many of us under obligations for the cordial and pressing offers of their hospitality, which we feared to accept, lest in our absence from the village a train might pass. The whole party had by this time become amazingly sociable. We were soon on terms of fraternal good will with Christy's Minstrels. With the manager, Mr. Raynor, and his lively, pretty little wife, we talked seriously about business, and the heavy loss of time and money they were subjected to. We laughed with Joe Brown, the dancer, cracked jokes with "Bones," and drank punch with and split our sides over the wit of Burton, the tenor Burton, by the ways is a character under an assumed name. He is a native of London. Five years ago his father, who is very wealthy, gave him money to travel in the United States. He came to N. York—lived fast—spent his money and was ashamed or too proud to apply to his father for more—Changed his name—joined the Minstrels—and, to use his own words, "has seen as much of life in the United States as any other Englishman." In the Spring he is going back to England to resume his proper name, and prepared to give the "old folks at home" a wonderful account of his travels. He is an accomplished man, and a gentleman in his manners and appearance.

The four ladies who left Richmond with us were still along, and by their presence and influence kept us from degenerating into actual barbarism. Their fortitude and patience under all our trials shamed us out of complaining at Fate. One of the number, especially, a married lady whose husband and nearly grown daughter were along, won the admiration and lasting friendship of all who were so fortunate as to make her acquaintance. In her refined and intelligent society many an hour of those long and dreary days and nights, glided rapidly away.—Blessings on her future years, say we all. May they be to her as pleasant as she contrived to make the hours of her storm bound companions at Gordonsville.

Day by day had we been disappointed in expecting a train for our relief. None came. On Saturday night we succeeded in getting the promise of the despatcher that next morning he would fire up an old engine that was standing there frozen up. But on examining her in the morning it was discovered that the frost had broken one of the wheels. That chance of escape was therefore cut off. The day before, Mr. Lockridge, of this county, had left in the hut, unable any longer to restrain his impatience to get home to a sick family. Others of us now thought of attempting the same thing, but a short walk soon convinced us of the herculean labor of the undertaking.

The day passed away gloomily enough until about 2, P. M., when we heard the joyful sound of the whistle in the direction of Richmond.—Presently a train of three engines and several cars filled with negroes came plunging through the snow. The highest excitement now prevailed. We expected to be off in a few minutes. Bills were hastily paid and a rush made for the cars. But our ardor was soon damped, as we were told that we could not go on—that there was only a working train to clear the track.—Several of us sought Mr. Dodamead, the newly appointed Superintendent, and appealed to him most earnestly to take us on at least to Charlottesville. This was our eighth day out. He told us that we would encounted great difficulties and some danger in attempting to go on that train—We were willing to risk it all, and still insisted upon going on. He then gave way to our wishes and said he would attach a coach to the train, give us an energetic Conductor, and place at our service everything in the power of the Company. About an hour before sundown, we bid an affectionate farewell to our friends who were going back to Richmond, and took our seats and once more started towards home. We made a fine run to Cobham 8 miles, and there stopped for wood and water. The tank was frozen so that we spent an hour before we could get a supply of water. Hoping to make a speedy run to Charlottesville we again started West. All went "merry as a marriage bell" till we got within about a mile and a half of Shadwell. There we ran into an immense snow bank, and could neither get back nor forward. We had forty odd negro hands aboard equipped with shovels and spades. They jumped into the snow and in the course of an hour we were able to "back." "Here some of the passengers have got justly begun to complain. They had no right to do so, for Capt. Pierce, our Conductor, as well as Mr. Dodamead, had forewarned us of our risks. The greatest sufferer on board was our friend Mrs. B. She was extremely ill; a couch had been made for her in the car. Her symptoms were those of a violent attack of *pneumonia*, and the prospect of a night on the cars in such weather—the thermometer being at *zero*—was alarming. About 8 o'clock we got back to Keswick. Here the only shelter was a log cabin occupied by a section master. To this the ladies were transported. The rest of us had to spend the night in the cars. For the support of the party on board, there was a barrel of corn meal, and some bacon and coffee in one of the freight cars. This was our only hope of supper and breakfast. Fortunately amongst the darkies, I found an old acquaintance of yours and mine, Messrs. Editors. There is no less a personage than *Bob Napper*. Bob is a man of parts. He took command of one of the freight cars in which was a small stove. There he sooner mixed up a bucket full of corn dough for ash cakes, filled a frying pan with bacon sliced, and put upon the stove a tin bucket full of water and ground coffee. In the course of an hour we had an excellent supper for about one-third of the passengers.—But Bob was untiring and indefatigable. He "went through the sentence" about three times, and by midnight all had had their suppers.

It was a bitter cold night, and out of special favour for old acquaintance sake, Bob invited me to sleep in his car with him and about 15 other track hands, all as black as Erebus. I accepted the invitation. Bob gave me a plank on the wood-pile to lie on, and his coat for a pillow; and wished me to take his blanket too.—This I declined, but slept I fell asleep he covered me with it, and in the morning I waked up under Bob's blanket and my head him sitting on a stick of wood by the stove nodding. Discovering this now evidence of Bob's self-sacrificing kindness, I felt more honored in my host (who is happily a slave) than if I had just risen from the damask curtained bed of some such wealthy, traitorous hypocrite as Charles Sumner or Harriet Beecher Stowe.

In the morning the hands breakfasted first, so they had to work, and we got under way again about seven; but we got breakfast all along the road, as fast as Bob could bake ash cake and fry the sidling.

Where Shadwell is, I don't know; but we had long enough to visit the place, if there, but in coming up the hill we had to leave behind, another large train, [illegible] one rail about [illegible] drive through, and [illegible] the three engines [illegible] heavy for an old [illegible] the hindmost engine of the train, with a [illegible]

[illegible] crash. Here was "a fix." We instantly saw the utter impossibility of the train getting on that day. Nearly all the passengers at once started on foot for Charlottesville, four miles distant. Col. Randolph, hearing of our situation, kindly offered to furnish teams to take us to town; but as the County road was not broken we declined. He then insisted that some of the passengers as still lingered around the wreck, should go home with him and stay until the train could go on. This kind offer was also declined.

Two of us used a shawl as a *sedan* and carried our invalid friend, Mrs. B., around the wreck, when she and the other ladies walked to Shadwell, and we came on to Charlottesville. In crossing the iron bridge over the Rivanna one of our fat friends took it bear fashion, on all fours, to the infinite amusement of the rest of the party, who rigged him no little. We reached the Central Hotel in Charlottesville just before dinner, and oh! how we enjoyed it. It is a first rate house in every respect, and our host just "spread himself" for us. There we lived like fighting fowls. At 8 that night the train came up and stopped for the night. After breakfast the next morning, our *third* day from Richmond, we started once more for home. At Woodville the tank was frozen and we lost an hour. At Greenwood the Mountain Engines had to be fired up and we lost another hour. It was the same on this side of the mountain, so that we did not reach our homes, our wives and children till in the afternoon.

Such is a rough sketch of our trip. I have been forced to omit many incidents on account of the great space I have already filled in your columns. But I cannot conclude without returning for myself, and I am sure I may say, for *all* the passengers, sincere thanks to Captain Pierce for his energy and gentlemanly politeness from the time he took charge of us at Gordonsville until we reached Staunton. It is our unanimous opinion that if he had started with us from Richmond the day of the storm he would have brought us through. We think so because the down train that day, *going into the storm*, got within 4 miles of Richmond, whilst we, *coming out of it*, only reached Louisa C. H., 62 miles from Richmond, and 76 miles from our termini.

