Staunton Spectator.

VOL. XXXIV. STAUNTON, VIRGINIA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1857.

Staunton Spectator.

JOS. A. WADDELL, L. WADDELL, Jr., RICHARD HAUNY, } Proprietors.

TERMS.

☞ The "SPECTATOR" is published once a week at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents a year, which may be discharged by the payment of Two Dollars at any time within the year. No subscription will be discontinued but at the option of the Editors, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS of ten lines (or less,) inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent continuance. Larger advertisements inserted in the same proportion.

A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

Professional Cards, not exceeding seven lines, will be inserted for one year for $5 00—6 months for $3 00.

One square, (ten lines)	1 year	$8 00
" "	6 months	5 00
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" " "	6 months	12 00
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One column	1 year	50 00
" "	6 months	30 00

All advertising for a less time than three months, will be charged for at the usual rates—$1 00 per square for the first three insertions, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMERICAN HOTEL,
STAUNTON, VA.
MRS. MARY A. BROWN,

THIS new and elegant Hotel is now open for the reception and accommodation of visitors.

The Proprietress assures the public that every effort will be made to please her guests.

The Stages of HARMAN, BROWN & CO., arrive and depart from this Hotel, where their only office is to be found.

Staunton, Jan. 29, 1857.—tf.

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

WILL practice in all the Courts held in Staunton, the Court-House.

Nov. 19, 1856.—1y.

TO THE PUBLIC.—We respectfully call your attention to our large, fresh, full and various assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, & PERFUMERY. It will perhaps be found almost, if not quite as large as any Stock between the Blue Ridge and the Ohio River! We may be mistaken, though we are willing for the public to decide. LINK & KINNEY.

Staunton, Oct. 21, 1857.

FOR SHOEMAKERS.—I have constantly on hand French Calf Skins; Men's, Women's and Grained Horses; Lining and Binding Skins; Thread, Nails, Wax, Tools of all kinds, Bristles, &c.; all of which will be sold at the very lowest market price.

GEO. E. PRICE.

Stanton, Nov. 4, 1857—Vin. copy.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!—The undersigned has a fine lot of Clocks on hand, which he will sell cheap and warrant to keep good time. He is prepared with all the materials necessary to repair Clocks, as well as Watches, and will warrant his work for one year.

A. LANG.

One door below R. Cowan's Book Store.

Staunton, Oct. 21, 1857.

CHEAP SUGAR.—We would call the attention of house keepers generally to our stock of Sugars, which we are determined to sell at greatly reduced prices. Give us a call before you buy.

STAPLES, MARTIN & CO.

Staunton, Oct. 21, 1857.

FURS! FURS! FURS!—A large stock of genuine FURS, consisting of Rock Martin, Brown Sable, Siberian Squirrel, Lynx, Water Musk and Light Pitch, for sale at New York prices, by

KAYSER, STRIBLING & CO.

Staunton, Oct. 21, 1857.

NEW BOOKS.—Moss-Side, by Marion Harland, author of "Alone" and "The Hidden Path;" Mahon's American Gardener, new edition, enlarged improved and illustrated. Just received and for sale by

ROBT. COWAN.

Staunton, Sept. 9, 1857.

KIRKWOOD HOUSE,
PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE
WASHINGTON, D. C.
JOHN H. & A. W. KIRKWOOD,
March 26, 1857—1y PROPRIETORS.

R. L. DOYLE,
Attorney at Law, Staunton, Va.,

WILL practice in the Courts of Augusta, Rockbridge, Bath and Highland.

July 29, 1857.

W. D. GILKESON HAVING FORMED a Co-partnership with his son, the business of the Hotel will hereafter be conducted in the name of W. D. GILKESON & CO.

Staunton, July 8, 1857.

KNIFE CLEANERS.—Just received, a new article that does not wear the knife away—very efficient and speedy; also, Brick Dust for cleaning knives.

GEO. E. PRICE.

Stanton, Oct. 14, 1857.

STOVES! STOVES!!—W. J. POINTS has a full assortment of Cooking, Parlor and Box Stoves, Coal Grates, Wooden Buckets, Baskets, Brooms, Ash and Coal Buckets, and Tin Ware of all kinds.

Stanton, Oct. 29, 1854.

DENTAL NOTICE.—WM. CHAPMAN has removed to Staunton. He will be found at Dr. Ancrum's Office, four doors from the National Hotel, when not professionally engaged in the country.

Stanton, April 8, 1857.—tf.

LIGHT.—I have just received another supply of those superior GERMAN MATCHES that never miss fire. For sale by the gross or retail.

R. J. GLENDY.

Stanton, Sept. 23, 1857. Per C. T. COCHRAN.

GROUND PLASTER.—Just received 10 tons of pure fine Ground Plaster, from Alexandria, and for sale for cash only by

STAPLES, MARTIN & CO.

Staunton, Sept. 23, 1857—Vind. copy.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—We have just received a few bags of nice Buckwheat Flour, put up in quantities to suit any size family.

STAPLES, MARTIN & CO.

Staunton, Oct. 21, 1857.

DOMESTIC GOODS.—We have a full stock of Domestic Goods, embracing a first rate line of Servant's Wear—very cheap!

KAYSER, STRIBLING & CO.

Staunton, Oct. 7, 1857.

LITTLE GIANTS.—I have a few No. 2 Little Giant Corn and Cob Crushers, which I will sell at a very reduced price, to close out the lot.

GEO. E. PRICE.

Staunton, Nov. 4, 1857—Vin. copy.

TOBACCO.—Just received 85 boxes of good sound medium Tobacco, which I can sell at a moderate price these times.

R. J. GLENDY,
Staunton, May 27, 1857. Per C. T. COCHRAN.

GROUND PLASTER.—A very superior article of Ground Plaster constantly on hand at the Railroad Depot. Terms cash.

Staunton, Sept. 16, 1857—6m—Vin. copy 6m

IRON.—We have on hand several tons of assorted Bar Iron, which we will sell very low for cash.

STAPLES, MARTIN & CO.

Staunton, Sept. 23, 1857—Vin. copy.

FROM NEW YORK.—A handsome assortment of CAPAS and PORT-MONNAIES just received and for sale by

ROBT. COWAN.

Staunton, Sept. 23, 1857.

SOLE LEATHER.—A large supply in store, and for sale at small profits for cash, by

STAPLES, MARTIN & CO.

Staunton, Oct. 21, 1857.

TANNERS' OIL, FISH OIL, ALCOHOL, CAMPHENE and FLUID, all fresh, for sale by

DR. H. S. ECHELBERGER & BRO.

Staunton, Oct. 7, 1857.

EMPTY BARRELS, GOOD FOR CIDER, for sale by

DR. H. S. ECHELBERGER & BRO.

Staunton, Oct. 7, 1857.

DRUG EMPORIUM.—Just received, a fresh supply of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Perfumery and Fancy Articles, at the Drug Store of

LINK & KINNEY.

Staunton, Oct. 21, 1857.

WANTED, A COOK, FROM NOW UNTIL Christmas.

J. R. McCUE.

Staunton, Oct. 14, 1857—tf

DAMASCUS BLADES.—A fresh supply of the popular Tobacco, just received and for sale by

JNO. E. EVANS.

Staunton, Oct. 14, '57.

STONE WARE.—A full assortment of Stone Ware for sale by

STAPLES, MARTIN & CO.

Staunton, April 29, 1857.

DEER SKINS.—The highest cash price will be paid for Deer Skins at the Tobacco Store of

JNO. E. EVANS.

Staunton, Oct. 14, '57.

FOR SALE.—A first rate COAL STOVE, which we will sell cheap for cash.

LINK & KINNEY.

Staunton, Oct. 14, 1857.

100 Kegs Nails in Store and for sale low by.

BRAIDENBURG & CO.

Staunton, Nov. 4, 1857.

40 Bbls Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles in Store and for sale low by.

BRAIDENBURG & CO.

Staunton, Nov. 4, 1857.

RICHMOND ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILLIAM WALLACE, SONS, WHOLESALE dealers in Groceries of every description, and Furnishing Goods for country stores and retailers generally; also Importers and Dealers in Foreign Wines and Liquors, and Domestic Liquors of every description, 184½ street, Richmond.

They buy for cash and select Groceries, Provisions and Furnishing Goods in person from the North and West; their Foreign Liquors and Wines they import. They set only offer the advantage of furnishing Retailers and Country Stores with a complete outfit for everything they buy. Particular care is taken in packing goods and in delivering to Depots in good order and condition, being regularly listed and receipts taken for delivery.

A call from those visiting the city of Richmond is respectfully solicited, or orders entrusted to them will be faithfully executed. Enquiries in regard to prices, &c., of goods promptly answered.

☞ Terms cash, or 4 months time if city acceptances are given. Consignments of produce will receive prompt attention and cash advanced on them if required.

{Richmond, Feb. 28, 1857.—1y

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has re-fitted in superior style, the spacious Store, No. 73 Main St., where he confidently believes will be found the most complete and varied assortment of Boots, Shoes, Traveling Trunks, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c., ever offered to the people of Virginia. In addition to the various styles of Philadelphia and Eastern manufacture, he keeps constantly on hand an assortment of Ladies' Gaiters, Buskins, Ties, &c., &c., and Gentlemen's Boots, Gaiters and Brogans, and Servants' Brogans, and Bootees, of his own manufacture; and is prepared to make to order for Ladies and Gentlemen, any description of article in his line in the most tasteful and fashionable style.

He has endeavored, in the improvements and arrangements of his store, and in the extent, variety and quality of his goods, to suit the tastes and wants, as well as comfort and convenience of all, and he confidently solicits a call from his friends and the public generally, being determined to keep up the high character of his establishment, and his efforts to please, shall render the establishment worthy the patronage of a discriminating Southern public.

PHILIP R. WHITE,
73 Main Street Richmond, Va.

Richmond, Feb. 21, 1857.—1y

POETRY.

An Ancient Toast.

It was a grand day in the old chivalric time; the wine circling round the board in a noble hall, and the sculptured walls ring with song and story. The lady of knightly heart was pledged aloud by name, and many a syllable significant of loveliness had been uttered, until it came to St. Leon's turn, when, lifting the sparkling cup on high—

"I drink to one," he said,
"Whose image never may depart,
Deep graven on this grateful heart,
Till memory is dead.

"To one whose love for me shall last,
When lighter passions long have passed,
So holy 'tis and true;
To one whose love hath longer dwelt,
More deeply fixed, more keenly felt,
Thus my pledged to you."

Each guest upstarted at the word,
And laid his hand upon his sword,
With fury-flashing eyes;
And Stanly said, "We crave the name,
Proud knight, of this most peerless dame,
Whose love you count so high."

St. Leon paused, as if he would
Not breathe her name in careless mood,
Thus lightly to another;
Then bent his noble head as though
To give that word the reverence due,
And gently said, "My Mother."

MISCELLANY.

A Good Congressional Story.

