Staunton Spectator.

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Staunton Spectator.

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

TERMS.

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WILLIAM LANAHAN. JAMES STEWART

LANAHAN & STEWART,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Cigars, &c.,

Nos. 53 & 55 S. Calvert Street,

BALTIMORE.

FOREIGN WINES AND LIQUORS

Cognac Brandy, Pinet, Castillon & Co.
Pale and Dark " Otard, Dupuy & Co.
" " James Hennessy.

Holland Gin,	Madeira,	WINES.
Jamaica Rum,	Port,	
Irish Whiskey,	Teneriffe,	
Scotch do.	Sherry,	
Peach Brandy,	Lisbon,	
Cherry Brandy,	Muscat,	
Lavender do.	Malaga,	
Raspberry do.	Champagne &	Choice & Old.
Blackberry do.	Claret,	
Wine Bitters.	Havana Cigars of all grades,	

Extra Fine Old Monongahela & Bourbon Whiskey from 2 to 5 years old.

Feb. 25, 1857.—1yr.

PAPER HANGINGS,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

HOWELL & BROTHERS,

No. 260 Baltimore Street,

(Opposite Hanover street,)

BALTIMORE,

TAKE great pleasure in announcing to their friends and the public generally, that they are now in their New Store, where they offer the richest and most desirable Stock of PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERS ever offered in this city.

The Stock embraces French and our own manufacture, in great variety, and of all the different grades.

Window Shades supplied on favorable terms.

☞ Orders from the country punctually attended to.

Feb. 25, 1857.—1yr. WM. H. TYLER.

JOHN TYLER,
(Formerly of Scottsville.)

TYLER & SON,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

136 Cary Street, RICHMOND, VA.

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

Richmond, Jan. 14, 1857.—1yr.

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. 28, 1857.—tf.

FERGUSSON, MURPHY & CO.,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 121 Lombard Street,

BALTIMORE.

AGENTS for the sale of *Leaf Tobacco, Grain, Provisions, and Country Produce generally.*

Liberal inducements made on consignments. A well selected stock of Groceries, Teas, Wines, Brandies and Liquors, always on hand.

March 4, 1857.—mos.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

WOODWARD & NEWMAN,

Proprietors,

GEORGE J. SCAMMELL,

Superintendent.

Geo. W. Robertson, } Clerks.
B. Frank Earle, }

Feb. 11, 1857.

M. BLAIR & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

RICHMOND,

FOR THE SALE OF WHEAT, FLOUR, BUTTER

AND ALL OTHER PRODUCE,

To Which They Give Their Undivided Attention.

Richmond, Sept. 8, 1856.—6mos.

JESSOP & FULTON,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC HARDWARE,

No. 4 Hanover Street,

3d House from Baltimore st., West Side,)

BALTIMORE.

☞ All orders promptly attended to.

Feb. 25, 1857.—6mo.

H. H. ROBERTSON,

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

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

May 7, 1856.

JOHN FISHER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 10 Twelfth St., RICHMOND, VA.

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

Richmond Dec. 17, 1856.—6mo.

J. M. HANGER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, STAUNTON, VA.,

WILL practice in all the Courts held in Staunton, and in the Circuit Courts of Albemarle and Rockingham. Office in the brick row, in the rear of the Court House.

Nov. 19, 1856.—tf.

200 BUSHELS POTATOES suitable for family use or seed.

J. BRANDEBURG & CO.

Staunton, Mar. 11, 1857.—4t. Vind. copy.

PICTURE FRAMES.—Just received, a large assortment of Gilt Moulding—very pretty—at

LAIRD & LINKS.

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

LOST, MISLAID, BORROWED, OR STOLEN, Somewhere hereon, GUN, and I want it.

JAS. A. McCLUNG,

Va. Hotel.

Feb. 25, 1857.

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

Staunton, Oct. 17, 1856.

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

R. & J. S. CRAWFORD.

Staunton, Feb. 27, 1856.—tf.

SMOKING TOBACCO.—20 bbls prime old Lynchburg Smoking Tobacco just received and for sale

ROS. G. GLENDY.

Staunton, June 18, 1856. Per C. T. Cochran.

COFFEE.—50 bags prime Rio, Laguyra, Old Java, and Mariscaibo Coffee, in prime order, by

J. BRANDEBURG & CO.

Staunton, Oct. 29, 1856.

A LOT OF PICTURES, BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHS AND PAINTINGS.—Call and see them at

LAIRD & LINKS Drug Store.

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

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

Staunton, Nov. 17, 1856.

FLOUR.—Family, Extra and Superfine Flour in store and for sale at small profits, for cash only, by

STAPLES, MARTIN & CO.

Staunton, Jan. 27, 1857.

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

Staunton, Nov. 19, 1856. GEO. E. PRICE.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—A new article of Buckwheat Flour at retail by

STAPLES, MARTIN & CO.

Staunton, Jan. 1, 1857.

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

ANTONI'S

Staunton, Dec. 3, 1856.

AXES.—10 boxes warranted Axes, of all sizes, just received and for sale. GEO. E. PRICE.

Staunton, Nov. 26, 1856.

POETRY.

The Fourth of March.

"Blessed are those who expect nothing, for they shall not be disappointed."

I saw him—he had come
From his far distant home
In the West,
A jingling purse he showed,
And in the hotel made
He was dressed.

His face was all a smile,
And he talked all the while
His luck
Such an intersection the late
Election in his State
For old Buck

He'd always felt the ties
Of party—let it rise,
Let it fall
'Twas not for the reward
That he had worked so hard,
Not at all

But office he could bear,
As the bravest soldier wear
Epaulets,
Which for his rank you know—
And to the public show
What he gets

I saw him after that,
He had a kinky hat
On his head;
His shirtes were worn a way,
And his pockets seemed to say
Nary Red

And loudly he declared,
That for party men he cared
Not a jot;
He scorned their dirty tricks,
As for politics,
'Twas a plot.

Folks saw the sudden change,
And thought it wondrous strange,
At the best;
Our friend did not explain,
But took the early train
For the West.

For the Spectator.

I was sitting on the sofa, little Minnie to my side,
She was knitting, and the space between us wonderous wide;
As I gazed upon her pretty face I saw the blush arise,
And the needles flew with fearful speed, and she downward cast her eyes.

I heard her heart beat louder, and her bosom rose and fell
With a motion like the ocean when it feels a gentle swell;
The pearly tears were starting in her melting eyes of blue,
And the little space between us to less than nothing grew.

I stole my arm around her waist, I clasped her to my breast,
Though she struggled like a frightened bird when caught upon her nest;
How I ever had the courage, or the luck, I never knew,
But I kissed her and I kissed her, until Minnie kissed me too!

J. E. H.

MISCELLANY.

The Fatal Crinoline.

In the Rue St. Martin le Grand, there lived lately the happiest married couple in all Paris—M. Valdemont, a chemist, and his blooming and beautiful wife, Jeannette. Madame Jeannette adored her husband, who was, in truth, a very intelligent and kind-hearted man, and of some eminence in his profession; and he in turn worshipped his "heart's delight," as he called his wife, with a fervor which scarce permitted him to think of aught else but her comfort and pleasure. The felicity of this youthful pair was the talk of all the street and Valdemont was the envy of all his bachelor friends.

Madame Valdemont had but one failing. She eagerly studied the fashions; and having once seen in the shop-windows, or on the street, a new cut of dress, a smaller and more modish bonnet than she then possessed, had no peace of mind till her graceful form or queenly head was decked in the new style. Valdemont was too indulgent and wise a husband to interfere with these his wife's petty weaknesses, and generally gladly procured for her all that she asked.

Coming in to his dinner one day, he noticed upon the countenance of his Jeannette that expression of faint, melancholic longing which the indulgent husband will readily recognize as the unfailing tell-tale of some new-born desire.

"What is it, heart's delight?" asked he, as, dinner finished, they sat over their coffee.

"Nothing, dearest Charles," was the answer, in that peculiar tone of voice which assures the listening husband that "nothing" means "everything."

"You seem feverish, dearest," suggested Valdemont. "Permit me to send for the doctor."

"No, no, pray do not," begged madame. "In deed, I feel quite well; but—" and she hesitated.

"Well—but what, heart's delight?" asked the husband. "If you have a wish unfulfilled, pray tell it me. You know it is in my power you shall have all your heart desires."

There was yet a little pretty hesitation on Madame Jeannette's part, but after sundry encouraging requests from her husband, she at length spoke out.

"It is a wish which I know you will declare absurd; but I will tell it since you ask me to.—You have long ridiculed the new fashion by which the dresses of the ladies are so beautifully distended. I was at first of your mind, and thought the hoops unbearable. But alas! I see plainly that unless one follows this fashion, she will become the laughing-stock of her lady friends. And walking out this morning, I saw, in the Boulevard de la Madeleine the most beautiful crinoline!" Dear Charles, I feel that the happiness of my life depends on a purchase at that *magasin*. I shall not dare to go out upon the Boulevard again, without having previously my dress arranged in the new style."

"This said, Madame Valdemont reclined upon the ottoman, overcome by her feelings, and casting looks of agonized entreaty at her lord, who was, meantime, with saddened expression, carefully examining the flowers upon the wall paper of the room.

"Dearest Jeannette," he said at last, "you know how gladly I have always fulfilled your slightest wish. But this time, darling, I must remonstrate. I have an uncomfortable dislike to crinoline."

"But I shall become sick with disappointment, I am sure," urges madame.

"Trust your husband's sense, and your love for your husband, will prevent such a calamity, you do not," answered Valdemont; "for I must assure you that this one of your wishes must be disappointed. Crinoline you cannot have."

At the second words Jeannette, weeping with disappointment, withdrew to her bed room and locked the door on her heartbreaking spouse, threatening never to emerge from this apartment till her wish was granted, and preferring death by starvation to a crinoline.

What was Valdemont to do? Struck stricken at this sudden outburst, he had recalled his words but experiencing an extreme and strong aversion to the article which was the unfortunate cause of the disagreement, he retired to his laboratory to ponder upon the course of his affairs. Here musing, he finally came upon a solution of the difficulty. For are not all things possible to genius?