"GARROTING" IN NEW YORK.—A letter from New York city on the 3d inst., says:

The very word "garroting" has got to be a nuisance. Day after day our ears are saluted with it, and the morning papers renew the painful shock to the eyes so regularly as "E. Merian's" meteorological tables or the "marriages" and "deaths" in the same issues. Early last evening witnessed the latest case recorded. A lady and gentleman were passing through Fifteenth street, when they met four men, and had barely passed them when they suddenly turned, and one of them seized the woman, holding her fast, with his hand covered with a wool glove tightly placed over her mouth, while the other three set upon the gentleman, who was choked so that life was almost extinct. He was relieved of a heavy gold watch and chain, a large diamond pin, and his pocket-book, which fortunately contained but a few dollars. They then took from the woman a handsome muff and tippet, which cost some three hundred dollars—her watch and a very rich brooch, and without the least cause, unless to keep her quiet until they got away, knocked her down. She shortly recovered, not having been dangerously hurt, by which time two gentlemen approached who rendered necessary assistance in conducting the injured parties home. The gentleman was quite ill from the effects of the garroting, but no other injury was inflicted.

BACKING DOWN.—The Democracy seem to be again backing down, as they have often done heretofore, from some of their professed principles. For example, to the bill on Saturday to enable the people of Oregon to form a constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union, an amendment was attached, upon the motion of Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, to the effect that "*only citizens* of the United States shall be entitled to vote at the election provided for by law"—Thus disfranchising aliens to vote, whereas under the Kansas-Nebraska bill they are permitted to vote.

In the discussion on this Oregon bill, Mr. Millson, of Virginia, remarked "that while he had no sympathies whatever, with that party in the country which seemed to be most prejudiced on this or that subject, yet he regarded the question as one not merely confined to that political organization, *but one which ought to command the support of men of all parties*. To allow an alien to vote in the establishment of a constitution and State Government, would be to grant a privilege to foreigners who owed no allegiance to our institutions, which, in his opinion, ought not to be conceded."—*Rich. Whig.*

MINNESOTA AND OREGON.—The bill authorizing the people of Minnesota to form a State constitution and government, which passed the House of Representatives on Saturday, provides for taking a vote of the inhabitants on the first Monday in June, to elect delegates to a convention to be assembled on the second Monday in July.

The Oregon bill provides that the people are to vote for delegates to a convention on the first Monday in July, and the convention is to assemble on the second Monday in August following.

Thus State governments will be established for both these Territories during the coming summer, and both of them will be admitted into the Union as free States early in next December—thus giving to the North four more members of the United States Senate, and three or four members of the House! Isn't the *Enquirer's* equilibrium doctrine flourishing most beautiful?—*Richmond Whig.*

FORTUNE-TELLING.—Fortune-telling has become an established institution in New York.—It is estimated that four leading fortune-telling ladies make on an average, $200 a week each. The Tribune, in speaking of this matter, says that it will rather astonish the world to learn that although a part of their visitors are ignorant servants, unfortunate girls of the town, and equilibrium doctrine flourishing most beautiful?—*Richmond Whig.*

FORTUNE-TELLING.—Fortune-telling has become an established institution in New York.—It is estimated that four leading fortune-telling ladies make on an average, $200 a week each. The Tribune, in speaking of this matter, says that it will rather astonish the world to learn that although a part of their visitors are ignorant servants, unfortunate girls of the town, weakminded, imbecile young men, still there are among them not a few influential professional men, and many merchants of good credit and repute, who periodically consult these women, and are actually governed by their advice in business matters of great moment. It is also often the case that ladies of wealth and social position, who are, we presume, otherwise discreet, are led by curiosity or other motives, to enter these places for the purpose of "having their fortunes told."

The Kansas Legislature is grinding out charters for banks, of which the members are directors; roads, running everywhere, for the benefit of paper towns, in which the same members are the chief speculators, etc. A bill has passed the Council repealing all laws requiring test oaths of officers and voters not in accordance with the organic act. The Legislature is also adopting measures to permanently organize the counties and locate the county seats. They have also got up a bill for the appointment of tax-collectors. The Governor has refused to commission the new Sheriff of Douglas county, and the Legislature having asked the reason, he replied in a message charging the man with being a drunken rowdy, utterly unfit for the position.

NEW YORK SENATOR.—Hon. Preston King was elected United States Senator on Tuesday by the New York Legislature, for six years from the 4th of March next, in place of Hamilton Fish, whose term then expires. The vote in the Senate stood: King, 14; Headley, 9; Sickles, 1.—In the Assembly: King, 77; Sickles, 33; Headley, 6. Mr. King had always acted with the Democratic party until 1848, when he was a Free-Soiler. In 1852 he voted with the Republicans, being their candidate for Secretary of State, and has acted with that party ever since.

An impostor, passing himself as "Dr." J. J. Stevenson, has been cutting an imposing figure in Petersburg, Va., recently, and was about to marry a member of a highly respectable and wealthy family, when it was unmistakably established that he had served a full three years term at the washing business, in the East Pennsylvania Institution devoted to such "diplomas."

An exchange paper discovers over sixty persons mentioned as having been frozen to death during the cold weather of the present winter—we presume in the United States. The number appears to possibly be an index to a much greater mortality from the same cause.

The *Richmond Enquirer* is gratified that "the Cabinet question is in probability or chance that the Secretary of State will be retained in the head of the Department." Now the Cabinet question is not the question at all. The Cabinet question is, what Cabinet will be selected by the President elect, and this question is not yet publicly speculated.

The Scott and Davis Correspondence.

The correspondence between Gen. Scott and Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War, which the Senate has ordered to be published, is voluminous and spicy. The news mongers in Washington have obtained a sight of the letters and brought tonight some extracts in advance of publication.

General Scott's correspondence with the officers of the army goes mostly back as far as 1856, and that between him and the Secretary of War during 1856, contains the following indictment. Mr. Davis in July 23d, says: "I have submitted the exhibition of peevish temper in reply to an inquiry from this department, etc." Gen. Scott replies July 30: "It would be easy to show that the whole tenor in which you charge me with exhibiting a peevish temper is as flippant in its statements and logic as in that accusation. Certainly as Secretary of War you have done enough to warrant more than a suspicion that from the first you have considered it your special mission by repeated aggression on my rights and feelings, to goad me into some perilous attitude of official opposition:

"To prove my long forbearance, for at my time of life all angry discussions are painful, I will now proceed to enumerate some of the provocations alluded to. Without debating in this place on your partizan hostility to the Brevet of Lieutenant General, and to the compensation that Congress intended to attach thereto." The General then alludes to one of the Secretary's "Captions reports," and his "capping the climax by usurpation and absurdity." He likewise says: "Following out your personal rebuke, in the letter of the 12th, your object in violation of principle is to crush me into a servile obedience to your will-will. I know your obstinacy and I know also what is due to myself as a man and as a soldier; and, if I'm to be crushed, I prefer it at the hands of my Military Peers."

The Secretary rejoins in an unofficial note, dated August 2d, "Your present accusation charges me with usurpation for the most unworthy ends and imputes, to me motives inconsistent with official integrity, is conceived basely malevolent and pronounced utterly false."

General Scott replying, August 6th, says: "I have received a note from you dated on the 3d inst., which you seem to desire me to consider as unofficial. I shall not comply with your singular fancy, as you can have no legitimate claim to address me except as Secretary of War, accordingly I shall treat your communications whether designed as private and scurrilous or as public missives of arrogance and superciliousness as equally official. There are beauties in them which ought not to be lost and it shall not be my fault if I do not render your part of this correspondence a memorable example to be shunned by your successors!"

To this the Secretary replies, Sept. 7th: "Nor am I to be at all deterred from a full exposure of the groundlessness of your charges or by the threats you make of rendering my part of this correspondence a memorable example to be shunned by my successors. This is the merest bravado in one who himself affords the most memorable example on the records of this department, of a vain controversialist defeated and a false accuser exposed."