The Hon. T. O. H. Smith, of Indiana, is writing a series of very interesting reminiscences of his Congressional life, which are published in the Indiana State Journal. Here is one:

NORTH CAROLINA INTELLIGENCE.—There arose in the House of Representatives, between Messrs. Dorsey and Paper Bangster, writer of Government printing, a question of order, which became highly interesting to the House, as it was carried on with the utmost good humor on both sides. It was evident, however, that Judge Dorsey had decidedly the advantage of his North Carolina competitor. The debate ultimately turned upon the comparative intelligence of the constituents of these gentlemen. Mr. Carson had charged that the people of the eastern shore of Maryland were ignorant of the history of the country, owing to their inability to read or write, and closed with a most indicrous account of the subserviency of the Marylanders to the supposed great men of the country. The good humor of the House seemed to be on the side of North Carolina, when Judge Dorsey rose to reply, his face covered with fun; John Leeds Kerr, afterwards United States Senator, whispered in my ear—"Dorsey says funny things." I give a sketch of his speech from recollection: "The gentleman says my constituents are ignorant and illiterate; I will not retort upon those who sent him here, but relate a few facts and leave the House to judge between us. Dates are important. The late war was declared in 1812, and the British army ingloriously burned the capitol in 1814, to the lasting disgrace of that nation. The whole scene was immediately published in the National Intelligencer, and copied into every paper in the United States.

"The war was over and peace restored by the treaty of Ghent. Just ten years after the burning of the capitol, my business took me into the gentlemen's district. I was approaching the principal town when I heard the sound of a fife and drum emerging from a yellow pine woods, near the town, where they were making tar and turpentine. I saw before me the waving plume and the marching, with quick step, of a regiment of men, the stars and stripes borne aloft, with the motto 'North Carolina now and forever,' in gilt letters. I rode directly up to the principal hotel, kept by a landlord that evidently lived well, and knew how to entertain his guests if he was pleased with their standing. The moment I was seated on the porch he addressed me:—'Have you heard the news?' 'What news?'—'Why the British have burned the capitol, and our army is marching forward, as you see, to meet the enemy.' 'When did you get the news?'—'We got it last night about seven o'clock.' That you may understand how this happened, just before the last, we held a great meeting to give information to the people. It was found that there was but one man in the county that could read. He was elected county reader. We then voted to take the National Intelligencer, and that every Saturday afternoon the paper should be publicly read, beginning at the first page and reading it regularly through, advertisements and all; and since then our reader has kept constantly at it every Saturday afternoon.' 'Let night be read the burning of the Capitol by the British. We at once flew to arms.—The old revolutionary spirit is completely aroused.' Dinner was announced and I took my seat at the head of the table, when out sprang my landlord and in a moment announced that the President of the United States was approaching in a coach and four, with out-riders, and sure enough up drove the coach with four splendid grays, and out-riders in full livery. The distinguished personage stepped from the coach, and was bowed into the parlor by my landlord, hat in hand. Curiosity led me to place one ear to the opening. The landlord bowed to the floor.—'The President of the United States, I presume?' 'Not exactly.' 'The Secretary of State?' 'Not exactly.' 'The Secretary of War?' 'Not exactly.' 'The Secretary of the Navy?' 'Not exactly.' 'The Governor of North Carolina?—'Not exactly.' 'Joseph Gales, the editor of the National Intelligencer?' 'Not exactly.' Then raising his voice and stamping his foot, 'Who in the thunder are you?' 'I am a merchant tailor from Washington City, and have come here to collect some bills.' 'You can pass on; I have no room for you.'" The Judge closed amidst thunders of applause; his triumph was complete.—Mr. Carson laughed heartily, and the matter ended in the best of personal feeling.

A SINGULAR BIRD OF CHINA AND JAPAN.—There is a bird called the "Slenhoh," on the crown of whose head there is a beautiful scarlet tuft of down, or velvet skin, to which the natives believe the poison of a serpent it is fond of eating determines. This downy crest is often formed into a bead, and that bead is concealed in the ornamental necklaces of the high officers for a suicidal purpose, in case of imperial displeasure, which, as report goes, is easily effected by merely touching the vermilion bead with the tip of the tongue, when death follows instantly. I saw a pair of this ornithological curiosity at Ning-po; they were natives of Siam, and resembled the crowned crane. They were both young, male and female, nearly of a size, and had very long legs. The head was of a most handsome black, forking behind, having on the crest a scarlet skin. The rest of the body is white, except on the secondaries of the wings, which were not red, as represented in some Chinese drawings, but black, and overlapping the tail. On the embroidered breast pieces of dresses worn by the highest nobles of the State, there is a copy of this singular bird elegantly worked. A native work on the ornithology of China gives some curious and prodigious stories about this fowl—that it can live 1,000 years; that at 50 years of age it can sing regularly and beautifully every hour of the day; that on reaching its 1,000th year it can mount trees, but never before that.

The Sunday Atlas tells a good story of a one-legged political orator, named Jones, who was pretty successful in bantering an Irishman, when the latter asked him "how the devil he had come to lose his leg." "Well," said Jones, "on examining my pedigree, and looking up my descent, I found there was some Irish blood in me, and becoming convinced that it had all settled in that left leg, I had it put off at once." "By the gorle," said Pat, "it 'ud av been a blessed good thing of it'had only settled in your head."

Human Hair Fair.

Very few of our gentle readers, probably, ever heard of or imagined such a thing as a human Hair Fair. As few, perhaps, ever though of inquiring into the source of the beautiful tresses which are seen every day in those armories of Venus, the windows of the hair dressers. We are reminded, however, by a late French paper, that this is the season of the annual hair fair at Morlaas, in the Lower Pyrenees in France. Morlaas is the city of Pau, and it is from a Pau journal that we derive some account of the fair the present season.

The hair dealers were crowding into the place from all points, from Toulouse and even from Bordeaux; and the young peasant girls of the neighborhood, famous for their fine and abundant heads of hair, were flocking to the market like sheep, to be shorn of their locks for the adornment of other heads. Even young husbands accompany their wives, to insist upon their despoiling themselves, for a trifling consideration, of their beautiful heads of hair. Twenty francs is the highest price which is given for the richest head of hair and a majority of the damsels part with their locks for a tenth part of that sum.

This singular market is held in the open street, and attracts crowds of curious as well as interested persons. Girls are seen to be sheared in public, while others are waiting their turn, with their caps in their hands, and their long hair combed out and hanging down to their waists. The shearers are men as well as women. Some of our fair readers will conclude that this is a degrading scene. But how else could the stock of wigs, and frizettes, and bands, and top pieces, and curls, which is needed to prop up the tottering beauty of the sex, be supplied? Tons of black silken hair sheared in the manner described, from the heads of peasant damsels of the south of France are imported into this country annually.

There are fairs in other places in the south of France and in Brittany, where adventurous virtuosos buy up and shear the crops of the fair haired damsels. At first blush, it would seem that female vanity would effectually prevent such a traffic as this. But cupidity, and indolence are stronger passions than vanity; and fashion even lends aid to this singular custom of robbing the fair peasantry, to the person which adorns it.

In Brittany, particularly where the finest and most silken black hair is procured, it is the universal fashion, from childhood upwards, to wear caps so close as completely to conceal the hair. The peasant girls have particularly fine hair, and in the greatest abundance. It is so common as not to be a mark of beauty; and the people are morally incapable of appreciating it as intrinsically beautiful and attractive. It is a truth which ought not to be told, perhaps, in the presence of our ladies, that the charming frizettes and tresses which beautify the heads of our blooming belles, may possibly have been shorn from Breton damsels of very filthy and loath some habits. The Bretons are neither Normans nor French, but more Welsh than anything else; and they are wild and savage and as idle and dirty as human nature can well be and exist. The poorer women wear their dresses till they become dirty, patched, tattered and ragged so that the material of which they were made can scarcely be traced. The houses of the peasants are generally built of mud, and without conveniences. The chemist furnishes to a considerable extent the food of the poorer classes. Although inhabiting a fine country, capable of rendering them prosperous and wealthy, the Bretons grovel on in supine idleness and dirt.—No wonder the women sell their hair, which is abundant and marketable. The people are accustomed to subsist upon the spontaneous crops. In the Pyrenees the people are industrious and frugal, and the women are accustomed to regard a fine head of black or dark brown hair as only a luxuriant burden.

DISINTERMENT OF THE MEDICI FAMILY OF FLORENCE.—The London Morning Post has an interesting letter from its Tuscan correspondent, giving an account of the disinterment of the celebrated Medici family of Florence, who for so long a period were the absolute rulers of that country. We make the following extract:

When Louis XV. in his childhood asked his tutor if Kings ever die, we are told that "Quelquefois, Monseigneur." Was the cautious and courtly answer. Last week, however, the Florentines had an opportunity of satisfying themselves of the undoubted fact. The whole dynasty of the Medici was disinterred. It was found that the wooden coffins in the vaults of San Lorenzo were moulding away, so orders were given to have them replaced, and the whole family, from Giovanni dalle Bande Nere, and his son the first Duke Cosmo, to John Gaston the last of the royal house, all, about sixty in number, the seven sovereigns, with their wives, children, brothers—all in short that have ever been consigned to the tomb at San Lorenzo, were removed from with only two exceptions, were removed from old, preparatory to being placed in new coffins. Of these coffins some twenty were opened for the first time. Eleanor of Toledo, the wife of Cosmo the First, the husband of the ill-fated Bianca Capello, were fresh as if they had only yesterday been placed in the sepulchre, where they have lain for much more than 250 years.—Indeed, the wonderful preservation of the corpse of Francis seems to strengthen the theory that he died from some strong arsenical poison. The work was performed, with the greatest care and decorum, under the inspection of the Avvocato Regio, the chief government architect, and the Chevalier Passerini, a person of great antiquarian knowledge attached to the grand ducal archives. Princes, dukes and grand dutchesses, princes and princesses, were all found in the state costume of their day—Giovanni delle Brande Nere, the warlike progenitor of the race, with the mouldering skull in a helm—the sanguinary but sagacious Cosmo, with his plain cuirass, (perhaps the same that struck Garzia!)—each with a medal bearing an effigy of himself, all ticketed and labelled with the most mercantile precision; for these merchant princes, to the subtility of politicians, joined the precision of retired tapsters, and carried their habits of commercial regularity down with them into the very grave. A strange thing it was to look on the actual features of the men who had filled Italy with their fame two and three centuries ago; on the Cosmo who had quenched in blood all that remained of Florentine and Sienese freedom, and his descendants; on him who would ride upon a summer evening to Arcetri, and chat with Galileo; on another who exchanged presents of monte-pulciano and ale with the Protector; on a third who had corresponded with St. John and Walpole about the destiny of his own State.

A LONG TIME TO WAIT.—In the middle of the fifteenth century the Count of Lagrono was made prisoner by the Duke of Burgundy. He ransomed his life by the surrender of immense estates, conditioned, however, that they should not be sold, and that after four hundred years they should revert to the heirs of the Count.—For this long time the estates have been enjoyed by the heirs of the Duke, and the ultimate rights of the heirs of the Count have been kept in view and recognized. The four hundred years have expired, and the arrangements have been made for the transfer of the property. The heirs of the Duke have offered to pay 20,000,000 francs for the clear title to the property.