It was already night when he knocked at the door of his wife's self constituted prison.

"Pray open. It is I, Jeannette."

"Without the crinoline there is no entrance here," resounded from the chamber, in a firm, yet agitated voice.

"Your wishes shall be fulfilled," was the answer; and in the same moment the door was opened, and Jeannette took in one arm her husband and in the other hand the longed-for garment.

What a shameful deed! There was no crinoline, but a simple skirt, colorless and tasteless Jeannette would have fainted, but Valdemont begged her to restrain the impulse and attend upon his motions—whereupon he drew out a small elastic pipe and through it blew with might and main into the shapeless garment, which shortly developed itself into the noblest and most colossal proportions. It was of India rubber cloth, and the fruit of Valdemont's genius and domestic trouble.

Jeannette, as may be supposed, was almost beside herself for joy at this discovery. The size and grace of which far surpassed the most fam ous crinoline. She hugged her husband to her heart, and thereafter each day walked out upon the Boulevards, the envy of all the ladies, who beheld in the circumference of her dress their most cherished hopes excelled.

But, though the happiness of his wife was now complete, there were some disagreeable circumstances attending upon this new peace. He found himself cruelly separated from his wife by his unrelaxing invention. When arrived in her new garment, no one could approach within less than four feet of her person. To kiss her was evidently impracticable to the affectionate husband. To walk out as of yore, arm in arm, was also in the catalogue of impossibilities. He could not even reach her extended hand, and was obliged to devise a small tray fastened to a stick, by means of which to reach her such smaller articles as she needed.

But more fatal than all this to his happiness, and even to his health, was the dismal necessity for filling with air the fatal garment. The exertion was too great for him, and shortly his lungs became seriously affected. But here his chemical knowledge came again to his aid. He constructed vessels in which he was enabled to compress, by mechanical pressure, such quantities of air as sufficed to extend to its greatest distinctness the dress. The aperture in this needed only to be securely fastened to an opening in the air vessel, and a spigot turned, when, in a very few moments, the compressed air rushed into and extended the lovely garment.

One evening Valdemont had gone out on business. His wife, who desired to attend a party, stood ready dressed upon the floor, anxiously awaiting his return—for she longed yet one thing of conjugal fondness—she was not inflated. The minutes flew by, the time drew nigh for her departure, yet no Valdemont appeared. Despairing of his return, madame at last sends her *femme de chambre* into the laboratory for the air vessel, with the determination herself to make the application. The girl returns quickly with the receiver, fastens the vessel securely to the short connecting-pipe and withdraws the stopper. The infusion proceeds with marvellous celerity, and in a few moments madame, to her extreme delight, has attained a greater breadth than ever before. But alas! suddenly the poor woman feels herself drawn upward from her feet by some mysterious power. Stretching vainly for help, she is wafted out of the open window into the garden, and then the poor servant sees her ascend with terrific rapidity into the air, disappearing finally in the clouds.

Just then Valdemont returned to his home.—He hears the screams of the servant girl, and listens to inquire the cause. She points to the supposititious air-receiver, yet lying upon the floor. In one moment the dreadful truth flashes across his mind. The receiver used contained not air but hydrogen gas, very highly compressed, intended for the inflation of a monster balloon. His Jeannette, by his own criminal carelessness, had misapplied the dangerous gas, and was now, alas! floating away, at random, thro' space.

Walking along the Paris Boulevards of late, you may see a forlorn looking man, staring with vacant, soulless eyes towards the heavens, as though hoping to descry some extraordinary thing in the clouds. It is the unfortunate Valdemont, who, beside himself with his sorrows, and of the wife of his bosom, now vainly gazes after the loved one lost.

It is known that there are certain laws which govern comets and other slightly luminous bodies moving in eccentric orbits. These laws of motion being applied by a distinguished French astronomer to the case of Madame Valdemont, he has determined that she will be again visible to the unassisted eye of observers in 3 years, 2 months, and 12 days. It is hoped that, on the occurrence of that event, measures may be taken to secure the unfortunate lady, and prevent her further rambling through space. But as are that time arrives crinoline will be gone out of fashion, it is feared she will, on beholding the comely shapes of the fashionable ladies of that sensible day, die of mortification at the recollection of her former inflated folly.

Do it Yourselves, Boys.—Why ask the teacher or someone else to solve that problem? Do it yourselves. You might as well let them eat your dinner as "do your sums for you." It is in studying as in eating; he that does it gets the benefit, and not he that sees it done.—In almost any school I would give more for what the teacher learns, simply because the teacher is compelled to solve all the hard problems for them, and answer the questions of the lazy boys. Do not ask him to parse all the difficult words or assist you in the performance of any of your duties. Do it yourselves. Never mind though they look as dark as Egypt.—Don't ask even a lame foot any better. Try again. Every trial increases your ability, and you will finally succeed by dint of the very wishes and strength gained in this effort, even though at first the problem was beyond your skill. It is the study and not the answer that really rewards your pains. Look at it as boy who has succeeded after six hours hard study, perhaps.—How his eye is lit up, with a proud joy as he marches to his class. He reads like a conqueror, and well he may. His poor weak school fellow, who gave up that same problem after the first hard trial, now looks up to him with some thing of awe, as a superior. The problem over there, a great gulf between those boys also opened yesterday side by side. They will never stand together as equals again. The boy that did it for himself has taken a stride upwards, and, what is better still, gained strength for greater ones. The boy who waited to see other execute his lesson has lost energy and courage, and is already looking for some excuse to give up school and study it forever.

A Remarkable Nation.—Under the head of "Religious Intelligence," the Boston Journal notes a curious missionary fund in a region of which few people have hitherto been known. It says:

"One of the most interesting missionary societies of the American church is that to the Yazoos, which has been commenced during the past year by the Presbyterian Board. This has long been looked upon as a remarkable nation, on account of their independent, low-spirited, and martial spirit, and their position of a country, lying between India and Persia, filled with the grandest mountains in the world, with the original fools and geniuses, who have spread over the earth. Following the footsteps of the Israelites, and with a nation rising, talented, curious, and legends of great value, to the religious or scientific archæologist. But the chief attraction has been in the suggestion by Sir William Jones, Vansittart, and others, that they might be a portion of the Ten Tribes of Israel. Though now Mahommedans, they claim descent from Kouse and Gundgoo, son of Israel Berkis, who had a son named Afghan. And those scholars have furnished translations from their legends, discovering the return of the Jews to Jerusalem by Cyrus, the Phalistines, the story of Saul to Samuel, the battle of David and Goliah, and other events of Scripture history, which they claim as their own. The seat of this new mission is appointed for the present at Rawal Pedee, a town of 15,000 inhabitants, between the Indus and Jhelm rivers, one hundred and sixty miles north west of Lahor. This is not within the borders of Afghanistan, where a residence is forbidden by the present disturbed state of the country.

Dr. Adams says, that one reason why the world is not reformed is because every man is bent on reforming others, and never thinks his own ways need mending.

Scientific Church Music.

The reprehensible practice of displaying science in Church music instead of worshipping God by psalms, hymns and spiritual songs, is somewhat extravagantly, yet admirably satirized in a sketch by one who has evidently seen and heard what has vexed and saddened us more than once. It is by Q. E. Philander Doesticks, P. B.—Is it not to the life?

"The organist here made preparations to get into the rolled up his coat sleeves, so as not to interfere with his fingers—then he rolled up his pantaloons so as not to trouble his toes, then he unfastened his cravat and loosened his vest. At this instant a very muscular man disappeared from the ranks in the gallery, vanished through a cubby hole, and was instantly out in the anatomy of the organ; then there was a great rattling in the bowels thereof as if it could digest the muscular man, but had a great deal of wind on its stomach. This was the preparation.

Then the organist commenced a violent struggle with the key-board, as if he regarded the unfortunate organ as a fistic adversary whom it would require his utmost strength and dexterity to overcome. So he went in and hammered him on the white keys, and pelted him on the black ones, he punched in the semitones, he whaled in the double keys, he put a series of runs and kicks on his chromatic scale, he pulled his coat tails, he smote himself on the Dolcigo in the knees in the low notes, then grabbed himself back in the treble, and shook him until he squealed, then suddenly grasped out the full chords, as if he was pulling half a dozen of his enemies out of the shed, then savagely pounced in upon the efficacious of the swell, seeking the most of his grievances down in his bass, and which had even taken a mortal delay in the lower subsoils, began to fall and sound for rest in mercy, when suddenly the right hand, after taking a the chord G sharp, a fancied it to keep it secure in the interval, scampered to the treble, and by stopping the way to bestow upon the middle C a sixteen pounder by way of remembrance, then the player went at the poor instrument and belabored him so unmercifully in the lower pipes that he lost his wind and cried quits, in a roar of agony. This was the prelude.

Then the singing commenced. The organist stood up to catch the tune, they sang it to the musical scale, he followed on the treble, the musical scale, he would go up a note and tell them how to catch the word a-ch. Higher than the tenor before him, but still behind, and his voice was shrilled in a disconsolate yet yellow down in the ribs. At last, after the bride, each one of which ended in an attempted speak, a tune was struck, which, like a fate, loosed for bidding notes strings and made a corporate scream and went so high that she thought she had got a third fiddle, that they all stopped. It was the singer.

Then the man that made the out of the lower, with the perspiration dripping from his nose and chin, and as he had an another suit hung out down in the drag to dry. This was the tune.

Matteson M. C. and his Jury.

A capital story is told in the following extract from the letter of the Washington correspondent of the Buffalo Commercial, on the expense of an M. C. from Oneida county, New York, in spite of the corruption bills passed of late years by Congress:

A case was tried at Grand Rapids, Michigan, a few years ago. A man who had previously borne a suspicious character, was indicted for stealing a large quantity of goods. He employed a lawyer of considerable local reputation to defend him, and although the affair had an ugly look, he was strongly in hopes of getting off clear, but when the testimony on behalf of the prosecution was concluded, his counsel was so lost to give up his case in despair.