THE COMING CONGRESS WILL TAKE WHEN IN EARNEST.—The Boston Journal seems to think that the House of Representatives might take a more direct way of getting at corruption if there be any in its body, than by making a great ado over a newspaper reporter, and gives the following suggestion in support of that opinion:

"A gentleman who was long a member of Congress, and whose veracity is unimpeachable, in a recent conversation on the progress of corruption at Washington, informed us that he was told by one of the New York members of Congress that it cost Mr. Collins $50,000 for every visit he made to Washington, and that he was further told that one member, (his informant pointing overmat the same time to the seat where he was sitting) had demanded of Mr. Collins $4,000, failing to receive which he would oppose his mail contracts. The friends of Mr. Collins had actually to run him out of Washington to get him clear of the plunderers by whom he was surrounded.

"It was the opinion of the gentlemen with whom we conversed, and who knew something from extended observation, of the rottenness which exists at Washington, that a very large slice of the money granted by the government to Mr. Collins and his associates is absorbed in getting these appropriations through Congress. Now these statements were made too privately. Our informant fully believed them to be true, but he did not communicate them to us to be spread before the public, and in thus alluding to them without his express permission, we should not feel justified in making him personally responsible. Like Mr. Raymond, if summoned before a Committee of Congress, we would refuse to divulge the name of our informant. But we should suggest a way which the Committee probably would not care to take, by which the accuracy of the statements could be verified and this is by summoning Mr. Collins to give in his testimony. He 'could a tale unfold' which would throw more light on the subject of Congressional corruption than a dozen editors could do from information received through indirect sources.

"If the members of Congress wish to convince the public that the reports to the discredit of members of that body are unfounded let them insist that the investigation which is now going on shall be made thorough and conclusive. Let them summon Messrs. Collins and Vanderbilt, and other mail contractors. Let them call upon the Presidents of some of the Western Railroads which have had large land grants. Let them propose testimony under oath from the proprietors of the Woodworth patent and from the agents of Col. Colt. Let them investigate the *modus operandi* by which many outrageous schemes upon the plethoric pocket of Uncle Sam have been successfully "engineered!" through Congress, and we venture the assertion that the investigation will end in something more than smoke."

INDIANA SENATOR.—The Democrats in the Indiana Legislature held a joint Convention on the 3d inst. for the election of a United States Senator, without the concurrence and in opposition to the protest of the Senate. Graham N. Fitch was elected to fill the present vacancy and Jesse D. Bright for six years from the 4th of March next. The vote stood, for Bright and Fitch, each 83 votes; R. W. Thompson and George G. Dunn, Americans, 2 each. But twenty-three out of the fifty Senators attended, eleven less than a quorum, and only sixty-two Representatives were present, five less than a quorum.

The Senate by a vote of seven majority denounced the joint convention as illegal and unauthorized by them, and protest against the U. States Senate swearing in the Senators alleged to have been elected.

EXAMINATION OF FILLIBUSTIERS.—The fillibuster examination in N. York was resumed Thursday. General Cazneau alone was examined. An unsuccessful effort was made to give in evidence a letter from Sidney Webster, Esq., private secretary of Franklin Pierce, and bearing the President's frank. The defence proposed they could show by it that the President and other high U. States officials have an interest in the Mosquito grant, and have been connected with Cornelius Vanderbilt, Gen. Cazneau and others in the colonization of Nicaragua. Gen. Cazneau testified *he had heard* that President Pierce had an interest in the Mosquito grant, and a twelfth month produced no sensation. [illegible] announced [illegible] the district attorney dared them to read the letter of Mr. Webster, but the [illegible] would not consent.

ROGER A. PRYOR, Esq.—We hear says the Washington *Star*, on Friday afternoon last, that Roger A. Pryor, Esq., has resigned from the Richmond *Enquirer*, and will probably soon be connected with the editorial department of the Charleston *Mercury*. Mr. Pryor retirement from the *Enquirer* is a perfectly friendly one, caused only by a desire to labor in a field, where he may probably reap for his family a larger pecuniary return.

DEAD.—John McNeale Lathom died in Bangor, Me., on the 18th of December last. He was a native of Culpeper county, Virginia, studied law in Staunton, and practiced at Washington, D. C. At the time of his death he was a leading member of the House of Representatives of Michigan, and prosecuting Attorney for the Eastern Judicial district.

A MILLINERS FAMILY.—A [illegible] daughters, all of whom [illegible] have, apparently, approached [illegible] more elegantly than these! The [illegible] husband, one of her daughters [illegible] three such.

Congress.

MONDAY, Feb. 2.—*Senate.*—On motion of Mr. Walker a resolution was adopted requesting the Secretary of War

SEVERE FROST TO THE REST HON CROP.—The Louisville Journal of Monday week has the following:

We see it stated that many of the farmers in the northern portion of Kentucky have suffered severely by the loss of young hogs from the severe winter weather. It is the custom in that section to drive most of the hogs to the mountains that they may feed upon the mast. The recent heavy snow storm, which covered the tops and sides of the mountains to the depth of ten or twelve inches, drifted to a much greater depth in the hollows, where the hogs naturally congregated in search of the mast that had rolled down. The snow having concealed their food from them, their whole aim was to keep warm, and that by huddling together in heaps or piles, the largest and fattest beneath and the smaller pigs on top. By this means, immense numbers were overlaid or smothered to death—and those always the fattest and most valuable. It is estimated that over one thousand hogs have thus perished—a circumstance that will seriously affect the hog crop of 1857 in Kentucky. The scarcity of corn in Northern Kentucky is such that some farmers killed off many of their shoats to avoid the expense of wintering them, while hundreds of others sent their droves to the mountains.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

For the cure of Dyspepsia. The Oxygenated Bitters are better entitled to confidence than any remedy known, and their peculiar action on the system, excites the surprise of those who have tried various medicines without benefit.

Feb. 11, It.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

In town.—The celebrated Pain Killer has just arrived in sufficient quantities to put to flight the whole pain family. Buy it; try it. Sure death to all pain is the Pain Killer.

—(Feb. 4.—3ws.)

IRVING'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON, ILLUSTRATED.—GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS!!—Messrs. G. P. PUTNAM & CO., having now published the first volume of the Illustrated Edition of Irving's Life of Washington, being the complete life of Washington before the Revolution, are ready to furnish the same to subscribers, free of postage, on the receipt of $3.50. Single numbers sent, post paid, to any part of the Union, on receipt of 25 cents.

The following inducements are offered to Clubs, desiring to subscribe to this magnificent and national publication: Any person remitting four subscriptions for the first volume, comprising 14 numbers, will be entitled to five complete sets, delivered free of postage, on the receipt of $28. Single numbers sent, post paid, to any part of the Union, on receipt of 25 cents.

The following inducements are offered to Clubs, desiring to subscribe to this magnificent and national publication: Any person remitting four subscriptions for the first volume, comprising 14 numbers, will be entitled to five complete sets, delivered free of postage, Clubs of six, remitting $21, will be entitled to two extra copies of the volume, or an extra copy, and any other of Putnam & Co's. publications of an equal value. Clubs of 12, remitting $42, will be entitled to four extra copies, or an extra copy, and a complete set of Addison's works, in six volumes, delivered free of postage. The same premiums will be given for a like number of subscriptions to the succeeding volumes. Each number of the Illustrated Washington will contain one, and every other number two first class Steel Engravings, or Maps. In addition to the Steel Engravings, the work contains numerous elegant Wood Engravings, illustrative of historical subjects.

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☞ Country papers copying the above advertisement twice, will receive a complete set of Putnam's Story Library.