CURE FOR STAMMERING.—At every syllable pronounced, tap at the same time with the finger. By so doing the most inveterate stammerer will be surprised to find that he can pronounce quite fluently, and by long and constant practice, he will pronounce perfectly well. This may be explained in two ways, either by a sympathetic consentaneous action of the nerves of voluntary motion in the finger, and in those of the tongue, which is the most probable; or it may be that the movement of the finger distracts the attention of the individual from his speech, and allows a free action of the nerves concerned in articulation.

At a late trial, the defendant, after hearing a witness, jumped up and said:

"Those allegations is false, and the alligator knows it."

From the Richmond Whig

Cousin Sally Dillard Outdone.

Scene at Chatham during the session of the Circuit Court, in the case of Commonwealth vs. Cassady, on a charge of malicious stabbing.

The venire being impanelled, and the jury sworn, and charged by the clerk, the Commonwealth's Attorney called, in support of the indictment, the witness, Buck Bryant, who being solemnly sworn the truth to tell, testified as follows:

Question by Commonwealth's Attorney.—Tell all you know about the cutting of the prosecutor by Cassady, the prisoner at the bar.

Answer.—Well, gentlemen, it was election day—'twas a dark, cloudy, wet sort of a drizzly day, and says I to my old woman, I believe I'll go down to Ringgold and 'posit my vote.—And says my old woman to me, well, Buck, as it is a sort of a dark, cloudy, wet sort of a drizzly day, says she, hadn't you better take your umbrill. Says I to the old woman, I spect I had better take the umbrill. So I took the umbrill and advanced towards Ringgold, and when I got down thar, Mr. Cole comed, and says he uncle Buck, have you seed anything of old neighbor Harris? Says I to Mr. Cole, for why? says he, he's got my umbrill. (The witness was here interrupted by the Court and told to confine himself to the actual fray between the prisoner and Cole, the prosecutor. In answer to which the witness remarked, in a tone of indignant remonstrance, well now, Mr. Judge, you hold on, for I am sworn to tell the truth, and I am a gwine to tell it my own way—so 'taint for while for you to say nothing more about it—whereupon the Court and Commonwealth's Attorney, being anxious to get rid of the witness on any terms, told him to go on and tell the tale in his own way.) Well, as I was a gwing on to say, 'twas on one 'lection day. Buchanan and Fillmore was a running for the legislatur, and says I to my old woman, old woman, says I, I believe I'll go down to Ringgold and 'posit my vote.—Says my old woman to me, says she, Buck, as it is a sort of a dark, cloudy, rainy, damp, drizzly sort of a day, hadn't you better take your umbrill, says she? Says I to the old woman, says I, I spect I had better take my umbrill; so I tuck the umbrill, and advanced on towards Ringgold till I arriv thar. Well, the first thing I did when I got thar was to take a drink of Buchanan whiskey, which was monstrous good, and says I to Cole, says I, you don't you? And while I war advancing round, Mr. Cole he come to me; says he, Uncle Buck, says he, have you seen anything of old neighbor Harris? Says I, for why? Says he, the old cock's got my umbrill. After a while, I 'posited my vote, and then Mr. Cole and me advanced back towards home, and Mr. Cole was tighter than I ever seed him. And so we advanced along till we got to whar the road and path forked, and Mr. Cole and me tuck the path, as any other gentleman would, and arter advancing a while, we arriv to old neighbor Harris a settin' on a log with the umbrill on his arm, and both that time Elijah Cassady (the prisoner) comed up, and we advanced on till we arriv at Elijah's house. Elijah is my neffew and likewise my son-in-law—he married my darter Jane, which is next to my darter Sally. Arter we had advanced to Elijah's house we stood in the yard awhile a jawing, and presently two somebody's rid up on a hoss, which was Johnston before, and Whitfield Cassady behind—Whitfield and Kiah Cassady being the same. Elijah and Kiah is brothers, both born in the natural way like any body else's brothers, no gals between 'em, and both of 'em is about the same age, especially Kiah, which is the youngest. Kiah war drunk, and and he and Mr. Cole got to cussin' one another 'bout politix, and I advanced in the house where was Elijah's wife, which is my darter Jane, which is next to my darter Sally. Well, arter jawing awhile with 'em, my little neffew says he to me, says he, Uncle Buck, let's go home.—Says I, good pop, so we pegged on together, and I heard somebody a calling me, but never mentioned 'em nor advanced back. Well, I got home and was a eatin' my supper, and Elijah, which is my son-in-law, and married my darter Jane, which is next to my darter Sally, arrived, and says he to me, Uncle Buck, says he, I've killed a man. Says I, the plague you have. And this is all I know about the stabbing, because I want that.

A Generous Will.

The munificent bequests in the will of the late John E. Thayer, have been frequently referred to. They are in the highest degree creditable to his memory. The spirit is conspicuous in the provision that he made for his intended wife, in case he should die before the day fixed for the marriage. The following is the codicil which contains it:

Whereas, I am engaged to be married to Miss Cornelia Adeline Grainger, on the second day of October next, but knowing the uncertainty of life, and wishing, in case I should die before that time, to make ample provision for her as long as she shall live, having for her the most sincere affection and regard, I do therefore, in case I should decease before I am married to her, give, devise and bequeath to my brother, Nathaniel Thayer, the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, upon the following trusts, uses, purposes and limitations, viz: To pay over to the said Cornelia Adeline Granger, so long as she shall live, all the income that shall accrue and be received upon the above named sum, taking therefore her own sole and separate receipts, whether she be single or married; and the same shall not be liable in any way for her debts, or those of her husband, if she shall be married, or of any one else. And at her decease, the amount then held in trust shall be paid, over to the trustee or trustees who are to hold by my will, the rest and residue of my estate, for the benefit of my son, and for other purposes, upon the same conditions, trusts and limitations as the rest of my estate is held.

Now, in case I shall be married to the said Cornelia Adeline Granger, and she shall be living at my decease, then, in that case, instead of the provisions made for her in case I should decease before I am married to her, I give to my brother, Nathaniel Thayer, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, upon the same trusts, uses, purposes and limitations, viz: To pay over to her as long as she shall live, the income upon the sum above named, instead of the first, and at her decease to pay over as above directed, to the trustee or trustees who are to hold the rest and residue of my estate.

This is in addition to house furniture, horses, carriages, wines, stores, plate, &c.

A RELIGION FOR ALL WEATHERS.—There is a fishing village on the coast of Cornwall, where the people are very poor, but pious and intelligent. Last year they were sorely tried. The winds were contrary, and for nearly a month they could not go to sea. At last, one Sabbath morning, the wind changed, and some of the men whose faith was weak went out towards the beach, the women and children looking on sadly, many saying with sighs—

"I'm sorry it's Sunday, but—if we were not so poor."

"But if," said a sturdy fisherman, starting up and speaking aloud "surely, neighbors, are your boys and boats to break God's law?"

The people gathered around him, and he added:

"Mine's a religion for all weathers, fair wind and foul. This is the love of God, that ye keep his commandments. That's the law, friends. And our Lord came not to break, but fulfill the law.—True, we are poor; what of that? Better poor and have God's smile, than rich, and have his frown. Go, you that dare; but I never knew any good of a religion that changed with the wind."

These words in season staved off the purpose of the rest. They went home and made ready for the house of God, and spent the day in praise and prayer. In the evening, just when they would have been returning, a sudden storm sprung up, that raged terribly for two days.—After the tempest, came settled weather, and the pilchard fishery was so rich and abundant that there was soon no complaining in that village. Here was a religion for all weathers.—Remember the words, "Trust in the Lord and do good, and verily thou shalt be fed."

To ascertain the weight of a horse—put your foot under the animal's right fore foot.

Caught the Pogue.

A tall, lank, Jerusalem sort of a fellow, pretty well under the influence of Mr. Alcohol, was observed swinging to a lamp post on Fifth street last night. He was talking quite loudly to the aforesaid post, when a guardian of the night approached him.

"Come, sir, you are making too much noise," said the watchman.

"Noise! who's that said noise?" asked the post holder, as he skewed his head and endeavored in vain to give the watchman a sober look.

"It was me," replied the watchman as he exposed his silvered numbers to full view.

"You! and who in the d——l are you? It taint me that's a making of the noise. No, sir. It's the banks that's a making all the noise.—They are a breakin', a crashin', and a smashin' of things to an incredible amount. Noise! It's the bankers that are making of the noise.—They are a cussing, and rippin', and a stavin' all 'round. It's the brokers that are a makin' of the noise. They are a hollerin', an' a pitchin', and a schrouching, like wild injuns, over the times, that worsers everybody but themselves. No, sir re it aint me that's a makin' of all this noise."

"You are tight as a brick in a new wall," said watchy, amused at the good nature of the individual.

"Me tight! Who said I am tight? No, sir you are mistaken. It's not me that's tight. It's money that's tight. Go down on Third street, an' they'll tell you there that money is tight.—Go into the workshops, an' you find money is tight. Read the newspapers an' you'll find out that it's money that's tight. *Me* tight! I've got nary a red, but Kanawha and the d——l couldn't get tight on that. No, sir, I'm not tight."

"Then you're drunk."

"Drunk! Stranger yer out of it again. The world's drunk. The hull community is a staggerin' 'round, buttin' their heads agin stone walls and a skinnin' of their noses on the curb-stone of adversity. Yes, sir we're all drunk—that is, every body's drunk but me. I'm sober, sober as a police judge on a rainy day. *I ain't* drunk; no, sir stranger, I ain't drunk."

"What are you making such a fool of yourself for then?"

"I'm afflicted."

"Are you sick?"

"Exactly."

"What's the matter with you?"

"*I've got the panics.*"

"The what?"

"The panics, sir! it's agoin to carry off this town. I tried to escape by hard drink but it's no use. The panics have got me, sure as can be."

The watchman more amused than ever, tendered his sympathy, and, what was better his aid, to the panic-stricken individual. In the course of half an hour he had the pleasure of putting him into the door of his boarding house, and pointing out to him the best remedy—a soft bed and long slumber.—*Cin. Times*

THE VALUE OF INDIAN CORN.—For the following interesting information in regard to this little understood kind of food, we are indebted to Hunt's Merchants' Magazine:

"By those who do not know, or are too scientific to profit by the experience of nations of men and herds of fat cattle, Indian corn, rice, buckwheat, &c., are only considered 'good fodder.' Liebig states that if we were to go naked as the Indians, or if we were subject to the same degree of cold as the Samoiedes, we should be able to consume the half of a calf and a dozen candles at a single meal. During excessive fatigue in low temperature, wheat flour fails to sustain the system. This is owing to a deficiency in the elements necessary to supply animal heat, and the strong desire for oleaginous substances, under these circumstances, has led to the belief that animal food is necessary for human support. But late scientific experiments, and a better acquaintance with the habits of the North American Indians, have shown that a vegetable oil answers the same purpose as animal food; that one pound of parched Indian corn, or an equal quantity of corn meal, made into bread, is more than equivalent to two pounds of fat meat.