But the prisoner was as sanguine and confident of acquittal. He insisted upon the defence being proceeded with. "Have you any evidence to refute this overwhelming array of testimony?" "Not a particle." "Then how the—do you expect to get clear?" "Never you mind, spire—go on with your speech. I should know enough—I tell you this is trading and horsing. You acknowledge you stole the goods, and they have proved it upon you to the entire satisfaction of every man in court. Now what can I say? Make one a good speech, Spire, and I'm sure to get off." "Impossible—there is nothing to be said." "I hired you, and I intended to pay you, but not a cent shall you have unless you give the jury a talking to."

Under this inspiration, the lawyer made a rambling, incoherent address to the jury, in which everything was discussed except the case under consideration. On conclusion, he whispered in the prisoner's ear—"Well, I said something, I ought to be sent to the Senate given myself, and what you expect to get for this strange proceeding I can't conceive." "Wait you when the jury comes in."

After the charge from the judge, which, it is certainly was distinctly against, and manifested that intelligent party, the jury retired for consideration. In a short time came back with a verdict of guilty.

"What in the—is the—under the—sun?" exclaimed the lawyer of his client. "I wanted you to make a small fuss to satisfy the outsiders, but 'twas a sure thing from the start for *three of them jurymen were on the jury.*"

"Thirty Years Hence."—The Bishop of Cheltenham, the Baltimore Sun states, is said to have delivered, recently, a lecture in which occurs the following passage, which we know not whether intended for prophecy or not, we are not exactly a prophet, nor the son of a prophet, but we will venture to say, hence, the will step into an emporium of the kind, and buy a copy of the book of Pattern, and it will be sent home in the morning, and you will be delighted and astonished at night.

"In travelling, as great changes will take place. Instead of the dusty road and crowded coach, there will be a splendid conveyance, flying over a road carpeted with turf and bordered with shade trees, and heralding its approach with sweet music instead of the demoniac shriek of the steam whistle, and accomplishing the journey from Boston to San Francisco in four days.

"Instead of the ancient telegraph poles, there will be fifty years hence, a network of the deep, and of wire, with electricity instead of words. Then, instead of the cumbrous gas works, and the ugly chimneys, there will be a network of electric batteries, and the city will be lighted at one, simply by the touch of a button in the city to keep exact time, and to light the streets on the dangerous parts, where now men hazard their lives, and wear out their lovely days.

"Then, the mother will write by our slow process, losing the power of her, but he will set down to the new instrument, stereographed in its movements, and pass the fingers on the keys, write as fast as she can think."

Certain on the occasion, a foreign residing in a country came into British with hams to sell. Among the rest he said a dozen or two to a German hotel keeper, who afterwards, delighting the sentiments of his countrymen over the Yankee, said:

"You may talk just as you Yankee schemes, but a Dutchman knows much better as a Yankee never can. He puts a ham under his pillow, and then he sleeps on it, and you can't do any thing with it. I put one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty hams under my bed, and I sleep on them, and they are as tough as leather."

Mr. Jones, after having spent an evening over his bowl, was asked, "Where he was going?" He was forming an enough to find his better half asleep. He was so tied, and after a moment's consideration, he thought it would be best to turn over, lest his breath should betray him, when Mrs. Jones opened her eyes, and in the mildest manner in the world said:

"Jones, you need not turn over, you're drunk clear through."

Never say more than is necessary. The unspoken word never does harm. What is once uttered can never be recalled, and no man can foresee its consequences.

The Science of the Guillotine.

A correspondent of the New York Times, who witnessed the execution of Verger gives a graphic description of the science of the guillotine:

The scaffold is erected about eight feet from the front door of the prison, and is composed of blocks of stone, in the centre of the roadway leading from the prison to the street. The space is planted with trees, on both sides of the road way, and a double row of soldiers extend all around. When Verger issued from the gate supported by the two sentinels and the chaplain and saw standing there in the middle of the road, he for a moment faltered, and took down his face. At this instant a very muscular man disappeared from the ranks in the gallery, vanished through a cubby hole, and was instantly out in the anatomy of the organ; then there was a great rattling in the bowels thereof as if it could digest the muscular man, but had a great deal of wind on its stomach. This was the preparation.

Then the organist commenced a violent struggle with the key-board, as if he regarded the unfortunate organ as a fistic adversary whom it would require his utmost strength and dexterity to overcome. So he went in and hammered him on the white keys, and pelted him on the black ones, he punched in the semitones, he whaled in the double keys, he put a series of runs and kicks on his chromatic scale, he pulled his coat tails, he smote himself on the Dolcigo in the knees in the low notes, then grabbed himself back in the treble, and shook him until he squealed, then suddenly grasped out the full chords, as if he was pulling half a dozen of his enemies out of the shed, then savagely pounced in upon the efficacious of the swell, seeking the most of his grievances down in his bass, and which had even taken a mortal delay in the lower subsoils, began to fall and sound for rest in mercy, when suddenly the right hand, after taking a the chord G sharp, a fancied it to keep it secure in the interval, scampered to the treble, and by stopping the way to bestow upon the middle C a sixteen pounder by way of remembrance, then the player went at the poor instrument and belabored him so unmercifully in the lower pipes that he lost his wind and cried quits, in a roar of agony. This was the prelude.

Then the singing commenced. The organist stood up to catch the tune, they sang it to the musical scale, he followed on the treble, the musical scale, he would go up a note and tell them how to catch the word a-ch. Higher than the tenor before him, but still behind, and his voice was shrilled in a disconsolate yet yellow down in the ribs. At last, after the bride, each one of which ended in an attempted speak, a tune was struck, which, like a fate, loosed for bidding notes strings and made a corporate scream and went so high that she thought she had got a third fiddle, that they all stopped. It was the singer.

Then the man that made the out of the lower, with the perspiration dripping from his nose and chin, and as he had an another suit hung out down in the drag to dry. This was the tune.

Matteson M. C. and his Jury.

A capital story is told in the following extract from the letter of the Washington correspondent of the Buffalo Commercial, on the expense of an M. C. from Oneida county, New York, in spite of the corruption bills passed of late years by Congress:

A case was tried at Grand Rapids, Michigan, a few years ago. A man who had previously borne a suspicious character, was indicted for stealing a large quantity of goods. He employed a lawyer of considerable local reputation to defend him, and although the affair had an ugly look, he was strongly in hopes of getting off clear, but when the testimony on behalf of the prosecution was concluded, his counsel was so lost to give up his case in despair.

But the prisoner was as sanguine and confident of acquittal. He insisted upon the defence being proceeded with. "Have you any evidence to refute this overwhelming array of testimony?" "Not a particle." "Then how the—do you expect to get clear?" "Never you mind, spire—go on with your speech. I should know enough—I tell you this is trading and horsing. You acknowledge you stole the goods, and they have proved it upon you to the entire satisfaction of every man in court. Now what can I say? Make one a good speech, Spire, and I'm sure to get off." "Impossible—there is nothing to be said." "I hired you, and I intended to pay you, but not a cent shall you have unless you give the jury a talking to."

Under this inspiration, the lawyer made a rambling, incoherent address to the jury, in which everything was discussed except the case under consideration. On conclusion, he whispered in the prisoner's ear—"Well, I said something, I ought to be sent to the Senate given myself, and what you expect to get for this strange proceeding I can't conceive." "Wait you when the jury comes in."

After the charge from the judge, which, it is certainly was distinctly against, and manifested that intelligent party, the jury retired for consideration. In a short time came back with a verdict of guilty.

"What in the—is the—under the—sun?" exclaimed the lawyer of his client. "I wanted you to make a small fuss to satisfy the outsiders, but 'twas a sure thing from the start for *three of them jurymen were on the jury.*"

"Thirty Years Hence."—The Bishop of Cheltenham, the Baltimore Sun states, is said to have delivered, recently, a lecture in which occurs the following passage, which we know not whether intended for prophecy or not, we are not exactly a prophet, nor the son of a prophet, but we will venture to say, hence, the will step into an emporium of the kind, and buy a copy of the book of Pattern, and it will be sent home in the morning, and you will be delighted and astonished at night.

"In travelling, as great changes will take place. Instead of the dusty road and crowded coach, there will be a splendid conveyance, flying over a road carpeted with turf and bordered with shade trees, and heralding its approach with sweet music instead of the demoniac shriek of the steam whistle, and accomplishing the journey from Boston to San Francisco in four days.

"Instead of the ancient telegraph poles, there will be fifty years hence, a network of the deep, and of wire, with electricity instead of words. Then, instead of the cumbrous gas works, and the ugly chimneys, there will be a network of electric batteries, and the city will be lighted at one, simply by the touch of a button in the city to keep exact time, and to light the streets on the dangerous parts, where now men hazard their lives, and wear out their lovely days.

"Then, the mother will write by our slow process, losing the power of her, but he will set down to the new instrument, stereographed in its movements, and pass the fingers on the keys, write as fast as she can think."

Certain on the occasion, a foreign residing in a country came into British with hams to sell. Among the rest he said a dozen or two to a German hotel keeper, who afterwards, delighting the sentiments of his countrymen over the Yankee, said:

"You may talk just as you Yankee schemes, but a Dutchman knows much better as a Yankee never can. He puts a ham under his pillow, and then he sleeps on it, and you can't do any thing with it. I put one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty hams under my bed, and I sleep on them, and they are as tough as leather."

Mr. Jones, after having spent an evening over his bowl, was asked, "Where he was going?" He was forming an enough to find his better half asleep. He was so tied, and after a moment's consideration, he thought it would be best to turn over, lest his breath should betray him, when Mrs. Jones opened her eyes, and in the mildest manner in the world said:

"Jones, you need not turn over, you're drunk clear through."

Never say more than is necessary. The unspoken word never does harm. What is once uttered can never be recalled, and no man can foresee its consequences.

The Coachman who Married his employer's Daughter.