G. P. PUTNAM & CO.,
Feb. 11, 1857. No. 321 Broadway, New York.

COMMISSION BUSINESS.—The undersigned, having determined to locate permanently in Richmond for the purpose of selling HORSES, CATTLE, and LIVE STOCK of every description, on Commission, take this method of informing their friends and the public generally of their intention. They can be found, at all times, at Bacon Quarter Branch, on and after the 17th inst. To those who see proper to send Stock to them for sale, they promise to use their best efforts to secure the highest prices the market affords, and will endeavor to give satisfaction generally.

GEO. W. CRAWFORD,
A. G. ROBERTSON.
—REFERENCES.—
John McCue, Esq., ... Augusta.
Maj. J. Marshall McCue, ... do.
Francis Bell, Esq., ... do.
Peter Harger, sr., Esq., ... do.
M. G. Harman, Esq., ... do.
Geo. Poage, Esq., ... do.
E. M. Taylor, Esq., Cashier V. Bank, ..Staunton.
Col. A. R. Rives, ... Augusta.
A. B. Brick, Esq., President Bank of Rockingham.
Jas. R. Crawford, ... do.
Henry R. Harnsberger, Esq., ... do.
Samuel Gibbon, Esq., ... Page.
Col. A. W. Cameron, ... Rockbridge.
Dr. Gibbs, ... do.
S. McDowell Moore, Esq., ... do.
Samuel Lewis, Esq., ... Bath.
Cameron Francisco, Esq., ... do.
Robert Glendy, ... do.
Maj. James Kerr, ... Montgomery.
Joseph Cloud, Esq., ... Pulaski.
David McGavock, ... do.
Wm. C. Rives, ... Washington.
Col. Newman, ... Orange.
Stuart McClung, ... Greenbrier.
Thomas Bell, ... do.
James H. Harris, ... Culpeper.
S. W. Ficklin, Esq., ... Albemarle.
Jno. S. Cocke, Esq., ... do.
Jno. H. Timberlake, Esq., ... do.
Jas. Saunders, Esq., Pres. F. Bank, Charlottesville.
Richmond, Feb. 11, 1857. 6mos.

☞ Vind., Rock. Reg. and Richmond Whig and Enquirer copy.

1857. SPRING TRADE. 1857.

SMITH, RHODES & CO.,
LATE SMITH & ROBERTS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC HARDWARE,
Cutlery, Guns, Saddlery, &c., &c.,

OFFER for sale on equal terms with any house here or elsewhere, a large and well selected stock of Hardware, especially adapted to the trade of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee. The goods have been selected with great care and purchased direct from the manufacturers of England and this country upon the best terms. We respectfully solicit from the Merchants and Saddlers visiting this market an examination of our stock before purchasing. Our stock is comprised, in part, as follows, viz: Building Materials of every description, a great variety of Tools for Carpenters, Coopers, Smiths, Tanners, Saddlers, and Cabinet Makers. Locks and Hinges, Scythes, Grass, Grain, Clover, (German,) all sizes.—Scythe Snathes, Hay and Straw Knives, Brier-Hooks, Bits, Stirrups, Buckles, Hog and Sheep Lining Skins, Thread, Patent and Enamelled Leather, Trace, Hedge, Chains, Axes, Axles, Springs, Nuts, Washers, Bolts, Horse and Mule Shoes, Horse Shoe Nails, Hollow Ware, Saddles, Bridles, Halters, Anchor Bolting Cloth, Saddle-Trees, Horse Collars, Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Revolvers, Coal, Spear and Blister Steel, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Tongs, Buttress, &c. &c. &c.

Richmond, Feb. 11, 1857.—3mos.

A HOMESTEAD FOR $10!—SECOND DIVISION—$10,000 WORTH OF BUILDING LOTS AND FARMS, in the Gold Region of CUMBERLAND COUNTY, VA., to be divided amongst 1000 subscribers, on the 16th of April, 1857. Subscriptions to be limited to one hundred thousand, and will be received to the first volume, comprising 14 numbers, will be entitled to five complete sets, delivered free of postage, Clubs of six, remitting $21, will be entitled to two extra copies of the volume, or an extra copy, and any other of Putnam & Co's. publications of an equal value. Clubs of 12, remitting $42, will be entitled to four extra copies, or an extra copy, and a complete set of Addison's works, in six volumes, delivered free of postage. The same premiums will be given for a like number of subscriptions to the succeeding volumes. Each number of the Illustrated Washington will contain one, and every other number two first class Steel Engravings, or Maps. In addition to the Steel Engravings, the work contains numerous elegant Wood Engravings, illustrative of historical subjects.

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OFFER for sale on equal terms with any house here or elsewhere, a large and well selected stock of Hardware, especially adapted to the trade of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee. The goods have been selected with great care and purchased direct from the manufacturers of England and this country upon the best terms. We respectfully solicit from the Merchants and Saddlers visiting this market an examination of our stock before purchasing. Our stock is comprised, in part, as follows, viz: Building Materials of every description, a great variety of Tools for Carpenters, Coopers, Smiths, Tanners, Saddlers, and Cabinet Makers. Locks and Hinges, Scythes, Grass, Grain, Clover, (German,) all sizes.—Scythe Snathes, Hay and Straw Knives, Brier-Hooks, Bits, Stirrups, Buckles, Hog and Sheep Lining Skins, Thread, Patent and Enamelled Leather, Trace, Hedge, Chains, Axes, Axles, Springs, Nuts, Washers, Bolts, Horse and Mule Shoes, Horse Shoe Nails, Hollow Ware, Saddles, Bridles, Halters, Anchor Bolting Cloth, Saddle-Trees, Horse Collars, Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Revolvers, Coal, Spear and Blister Steel, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Tongs, Buttress, &c. &c. &c.

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G. P. PUTNAM & CO.,
Feb. 11, 1857. No. 321 Broadway, New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentleman would consent to endure the misery of a disagreeable breath when using the "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS" for a fortnight, when it would not only render it sweet but have the effect to whiten or whitenness the teeth. Some people have bad breath, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Four or a single drop of Balm on your tooth brush and use the teeth lightly and morning. A fifty cent bottle will last a year.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION may easily be secured to any one by the use of a Thousand Flowers. It will remove tan, pimples and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and healthy color. Wets a towel put on two or three drops and washes the face night and morning.

SHAVING MADE EASY. Wet your shaving brush or either razor or cold water, pour on two of three drops of Balm of a Thousand Flowers, rub the brush well, and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only fifty cents. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits. None genuine unless signed by

W. P. FLETCHER & CO.,
Franklin Square, New York.

New York, Sept. 24, 1856. 6mos.

☞ HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU, prepared directly according to the Rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and is the best and most active preparation which can be made for the cure of Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Weaknesses, &c. Read the advertisement in another column headed "A Few Quotations" certain. Victory is ours.

Sept. 26, 1856.—ly

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

This will certify, that about four years since, I was attacked with hoarseness and the lungs, a hard cough, and raising blood, with pain in the centre of my left breast. I was almost discouraged, but hearing what wonderful success friend Davis met with in curing colds, coughs, pain in the side, &c. I was induced to give his Pain Killer a trial. I was then raising blood from two to three times a day, and had been about six weeks, without cessation, I followed the directions, and to my satisfaction, my cough ceased, my pain ceased, my blood ceased, and now I am enjoying a comfortable degree of health; no pain about me, no cough, no bleeding, and have a good appetite, sleep sound, and find my strength gaining and my flesh also increasing; and now, whether I live long or not, I want everybody to know what this invaluable medicine, through the blessing of God, has done for me. I have spoken it will equal success in my family for many other complaints for which it was recommended, and would most cheerfully recommend the above medicine to those who have colds and coughs, especially those of long standing, never be discouraged and say you cannot be cured, until you have given Davis Pain Killer a fair trial, as I have done.