"Meal from Indian corn contains more than four times as much oleaginous matter as wheat flour; more starch, and consequently capable of producing more sugar, and though less gluten, in other important compounds it contains nearly as much nitrogenous material. The combination of alimentary compounds in Indian corn, renders it alone the mixed diet capable of sustaining man under the most extraordinary circumstances. In it, there is a natural coalescence of elementary principles which constitute the basis of organic life, that exists in no other vegetable production. In ultimate composition, in nutritious properties, in digestibility, and in its adaptation to the varied necessities of animal life in the different climates of the earth, corn meal is capable of supplying more of the absolute wants of the adult human system than any other single substance in nature."

THE WAY TO BE HAPPY.—A story is told of two travellers in Lapland which throws more light on the art of being happy than a whole volume of proverbs and aphorisms. Upon a very cold day in winter they were driving along in a sledge wrapped in fur from head to foot.—Even their faces were closely covered, and you could hardly see anything but their eye brows, and these were white and glistening with frost. At length they saw a poor man who had sunken down benumbed and frozen in the snow. "We must stop and help him," said one of the travellers. Stop and help him!" exclaimed the other, "you will never think of stopping on such a day as this. We are half frozen ourselves and ought to be at our journey's end as soon as possible." "But I cannot leave this man to perish," rejoined the more humane traveler; "I must go to his relief," and he stopped the sledge.—"Come," said he, "come and help me to raise him." "Not I," replied the other; "I have too much regard for my own life to expose myself to this freezing atmosphere more than is necessary. I will sit here and keep myself as warm as I can till you come back." So saying he resolutely kept his seat, while his companion hastened to relieve the perishing man whom they had so providentially discovered. The ordinary means were used for restoring consciousness, but the traveller was so intent upon saving the life of a fellow creature that he forgot his own exposure, and what were the consequences?—Why, the very efforts which he made to warm the stranger warmed himself. He had the sweet consciousness of doing a benevolent act, and he also found himself glowing from head to foot by reason of the exertions which he had made.—And how was it with his companion who was so much afraid of exposing himself? He was almost ready to freeze, notwithstanding the efforts he had been making to keep him warm. The lesson to be derived from this little incident is obvious.—*N. Y. Observer.*

BENEFIT OF A KIND REPROOF.—A colporteur in Wisconsin writes:—"I went into a grogshop where the whiskey seller wanted no books, as he could not afford to buy. His three little girls and a boy came in, and I asked him if he did not think it would be well to buy some books to counteract the bad examples they saw in that room. He was a little angry, and asked what I meant. Urging him not to be angry, I told him that those who came there to drink generally used language that he could not wish his children to see, and inquired if those children in the village who used bad language do not give their parents trouble at home. He looked at me a moment and said, 'I don't think much of religious folks, but you are honest to come to a man's house and talk as you talk to me; you can't expect to sell books, after talking as we are so wicked.' I replied that God would take care of that, but that the truth spoken in love would seldom give offence. He was entirely ignorant of the operations of the Society; and where then nobody could get a dime of his money a colporteur. He bought a book for each of the children, and one for his wife. I had [illegible] he was wrong. On Saturday, he attended the school house where I preached."

A Vision.

A correspondent [illegible] ting from the [illegible] on an Arabian [illegible]

"I dressed [illegible] and egg in rapid [illegible] without delay. [illegible] thing here, I [illegible] boot as much like an [illegible] like an American. You [illegible] boards, well padded, the [illegible] high enough to support the [illegible] Your feet rest in the stirrups [illegible] well described by its name [illegible] tree, flat and turned up at [illegible] long, by six inches wide, [illegible] ward. On this the saddle [illegible] points answer the purpose of [illegible] difficulty is, that the inexperienced rider [illegible] his spurs constantly, for he cannot keep the points of the stirrup out of the horse's [illegible] tore legs, and the horses of Egypt are [illegible] furious. Hence, but for the [illegible] not let one be thrown off, a beast [illegible] poor chance. My first experience was on the plain of El Kah, a plain ten miles by three, level as a floor, and hard as a rock, without [illegible] of grass or a sign of vegetation on it. [illegible] was not afraid of a run. My first attempt to mount was unsuccessful. The point of the stirrup struck the horse as I set my foot in it, and out flew her heels among a crowd of Arabs, one of whom was effectually floored by the blow.—But I managed to climb on, and was off like a thunderbolt. The first mile was tremendous.—I never saw anything like it in home riding. I thought of Bob, the black boy who taught me to ride in my childhood without my father's knowledge, by putting me on horse-back without saddle or bridle, and driving the horse round a pasture field. How I wished I had no saddle or bridle now. Every touch of the rein seemed to madden the mare, and every leap broke my back across the villainous board, while it drove the stirrup into her tore leg

Staunton Spectator.

STAUNTON, VA.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1857.

To Business Men.

The "Spectator" is now emphatically the paper for business men and advertisers. The union of the lists of the two papers gives to it a circulation unrivalled by any paper in the interior of Virginia. See terms of advertising in another column, which will, in all cases, be strictly adhered to, except when the cash is paid, when a liberal discount will be made. All short time for advertising and job work due when the work is done.

Experience Retreat.

We have been accustomed to regard Henry A. Wise as a man of some metal—a politician of pluck, who, to use a phrase current in the trading world, "means backed." When we saw him recognized on all hands as an aspirant for the United States Senate, and read the daily diatribes of his organ, the "Enquirer," upon the friends of Senator Hunter; when we heard the rude interrogatories propounded to the Senator himself, without an explicit answer to which the "Enquirer" could not lend the potent aid of its "crowbar" pen to forward his election; when we found that Senator Hunter had failed to satisfy the "Enquirer" in either of his letters as to his position in regard to the Administration; when the charge daily and boldly made that the Governor's own son was the real editor of the Enquirer, met with no denial, we and everybody else considered Mr. Wise fairly and squarely in the ring. When, therefore, the "Enquirer" politely requested the views of Governor Wise touching Kansas affairs, we presumed that he shared in the dissatisfaction still persistently expressed by the "Enquirer," and expected to see the glove flung defiantly into Senator Hunter's face. It is needless to say, then, that we were amazed beyond measure, upon perusing his response to the "Enquirer's" respectful call, to find him beating a clean retreat from the contest and yielding the field with the best possible grace to Mr. Hunter and the opponents of the Administration. We say the best *possible* grace, and yet it is very far from a graceful specimen of "crow-fishing."—To conduct a successful retreat is a sure mark of shrewd generalship and is nothing to be ashamed of. But to tuck the tail and run like a clipped [illegible] at the enlargement of all that they could expect to secure by the successful issue of an actual battle, is not generally considered very creditable.

It was a painful task to read the Governor's letter. At every successive sentence we felt that he was humiliating himself more and more—endeavoring to squeeze himself through a hole entirely too small to admit of a comfortable exit, and suffering excruciating pangs in the effort.—The public regarded him as the rival of Senator Hunter. The "Enquirer," believed by the public to be his mouth-piece, had placed itself in an attitude of hostility to Mr. Hunter; in an evil hour of conceited omnipotence, when it was confidently supposed that the Governor and the "Enquirer" could wield the Democracy at pleasure.—It did not take long to disabuse their minds of their mistaken notion. The interior press began to speak out and it was found that the course of the "Enquirer" in its opposition to Senator Hunter was not sanctioned by the people, if the tone of the press afforded any indication of their sentiments. Then it was that the first step toward retreat was taken. The Governor had put one foot into the ring, and the question arose whether it was better to put the other in too or draw back altogether. In view of the gloomy prospects it seems to have been decided that it would be good policy to get out of the scrape, and the "Enquirer" immediately became doubly anxious for Senator Hunter to respond to its interrogatories. It was really extremely anxious to support him, and piteously implored the Senator to remove the obstacle which in a moment of mistaken influence it had placed in its way. Mr. Hunter finally wrote his letters, but the Enquirer neglected to consult the Governor, and foolishly refused to be satisfied. That was a bungling piece of business, and the two heads were rubbed together for weeks, concocting a plan to remedy the blunder. The scheme is now transparent. The "Enquirer" called on the Governor for his views on the Kansas troubles in order that the Governor might express his entire satisfaction with Mr. Hunter's letters and disavow any design to oppose his re-election—insomuch as his re-election was seen to be inevitable. The Governor promptly nibbled the bait, and published the lengthy epistle under consideration. He undertakes to become the interpreter of Hunter's language, and is careful so to interpret it that he may slip out. To aid him in the matter he evidently had before him Webster Unabridged. See how he labors to work himself out of a difficulty:

"I think their (the letters) meaning is: that he does not express any warm or strong sentiments in the Administration; that he does not wish to be understood as being one of its special friends or partizans; but that he does disclaim the opposition to it, by saying that he hopes and expects to be able to support the Administration in the main." Now, 'hope' is made up of desire, effance and expectation. He does not desire, effance and doubly expects to be able to support the Administration in the main. And this being so, he cannot of course, desire or expect the opposition thereto to succeed. Saying that he knows of no practical tests at this time which will bring him into collision with the Administration, he distinctly disclaims, for aught he can see at present, both the intent or will and spirit or purpose of the opposition. He, in a word, ignores responsibility for this opposition, which has risen so suddenly and which is so sweeping in the South. *With this declaration of his, as understood, I have no issue with Mr. Hunter.*"

But the Governor did get through and Mr. Hunter has cause to congratulate himself upon his lucky escape. But for the researches of Mr. Wise the public would, doubtless, remained ignorant of the Senator's meaning until the crack of doom. The "Enquirer" too becomes marvellously enlightened, and after all its brave talk comes down the tree after the following fashion:

"He [Mr. Wise] examines Senator Hunter's letter and gives it a meaning has different construction from that placed upon it by us, showing that by hoping and expecting to support the Administration he, in effect, hopes and expects not to support the opposition, and says that, if this is Senator Hunter's meaning, he has no opposition to make to him. We, too, join the Governor in this view and, if he is correct in his construction, at once withdraw any objection, which might have been raised to Mr. Hunter's [illegible] different construction of his letter [illegible] his friends in sustaining his [illegible]."

"We think over a more ridiculous force conceded. The whole plan of retreat is patent to the [illegible] and presents both the Gov. [illegible] in a most humiliating attitude. [illegible] the latter is to find out whether the [illegible] in his construction" does not [illegible]

"We think Mr. Hunter would do well, [illegible] a sharp eye on Wise and the [illegible] he may have noted up[illegible] the election [illegible] 1859. [illegible] 'hope' means 'fear to say' [illegible] 'hope' is made up of desire, effance and expectation. He does not desire, effance and doubly expects to be able to support the Administration in the main. And this being so, he cannot of course, desire or expect the opposition thereto to succeed. Saying that he knows of no practical tests at this time which will bring him into collision with the Administration, he distinctly disclaims, for aught he can see at present, both the intent or will and spirit or purpose of the opposition. He, in a word, ignores responsibility for this opposition, which has risen so suddenly and which is so sweeping in the South. *With this declaration of his, as understood, I have no issue with Mr. Hunter.*"

[illegible] ed and handled to the world as a virtual dis[illegible] of Mr. Hunter. It will be urged that the election would never have been postponed but for the suspicion of Mr. Hunter's hostility to the Administration and therefore with the fate of the South, and there he will be damaged in the estimation of the Northern Democracy. The Governor's letter is not merely intended to turn upon home politics. It is gotten up for the Northern market, also, and may add to he valued Wise stock in the struggle for Presidential honors in 1860. Though replete with egotism and bombast, inappropriate and in bad taste as coming from the Governor of the Commonwealth, it is nevertheless adroitly seasoned with that sort of savory seotiment which will render it palatable to the National Democracy of the North.