The New York Times of Saturday has the following in relation to the late secret marriage between the daughter of Mr. Baker, a wealthy merchant of that city, and his coachman:

Young Dean, the lucky coachman, has finally agreed to give up his wife for a time, and accept the pecuniary offers of her friends. Yesterday his counsel received a letter from Mr. Baker's lawyer proposing that Dean should go to business in one of the Western cities—capital being provided by Mr. Baker—and that he should consent to be separated from his wife for the period of six months, correspondence between them being allowed during that time. Dean is willing to accept the proposition, and on this subject is disposed of for the present, at least.

The Rev. Mr. Hatfield, who performed the marriage ceremony, describes Mr. Dean as of a manly and gentlemanly address, and says he was not aware that he was in the slightest degree to blame. Mr. Dean called at his house on Friday, the 24th of last February, and inquired if Mr. Hatfield would on the following Saturday, tie the marriage knot for him. Mr. H. assented. On Saturday, Mr. Dean presented himself with a young lady, who was engaged in a very elegant and fashionable dress, by, had seen no reason to suspect her arrangements, and it was necessary to postpone the marriage until Friday. Mr. H. expected, Friday, the party came, and the marriage took place. The clergyman, in order to perform the ceremony, put on his surplice, and they stood up. The bride was in tears, and looked very pale. The bridegroom, owing to the excitement of the occasion, was very pale. The clergyman, in his surplice, stood before them, and the ceremony was performed. The bride was in her place, and the bridegroom was in his place

STAUNTON SPECTATOR AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Staunton Spectator.

STAUNTON, VA.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1857.

Announcement.

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

The Great Question of the Day.

The great practical question for the calm and serious consideration of the people of Virginia at the present time, is the disposition of the public lands, or the proceeds of their sales already accumulated to an immense amount in the Federal Treasury. It is a question in which the people of Virginia are particularly interested for several substantial reasons. In the first place, because Virginia ceded a large proportion of these lands to the United States for the common benefit, not absolutely, but as her Trustee, and she ought to insist upon a faithful execution of the trust, according to the obvious intent and meaning of the deed of cession; and to protest against any unjust and unequal distribution of her munificent donation among a few States of the Confederacy, contrary to her express stipulation that it was to be used for the common benefit of all the states, "Virginia inclusive," and for no other purpose whatsoever. In the next place she is specially interested in the question just now, because of the crippled and embarrassed condition of her finances; the enormous taxation under which the people groan; the languishing situation of her public works, (the completion of which is essential to the growth and prosperity of the State,) not to mention the prospect of increased burdens in the future, without which her internal improvements must be abandoned to decay—a prospect that has already called forth the disgraceful proposition of repudiation from men who have occupied high position in the councils of the State. It does seem to us that this desperate state of affairs ought to start an inquiry in the minds of reflecting men, as to what has been done, and what is to be done in the future with that boundless area of fruitful lands, ceded to the General Government by the old States in their "flush times" for the common benefit of all the States. Virginia was included it the benefits to accrue from this magnificent trust fund, and surely her people ought to know whether any of the sister States have received anything in the way of lands or money, and if so why the State of Virginia has not received the distributive share to which she is justly entitled. Let it be remembered that the value of these lands is almost incalculable. In 1832 the quantity was estimated at one billion and eighty million of acres! and Mr. Clay predicted that for centuries to come our children's children would be deliberating in the halls of Congress on the question of the public lands. At that date the annual average proceeds of these lands amounted to $3,000,000, and Virginia's portion would then have amounted to $218,798. Now, owing to the increased sales, the share of this State amounts to a much larger sum, and the shares increasing as the sales increase, Virginia would be entitled for a century to come to an immense annual income. In addition to all this, says the "Warrenton Whig," "the President, in his message of 1853 and '54, states that these lands after debiting them with all the cost of acquisition—Indian titles—Surveys—sales, &c., have yielded to the Treasury of the United States the large sum of FIFTY-THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!! Virginia is also entitled to her distributive share of this fund—held by the federal government, *'for the use of the States—and for no other use or purpose whatever!!.'"* This claim of Virginia on the federal treasury amounts to about THREE MILLIONS FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS!!"

The Constitution having confided to Congress the disposition of this immense "landed estate," we come to inquire how they have disposed of it so far, and whether they have dealt out the lands and the proceeds according to the provisions of the trust deed, *"to the use and benefit of the United States.* VIRGINIA INCLUSIVE, *to be faithfully and* BONA FIDE *disposed of for that purpose and for no other use or purpose whatever."* Every one who is familiar with the history of the country for the last thirty years knows that such has not been the case. Thousands of acres have been lavished upon the new States to build their railroads and canals and establish their schools and colleges. It has been given to individuals, and of recent years it has become the corruption fund—for the purchase of members of Congress.

By official documents it appears that down to 1853, Congress had given in this manner for educational purposes,.....11,199,873 acres.
For Internal Improvements,.....16,607,413 "

Making an aggregate of.....27,806,286 "

These munificent grants at government prices, a dollar and a quarter per acre, amounts to the large sum of THIRTY-FOUR MILLIONS SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY-EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS!!

The Illinois Central Railroad Company, for instance, have not only constructed their road at the expense of the General Government, but have realized immense profits from speculations in the lands granted to them by Congress.

But while the new States have thus been growing rich out of the common treasury, poor old tax-ridden Virginia has never received one acre of land—scarcely anything in money—her Democratic rulers refusing to take even the comparative pittance of $40,000 once tendered to her by accident, preferring to pay for the construction of the public works in depreciated bonds of the Commonwealth, and making up the loss by increased taxation of the people. Instead of being included in the grants so bountifully lavished upon other States Virginia has been excluded from all participation in the benefits arising from the sales of the lands, by the unpardonable abstractions of her own politicians and the unaccountable disregard of her own people to their palpable interests and the plainest dictates of common sense.

We implore the tax-paying, groaning people to reflect upon the miserable policy which has so long been pursued, and see if it is not time to make a change. Here is this magnificent fund designed for the benefit of *all* the States, "Virginia included," recklessly squandered year after year upon a few, and granted without stint to corporations and individuals. Congress has the power to dispose of these lands, and has not been slow to exercise it, even to the pocketing of the proceeds of the sales for their own use and benefit. If they have the power to grant these lands to certain communities and individuals they have the right to grant them to others, and the simple question arises whether this fund shall be distributed according to the whim and caprice or speculating schemes of members of Congress, or be disposed fairly and equally among the States, (to whose use and benefit it was dedicated by the ceding States)—according to their usual respective proportions in the general charge and expenditure." This last clause in the deed of cession clearly limits the distribution of the surplus fund arising from the sales of the public lands, was designed by the States which generously ceded the territory to the General Government, and ought to be adhered to as the inequality of the distribution now made gives a disposition among the members of Congress, to look upon it as a fund to be lavished upon the States, not as a trust fund to be faithfully and equally distributed among the States according to the express terms of the cession, which declares it to be a binding obligation, and any other than such equitable distribution is evidently a violation of the compact between the ceding States and the General Government. We have already shown that Virginia's proportion of this fund would furnish the means of relief to her heavily taxed people, complete and keep up her great works of improvement, and furnish the means of education to the poor children of her indigent citizens for generations to come. Why then should we refuse to receive it, cast it away as a worthless bauble, or give the lands away at a nominal price to the paupers and criminals of foreign countries for the purpose of maintaining the ascendancy of a particular party?

Now is the time to strike for a change of policy in regard to this great question. The people have hitherto deprived themselves of their just rights in the premises by blindly following the lead of politicians, some of whom prefer to keep these lands as the inexhaustible source of a great corrupting fund, by means of which they may buy votes, secure the continued success of party, and render permanent their own position in offices of splendid emolument. But there will be a mighty revulsion in public sentiment, if the people can be awakened to a sense of the vast importance of the subject, and be made to feel its practical bearings upon them, individually.—Now, then, while they feel the need of assistance—while they are oppressed with grievous taxes and shudder at the prospect of harder times to come—let them be informed as to their just right to a fair share of this vast land fund, of the fact that the treasury of the United States is overflowing, and that the government is applying the money which belongs to them to most unworthy objects—that the new States are getting rich from speculations upon their property, while Virginia is getting poor with the means of relief to be had for the taking, let the people understand these things and be fully informed that this state of affairs is sanctioned and advocated by the controlling party in the State, and we believe they will apply the remedy, by electing men to the Legislature and to Congress who are in favor of receiving Virginia's share of the public lands.

Our Democratic fellow-citizens have been taught to believe that it is worse than dishonor to touch a dollar of this fund, and their minds must be relieved of this antiquated, absurd and ridiculous notion. That it is no violation of Democratic principles to distribute the proceeds of these lands, or to receive the donations, is established by the votes of prominent Democrats and the acts of Democratic Legislatures. It is known that various land bills, appropriating the public domain to various States for purposes of Internal Improvement, Education, &c., have passed through both houses of Congress by the aid of Democratic votes. As to the Constitutionality of Distribution, the Democratic reader may learn something of the views of Mr. Buchanan from his speech in 1837, an extract from which is published on the first page of this paper. Mr. Clay's land bill passed through a Democratic House of Representatives, and was voted for in the Senate by such Democrats as Mr. Dallas, of Pennsylvania. The views of Cass, Douglass, and all the prominent Democrats of the Northwest are well known, and even in Virginia, some of the most prominent men in the Democratic party, and thousands among the masses are favorable to a fair distribution among all the States, and opposed to the vast donations to the new States while the old States get nothing.—Ex-Governor Smith is said to be favorable to distribution, and the latest rumor is that Col. Yancey, of Buckingham, the "old wheel-horse of Democracy" in that section of Virginia has avowed himself the advocate of the measure.—The people, too, are beginning to see the folly of their past position in reference to this question, and we see the dawnings of a more enlightened policy. When the full light does break upon the minds of the people, Old Virginia will take such strides in improvement and prosperity as she has never done before.

Town Affairs.

At a meeting of the Council on Saturday last, a petition from J. A. G. Finn and others, under the name of the "Augusta Fire Association," accompanied by a copy of their proceedings in meetings, their By-laws, &c., praying to be recognized as such agreeably to the Statute, was presented, read and confirmed, and the names of members of said Fire Association ordered to be recorded. Messrs. Bell, McClung and Taylor, were appointed a committee to procure a place for the safe keeping of the fire apparatus, and a room for the meetings of the Association.