RICHARD S. PECKHAM, Fall River.

Sold by all Dealers in Family Medicines, and by Jas. G. Lucas, and J. C. M. Marshall, Staunton.

Feb. 4, 1857. 2m.

☞ Summer complaints must be looked to in season, or they will produce Dysentery, Cholera, and frequently change to an epidemic that often proves fatal. Prevent the change by the use of Dr. SANFORD'S INVIGORATOR—an invaluable cure for Summer Complaints such as Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Colic, and Cramps in the Stomach. For all these it has no equal. Those troubled with such complaints should never be without the Invigorator.

Feb. 4, 1857.—1m.

OXYGENATED BITTERS IN EUROPE.

From Rev. L. Doolittle, a highly respectable Clergyman.

PARIS, November 1, 1855.

Dear Sir:—About two years since I made use of a few bottles of your Oxygenated Bitters, for a stomach complaint, which was at that time relieved.

Since my stay in England and France, I have found my old enemy, irritability of the stomach, returning again. I have not found any prescription to afford me relief, and I made inquiries in London for your Oxygenated Bitters, and I could not find any. I write now to beg you will do me the favor to send by the earliest steamer to Havre, half a dozen bottles, care of Livingston, Wells & Co., Place de la Bourse, Paris.

An old friend of mine in England, Captain Jackson, of the Bengal Army, I found on my visit, suffering from Asthma, manifestly the result of dyspepsia. Send an additional half a dozen bottles, I should like to have the captain try the medicine.

I beg to observe, that I am not aware that my name is known to you, but I have been the resident clergyman for some twenty-three years, in Sherbrook and Lennoxville, Canada East, to which charge I hope to be able to return in the spring.

I remain, dear sir, your obedient servant,

L. DOOLITTLE.

None genuine unless signed L. DUTTS on the wrapper.

SETH W. FOWLE & CO., 138, Washington Street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their Agents everywhere.

For sale in Staunton, by JAMES G. KINNEY and Dr. J. C. M. MARSHALL. Feb. 11, 1857.—1t.

GREAT CURE OF RHEUMATISM IN CINCINNATI, OHIO.—CONVINCING EVIDENCE.—For more than three years I have been suffering with Rheumatism, and enlargement and pain of the bones and joints. I have strictly followed the advice of physicians, and all other times used such family medicines as had been recommended for the cure of Rheumatism; still I did not improve in the least, and was frequently compelled to keep my bed, and thereby was prevented from attending to my business. Some months ago I was induced by a friend to try Carter's Spanish Mixture. The effect was miraculous. I felt considerably improved after I had taken the fourth dose; I have only used one single bottle, and am entirely free from all pain. I feel better than I have for years, and I attribute my completely-restored health solely to the use of Carter's Spanish Mixture. I consider it a most excellent medicine for Rheumatism and all diseases of the blood, and cheerfully recommend it to the afflicted.

D. BURRITT,
South-east corner Fourth and Walnut sts.

Cincinnati, March 17, 1855.

Feb. 11, 1857.—6mos.

Announcement.

We are authorized to announce Hon. JOHN LETCHER, a candidate for re-election to the Congress of the U. States, for the district composed of the counties of Augusta, Rockbridge, Rockingham, Shenandoah, Hardy, Pendleton and Highland.

☞ MR. JAS. F. DAVIS is authorized to act as agent for the *Spectator*, and his receipts will be good against the Proprietors.

MARRIED,

On the 29th ult., by Rev. Wm. Brown, Mr. John T. Long, of Rockingham, to Miss Rebecca J., daughter of Saml M. Long, Esq., of this county.

On Thursday, the 29th January, by Rev. Mr. Wingrum, Mr. Amos Crosby, jr., of Churchville, to Miss Fannie Rodgers, daughter of Capt. P. B. Rodgers, of Big Calf Pasture.

Near Mount Cove Paper Mills, on Tuesday, the 3rd inst., by Rev. John Harper, Mr. Mary Barrie Sayers, eldest daughter of Mr. Jacob Sanger, to Mr. Jacob Flory, late of Dubuque county, Iowa.

THE MARKETS.

STAUNTON MARKETS.

MONTREAL 8 mths ss.

Reported by Staples, Martin & Co.

JANUARY 2, 1857.

FLOUR.	Superfine,	$5.75 @ [illegible]
	Extra,	[illegible]
	Family,	[illegible]
	Wheat, white,	[illegible]
	Wheat, red,	[illegible]
GRAIN.	Rye,	[illegible]
	Oats,	[illegible]
	Corn,	[illegible]
BACON,	New,	[illegible]
BUTTER.	Fresh Roll,	[illegible]
	Firkin,	[illegible]
LARD,		[illegible]
PLASTER	Lump, per Ton,	[illegible]
	Ground,	[illegible]
SALT	Ashton,	[illegible]
	Liverpool,	[illegible]
	Ground Alum,	[illegible]

FARM AND TAN-YARD FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale privately a tract of Land containing between 90 and 100 Acres, lying 11 miles south of Deerfield, Augusta county. About one half of the land is cleared, and the improvements consist of a comfortable Dwelling House, Tan House, Bark House, Vats, and everything necessary for the successful operation of a Tannery. The cleared land is very productive, part of it Meadow, and has on it excellent water, fruit, garden, &c. To a person wishing to carry on tanning, this situation offers peculiar inducements, as bark can be procured at a trifling cost, and there is no other tan yard within 15 miles.

☞ Persons wishing to examine the premises will apply to my brother, Wm. Gray, in Deerfield.

JAS. S. GUY.

Staunton, Feb. 11th, 1857.—tf.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF MILL PROPERTY NEAR WAYNESBORO'.—By virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by William F. Crouse, on the 12th day of February, 1855, and of record in the Clerk's Office of the County Court of Augusta, I will proceed upon the premises, on *Saturday the 14th day of March next*, to sell to the highest bidder for Cash, a lot of ground, containing about 5 Acres, lying just below the town of Waynesboro', upon which stands the "Little Mill Property," with all the appurtenances and appurtenances thereunto belonging. There are upon the property a SAW MILL and MACHINE SHOP. Persons desiring to purchase are invited to inspect the property.

JOHN J. BELL, Trustee.

Waynesboro', Feb. 11, 1857.—4t. Vind. copy.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.
WOODWARD & NEWMAN,
Proprietors.
GEORGE F. SCAMMELL,
Superintendent.

GEO. W. ROWLETON, B. FRANK EARLE, } Clerks

Feb. 11, 1857.

PICTURE FRAMES.—Just received, a large assortment of Gilt Mouldings, very pretty.—all sizes.

LAIRD & LINK'S.

Staunton, Feb. 11, 1857.—Town papers copy.

Great Luck! Great Luck!!
$42,000 SOLD!!

In the Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class One, Havana Plan. The above handsome Prize was sold by T. H. HUBBARD & CO. Baltimore, as follows:

ONE HALF WAS SENT TO VA.
ONE QUARTER TO BOSTON.
ONE EIGHTH TO CINCINNATI
ONE EIGHTH TO NEW YORK.

The CASH is ready for the fortunate holders.

The Havana Plan Lotteries have become the popular Lotteries of the day. Every Prize is drawn out, and consequently when the Tickets are all sold every Prize must be sold.

The next drawing takes place in Baltimore city, FEBRUARY 28: CAPITAL PRIZE $33,000, TICKETS $10.

Order early—address T. H. HUBBARD & CO., Baltimore, Md., authorized agents for the Managers.

Rich Schemes for February, 1857.

R. FRANCE & CO., Managers.

CLASS D.

Grand Consolidated Lottery of Md.

To be drawn Saturday, Feb. 21st, 1857, IN BALTIMORE, MD.