Present Aspect of Kansas Affairs.

The Kansas Convention has adopted a State Constitution and adjourned, but the peace and quietness so much desired seem to be as far off as ever. The action of the Convention, indeed, is by no means calculated to allay the excitement.

There were two propositions before the Convention: 1st. To submit to the people the slave clause only, in this shape, "constitution with slavery," "constitution without slavery;" 2nd. To send up the constitution to Congress without submitting it at all. The Douglas wing of the Convention advocated the former, and the ultra Southern men the latter, while the Free State party opposed both and demanded the submission of the entire constitution to the popular vote. The Douglasites, however, carried the day, and we are to witness the farce of a popular vote upon a question already decided in the negative by an overwhelming majority of the people.

During the last days of the Convention the debates were particularly stormy. Mr. John Randolph, a pro-slavery delegate from Atchison county, said he considered the first proposition a swindle. The idea of submitting one clause of the Constitution, he said, and not allowing the people to vote on the whole, was mean, cowardly and infamous; it was worse than a swindle, it was scoundrelism! He ridiculed the idea that the love of Democracy and the principles of free suffrage actuated the "Nationals" (or Douglas men) in the Convention.

Mr. Walk, of Hunter county, opposed both reports. He denounced in bitter terms those who were designated as Abolitionists in the Convention. They were all National Democrats; there was not a Black Republican among them. Although he considered Republicans as enemies to the Constitution and country, yet they were citizens and entitled to a voice in the institutions under which they must live.

Gen. Calhoun, of Illinois, the leader of the Douglas party, candidly avowed his motives for desiring the submission of the slavery clause only. By this plan they would compel the Abolitionists to vote for the Constitution, while they were voting down the slave clause, no matter how repugnant it might be to them. "In this way we have got them tight," said he, "and they can't help themselves." Thus Kansas would come into the Union as a Democratic State, like Illinois!

The Constitution, it is said, legalizes all the laws passed by the former Legislature, including the "black code," which punishes with death those who oppose slavery. It also contains other provisions obnoxious to the Free State party, and hence their desire for an opportunity to pronounce upon the whole instrument. What course they will pursue in reference to the matter is not known, but it is evident that the end of the [illegible]

[illegible] Expedition to Utah.

The Secretary [illegible] official intelligence from the Utah expedition, confirming the [illegible] destruction by fire of the government wagons, with their contents. The Department is also in receipt of several important documents, among which is a proclamation by Brigham Young virtually declaring war against the United States. On the 15th of September, Daniel H. Wells, "Lieut. Gen. Commanding Nauvoo Legion," addressed a letter, dated Fort Bridger, to Col. Alexander, who is with the advance of the United States army, enclosing a letter from Gov. Young, copies of his proclamation, &c. and announcing that he was ready to carry out the Governor's instructions. Brigham's letter, dated Salt Lake City, Sept. 29th, is addressed "To the Officer Commanding the Forces now invading Utah Territory." The following is an extract:

"I am still the Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory, no successor having been appointed and qualified, as provided by law, nor have I been removed by the President of the United States. By virtue of the authority thus vested in me, I have issued and forwarded to you a copy of my proclamation forbidding the entrance of armed forces into the Territory. This you have disregarded. I now further direct that you retire forthwith from the Territory, by the same route you entered.—Should you deem this impracticable, and prefer to remain until spring in the vicinity of your present encampment—Black Fork on Green River—you can do so in peace and unmolested, on condition that you deposit your arms and ammunition with Lewis Robinson, Quartermaster General of the Territory, and leave in the spring as soon as the condition of the roads will permit you to march; and should you fall short of provisions, they can be furnished you upon making the proper application therefor."

Brigham Young's proclamation is dated Salt Lake City, Sept. 15th. He complains that the Mormons have not been treated as American citizens, that the movement of the general government has been superinduced by misrepresentations, to drive them from their soil, and proceeds as follows:

"The issue which has thus been forced upon us compels us to resort to the first great law of self preservation, and stand in our own defence—a right guaranteed unto us by the genius of the institutions of our country, and upon which the government is based. Our duty to ourselves, to our families, requires us not to tamely submit to or strive and bleed, smarting as slaves, for our rights ourselves. Our duty to our country, our body religion, our God, to freedom and liberty, requires that we should not quietly stand still and see those fetters forging around us which are calculated to enslave and bring us into subjection to an unlawful military despotism, such as can only emanate in a country of constitutional law, from usurpation, tyranny and oppression.

"Therefore I, Brigham Young, Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory of Utah, forbid,

"First—All armed forces of every description from coming into this Territory, under any pretence whatever.

"Second—That all the forces in said Territory hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice to repel any and all such invasion.

"Third—Martial law is hereby declared to exist in this Territory from and after the publication of this proclamation, and no person shall be allowed to pass or re-pass into or through or from this Territory without a permit from the proper officer."

Col. Alexander replied to Brigham's letter in a note dated "Headquarters 10th Regiment of Infantry, Camp Winfield, October 2nd," stating that the communications would be submitted to the General commanding as soon as he arrived, and that the further movements of the troops would depend upon orders issued by the competent authority.

Accompanying the correspondence to the War Department is a letter from Col. A. S. Johnston, of the second cavalry, dated Oct. 13, 1857, on the Sweet Water, in which he says "the governor's escort is three days' march" behind him, with two companies of dragoons. "The express man says that Col. Alexander would attempt to reach the valley of Utah by Bear river;" but Col. Johnston can see no reason for this, as the route is longer, excepting that it is feared that the Mormons have burnt the grass. "If," he adds, "I could communicate with Col. Alexander, I would direct him to take a good position for the winter at Ham's Fork. The road is best between this and Ham's Fork with companies of Mormons, so that it is doubtful whether I shall be able to communicate with Col. Alexander."

"Last Tag."

Two entire columns of the last "Lexington Gazette" are devoted to a description of Staunton. The editor attempts to sketch a ludicrous picture, and like all artists, draws pretty largely upon his imagination. So completely exhausted was he by the effort that not another line of editorial can be found in the paper. The "Gazette" owns up so fairly to all that we have said about Lexington, that it would be ungenerous in us to say that in its description of Staunton that paper has drawn upon its fancy for its facts in many particulars.

The "Gazette" says that Staunton is "one of the most pleasant places to *leave* that can be found anywhere." Rockbridge people generally entertain the same opinion. They find it not only pleasant but discreet to leave this neighborhood as soon as possible after they arrive. They have an awful horror of Lewis' Creek.

As to the quality of the liquor manufactured down here, we do not profess to be good judges. We decline to discuss its merits, but if the editor is not afraid to come down, we might be persuaded to discuss a "wee drop" of the "creter" itself, just to satisfy him that no better is manufactured in Virginia. It is our decided opinion, however, that no man who pronounces the Lexington water good, into which one dead dog is regularly pitched per season, and in which the little niggers bathe every Sunday, ought to turn up his nose at mean whiskey. We should rather think that any person who could stand up under the water would be proof against the "blind staggers."

The "Gazette" laughsat the "floods" to which we have sometimes been subjected, but we consider them a great institution. We have no doubt a genteel washing occasionally would be of immense advantage to Lexington. Washington is said to be the "City of Magnificent Distances;" Lexington, owing to the favorite traffic of the citizens in deceased rats, may be appropriately termed "the village of well-defined odors."—Good clean water ought not to be despised by the people of that place.

It seems that the rat-catchers of Lexington dispose of a portion of their game to Staunton people to be consumed as "Squirrel Heads."—Such an imposition from that quarter is not surprising. It seems, however, that they only send the heads down here, reserving the remainder of the carcass for home consumption.

In regard to the Augusta man who was caught in a bear trap, we understand that it was distinctly ascertained upon the trial that he had removed from Rockbridge only a few weeks before his enterprising assault upon the corn-crib. Augusta, therefore, is not fairly chargeable with his offence. While he was stealing, however, it was generous in the man to steal from Rockbridge.

The anti-Ward committee of conference in New York have agreed upon a strong candidate for the Mayoralty in opposition to Henry Ward. Ex-Alderman Daniel F. Tiemann, of the Eighth Ward, a Tammany Hall Democrat, is the man.

From the London Morning Herald.

British Atrocities.

Very grave statements have been [illegible] private and official circles respecting certain transactions at Cawnpore and Dinapore, and which are supposed [illegible] an examination of the late order of the commander-in-chief of India in favor of clemency, [illegible] and of the strong accusation made by Gen. Outram against soldiers under his command. These matters appear to be long canvassed from the public. They have been known to persons at Agra, which place is at Dinapore and Cawnpore, but, unfortunately, the soldiers charged with the most recent deeds of horror are English, and not Sepoys.

We will mention what the most recent of which we refer really are, premising that the information we give is derived from reliable authority.

It is said that at Cawnpore and the neighborhood the Queen's 78th Regiment put to death not fewer than ten thousand people; or, according to another version, killed all the natives they could get at, whether men, women, or children. At Dinapore a portion of the Sepoys, at great personal risk, remained faithful and refused to march with the mutinous regiment; but the Queen's 10th, after its encounter at Arrah, went to the barracks where the faithful Sepoys were and said, "What! are these black devils to be spared merely because they have given up their arms?" Then, amid curses and imprecations, they turned the unarmed Sepoys into the barrack yard, and had killed a considerable number of them before the massacre could be stopped. The numbers of killed and wounded by this process are variously stated, but we hear that nearly half of the hundred who were taken out had thus to suffer. This, however, is the mildest version of the Dinapore affair. The bayonet as well as the bullet was used by the soldiers of the 10th and one of their victims was a woman.

In the Bombay Gazette we have an account of the practice adopted by the English army in blowing away Sepoys from their guns, and it will be found reprinted in the Star of to-day. It is a mode of punishment which evidently eases the wheel, the gallows, and the guillotine in the shade, and appears to be accompanied by mutilating horrors that probable have no parallel in the whole history of mankind.

A medical officer of this Presidency, says the Bombay Gazette, conspicuous for his bravery and gallantry during some of the late disturbances, gives a description of an "execution parade," which is terribly graphic. We have some scruples about publishing it, and only do so in the hope that, as suggested by the friend who forwarded it to us, it may thus reach the native public through the medium of the vernacular papers and so be the means of doing some good.

"This first parade was a horrible sight, but the blowing away from guns is most appalling. After the explosion the grouping of the men at remains in front of each gun was various and frightful. One man's head was perched upon his back, and he was staring round as if looking for his legs and arms. All you see at the time is a cloud like a dust storm, composed of shreds of clothing, burning muscle, and frizzing fat, with lumps of congealed blood. Here and there a stomach or a liver comes falling down in a striking shower. One wretched fellow slipped from the rope by which he was tied to the guns just before the explosion, and his arm was nearly set on fire. While hanging in his agony under the gun, a sergeant applied a pistol to his head, and force times the cap snapped, the man each time wincing. At last a rifle was fired into the back of his head, and the blood poured out of his nose and mouth like water from a briskly handled pump. This was the most horrible sight of all. I have seen death in all its forms, never anything to equal this man's end."