Wm B. Kayser, W. H. Slanker, A. H. Taylor, J. B. Evans and Judson McCoy, were appointed Commissioners to superintend the election to be held at the Court-house on the 8th day of April next, for a Mayor, Councilmen, a Sergeant and Commissioner of the Revenue, and Geo. A. Armentrout was appointed the Officer to conduct said election.

Wm. Craig, Chief of Police, presented his list of delinquents in the Council levy of 1856—which was received and allowed, and the clerk was directed to place the same back in the hands of the Chief of Police for collection to be accounted for with the levy of the present year.

The Clerk was directed to advertise for proposals for the removal of the steps and porch now leading to the Council Hall, and for the erection of a new Porch and connecting therewith a flight of steps, together with a roof covered with tin, and for the necessary painting and spouting—such proposals to be submitted to the Mayor, who is authorized to contract and draw upon the Chamberlain for payment therefor.

The powers of the Committee on Reservoir were enlarged—authorizing them to receive proposals for a Reservoir *not exceeding* 1,000,000 gallons, and to report on or before the 1st of April next.

The Canvass.

Monday last being the first day of March Court, the usual crowd of citizens from the country was in attendance. A paper signed by several hundred names was drawn up and presented to Hon A. H. H Stuart, requesting him to become a candidate for the State Senate. At the time of going to press we have not heard Mr. Stuart's decision, but we trust he will yield to the wishes of his political and personal friends. We have never seen more unanimity and cordiality manifested in reference to any matter. It is understood that a general meeting will held at the April Court to bring out candidates for the House of Delegates.

Democratic Nominations.

The Democrats held a meeting on Monday last and nominated the following ticket for the Legislature: Jas. H. Skinner for the Senate, Absalom Kioner, John A Harman and Wm D Anderson for the House of Delegates. Query: When did the last named gentleman become a Democrat? It is true he voted for Buchanan, but if we are not very much mistaken, we heard him say on Monday morning last in the office of Messrs Imboden & McCue, that he was not a Democrat. If we are mistaken in our impression, we will cheerfully do Mr. Anderson the justice to correct the statement.

☞ Mr. Peter Hanger, of this county, has purchased the farm of Mr. John S. Kemper near Stanley Station in Culpepper, for $6000. The land contains about four hundred acres.

Moving to the West.

The propensity to emigrate is an epidemic which prevails like many diseases to which the human frame is subject. It seems to come round periodically and being highly contagious spreads from one to another until a vast region of country is infected. We dread its return more than measles or small pox. At present it is raging throughout Western Virginia many of our most valuable citizens have already been carried off, and many more we fear are destined to follow before the disease has run its course. Every day or two we hear of some staunch farmer or other who has determined to sell out and go West. Such news always makes us sad. That young man should leave the paternal roof and seek homes in distant lands is too much the custom of the country to excite remark or feeling; but the removal of whole families causes a blank not easily filled. No matter how worthy may be the new comers, who buy up the lands thrown into market they have not the familiar faces and old familiar names which we are accustomed to associate with the ownership of our native soil.

In many cases, no doubt, the welfare of individuals is promoted by emigrating to new countries where land is comparatively cheap. The young and persons in straitened circumstances often, perhaps generally, find it to their advantage to emigrate, but not so men who have arrived at middle age and are surrounded by the comforts of life. Their more property may be accumulated and more money made in the new than in the old States, but money is desirable only for the good it accomplishes and the happiness it brings to the possessor. It is of no use where men cannot purchase with it what they must need and value, and we venture to say that a mere competency in the Valley of Virginia affords more real enjoyment than thousands of dollars in the Western prairies.—We have a fertile soil, convenient markets, a healthy climate, schools and churches in abundance, and an ample field for the exercise of industry and enterprise. What more can men want? Rumors come to us of fortunes realized in the West, but we hear little of the other side of the story. No one tells of the disappointments, hardships, sickness and death which await the emigrant. This wild desire for change has now taken possession of the people of Ohio. Many of them are borrowing money at ten per cent., selling their homes, and abandoning lucrative situations. Some says a Cleveland paper, will better their condition dollar wise, but many are sowing seeds which will spring up in the shape of vain regrets that they did not let well enough alone."

Multitudes of men are induced to emigrate under the delusive expectation that they will keep their children around them in their new homes. We doubt if this cherished wish, for which so much is sacrificed, is ever fully realized. Families are broken up and scattered as much in the West as elsewhere. If not a law of nature, it is the rule in this country, and old folks had better remain in their present comfortable homes and not enter upon a wild goose chase in pursuit of their children.

BALTIMORE CONFERENCE.—This body, which was recently in session at Baltimore, agreed upon a Division of the Conference in the following terms, by a vote of 239 yeas to 17 nays:

Resolved, That the Baltimore Annual Conference be and hereby is divided as follows, viz:

Baltimore Conference shall be composed of Baltimore, Potomac, Lewisburg, Rockingham, and Winchester districts, excepting Emory and Whatcoat stations, including in said conference the lot on Madison avenue, in this city, Patapsco station and circuit, and Montgomery circuit.

The Baltimore East Conference shall be composed of the remaining territory, Emory and Whatcoat stations being included in this conference.

The following appointments were made for Rockingham District: S. V. Blake, P. E.—Staunton, John M. Green; Augusta, James N. Davis, Adam Y. Grayham; Rockingham, Elias Welty, J. M. Littell; Rushville Mission, Joseph E. Wasson; East Rockingham, John W. Wolff, one to be supplied; Woodstock, John W. Kelley, one to be supplied; Front Royal, James A. McCauley, H. McNemar; Luray, James Beatty; Lost River Mission, Henry Hoffman; South Branch, Thomas Hildebrand, Wm. Thomas; New Creek Mission, Hamilton A. Graver; Moorfield, Charles B. Young, John R. Effinger; Franklin, Robert Smith, S. H. Cummings.

Wesleyan Female Institute, John Wilson, Principal, member of Staunton Quarterly Conference.

The next Baltimore Conference will meet in Washington city, and East Baltimore Conference in Baltimore.

GAMBLING IN PARIS.—There are private houses, among the *elite*, where the card table is *en permanence*, where refined and aristocratic dames grace with their presence, until late in the morning, the gaming table surrounded by young men of the best families, winning and losing sums which would startle the hardened players of Hamburgh and Baden-Baden. The ball-rooms are deserted, the poka, the waltz, and even the fashionable novelty, the quadrille styled *Les Lanciers*, have lost all attractions for the Parisian youth, and when forced by the exigencies of society, to appear in the few remaining well regulated hotels of the capital, inconsolable for the privation of their dear lansquenet, they have organized among-st themselves a little game of *rouge et noir*, which consists in betting on the color of the waistcoats and cravats of the guests who are about entering the saloon. "Sur Jous for the first waistcoat," whispers one, "I will bet that it will be white."—"Done," in a low tone answers another beau, "I bet for the black," and this gaming is carried on upon cravats, orders, coats, robes and even upon the color of the moustache. One youth whose unfortunate parents thought him safe from the contagion in a ball room of the faubourg St. Honore, lost a few nights since, a hundred louis on brown moustaches, having against him a series of fifteen blonde beards, which made their appearance in succession. This modest little pastime is styled *Lansquenet à poil*.

The Troubles of High Station.

From all accounts Mr. Buchanan is completely in the hands of the Philistines. Office-seekers dog his foot-steps, besiege him in his chamber, and fill his house like the frogs of Egypt. On a late occasion the members of the Washington City Councils called upon him to pay their respects, and after a brief interview he excused himself and went off to receive his "pressing friends upstairs." He is still suffering from the effects of recent sickness, but no rest is allowed him day or night, and he is hardly permitted to eat his meals in peace. Under these circumstances it will not be strange if he shags the fate of Harrison and Taylor, and fall a victim to the demands of office seekers. It is, however, a matter of astonishment that the President submits to the annoyance. He has the means of prevention in his own hands. Let him drive off the clamorous horde, make appointments to office only when vacancies occur, and remove no body except for good reason, and both his own comfort and the public interest will be promoted.

Medical Graduates.

At the annual commencement of the Virginia Medical College at Richmond, on the 16th inst., the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon a large number of graduates. Among them we find the names of Thomas H Kinney and Lafayette Swoope, of this county.

March Court.

A large number of people were in attendance upon this, the big Court of the year, and a great deal of business of one kind and another was transacted. The day was a fine one, and our streets presented a scene of bustle and confusion quite refreshing to the spirits.

The Comet of June 13th, 1857.

A European journal lately announced as the prediction of a German astronomer the destruction of the world by a comet on the 13th of June next. This ridiculous news spread over Europe and was recently the universal topic of conversation in every class of society. It now appears that the prophet of evil is a German mason, named Matthew Hahn. All the observatories are silent, and they are silent, says the French paper *La Presse*, because they have the certitude that there exists no comet menacing the earth and destined to strike it on the 13th of June. The article paper says:

"Never, certainly, has any astronomer thought of making it a cause of alarm to the inhabitants of our globe. The inclination of its orbit on the ecliptic is more than 30 degrees it is then far from following the same track as the earth. Moreover many astronomers, Mr Hind among others, have recently traced the ephemeris of the comet; they could, then, tell us exactly in what point of space, and at what distance from the earth, this comet ought to be found on the 13th of June, 1857. But to ask such questions would be to give an air of seriousness to a ridiculous prediction. With respect to the question so often discussed as to the possibility of a concussion, between a comet and the earth we cannot do better than to quote from "L'Astronomie Populaire" of Arago, which gives all it at can with reason be advanced on the subject. Arago has calculated the chances, which exist of a comet against the earth, considering separately the concussion with the nucleus of the comet, and that which would result from contact with the fluid mass which surrounds or follows it, commonly known as the tail.