Drawings conducted under the superintendence of the State Lottery Commissioner.

ALL PRIZES.

☞ Each and EVERY TICKET in this Lottery WILL BE A PRIZE, for all those tickets without a drawn number, are each entitled to a FIVE Dollar Prize.

1	prize of	$[illegible]
1	"	[illegible]
2	prizes of	[illegible]
1	"	[illegible]
1	"	[illegible]
1	"

PROF. DE GRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL.—The Best Remedy Ever Used. Pain is the precursor of Death. Believe the pain, and you check the disease.

Prof. DeGrath's Electric Oil is the marvel of the age, for it cures everything.

Cures Rheumatism, relief in a day.
Cures Neuralgia, toothache, ten minutes.
Cures Cramp in stomach, five minutes.
Cures Burns, Scalds, Wounds, cure in three days.
Cures Pains in Back and Bowels, one day.
Cures Headache, relief in minutes.
Cures Earache, Nut Neck, Ague, one night.
Cures Piles, Sore Bad Ulcers, ten days.
Cures Felons, Broken Breast, Salt Rheum, three to six days.
Heals Quinsy, Palpitation, Pleurisy, one to ten days.
Cures Asthma, Pains, Gout, Erysipelas, five to ten days.
Cures Hemorrhage, Scrofula, Abscess, six to ten days.
Cures Frosted Feet and Chilblains, one to three days.

Afflicted Thirteen Years and Cured in One Week.

Read letter from the Rev. James Temple:

Philadelphia, June 9th, 1856.

Prof. DeGrath: I have been afflicted thirteen years with Neuralgia and other painful complaints, and I have been unable to sleep soundly or walk any distance for many years past. Last week I got a bottle of your "Electric Oil." The first night I slept soundly and well, and to day I am like a new man. Your Electric Oil has done in one week what the physicians of Philadelphia failed to do in three years.

Gratefully Yours, REV. JAS. TEMPLE,
310 South street.

Deafness Cured. New Haven, May 19th, 1856. Prof. DeGrath: My brother has been deaf three years. After trying many things, he used your Oil a few days, and it cured him entirely. CLIFFORD R. SCRANTON.

Ask Mr. Scranton, who afterwards bought the worth to sell. My Electric Oil removes all pain at once. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, &c. Ask Mr. Hutchins, Seventeenth and Thompson streets, who has helpless and crippled by one bottle. Ask Mrs. Cannon, Coates street, one does saved the life of her child, dying of croup. Ask all Philadelphians who have tried my genuine E. bottle Oil.

The Electric Oil Depot has not been removed.

☞ No Electric Oil should be used unless my signature is on the label and name below on the bottle. All others are dangerous. Bottles 25c, 50c and $1.

Wholesale Agents—H. Bowers & Sons, Ross & Stevenson, J. H. Tosch, Greene & Button, Milwaukee; Reed & Co., Chicago, and by Druggists generally.

Philadelphia, Jan. 21, 1856.

NOTICE.—The Co-partnership of Co. William & L. Leopold was mutually dissolved on the 1st day January, 1857. All persons indebted to the firm, either by note, bond, or otherwise, are requested to come forward and make an immediate settlement. The accounts are all made off, and ready for settlement, up to the 1st day of January. Public notice being given, we will be compelled to place them in the hands of an officer for collection.

C. WEILLER & L. LEOPOLD.

Staunton, Jan. 1, 1857.

Having bought out my partner, C. Weiller, I will sell the balance of the Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING at view cost. Thankful for past patronage, I am in hopes my bargains will merit a continuance of the same in future. All I ask now is a fair trial, from an impartial public, and I promise to give as good bargains as were ever bought. Remember I am selling off my present Stock at first cost.

Staunton, Jan. 14, 1856. LEWIS LEOPOLD.

☞ Find copy etc., and leave out the old advertisement. The Weekly Valley Democrat will copy 6m.

DR. WILLIAM M. QUARLES has located in Staunton with a view to practice medicine. Having studied Diseases of the Chest with Dr. Gerhart, of Philadelphia, he will pay special attention to that department of his profession. Refers to five years experience in full practice and the gentlemen below mentioned:

Hon. Wm. C. Rives.
Dr. Thos. Nelson, formerly of Augusta.
Wm. Overton.
Thos. S. Watson.

May be found at his house, the one formerly occupied by J. H. McCue, Esq.

Staunton, Jan. 7, 1857.—6mo.

NEW YEAR'S OFFERING.—To this out my large and well assorted stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, I have determined to sell the same at greatly reduced prices, to which chance an interested public will pay due attention.

Persons indebted to me either by book account or note, will bear in mind that their accounts are already made out, and await a prompt settlement.

JACOB POLLITZ,
Clothing Room, Corner of Va. Hotel.

Staunton, Jan. 7, 1857.

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR RENOVATED AND REPAIRED BY THOS. C. BALL.

THE undersigned having purchased of Wm. R. Smith the *Renovating and Repairing Establishment*, opposite the Virginia Hotel, solicits the patronage of Mr. Smith's customers and the public generally. Orders from the country promptly attended to. All work done with neatness and dispatch.

Staunton, Jan. 14, 1857. THOS. C. BALL.

COLLECTIONS.—The undersigned having some time unoccupied, offer their services in the collection or closing of accounts anywhere in the county.—Persons having claims to collect will find them prompt in making returns. They can be found at their Auction Room at Staunton.

CUSHING & WATTS,
Auctioneers and General Agents.

Staunton, Nov. 12, 1856.

PERFUMERIES, &c.—A large and fine assortment of French and German Colognes; Jones Extract of Rose; Geranium, Jasmine, Verbena, Violet, Burnet Pea, Heliotrope, Jasmin, Jockey Club, &c., &c.

Also a fine assortment of Pomades, Hair Oil, Fancy Soaps, &c., just received and for sale by

LAIRD & LINK, Chemists & Druggists.

Staunton, Jan. 7, 1857.—Town papers copy.

GROCERIES AT WHITE & PATTON'S.

Brown Sugars, Coffee, Coffee Sugar, Loaf Sugar, Pulverized and Crushed Sugars; 50 Sacks Salt, Molasses, Teas, Allspice, Pepper, Ginger, Starch, Soda, Alum, Madder, Inst Indigo, Soaps, &c., &c., &c.

WHITE & PATTON.

Staunton, October 1, 1856.

HARDWARE.—We would invite attention to our stock of HARDWARE—consisting in part of Knives and Forks, Carpet Hands, Candlesticks, Bridle Bits, Stirrups, Door Locks, Pad Locks, Hinges, Carpenter's Tools, &c., &c.—which we are now selling at cost.

Staunton, Nov. 19, 1856.

NEGROES WANTED.—I am still in market for the purchase of Negroes, such as will suit the Southern market. Persons having such would do well by calling on the subscriber, in person or by letter.—All inquiries addressed to Waynesboro', Augusta county, will be promptly answered.

JOHN B. SMITH.

Nov. 26, 1856.—6mos*

FALL GOODS.—PIFER & FUNKHOUSER will, in a few days, offer decidedly the *largest and most handsome Stock of DRESS GOODS* they have ever brought, and the pleasure of showing. Goods too beautiful this fall.

Staunton, October 1, 1856.

ANDIRONS, FENDERS, &c.—A large lot of these old style Brass Andirons, very heavy, for sale at about *half their value*; also, Cast-Iron do., polished Shovels and Tongs, Ash Buckets, Fire Carriers, Coal Hodes, &c.; Coal Grates furnished to fit at city prices.

GEO. E. PRICE.

Staunton, Nov. 19, 1856.

PRODUCE WANTED.—We are prepared to pay cash, for cash or trade, *Flour, Rye, Corn, Dried Fruit, Butter, Beeswax, Ginseng, Flax and Tow Linens, &c., &c.*, at full market prices.