FROM EUROPE.—By the arrival of the steamship Niagara at Halifax on the 18th, we have a telegraphic summary of her advices, which are to the 7th inst. The financial intelligence is important, and more unfavorable than was anticipated from the previous aspect of affairs. The British money market had grown more stringent, the Bank of England had advanced its rate of discount to 9 per cent, consols had declined, heavy failures were announced, and the British commercial community seem to have approached as near to a genuine American panic as their national characteristics would permit. Notwithstanding the advance in the Bank rates, the demand for money was excessive, and calls had been made upon the government for relief.—Cotton had declined considerably, but breadstuffs were unchanged. The Niagara brings $500,000 in specie.

The steamship Atlantic arrived at New York on Sunday, bringing Liverpool dates to the 11th inst. The financial news is important, and exceedingly unfavorable. The monetary revulsion here seems to have crossed the ocean with enough of force to cause great disaster there.—The Bank of England had advanced its rate of discount to ten per cent, the money market having grown decidedly more stringent. The house of Denuistoun & Co., well known dealers in American produce, had failed—liabilities £2,000,000. The Western Bank of Scotland had also failed with a reported deficit amounting to £6,000,000. A rumor prevailed at Liverpool that the Bank of France had stopped, but it was afterwards ascertained that this was not true, and that the Bank had only advanced its rates of discount. Consols are quoted at 88 7-8 to 89 for money and 89 1-2 to 90 for account. The cotton and breadstuffs markets were dull and declining.

Two weeks later news from India had been received. The garrison at Lucknow was relieved by General Havelock just as the enemy were ready to blow it up. A large portion of the city had also been captured. General Niel had been killed.

The King of Delhi had surrendered. His life was spared but his two sons were shot.

Delhi was in complete possession of the British on the 21st of September. General Nicholson had died of wounds received in battle.

"THE SOUTH" ON GOV. WISE'S LETTER.—The Richmond *South* speaks as follows of Gov. Wise's letter on the Senatorial contest:

"In the judgment of many persons, a proclamation of the opinions of the Executive in regard to a matter so exclusively within the sphere of Legislature authority as the election of Senator to the Federal Congress, will wear the aspect of an unwarrantable encroachment on the prerogative of a coordinate department of the Government. All will agree that the General Assembly should be left to its own discretion in the exercise of its peculiar powers and in the discharge of its very grave responsibilities. Its action may not be influenced one way or the other, by the effect of the Governor's manifesto, yet, as his letter is possibly obnoxious to some criticism in this particular, we cannot forbear an expression of regret that he uttered any opinion at all on the Senatorial election. The relations that may subsist between Mr. Wise and Mr. Hunter will hardly be thought an appropriate topic of discussion by the Executive of Virginia."

The South makes itself particularly merry over the "amazing facility" with which the *Enquirer* yields its convictions to the opinions of Gov. Wise.

Henry P. Brooks, defeated by some thousands in the late election in Maryland for Congress, by Henry Winter Davis, feels it his "duty" to contest the right of the latter to his seat. What a singular sense of duty he has! He acknowledges that Congress would have no power to confer the seat on him—but thinks they have the power of declaring it vacant—which would be satisfaction enough for the gentleman's disappointed ambition. We wonder if Gov. Wise could be of any help to him.—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

The Baltimore Patriot says of Gov. Wise's late publication in the Enquirer, "taking the entire letter from beginning to end, wading through it three columns, embellished with capitals and stuffed with buffles, we have never before seen a more superlatively unsensational, and less dignified document, emanating from one holding the high position of Governor." The Patriot had better keep its opinions to itself, or it may find out what sort of a noise the firing of three thousand Virginia muskets would make.—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

RETURN OF THE MUSKETS.—The Richmond Whig announces the return of the 3000 muskets, or a portion of them, which were loaned by our Governor to his brother Governor of Maryland. The editor has seen an order for $750 drawn by Gov. Ligon upon the Treasury of Maryland, to defray the cost of transportation on the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad, and wishes to know who pays the cost of drayage due in Richmond.

[illegible] Gov. Walker [illegible] Washington [illegible] Richmond [illegible] Philadelphia [illegible] Gov. Walker was arrested on the night of the 10th inst. [illegible] in New Orleans by a Deputy U. S. Marshal, armed with a writ issued by Judge McCaleb, in consequence of a rule to the effect that he was to depart on his "expedition" at 2 o'clock the next morning, on board of the steamer Fashion. Immediately upon his arrest Walker sent for Mr. Soule, who was soon in attendance, and they at once waited upon Judge McCaleb, where, on motion of Mr. Soule, and by agreement with Mr Clack, United States District Attorney, the prisoner was admitted to bail in the sum of two thousand dollars, the bond made returnable on the 17th instant. But this had scarcely been done upon Walker embarked upon his enterprise, with some three hundred followers. His place of abode at New Orleans and the lawless work in which he was engaged were, according to the True Delta, known to "all the world of New Orleans," and for "some weeks past rumor has unceasingly suggested that Walker and his followers were every day on the point of embarking for a second descent upon the doomed realm of Nicaragua."

ONE DAY'S CRIME IN NEW YORK.—The New York Tribune of Friday morning says:

We are this morning again obliged to surrender a large portion of our paper to the details of the fearful crimes which are running over the city like some terrible pestilence. Three persons were slashed and hacked with knives at a low den in Water street yesterday morning, one died immediately, and the other two are scarcely alive. A man in the lower part was stabbed by ruffians while defending his own premises. The young man shot a few days since in Canal street, died at the hospital yesterday morning. In the upper part of the city, three or four ruffians dragged a young girl into a lumber yard, imitated the murderous hounds who killed the poor old German woman in Greenwich street, and left their victim for dead. A woman stabbed by a burglar and highway robbery complete the "Bloody Record," so far as New York city is concerned, for this day only. In the new old and style murder which took place in William street as long as Tuesday night nothing new has been developed, except that a son of the victim is held to bail upon some slight suspicion.

The Richmond *Enquirer* continues to remind the *South* that if Walker is a "traitor" and a "satrap" it would be "more courageous and exciting" to denounce the President, whose "satrap" he is, and to abuse the administration whose agent he is. If he is a "jackal," says the *Enquirer*, "the lion is in Washington." On this point the Enquirer is unanswerable. The President has fully identified himself with the cause of Walker, determined, as it would seem, to sink or swim with him. Indeed he has exhibited in this matter, in a more striking degree than we have ever known him before, firmness of purpose and fidelity to a friend. Pierce dropped Reeder before the opposition had gone half as far as it has against Walker. But "Old Buck" holds on to his protege with the ardor of a first love, and the tenacity of his own foreign ancestors. It is impossible to make any distinction between them except that the principal bears the heavier responsibility and deserves the severer condemnation. When "The South" is prepared to take this position, it will be powerfully backed by the independent mind of the South.—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

THE STATUE.—The monumental box containing the equestrian statue of Washington, was safely removed from the Dutch brig Wallsong, on Wednesday last, and now lies upon the dock landing, opposite the warehouse of Messrs. Edmond Davenport & Co. The curiosity of the public is unabated. A large number of citizens and others visited the brig and its unladened cargo, yesterday. The Armory Band was present during the forenoon, and celebrated the event of the previous day by a concert of national airs. The crew of the vessel were greatly enlivened by the performance of "Yankee Doodle," and would have danced a Dutch jig had the discipline of the service not restrained them. The statue will be removed to the Capitol Square, in a few days, and it is reported that the immense truck upon which it is to be placed, will be drawn through the streets by the citizens at the instance of the Governor. A rare and interesting exhibition of patriotism may be anticipated.—*Rich. Whig.*

FROM KANSAS.—Kansas advices state that the Constitution had been adopted by the Convention by a vote of twenty-eight for to about a dozen against—the whole number of delegates being sixty—consequently the Constitution has been adopted by a minority of the Convention. The majority and minority reports of the Committee on Schedule were merged into one. The schedule thus formed provides for an election on the 21st of December, to ratify or reject the Constitution, the voting to be by ballot, and the votes cast to be endorsed:—"Constitution with slavery," or "Constitution without slavery."—Also, for an election to be held on the first Monday in January next, for the election of State and Congressional tickets.

The Lawrence correspondent of the Democrat asserts that Governor Walker brought from Washington a non-script copy of the Kansas Constitution, almost identical with the one adopted. He also says that no Free State man will vote on the 21st of December.

GRAIN IN ILLINOIS.—A Western paper says that in Champaign county, Illinois, and at West Urbana, wheat is only worth, according to weight and quality, from 40 to 50 cents a bushel and the farmers will not market it, but hold it back for higher prices. The same paper says the corn yield of Illinois is without a parallel for quantity—one of the exceptional crops which are sold to come once in five years. A Chicago farmer says it will not command above twelve, fifteen, or eighteen cents a bushel, and most of it will be used as feed for stock. It is added that not half so many acres have been sown in wheat this fall as were sown last fall, and no farmer will duplicate in 1858 the corn planting of 1857.

THE CHINESE SUGAR CANE A FAILURE.—Mr. W. H. Belcher, of the celebrated sugar refinery at St. Louis, perhaps the highest authority in saccharine matters in the country, has been carefully testing the Chinese cane. He says that it will prove a failure as far as sugar making is concerned, and, if it will not granulate (as it will not,) the syrup does not contain a due proportion of cane sugar. He doubts its virtues as a sugar producing plant.—*Louisville Journal.*

INSECT BUGS.—About a thousand millions, more or less, of these pestiferous insects invaded this city, on Saturday week. The remarkable temperature must have hatched all the larvæ of the species in the neighboring stubble fields, and on the flying wing, the new born insects were wafted thither in myriads, filling the atmosphere as thickly with moving atomies for a short time, as if there had been a descent of snow.—*Rich. Whig.*

Several of the New York papers express the belief that the policy of purchasing Cuba from Spain is again a favorite topic with the President, and that it will probably become a prominent feature with the existing Administration. It is also referred to in the event of its failure under the present Chief Magistrate, as likely to be the best stepping stone to the next Presidency.

MRS. WOODMAN, the lady who was confined in a private madhouse by her husband for her peculiarities, was known at Saratoga as the lady with seventy-five dresses." Such a history of vanity and weakness, which her affidavit discloses, is rarely written. The man who it is alleged plundered her purse, by the power which he had acquired over her in consequence of her indiscretions, is said to be an applicant to Government for a foreign mission of some kind.

DEATH OF CAPT. HAMILTON.—The steamer Opelousas, on her way from New Orleans to Galveston, was sunk one day last week in consequence of a collision with the steamer Oliver Cotton. Some 20 or 25 lives were lost, including Gen. James Hamilton, a well known politician of South Carolina.

The unemployed in New York, have entirely relinquished the idea of making demonstrations in Tompkins Square and at the City Hall, and are now forming themselves into ward organizations for mutual assistance.