"For a shock by the nucleus of a comet, says Arago, which might destroy the earth, we have found one likely chance for 281 unlikely chances. For a contract with the tail of a comet the chances are 10 or 20 to 281 unlikely. After stating for a moment that the nucleus of comets striking the earth would annihilate the human species, the danger of death which would result to each individual from the repulsion of an unknown comet would be exactly equal to the chances he would incur in an arm he had between white ball in a game of pettemoucher, balls and his condemnation to death would be the inevitable consequence of his drawing this white ball at the first draw. Every man who makes use of his senses must laugh at a danger so remote.

Although comets occupy an immense space in the heavens, carry along millions of inhabitants by reason of the absence of atmospheric in those regions, permitting fluids to be infinitely rarified the matter of these bodies is reduced to the most feeble proportions. I place says on this subject "Although the dimensions of the tails of comets be myriads of miles, yet they do not sensibly affect the light of the stars seen through them. They are, then, of an extreme rarity, and their mass is probably inferior to that of the smallest mountains on the earth. Their contact then, by their contact produce any sensible effect, and it is probable they have frequently enveloped the earth without being perceived. It is this which explains how many comets have passed in proximity to certain planets without producing the least physical influence.

Delmore tells us that the comet of 1770 passed between Jupiter and his satellites with alarming any sensible perturbation. This the comets even to the astronomers are but objects of curiosity. Sir John Herschell goes still further and says in express terms that "the tail of a large comet, as far we can form any idea of it, is composed of a few pounds of matter, and perhaps only a few ounces." What have we then to fear from the shock from a body of a mass so insignificant? We will add in conclusion, that M. Babinet, one of the greatest authorities of the age in physical science, has gone so far as to say, "the earth, in coming into collision with a comet, would be insensibly affected in its stability than would a railway train coming in contact with a fly."

From Europe.

The steamer Alps, which arrived at Boston on the 20th, brought the following items of intelligence:

Mr. Crampton, the late Minister to Washington, has been appointed Minister to Hanover.

Advices from China to the 15th of December says the Emperor has prohibited his subjects from trading with the Englishmen, under the penalty of death.

All the Chinese had been ordered to quit the service of the foreign residents, and return to their homes, under the penalty of the destruction of their relatives remaining at home. Consequently nearly all the Chinese servants left their situations.

Letters received at Hamburg, say that private advices from Hong Kong were of the most alarming character. The bombardment of Canton had excited the Chinese to a general movement against the foreigners, and the populace were beginning to show unusual courage, creating great apprehensions. The movement was not confined to China alone, but had spread to Singapore, where the foreign residents had been obliged to arm against street attacks from infuriated Chinese and Malays.

Another letter received at Hamburg says that the fire in the suburbs of Canton spread until the whole city became one sheet of flames.

Official despatches give the details of an attempt at Canton of the Chinese to retake Teetoun Fort, and of an attack made on the British ships by a vast number of Chinese junks. The attack was well concerted, being made at low water when the large ships could manœuvre, but was brilliantly repelled. Admiral Seymour had abandoned the Dutch Fort and factory Gardens and strengthened his position lower down the river. Recruits were expected from Singapore.

All the western suburbs of Canton were burnt on the 12th of January, by the English. A large fire had also occurred inside the city.

The Mandarins of the various districts had issued the most blood thirsty edicts against the English.

The Paris correspondent of the London Post says that the treaty between Persia and England has not yet been signed, but hostilities are suspended, though there is no regular armistice.

THE BOKER MARRIAGE CASE.—A New York letter of the 18th says: "Mr. John G. Boker, has commenced a suit against his ex-coachman, and would be son-in-law, John Dean. It is an application on behalf of himself and his daughter, Mariana Petrinella, interested, to avoid her alleged marriage with John Dean. The question is whether the marriage is void, when the parties go before the clergyman with a lie on their lips. Mr. Hatfield was told by the coachman Dean, that Miss Boker was a servant girl in a neighboring family; and so the parson consented to tie them together in the kitchen. Miss Mariana Petrinella (such a name is enough to make any girl ridiculously romantic) it is said, begins to see her folly. There is another side to this matter, however, and I think it still very doubtful if Rev. Mr. Hatfield's random remark was not just—"the girl has the best of that bargain." Of course very effective influences have been used to make the young lady. This is natural enough; but the fact cannot be destroyed, that she, a woman of two-and twenty educated, and with her full senses about her, married the man of her choice. The aim to get up such quibbles as this "false pretence" is therefore ridiculous, and the effort to divorce her on such grounds is criminal, both in the moral and civil law."

A letter on the 19th says: "The notorious couple, that the young lady's father, Mr. Boker, attempted to send her to Europe in the Persia, Dean, however, getting wind of the conspiracy, went before a magistrate and communicated his fears. Mr. Boker, therefore, was specially warned of that if he undertook to carry his design into execution, he would get into trouble. Dean yesterday applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of *habeas corpus*, with a view to obtain possession of his wife, who, he alleges, is still kept in prison in her father's house, against her wishes. The application was granted, and will be returnable at ten o'clock this morning.

On the day appointed the court room was crowded with spectators. Dean appeared, but neither Mr. Boker nor the bride were on hand, and on motion of Mr. B.'s counsel the case was postponed. Mr. Boker states that his daughter's mind is unsound.

A public meeting was held in Winchester on the 7th inst., and a Report adopted in relation of the character of W. T. Sherrard, who was lately killed in Kansas Territory. The Report speaks in high terms of Mr. S., recites the circumstances of his death, and censure the conduct of Gov. Geary.

For the Spectator.

Coal Lands in Bath County.

BATH ALT. SEMINARY, March 20th, 1857.

Messrs. Editors:—My attention has just been called to an *anonymous* communication in the Spectator of the 18th, in relation to the reports of the discovery of coal in Bath County.

When the press is to be used for contradicting report for which it is evident, it should be done by those qualified to do so, who know what they write about, who have no selfish object in circulating a different report than the one already promulgated. It will be evident to even a casual reader of the article referred to, that the writer of it is *interested* in some way which does not appear in his communication.—Why does he not be give his name? Is he too *modest*? By no means, for his *presumption* is ludicrously marvelous, and no *modest* man could assume so much as he. His *cause* will give a key, which will very easily unlock both his *objection* and his *geological presumption*. Does he know the *cause* of the coal range in Virginia? Does he know the difference between a "coal basin" and a wash basin? If so, there is no trace of such his knowledge in his communication.

This geology of geological wisdom starts off with the remark, which is by no means original with him, that "falsehood and misrepresentation seems to be the order of the day," and unfortunately for him he has given us the evidence of the truth of his own remark, both as to "*falsehood*" and "*misrepresentation*." He says "there is not the *least foundation* for the report," that coal had been discovered in Bath county. Is this a truth or a "*falsehood*?". Hear his proof: He was born and raised within a mile of the place! This is logic and proof with a vengeance! Was he "born" a geologist?—Has he even been "*raised*" with knowledge to decide in such matters? The *birth* of many persons, is the only fact in their history worthy of record. But he says he has tried "this celebrated coal." How did he try it? Did he analyze it? Does he give you the result of such analyses, and thereby prove that it is "black coal?" No! He put a *piece* in the fire, and he it would not burn. Did he ever put a light a piece on the fire at a time? Did he ever take the trouble to cut into the bank through the "coal crop" to the real coal? Not he. Though "born" and "*raised*" almost on the vein he never took that trouble. He knows that neither he nor any one else ever expended fifty cents to test the value of the coal until I ordered it to be opened, and we have not cleared the "cost crop" yet.

It is a fact, which if your correspondent alluded to by me, *reads*, he may know, that by far the greater portion of discoveries in coal have been made by scientific men, under the very nose of the precious creatures who were "born and "raised" within far less than a "mile and a fourth" of the most valuable coal veins. Where is that Virginia State pride of the man, who from *purely selfish* motives would retard the glorious march of the "Old Dominion?" Does Bath county need no space? Is there no space for improvement there? Shall a few *selfish* and *ill-disguising* "Rip Van Winkles" keep back all improvement?

The second paragraph in the article under review rolls up the curtain on a new scene. He says the report about the discovery of coal in Bath is "to get up a land mania to palm off a parcel of *worthless land &c.*" Now this is decidedly rich! He advertises the community that the lands in the vicinity of his *own farm* are worthless! And, then, O sublime benevolence!—he would caution "innocent persons at a distance!" Would he not like to have a small slice of this *worthless land?* Does he not *pretend* to claim some of this very *worthless land?* O shame where is thy blush? Just such men and just such actions have been for years, throwing their dark shadows across the shining pathway of Virginia's onward progress. A few such men may keep a whole county back for years; and prevent by *conspiracies* of various kinds the prosperity, and enrichment of its citizens. But their doom is certain. If they will stand in the path of the car of progress they will perish by their *own act*; and none will rise to call them blessed. All such persons are their *own* worst enemies; for all improvements in their vicinity would increase the value of their own estates ten-fold. They remind me of that class of the ancients, who would not enter heaven themselves, nor allow others to go in."

In conclusion, let me just say, that I entertain no rankled feelings to the *writer* of the article alluded to, whoever he may be. I only feel sorry to see men so blind to their own *real* and true interests.

The report of the discovery of coal in Bath county is *true*. To what extent it may yet be worked is a matter which I leave for time to unfold. Not being ashamed of my name, nor afraid to sign, and to hold myself personally responsible in any form for every word I have written, I remain Yours Respectfully,

GEORGE F. GORDON.

DREADFUL STATE OF AFFAIRS IN UTAH.—A letter was received in Washington, on Friday last, from W. W. Drummond, United State Supreme Judge in Utah Territory, by the administration. It gives, it is said, a deplorable picture of matters in that Territory. The following is taken from the letter:—

"The leading men of the church are more traitorous than ever. Only a few days since all the papers, records, dockets, and nine hundred volumes of the laws, were taken out of the Supreme Court Clerk's office, and burned. And this is not the only instance of the kind. I say to you again and through you to the President that it is impossible for us to enforce the laws in this Territory. Every man here holds his life at the will of Brigham Young, and here we are without protection. I am firmly of the opinion that Babbit was murdered by Mormons under direction of of Brigham Young, and not by Indians. Murder is a common thing here; and Mormons cannot be punished with a Mormon jury, witnesses, officers and governor to pardon. It is too cruel and I must not be endured. A man, not a member of the church, is murdered, robbed, ostracised and imprisoned, solely for questioning the authority of the church. Persons are now in the penitentiary, convicted before the probate Judge, who are wholly innocent of any crime.—Is there any other country where this abuse is or would be endured? Let all take hold and crush out one of the most treasonable organizations in America."