J. BRANDEBURG & CO.

Staunton, Oct. 29, 1856.

LIGHT! LIGHT!!—Just received, a large and beautiful assortment of Fancy Fluid Lamps; Girandoles; Candelabra's, Solar Lamps; Britannia, Brass and Glass Fluid Lamps, &c., for sale by

LAIRD & LINK, Druggists & Apothecaries.

Staunton, Jan. 7, 1857.—Town papers copy.

TAR IV.—The Water-proof Blacking will add very much to the wear of leather—keep it soft and pliant, and render it entirely water-proof. It is warranted to give satisfaction.

GEO. E. PRICE.

Staunton, Nov. 26, 1856.

STRAW CUTTERS.—Seven Propeller Straw Cutters in store and for sale at factory prices—the very best Cutter in use; also, a Vegetable Cutter, which will be sold a great bargain.

GEO. E. PRICE.

Staunton, Nov. 26, 1856.

3 OR 400 HIDES WANTED—For which I will pay Seven Cents per pound, (green,) when delivered in good order, and Fifteen Cents per pound for good dry Hides.

JAS. MAYSE.

Staunton, Dec. 10, 1856.—9m.

STOVES.—There just received a supply of those celebrated COOKING STOVES, warranted to give satisfaction; also, a few handsome Parlor Stoves, which I will sell very low.

GEO. E. PRICE.

Staunton, Nov. 19, 1856.

TURNIP SEED FOR MARYLAND!—We have just received a splendid assortment of Rennie's Turnip Seed.

ALEXANDER, MONTGOMERY & CO.

Staunton, Oct. 30, 1856.

LITTLE GIANTS.—I have two No. 2 Little Giants in store, which will be sold at a small advance.

GEO. E. PRICE.

Staunton, Nov. 19, 1856.

MOLASSES AND 10 BARRELS STRICTLY PRIME just arriving at

J. BRANDEBURG & CO.

Staunton, Nov. 5, 1856.

50 BBLS just receiving, and low for cash.

J. BRANDEBURG & CO.

Staunton, Dec. 3, 1856.

A fine assortment of Hair Brushes; Infant's do.; Flesh do.; Roll do. For sale by

JAS. G. LAIRD.

Staunton, Jan. 14, 1856.—Town papers copy.

CIGARS.—Just received, Fairwind, C. Telmont, Cabinet, Cuba, Cordova, Fairwind, C. Telmont, Cabinet, Cuba, Cordova, &c., &c.

J. BRANDEBURG & CO.

Staunton, Nov. 26, 1856.

SUGAR and Molasses, Sugar House Molasses, Prime Rio Coffee, Rice, Starch, Soap, &c., &c.

J. G. LAIRD.

Staunton, Nov. 12, 1856.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE AND THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO SUBSCRIBERS!

COST REDUCED 50 TO 75 PER CENT.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals:

THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative)

THE EDINBURG REVIEW (Whig)

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church)

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal)

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURG MAGAZINE (Tory)

These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory and Radical—but politics form but one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers in Science, Literature, Morality and Religion, they stand, as they have ever stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day throughout the world than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.

The receipt of *Advance Sheets* from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers almost as soon as the original editions.

TERMS. (Regular Prices.

For any one of the four Reviews	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews	7 00
For all four of the Reviews	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine	4 00
For Blackwood and one Review	7 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews	10 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	12 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15 00

☞ Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

POSTAGE.

The Postage to any part of the United States will be but *Twenty-four Cents* a year for "Blackwood," and but *Twelve Cents* a year for each of the Reviews.

At the above places the periodicals will be furnished for 1857.

SPLENDID OFFERS FOR '56 & '57 TOGETHER

Unlike the more ephemeral Magazines of the day, these Periodicals loose little for age. Hence a full year of the New with premiums for 1856, may be regarded as nearly as valuable as for 1857. We propose to furnish the two years at the following EXTREMELY LOW RATES, viz:

For Blackwood's Magazine	6 50
For any one Review	6 00
For any two Reviews	9 00
For Blackwood and one Review	9 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews	12 00
For three Reviews	12 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	15 00
For the four Reviews	12 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	14 00

*To avoid fractions $c may be remitted for Blackwood, for which we will forward that work for both years, *post paid*.

N. B.—The Price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is about $40 per annum.

As we shall never again be likely to offer such inducements, we would recommend

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!

☞ Remittances must, in all cases, be made *direct to the Publishers*, for all these prices, no commission can be allowed to Agents.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
No. 54 Gold street, New York.

December 24, 1856.

Near the National Hotel.

BEAUTIFUL SPRING GOODS.—PIFER & FUNKHOUSER would call your particular attention to their large and well selected Stock of Seasonable Goods. Great attention has been paid to Ladies' Dress Goods, and we think our Stock will compare favorably with any other in Staunton. We will only particularize a few items, viz:

Fancy and Black Silk, Silk Robes,
Bereige and Tissue Robes, Organdies,
Printed Jaconets, Printed Chintzes,
Figured Printed Bereges and Tissues,
Dotted Swisses, Plain Bereges and Muslins,
Lisle Thread, Second Mourning Gingham,
Stella Shawls, Crape do., Parasols,
Bleached and Brown Goods,
Prints, Hosiery, Trimmings, Hooped Skirts,
Brilliantes, &c., &c., &c., &c.

We are determined to sell our Goods at a small advance for Cash, or to punctual customers.

Staunton, April 23, 1856.

1856. FALL TRADE. 1856.

NEW GOODS!

THE undersigned are just receiving a large Stock of elegant FALL AND WINTER GOODS, for ladies' and gentlemen's wear. They invite the attention of the Ladies to the *most beautiful* line of DRESS GOODS and EMBROIDERIES ever exhibited in this market.

KANSLER, STRIBLING & CO.

Staunton, October 17, 1856.

☞ A liberal discount made for Cash on bills over Ten Dollars.

HENRY BARE is now in receipt of a full Stock of BLACK AND FANCY CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VELVET AND SILK VESTINGS, to which he invites the attention of his old friends, and all in want of a handsome and comfortable fitting SUIT.

Oct. 15, 1856.

S. B. ADDISON. D. HOWARD.

ADDISON & HOWARD,

GENERAL COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS, and dealers in Agricultural Implements, Seeds, Fertilizers, &c., at Messrs. Addison & Mauze's Old Stand, Union Street, ALEXANDRIA, VA.—Orders for Pennock's Wheat Drills, either with or without Nelson's Guano Attachment, as well as all other articles in their line or to be had in their market, will be filled with promptness.

Terms CASH or its equivalent.

Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Flour, Wheat, Corn, Rye, &c.

Goods consigned to their care will be forwarded with despatch.

Aug. 26, 1856.

AUGUSTA FEMALE SEMINARY.

CARD.—The Trustees of the Augusta Female Seminary take occasion to state, that owing to the failure to have the new building ready for the reception of boarders, pupils from a distance will be accommodated for the present in respectable and pleasant families in the town.—Board, per month, including tuition, $15.00, including all expenses. The School opened on the 1st inst., under the supervision of Mr. W. H. Marquess, an experienced, accomplished and enthusiastic teacher, assisted by his wife. Mr. G. DeRanz, Professor of Modern Languages; Mr. Marques Sarras, Professor of Music. For further information apply to the Principal, Mr. Marquess.

THE TRUSTEES.

Staunton, September 10, 1856.

NOTICE.—I am now prepared to make to order *LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES*, of superior quality, out of materials imported direct by myself, which are fresher and better made than can be purchased at the North.

ALEX. HILL,
Manufacturer and Importer of French Boots and Shoes, No 127, Main St., Richmond, Va.