B. Rush Floyd, brother of the Secretary of War, has been elected to the Virginia Senate, to supply the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Tate.

A suspension of specie payments by the Banks in New York, is calculated upon by January. Confidence there, and the resumption will, probably, become general.

A CHRISTMAN, GARRETTS.—On Wednesday evening last, as the Rev. Mr. Reed Pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church, at Harlem, was passing through the Second avenue, near 110th street, a desperate ruffian suddenly sprang upon him, and struck him a violent blow upon the neck, following up the attack by another blow in the face. Mr. Lord being very athletic, and the highwayman finding that his blows had not produced any effect, ran at great speed. He was, however, followed by Mr. L. who, after chasing him two or three blocks, finally secured him in a grocery store, into which he had run with a view of escaping. The reverend gentleman secured the ruffian, and handed him over to the police, who locked him up. This is Mr. Lord's second introduction to a garrotter. A few weeks since, he was passing through Brooklyn, when a highwayman attacked and struck him two blows before he had an opportunity of defending himself. He recovered himself in a moment, and gave the ruffian a powerful blow, which sent him reeling into the gutter, where Mr. Lord left him lying insensible, and went on his way.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A PROTECTIVE TARIFF.—We find in the Philadelphia Press, of the day before yesterday, an elaborate and really able communication, seriously and earnestly urging a high protective tariff as being the remedy of all others for the out of joint condition of financial affairs. It is about on a par with the national bank remedy of our respected friends of the National Intelligencer only "a little more so."

The fact of its appearance in a rigid Democratic journal like the Press, is a subject for grave reflection on the part of the portion of the democracy who have come to think with us that protection by levying duties on imports to that end, is incompatible with the doctrines of the Democratic party.—*Wash. Star.*

The Mormons are compared, by the National Intelligencer, to the "Sepoys," and Brigham Young is called their "Nana Sahib." The whole country is anxious to see the rebellion crushed, and an example made of the Mormon chief.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPLENDID GIFTS!

AT 438 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The Original Gift Book Store.

G. EVANS would take no offence at the friends and the public, that he has removed his Star Gift Book Store, at Publishing House, to the elegant store in the Masonic Hall building, six doors out Chestnut Street, two doors below Fifth, where the purchaser of each book will receive one of the following gifts, valued at from 25 cents to $100, consisting of Gold Watches, Jewelry, &c., &c.

	WORTH EACH
550 Patent English Lever Gold Watches,	$100.00
500 Patent Anchor do. "	50.00
400 Ladies' Gold Watches, 18k. cases,	50.00
500 Silver Lever Watches, warranted,	15.00
100 Diamond Sets, Ear Drops and Pins,	100.00
50 Ladies' Gold Bracelets,	10.00 to 12.00
500 Gent's Vest Chains,	10.00
2,000 Gold Lockets, (large size double case),	3.00
1,000 Gold Pencil Cases, with Gold Pens,	5.00
1,000 Extra Gold Pens, with cases and holders,	10.50
3,500 Gold Pencils,	2.50
3,500 Gold Pens, with Silver Pencils,	2.50
2,000 Ladies' Gold Pens, with cases,	1.00
5,000 Gold Rings, (Ladies'),	1.00
2,000 Gent's Gold Rings,	2.75
2,500 Ladies' Gold Breastpins,	2.50
3,000 Misses' Gold Breastpins,	1.50
3,000 Pocket Knives,	.75
2,000 Sets Gent's Gold Bosom Studs,	3.00
2,000 " " Sleeve Buttons,	3.00
2,000 Pairs Ladies' Ear Drops,	2.00
3,000 Ladies' Pearl Card Cases,	5.00
1,000 Ladies' Cameo, Jet or Mosaic Pins,	5.00
2,000 Ladies' Cameo Shawl and Sash Pins,	3.00
5,000 Feridge's Balm of a Thousand Flowers,	.50

EVANS' new Catalogue contains all the most popular books of the day, and the newest publications, all which will be sold as low as can be obtained at other stores. A complete catalogue of books sent free, by application through the mail, by addressing

G. G. EVANS,
439 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

☞ Agents wanted in every town in the United States. Those desiring to act can obtain full particulars by addressing as above.

N. B. In consequence of the money crisis, and numerous failures, the subscriber has been enabled to purchase from assignees an immense stock of books, embracing every department of literature, at prices which will enable him to give $50 worth of the above gifts on every $10 worth of books sold.

An Extra book, with a gift, will be sent to each person ordering TEN books to be sent to one address, by Express.

☞ Send for a Catalogue.

Philadelphia, Nov. 25, 1857.—1m310

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—On *Friday, the 11th day of December*, I will sell at public auction, at the late residence of Andrew A. Steele, dec'd, a variety of valuable PERSONAL PROPERTY, consisting of a lot of some five or six Horses, from 12 to 15 years old; Cattle, about 40 head of Hogs, Farming Utensils of every description, a quantity of Hay and Corn, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and a set of Blacksmith's Tools.

Mr Instructor directs his LAND to be sold by me. It will not probably be offered on the above day, but it is on market, and I will sell it privately if an opportunity offers this winter; and if not then disposed of, it will be sold publicly next Spring, of which due notice will be given. Title is a very valuable Tract of Land, lying within two miles of Waynesboro', and will be shown to any one desiring to purchase by Mr. Sam'l H. Steele, residing on the premises.

TERMS OF SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—On all sums over $10, a credit of six months, the purchaser giving a well endorsed negotiable note, sums of $10 and under, cash.

J. D. TIMODEN,
Ex'tor of A. A. Steele, dec'd.

Nov. 25, 1857—tds—Vin. copy.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND.—By virtue of a deed of trust executed to me on the 8th day of October, 1857, by Thomas Butler, and of record in the Clerk's Office of the County Court of Augusta, I will, for certain purposes mentioned in said deed, proceed to sell, on the premises, on *Thursday, the 24th day of December* next, the TRACT OF LAND upon which the said Butler resides, situated in Augusta county, on the North east side of the Va. Central Railroad, about two miles east of Staunton, containing 137 ACRES. The improvements consist of BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, Barn, Granary, and other necessary out-houses, and there is upon the tract an Orchard of choice young Fruit Trees. The land is well watered, in a good agricultural location, and indeed is one of the most desirable tracts of land in this section.

TERMS:—A sufficient amount in hand to pay the cost of sale, &c.; the balance in a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months, with interest from date, the purchaser giving negotiable notes, well endorsed, for the deferred payments, and the title to be retained until all are paid.

A. D. TROTTER, Trustee.

Nov. 25, 1857.—Vind. copy.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF A SMALL TRACT OF LAND.—In pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of Augusta, in the case of Cox's guardian vs. Cox's heirs, I will proceed to offer the premises, to sell to the highest bidder, on *Wednesday, the 23d day of December* next, if fair, if not, on the next fair day, a small TRACT OF LAND, containing about 22 or 23 Acres, lying upon the Turnpike between Staunton and Waynesborough, at Christian's Creek, on which Samuel Cox resided in his lifetime. This tract is well suited to persons of small means wishing to purchase a home, and would be a good stand for a tanyard.

TERMS OF SALE:—Enough in cash to defray costs of suit and sale, and the residue in 1, 2 and 3 years from the day of sale, the purchaser to give good and approved security, and the title retained as ultimate security.

H. M. BELL, Com'r.

Nov. 25, 1857.

WARM AT SALT LAKE!—As Uncle Sam will not call for volunteers before Spring, and as the Virginia Legislature has refused to run for different Virginia Springs, with his Portable Fire-proof Galleries, he will continue to press the HELIOTYPE ART in the counties of Augusta and Rockingham, during the ensuing Winter; so that those who wish to go to Salt Lake in the Spring to assist in exhausting those rebel Mormons, will have an opportunity of leaving their "blessings" behind them; and as soon as he finishes Cars No. 3 and 4, he will be able to supply the great demand for Pictures from his Galleries more rapidly, both East and West of the Blue Ridge. He will wait for the Wagon and you shall all have a Picture.

ARTIST.

Nov. 25, 1857.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—We are now receiving our FANCY GOODS at greatly reduced prices. We propose to sell at such prices as almost to defy competition, *even from those who are selling at cost.* Our stock is full of choice goods, from the latest importations, then buy, will perhaps find it to their interest by giving us a call. ☞ We will be receiving new goods in a short time.

PIFER & RINKENBERGER,
New National Hotel.

Staunton, Nov. 25, 1857—Vinc. copy.

FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—The undersigned, intending to close T. S. Coiner, will sell, in Staunton, on *Monday, the 14th day of December next*, that being Court day, a DWELLING TOGETHER with other property, of which due notice will be given.

N. K. TROUT, Trustee of
J. H. McCUE, } T. S. Coiner.

Nov. 25, 1857—tds.

CLERK'S OFFICE COURT OF AUGUSTA CO., VIR.

ESTRAY.—Taken up by Jno McIlhenny, on his farm, in the county of Augusta, on the 18th day of August, 1857, of the following description, to wit: A Mulrun, of bright red color, crop off the right ear

STAUNTON SPECTATOR AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ A perfumed brush can be obtained by Dowdeb's Dental Fluid. Teeth can be instantly relieved by Dowdeb's Dental Fluid. Cold feet prevented by using Dowdeb's Dental Fluid. Cold feet prevented by using Dowdeb's Dental Fluid. Tooth ache cured by Dowdeb's Dental Fluid, recommended by Dowdeb's Dental Fluid. Prepared by Dowdeb, Druggist, Richmond. Sold by Fleming, Hudson, Edmonds, Hancock, &c., of this city, and Physicians everywhere. For sale by all Druggists, wholesale and retail.

GEO. DOWDEB, Druggist,
Sixth and Broad sts, Richmond, Va.

☞ Beware of imitations, Toothwashes, &c.
Feb. 25, 1857—ly

MARRIED.

Near Mt Crawford, on the 9th inst, by Rev. E. Weller, Mr. Jesse J. Bauman to Miss Julia A. Bauman, both of Rockingham.

On Monday, the 16th inst, by the Rev. H. Harrison, Mr. T. M. D. Frazier, of Richmond, to Miss J. M. Bryson, formerly of Portsmouth, Va.

At Wheeling, on Tuesday, the 6th inst, Mr Henry Mason Matthews, of Lewisburg, to Miss Lucy Clay Tod Fay, daughter of Judge Joseph L. Fay, of Wheeling.

On Tuesday morning, the 10th inst, by Rev. J. C. Hewick Mr John Tewksbury, the old Sheriff of Augusta county, to Miss Lizzie A. Bowen, daughter of Mr Aldine Salmon, near Mint Spring.

On Wednesday morning last, by Rev. A. D. Hepburn, Mr David K. McKay, of Warren county, Va., to Miss Lizzie, daughter of Hon. John Kenney, of Harrisonburg.

On Sunday morning, the 15th inst, by Rev. J. B. Houck, Mr. George W. Swanzy, Colporteur, to Miss Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. Thornton Dever, all of Rockingham.

DIED.