The administration have had the matter under serious consideration, and will soon appoint a Governor, I understand, who will take a sufficient military force into that Territory to carry out the laws to the fullest extent.

THE BALTIMORE CONFERENCE AND SLAVERY.—This branch of the Christian Church has heretofore been charged with entertaining views inimical to the South, but with what justice may be learned from their action on the day of their adjournment.

On Tuesday last, the Revs. Isaac Gibson and N. Wilson submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, By the Baltimore Conference, in Conference assembled, that we highly deprecate the agitation of the slavery question, which has already resulted to the great detriment of the political and religious interests of the country.

Resolved, That as heretofore we will oppose with zeal any aggression which shall be attempted by the abolition agitators of the country.

The first resolution was adopted by a vote of 240 to 4, and the second by 197 to 14.

RECONCILIATION.—A letter from Washington says: "The late visit of the roving diplomatist—Chevalier Wikoff—appears to have been to negotiate a treaty between the New York Herald and the present administration; and it also appears to have met with a successful accomplishment. The special correspondents of that journal are now favored with diplomatic secrets in advance of all others—the organ of the executive not excepted. It will be also perceived that that paper is fast becoming a strong supporter of the policy (as far as it is known) of Mr. Buchanan and his Cabinet.

THE NEXT HOUSE.—The impression prevails to some extent, that the Democrats have already chosen a sufficient number of members to insure a majority in the next House of Representatives. The Washington Union, however, shows that this impression is not only erroneous, but that they have yet to gain seven members over their strength in the last House. The gain, too, is to be made in the thirteen States yet to elect, which at the last Congressional elections returned forty-seven Democrats to thirty-three Opposition.

RESIGNATION.—Lt. Gov. McComas, of Va., arrived at Guyandotte on the 11th inst., from the West. The Guyandotte Colonist says he intends resigning the office of Lieutenant Governor and removing with his family to Nebraska.

THE WASHINGTON MYSTERY. The dreadful results of the rat-poisoning, at the National Hotel Washington the death of at least one of the persons who was boarding in the house at that place, and the dangerous illness of a host of others, including sundry persons of distinction among them President Buchanan—have created an interest in the public mind, and given rise to rumors which are not confined to the city of Washington. Horrible suspicions are whispered which it is difficult to entertain, yet, what are we to infer from a letter said to have been written by one of the proprietors of the National, to a friend in this city, on Saturday, in which he states that *there is not one word of truth in the story that poisoned rats were found in the water of that house*? The reason he gives for not denying this before is that he thought it too absurd to notice.

It is said further that with how much truth we cannot say—that the first manifestations of illness known at the hotel, were as far back as the 24 or 25th of February last that as the proprietors then had a chemical analysis of the water, which discovered a mineral substance that ought have produced the distemper, the spring tanks were closed, and water thereafter was brought from the Capitol fountain. But the distemper, nevertheless, kept on incessantly.—Further, it is said that efforts were made to analyze some of the soup vegetables, in short, everything that was eaten or drank—yet it is now positively asserted that, up to this time, no clue has been discovered to the mysterious poison.

The rat theory then being rejected, and no deleterious material having been discovered in the food, there are some who believe that the poison was secretly administered by human hands, to accomplish some infernal scheme, which the imagination can only guess at. This belief is based chiefly upon the fact that the *post mortem* examination of Mrs. Adams shows that arsenic was taken into the stomach in sufficient quantities to produce her sickness and death, and the physicians in this city who have patients from the National say that all the symptoms are those of poison.

The Day Book, which seems to have been at special pains to investigate this very strange affair, gives prominent to these facts, and adds:

Horace H. Day, Esq., is now lying very low in this city. He was a boarder there, and no doubt is affected precisely as Mrs. Adams. A daughter of Senator James is also very sick and under the charge of Dr. Marcy. Dr. Leon has several patients, including a child of the writer, who is very low. That we have all been poisoned by some substance daily administered to us in the food at the National Hotel is beyond a question. What that substance was, how or by whom administered, remains a mystery. The proprietors of the house, we are satisfied, have used every effort and means in their power to find out the cause of this wide-spread infliction, but in vain. To them it is as profound a mystery as to any in the land.—*N. Y. Paper.*

The Councils of Washington city authorized the Mayor and Board of Health, last week, to make an examination into the nature and causes of the disease.

A physician through the National Intelligencer, expresses the opinion that the disease was caused by a poisonous *miasma*, generated in and rising from the sewers, cesspools, and sinks about the lower parts of the house. The Board of Health have come to about the same conclusion.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.—The annual session of the Maryland and Virginia Conference of the United Brethren Church, was held at Mount Hebron, near Boonsboro', Md. The session opened on Thursday the 5th of March, and continued until Monday, the 9th, when all the business being finished, an adjournment *sine die* took place.—Bishop J. J. Glossbrenner presided. Rev. J. Markwood officiated as secretary. Among other business transacted was the passage of a resolution praying the next General Conference (which meets in Cincinnati in June next) to divide the conference into two bodies. The next session will be held at Mount Tabor Church, Rockingham county, Va. The following is a list of the appointments for the current year in Virginia:

East Virginia District.—J. Markwood, P. E. Woodstock circuit, H. B. Winton; Rockingham circuit, T. Brashear; Lacy Springs circuit, H. Talbott, one to be supplied; Churchville circuit G. W. Statton and C. B. Hammack; Blue Ridge circuit, ——Howe; Franklin circuit, J. Fried; Highland circuit, ——Moore; South Branch, G. B. Rimel.

West Virginia District.—Benjamin Stickley, P. E. West Columbia circuit, T. Batchel and one to be supplied; Putnam circuit, E. W. Young; California Mission, Wm. Miles; Glenville circuit, J. W. Nihiser; Lewis circuit, J. W. Miles; Middle Island, J. P. White; Parkersburg Mission, Wm. James; Taylor circuit, Z. Warner.

A MEERAIN APPROACHING.—A correspondent of the London Times says that an exceedingly fatal epidemic has been for some time ravaging the herds of Central Europe, and has now reached Konigsburg, where one proprietor is said to have lost three hundred in one night. The writer says:

"In 1745 the same or a like epidemic was introduced into England by means of two calves from Holland. In the second year after its introduction over 40,000 cattle died in Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire, and almost as many more in Cheshire. During the third year remuneration was given by the government which had ordered the destruction of diseased cattle, for no fewer than 80,000 head, while twice as many more, according to the report of one of the commissioners, died of the malady.—In the fourth year it was equally fatal, nor does it seem to have completely disappeared till eight years after."

On the Continent every exertion is being made to arrest the progress of the infection, and the military detachments are charged to destroy all cattle that become infected in Prussia. If only one of a herd should be attacked, the authorities order the whole to be slaughtered; and *cordons sanitaires* are established along the frontiers to prevent the ingress of cattle from districts in which the disease exists.

GOV. GEARY'S STATEMENT.—The St. Louis Democrat publishes Gov. Geary's statement relative to the recent affairs in Kansas. The cause which induces his [the Governor's] resignation is the failure of the President to fulfil the pledges he made at the time of his appointment, to support him with the army and militia, and with the treasury, if necessary. But instead of receiving aid he has paid $12,000 out of his own pocket to support the administration. He has been refused the aid of military under the most urgent circumstances, and thwarted by the judiciary of the territory in every possible manner.

The Governor states that there were fifty persons under oath, from the day he entered the country till he left, to assassinate him, provided his official career did not meet their approbation. The Governor regrets the step that he is obliged to take, and says that he feels confident, had the promised assistance been rendered him, he could have ministered the affairs of the territory in a manner acceptable to the honest settlers of both sides. In relation to the outrages committed by the pro-slavery men, he says that half has not been told, and he pronounces the murder of Budham and Hays, the most cold blooded and atrocious affair he ever witnessed.

THE HON. CHOLSEA AMAIN.—The attention attracted to this subject threatens to elicit strange disclosures. A day or two since, we published an extract from a communication to a Cincinnati paper, asserting that "long Green" was the reward of some used at the distilleries, on the refuse of which the hogs are fed. Another correspondent, writing to the Mexico, Missouri Ledger, says:

There was an unprincipled man, who sold receipts or directions, to the distilleries through the Madison, Indiana county, warranting, that for every bushel of meal distilled, they should have a yield of five gallons of proof whiskey—and as no bushel contains over two and a half gallons of proof whiskey, some *filler* remedy had to be resorted to, and that remedy was *nux vomica*, or strichnine and tobacco juice, and those poisonous substances being put in with the meal when slop was let to the hogs—so powerful was the poison, that every hog which got to the slop died in an hour afterwards.

ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS.—The only proceedings of any interest in the British Parliament, is the announcement, on the part of the government, that no further Arctic expeditions will be fitted out by them, enough having, as they consider, been done in the attempt to discover the missing crews of the Erebus and Terror. Another Arctic expedition will, however, sail, which will be provided for out of the funds of Lady Franklin.

ATTEMPT AT LYNCHING.—The trial of Edward A. Langhorne, for the murder of Charles T. Edie, was terminated on Tuesday, by the acquittal of the accused, having consumed nearly the whole time of the Court from Friday previous. The jury rendered their verdict after a retirement of not more than three hours, and, as we learn, acquitted on the plea of self defence, and the absence of all malicious intention to kill. On the announcement of the verdict, there was a loud manifestation of approval by clapping of hands and shouts, and the congratulations of the prisoner by his coun

STAUNTON SPECTATOR AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A PERFUMED BREATH. Whatever is generally offensive will remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS" as a dentifrice would not only render it sweet but leave the teeth as white as ivory.—Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of "Balm" on your mouth brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty cent bottle will last a year.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION may easily be secured by using the "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS." It will remove tan, pimples and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wash a teaspoonful in water or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving brush in either warm or cold water, pour on to it or three drops of "Balm of a THOUSAND FLOWERS" rub the beard well, and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits. None genuine unless signed by

W. F. PETTRIDGE & CO.,
Franklin Square, New York.

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

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

Sept. 24, 1856. 1yr.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired Clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send free the prescription used. Direct to the Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Feb. 28, 1857.—1mo.