☞ Particular attention paid to orders.

Richmond, Oct. 29, 1856.

WOOD LAND FOR SALE.—The subscribers offer for sale about Forty-Seven Acres of Land belonging to the estate of Dr. A. Waddell, dec'd, situated three miles from Staunton, near the Parkersburg Turnpike, and adjoining the lands of Geo. K. Snepp, David Dull and others. Some fifteen acres are cleared and under cultivation, and the remainder is covered with a growth of excellent timber. The quality of the land is very good. J. ALEX. WADDELL,
JOS. A. WADDELL,
Executors.

Staunton, June 4, 1856.

AT COST FOR CASH!—WHITE & PATTON have this day commenced selling their large and desirable STOCK OF GOODS AT COST FOR CASH.—As one of the concern intends retiring on the 1st of January, it is important that our stock be reduced as much as possible by that time. We ask, therefore, all persons in need of goods to call and give us a trial, confident that we can sell them as cheap as any house in the country. We will still charge goods to prompt customers at a small advance on the cost.

Staunton, Nov. 19, 1856.

WAGON MAKING.—The subscriber has opened his shop on Frederick street, near the Valley Hotel, Staunton, and having employed skillful hands is prepared to execute any kind of WAGON MAKING WORK, in the best manner and on reasonable terms. He will also manufacture to order his trade of CARPETTER, and orders in that line will be promptly attended to. Patronage is respectfully solicited.

☞ All kinds of produce taken in exchange for work.

JOHN GREGORY.

Staunton, March 19, 1856.

PATENT MEDICINES.—McMunn's Elixir Opium, Husband's Magnesia, Henry's Magnesia, Payne's Expectorant, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Stabler's Expectorant, Baker's Bitters, Hoffland's German Bitters, Rosebrook's Wine Bitters, Stoughton's Bitters, Carter's Spanish Mixture, Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry, Concentrated Fluid Extract Buchu, Norwood's Tincture Veratrum Viride, just received and for sale by

Staunton, Oct. 31, 1856. JAS. G. LAIRD.

PERFUMERY FOR THE TOILET.—D'Orsay Cologne; Farina do.; German and Harrison's do. Citronella Water; Verbena do.; Millefleurs do.; Orange and Portugal do. Also a general assortment of Lubin and other Extracts; for sale cheap to monitors. For sale at

JAS. G. LAIRD'S
Drug and Chemical Store.

Staunton, August 12, 1856. Town papers copy.

JAMES E. GILLESPIE still continues to do all kinds of Plain and Ornamental PAINTING, GRAINING, GILDING, PAPER HANGING, &c., on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Orders for business addressed to him at Staunton, Va., will receive prompt attention.

July 8, 1856.—1y.

FRESH FRUITS AT ARTOPE'S.—The subscriber has just received a large Stock of Fresh Fruits, just from Europe, consisting of Figs, Raisins, Currants, Citron, &c., to which he invites the attention of the public.

JNO. B. ANTONI.

Staunton, Dec. 3, 1856.

SPRING TRADE.—E. LAWTON, MANUFACTURER and DEALER in BOOTS and SHOES, in the room formerly occupied by Mrs. S. A. Brown, east door to Gen. K. Price.

Staunton, Nov. 26, 1856.

HATS! HATS!!—Silk, Panama, Soft, and every other kind of Hats.

PIFER & FUNKHOUSER'S.

Staunton, April 23, 1856.

NEW LOT OF CLOAKS, TALMAS, &c., AT

ALEXANDER, MONTGOMERY & CO'S.

Staunton, Oct. 30, 1856.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

AT ROBERT COWAN'S.

Webster's and McGuffey's Spelling Books.
McGuffey's Readers, Manfarlane's Course of Reading.

GRAMMARS.—Murray's, Brown's, Kirkham's, Smith's, Kingdom's, Bailey's and Towers.

DICTIONARIES.—Walker's, Webster's, Worcester's, Reid's and Worcester's.

ARITHMETICS.—Pike's, Greenleaf's, Davies', Smith's, Chase's, Mann's, Thomas's, Kay's, Smith's, Duke's, Colburn's and Park's.

GEOGRAPHIES.—Mitchell's, Mackenzie's, Cornell's, and Colton's Pocket, Mitchell's Ancient Geography.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHIES.—Mitchell's, Porter's and Fitch's.

HISTORIES.—S. G. Goodrich's, C. A. Goodrich's, Willson's, Peter's, Frost's, Grimshaw's, Russel Sullivan's, Mackenzie's, Goodrich's, and Cutler's Universal; Smith's and Goldsmith's Greece, Goldsmith's Rome, Hypocrene and Irving's Life of Mahomet, Turner's England and Sullivan's Ireland, Tocqueville's Democracy, Schmitz's Ancient History, Blair's Chronology.

ASTRONOMIES.—Mitchell's, Mahan's, Smith's and Burritt's.

PHILOSOPHIES.—Draper's, Parker's, Comstock's, Jones', Gray's, Johnston's, Fleming's and Smith's.

CHEMISTRIES.—Draper's, Jones', Cornelius's, Turner's, Stillman's and Fleming's.

BOTANIES.—Gray's, Wood's and Lincoln's.

ALSO

Shaw's English Literature, Instalmen's English Synonymes, Abercrombie's Moral and Intellectual Philosophies, Boyd's Elocution and Vocabulary, Butler's Analogy, Fleming's Philosophies, Whewell's and Hedge's Logic, Wayland's Moral Science, Alexander's Moral Science, Comstock's Geology, Elementary Mythology, Keightley's Mythology, Ackerman's Natural History, The Scholar's Companion, First Lessons in English Composition by Quackenbos, Parker's Philosophy of Arithmetic, Mellenbaw's Evidences of Christianity, Sargent's Standard Speaker, Parker's Progressive Exercises in English Composition, Parker and Aids to English Composition, Knox, Becker's and Parson's and Denton's Penmanship, Sullivan's Classical Antiquities, Davies' Mathematical Works, Smith's, Colburn's, Day's and Lennie's Algebras, Smith's Bourdon's Analytical Geometry, Perkins's Geometry, Gummere's Surveying, Anthon's Latin and Greek Series, Mitchell's and Crooke's 1st and 2d Latin Books, McClintock & Crooke's 1st Greek Book, Jacobus's Latin and Greek Grammars and Latin and Greek Readers, Bullions's Latin and Greek Grammars and Latin and Greek Readers, Bullions's Caesar, Bullion's 1st Lessons in Greek, Arnold's 1st and 2d Latin Book, Arnold's Latin Prose Composition, LATIN GRAMMARS.—Bullions, Ross, Harrison's, Bullions, and Andrews and Stoddard's, Andrews's Latin Exercises and Latin Reader. LATIN DICTIONARIES.—Anthon's, Schmitz's, Ainsworth's, and Freund's, Leverett's, Cooper's and Crombie's Virgils, Cornelius Nepos, Kühner's Greek Grammar, Anthon's Greek Prose Composition; The Germania and Agricola of Tacitus; Cicero De Oratore, De Officiis, De Senectute and De Amicitia, Anthon's Latin Lessons, Jacobus's Latin Lessons, Leverett's French Tutor, Goodrich's French Lessons in Prose and Ludwig & Schultz's Greek Lessons, Lemaire's Classical Dictionary, Historia Sacra; Greek Testament, Schmitz's Zumpt's Cæsar, Sallust and Cicero, Casserio's Jacobs French Reader, Crystal Chain's Series of Greek Books; Fisk's Classical Antiquities, Spiers and Surenne's French Dictionary; Robertson System of Teaching French, Olivier de Penne's System of Teaching French, Le Grand Pierre's Fenelon, Le Grand Pierre's Gil Blas, Fasquelle's Telemaque