In Buckhannon, Upshur co., on the 9th inst., Mr. George P. Cooper, formerly of Staunton. The deceased was a most worthy man, and much esteemed by all who knew him. His remains were interred by the Odd Fellows, of which Order he was a most exemplary member.

On Sunday the 15th inst., in Staunton, Hervey Brown, aged about 58 years. His remains were interred in Winchester on Wednesday morning by Dr. F. T. Stribling, and on the afternoon of that day his funeral was attended by the Odd Fellows and Red Men, of each of which Orders, previous to his mental affliction, he was an active and useful member, and was honored by them at various times with high official stations. He was ever at his post, and was endeared to the brotherhood by unswerving kindness and benevolence and the constant exercise of the charities of life. For a number of years he was connected with the Methodist Church, and the pleasing hope is entertained that he has made a happy exchange of worlds.

☞ Vind. please copy.

THE MARKETS.

STAUNTON MARKETS.

WHOLESALE PRICES.
Reported by Staples, Martin & Co.
NOVEMBER 24, 1857.

FLOUR.	New Superfine	$4.62@4.00
	Extra	5 25@5.00
	Family	5 87@6.00
	Rye	3.00@3.00
	Meal	2.50@2.25
GRAIN.	Corn. (New)	0.100@0.90
	Wheat. Fresh Ext.	0.140@0.00
BACON, HUTTS.	Fresh Ext.	0.10½@0.00
LARD.		0.10½@0.00
PLASTER	Lump, per Ton	12.00@0.00
	Ground,	14.00@0.00
SALT.	Alum	2.00@3.00
	Marshall	2.75@0.00
	Ground Alum	2.25@2.50

RICHMOND MARKETS.

Reported for the Spectator by W. D. Tompkins & Bro.
RICHMOND, NOVEMBER 24, 1857.

FLOUR—We notice more enquiry since our last, with sales of Superfine at $4; an Extra at $4½@4¾.

WHEAT—$1.30@1.40, for strictly prime. Inferior grades at a less price.

CORN—65@70.

RYE—70 @ c.

FLAXSEED—$1.40@1.45.

GRASS—$2.00.

BUTTER—22 @ 25c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN D. ANTONIS SALOON.

NOW is the time to drink what St. Anthony drinks. Its healthy to drink in the morning.

We now sell our whole stock at Saloon.

Bitters—Anti-Fever, Anti-Dyspeptic, Anti-Ague, Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dandelion, Anti-Antis, Anti-Nonsense, Anti-Anti, Anti-Anti-Anti, Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti, Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti, Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti, Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti, Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti, Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti, Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti, Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti, Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti, Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti, Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti, Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti, Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti, Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti, Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-

STAUNTON SPECTATOR AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fine Grocieries for Southern Families.

[illegible] & CO.
No. 108 CHEAPSIDE, NEW YORK,
(Established 1828.)

HOUSEKEEPERS and families in all descriptions of Rare Old Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines, Pipes Old Brandy, Old Cognac, Old Jamaica Rum, Gin, Holland Gin, and every variety of Fine Imported and Domestic Liquors.

CHAMPAGNES—Blue Seals, Moet & Chandon and Heidsieck, Carte Blanche, Cabinet and Verzenay, Heidsieck, and many brands.

CLARET AND SAUTERNE—including Chateau Margaux, Chateau Ladoc, Leoville, Larose, Margaux and Medoc, Sauterne and Haut Sauterne.

RHINE WINE—Hock of Johannisberger, Marcobrunner, Rudesheimer, Sparkling Hock and Moselle.

TEA—of all the choicest varieties, Elegantes, Rosa, Souchong, Pekoes, Pouchongs, Pearl and Gunpowder.

DRIED FRUITS—of all kinds, Raisins, Almonds, Figs.

PICKLES AND TONGUES—Bullion Virginia and Smithfield Hams, Spiced and Pickled Tongues.

CANDIES, BUTTER—in Tins, Tubs and Stone Jars.

FRENCH PICKLES—Samen, Gherkins, Cornichons, Capers, Olives, &c.

SPICES—Jamaica, Cayenne and West India and Domestic. And a full and general assortment of every variety of FINE GROCERIES.

New York, March 4, 1857.—1yr.

Purify the Blood.

HOSTETTER'S LIVER PILLS AND PURGATIVE WORK WONDERS—*Read and ponder.*—The great popularity which Hostetter's Liver Pills and Purgative Bitters have attained in consequence of the extraordinary cures effected by their use, renders it unnecessary for the proprietor to enlarge upon the peculiar virtues of these medicinal virtues or properties. Having been more than twenty years before the public, and having the united testimony of more than thousand witnesses of persons who have been restored to the enjoyment of perfect health by them, it is believed that their reputation as the best vegetable medicines now before the public, admits of no dispute. In almost every city and village in the United States, there are many who are ready to testify to their efficacy in removing disease, and giving to the whole system renewed vigor and health.

In cases of Scrofula, Disease, Scurvy or Eruptions of the skin, the operation of the Liver Mixture is truly astonishing, often removing in a few days, every vestige of these loathsome diseases, by their purifying effects on the blood. Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Dizzy, Pilos, and in short nearly all diseases arising from sickness in their curative properties. He family should be without them, as by their timely use much suffering and expense may be saved.

Prepared by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, M. D., New York, and for sale by Dr. H. S. Rockingham & Bro., Staunton, Va. [March 21, 1857—1y

MOSSY CREEK ACADEMY, AUGUSTA COUNTY, VA.—The Fifth Session of this Academy will commence Wednesday, the 2d of September, and close the 28th of June, 1858.

The course of instruction will include the English, German, French, Italian, Latin and Greek Languages; Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, &c.—There is also a Department of Music, a large Herbarium, Philosophical Apparatus, &c., for the use of the Students.

Board and Tuition, including everything, $140—$60 to be paid the 1st of September, and $80 the 1st of February.

For Circulars, &c., address the Principal, at Mossy Creek, Va.

T. J. WHITE, Principal.

July 29, 1857.

REFERENCES:

Maj. J. Marshall McCue, Mt. Solon, Va.
Col. James B. Kerr, Staunton, Va.
John Hanson, Esq., Bridgewater, Va.
Rev. C. Gunson, Culpeper Court-house, Va.
Rev. Dabney Wauchop, Spotsylvania county, Va.
Richard M. Smith, Esq., Va. Sentinel, Alex'a, Va.
Francis S. Gaines, Esq., Richmond, Va.
Franklin Minor, Ridgway, Charlottesville, Va.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.—The subscriber, having bought out the interest of S. D. Ream in the establishment of Lowenstein & Ream, will hereafter carry on the business at the old stand in his own name. He has received his stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, the largest and finest ever brought to this market. His stock embraces Fine Cloths, Cassimeres and Satinetts, Business Coats, Claths, Mantlas, Raglans, and other Overcoats; an endless variety of Pantaloons, from the finest to the most common; Vest—silk-plush, velvet, satin, cashmere, cloth, &c., &c., of all colors and styles. Also, Hats, Caps, Cravats, Stocks, Handkerchiefs, Gentlemen's Gloves and Shawls, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Pocket Books, Revolvers, &c., &c. Also, a very extensive assortment of NEGRO CLOTHING, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.—Gentlemen of the town and country are respectfully requested to call and see—no charge for showing the goods whether sales are made or not.

☞ Country merchants will be supplied on as good terms as they can purchase in any of the cities.

ABRAHAM LOWENSTEIN.

Staunton, Sept. 30, 1857.

NEW SEGAR AND TOBACCO STORE—Introduce your VIRGINIA TOWN, *and admiring Bachelor's Jewelry Store.*—To the lovers of the Weed, and chewers of Tobacco, I beg leave to announce that I have opened a SEGAR AND TOBACCO RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT, at the above mentioned stand, where at all times, may be found SEGARS of all the most admired Brands, of imported and domestic manufacture, with Chewing and Smoking Tobacco of the very best kind: A practical experience of many years in the business, and a thorough knowledge of the same, justifies me in saying, that I can supply all demands, and administer to the taste of the most inveterate tobacco chewers and smokers. I hope my many friends will give me a trial, and their kind support, in my endeavor to establish myself here, promising them entire and faithful attention to business.

WILLIAM BARKMAN.

Staunton, May 26, 1854.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE AFFLICTED.—Dr. PULLER'S COMPOUND TOLU.—This above preparation is one of the most prompt and efficient remedies known of Catarrh, Bronchial Affections, Coughs, Croup, Hoarseness of the Lungs, in fact all affections of the Throat and Chest that can be reached to. This medicine has a tendency of allaying the Cough, loosing the Lungs and Stomach, and produces free expectoration, without the cough. In its use no deleterious effects need be apprehended, while it frequently effects a cure like a charm.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by JOHN PULLER, M. D., Hollins street, Baltimore, Md.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by LAINE & LYNN, Druggists, Main street, Staunton, and W. W. KISE, Druggist, Lynchburg. [Ap. 29, 1857.—1y.

GENTS! GIFTS!! GIFTS!!!—A PRIZE IN EVERY PURCHASE, AT THE QUAKER GIFT PUBLISHING HOUSE OF DUANE BULLIGNIN.—By buying a Book for $1, or more, you are entitled to a Prize, worth from $1 to $20 and upwards, consisting of Fine Gold Jewelry, Watches, &c. All orders by mail will be promptly filled, and the prize of prize will accompany the books. Our list includes all the most popular books of the day, and will be sold at the usual retail prices—many of them for less. Persons wishing any particular book can order it at once, and it will be forwarded with a gift. A Catalogue, gift list, and information, with a list of books for gifts, will be sent post paid, by addressing

DUANE BULLIGNIN,
No. 60 South Third St., Philadelphia.

☞ Agents wanted.

[Feb. 28, 1857.—1y.

GENTS, CONFECTIONERIES, &c.—The undersigned begs leave to say to the trade and the public generally, that he is now in receipt of his Spring supply of Confectionery, Comprising all the most popular articles of the market, and which will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers. He has on hand a great variety of Fancy Article, Toys, &c., to which he would call the attention of the trade. Thankful for past favors, he presumes that no pains on his part shall be spared to merit a continuance of the same.

Staunton, April 15, 1857.—1y.

[illegible] undersigned will resume [illegible] in the counties of Augusta and Rockingham, to the sale of the Picture Business, perhaps in greater gradation than ever, at least in greater variety.

He is now selling Pictures on Glass, Iron and the Prepared Paper, though partial to the latter, which [illegible] the performance of the art, and finished and [illegible] Truly one is the most durable it is the best he has found ever before [illegible] and cheaper [illegible] taking them at all, giving to their [illegible] than any of the kind.

D. A. FLOREER.

☞ [illegible] the subscribers respectfully [illegible] a large and well selected stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER & PLATED WARE, which they will sell on liberal terms.

☞ Also, a large stock of Fine Gold Watches, which they will sell at very reduced prices.

☞ Repairing done at short notice and in the best manner.

KAMRADER & FLAGG,
Opposite the Exchange Hotel, Staunton, and Public Square, Lynchburg.

[illegible] Wines, Liquors, Segars, &c., [illegible] Staunton, Va., and Lynchburg, Va.

[illegible] Wines and