Summer complaints must be looked to in season, or they will produce Dysentery, Cholera, and frequently change to an epidemic that often proves fatal. All of which may be checked, when taken in time by the use of a few doses of Dr. SANDFORD'S INVIGORATOR, an invaluable cure for Summer Complaints, such as Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera, or Chronic Diarrhœa, Colic, and Cramps in the Stomach. For all these it has no equal. Those troubled with such complaints should never be without the Invigorator.

March 11, 1857.

NEURALGIA CURED.—Read what Mr. Bowden says. No medicine ever had certificates from such respectable sources as Carter's Spanish Mixture. Mr. F. Bowden, one of the original proprietors of the Astor House, New York, and for a number of years of the Exchange Hotel, Richmond, Va., was cured of a severe attack of Neuralgia by Carter's Spanish Mixture. The speedy and perfect cure effected in his case by this valuable medicine, arrested his attention and excited his interest; he recommended it to others afflicted with a variety of diseases, and in every instance a cure was effected. He has seen it cure Ague and Fever, Rheumatism, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Fevers, Violent Cough, and cases which were said to be confirmed Consumption, and nearly every other disease for which it is used. He remarks it is difficult to know what disease it will not relieve or cure, and as a Blood Purifier and Spring and Fall Medicine, he has never seen its equal. He cheerfully recommends it on all occasions, and believes it to be the most valuable remedy extant. [March 1, 1857.—1mo.

Davis' Pain Killer Gives Universal Satisfaction.

DEAR SIR:—In justice to your valuable medicine, I must say, that I have never sold an article which gives such universal satisfaction to all who have used it. I have never had a medicine which has met with anything like such a rapid sale as your Pain Killer, and its virtues are the topic of conversation in many places in this vicinity. I have recommended it for cure of fever and ague, and warranted it, and it has cured cases in twenty-four hours. In conclusion, let me say, that wherever it has been introduced into a family, it is regarded as an indispensable medicine, and is kept constantly on hand.

W. W. ROBERTS, La Port, Indiana.

This certifies that I was afflicted with ague and chill fever for several years. I was persuaded to try Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer—I took part of a bottle, and was perfectly cured; I have not had a chill since beginning with this medicine. My sister being afflicted, applied the same remedy, and found almost immediate relief, and has felt none of the ague symptoms since.

JESSE WILLIAMS,
Perrysburgh, Ohio.

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

March 25, 1857.—2w3.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

The Editor of the *International Journal* says:—"Of all the specifics offered for the cure of Lung complaints, we have the greatest faith in WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. Free from those narcotic ingredients which enter so largely into the composition of some other patent medicines, it acts without injury to the nervous system. We speak of this valuable medicine from *personal knowledge* of its effects. Scarcely two years have elapsed since a member of our family was raised from the very brink of the grave through its use; and in several subsequent cases where it has been administered in our household, it has never once failed of the desired effect. We cheerfully commend it to our friends in the British Provinces and the rest of mankind, as a certain remedy for incipient diseases of the lungs."

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

SETH W. FOWLE & CO., 138 Washington Street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere. For sale in Staunton, by JAMES G. LAIRD and J. C. M. MEREDITH. [March 25, 1857.—1t.

MARRIED,

On Thursday, the 12th inst., at the National Hotel, in this place, by Rev. Dr. Rice, Mr. WILLIAM D. HOLLIS, to Miss HANNAH VIER, daughter of Wm. Vier, all of this county.

DIED,

Died, on the 11th ult., in Chattooga Co., Ga., Mrs. ISABELLA A. GILKESON, wife of Mr. H. W. Gilkeson, in the 24th year of her age.

In the Autumn of 1856, during a season of deep religious interest at Pleasant Green, the deceased united with the Presbyterian Church, and since that time has beautifully adorned her profession by a quiet, humble, Christian walk. In the judgement of those who knew her best, she possessed a character of more than ordinary loveliness. Her kind and gentle deportment in early youth rendered her a favorite among her schoolmates and other associates, and greatly endeared her to her instructors. During her brief womanhood, her natural sweetness of temper, united with sincere and unaffected piety, won the esteem and affection of all who knew her. By her demise, two children, an infant daughter, and a son near two years of age, are left motherless. While the devoted husband, friends and relatives of the deceased deeply mourn her absence, they sorrow in the consoling belief, that all is well with her. Her life manifested the power of the Gospel, and she met death in the triumphs of faith. Weep not for her. She has changed the cross for a crown, and Jesus wipes away her tears.

A FRIEND.

We are pained to have to announce the death of CHARLES C. HYDE, a young physician of Rockbridge county, Va., who expired in this city last Monday night. Dr. Hyde, already the victim of consumption, came to Savannah to escape the rigors of a more North ern winter. Remaining here until early in January, he went up the St. Johns River, but finding himself not benefitted by the change, returned to Savannah the 20th of that month. Here he remained, his strength gradually falling until about eight o'clock night before last, when in full consciousness, and in the enjoyment of all the attentions that friends could bestow, he saw the last of earth.

During a short acquaintance, we were impressed with the singular gentleness of character and sweetness of disposition of the deceased; partly doubtless constitutional, but equally, perhaps, the result of the chastening influence of disease and the predominance of religious feeling and religious principle. His mind, naturally sprightly, we should suppose, had been highly cultivated by a course of study at the University of Virginia. With health the highest honors of a noble profession were before him. He died at the early age of 23 years and a little over a month.—*Savannah Georgian, March 4.*

THE MARKETS.

STAUNTON MARKETS

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Reported by Staples, Martin & Co.

MARCH 26, 1857.

FLOUR.	Superfine	$5 00@5 50
	Extra	5 50@6 00
	Family	6 00@6 50
GRAIN.	Wheat, white	1 30@1 35
	Wheat, red	1 25@1 30
	Rye	0 80@0 85
	Oats	0 35@0 40
	Corn	0 60@0 65
BACON.	(New)	0 06@0 07
BUTTER	Fresh Roll	0 12@0 15
	Firkin	0 10@0 12
LARD.		0 06@0 07
PLASTER	Lump, per Ton	15 00@16 00
	Ground,	2 50@2 75
SALT.	Ashton	2 50@2 75
	Marshall	2 75@3 00
	Ground Alum	2 50@2 50

MILLS AND TAN YARD FOR RENT.—The subscriber offers her Merchant and Saw Mills for rent. They are situated on a never failing water on South River as can be found on said River. The Burrs and Choppers and the Machinery of both Mills are in business order, and in a good part of the county for Grain and Timber. The Tan Yard is in good repair, with a sufficiency of fresh spring water running through the yard, has 16 large Vats, 2 Limes, 2 Leaches, Ponds, Bates, &c. Both the Mills and the Yard will be rented for a number of years, if desired.

ELIZABETH T. KOINER.

South River, Aug. 20, March 25, 1857.—3t*

ROPE. GEO. E. PRICE keeps constantly on hand a supply of Manilla and Hemp Rope, of all sizes to 14 inch. Also Twine, Bed Cords, Plow Lines, Cotton Cord, &c.

Staunton, March 26, 1857.—V. and A. copy.

GARDEN TOOLS.—Just received, an extensive assortment of Spades, Forks, Hoes, Shovels, Transplanting Trowels, Pruning Hooks and Shears, Rakes, Lines, Corn Hoes, &c. For sale low by

GEO. E. PRICE.

Staunton, March 26, 1857.—V. and A. copy.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF VALUABLE LANDS, IN POCAHONTAS COUNTY, VA.—In pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county, pronounced on the 24th day of September, 1856, in a cause therein pending in which William T. Gamble is plaintiff, and the LANDS in the bill and proceedings mentioned, situate in that portion of the county known as the Upper Tract, on the waters of the Greenbrier river, on the east side of the Great Mountain, on the Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike road, about 8 miles West of Huntersville, and composed of four tracts adjoining each other, situate on both sides of the Turnpike road, containing in the aggregate about 4000 Acres, which will be sold together or in lots, as may be deemed advisable, the undersigned, Commissioner appointed by said decree, will sell, at public auction, the above lands, on *Wednesday, the 8th day of April, 1857*, on the premises, to wit: A tract of land containing 1000 Acres, which will be sold together or in lots, as may be deemed advisable.

The whole of these lands are rich and fertile, and constitute a body of the finest grazing lands ever thrown into market in the county of Pocahontas. Some of the lands are steep, but none the less valuable for grazing purposes on that account. There are about 50 acres cleared and in good blue grass sod, with a good Cabin thereon, well watered, there being a number of both limestone springs. This land is as well adapted to grains and grazing purposes as any lands in Pocahontas county.

The attention of the farmers of Augusta and Rockingham is respectively called to these lands. To such of them as may be so situated as to winter cattle or sheep, it is believed that tracts of these lands would be a valuable appendage, as they lie within from 4 to 6 days drive of their own farms, have good water, and, if desired, would be a pleasant summer retreat for themselves and families, affording the opportunity of looking after their stock, and the pleasures of the chase or angling, as the mountains abound with game and the waters with fish.

Such persons as desire to purchase, are requested to examine the lands before the day of sale. They will be shown to them by Colonel R. A. Warwick Staves, who resids near the lands.

TERMS.—The terms of sale will be one-fourth of the purchase money in hand, the balance on a credit of one, two and three years.

WM. T. GAMMON, Com.

March 18, 1857.—tds.—Pr's fee, $

Rockingham Register copy tds and mark costs

SOUTERN LOTTERY!

ON THE HAVANA PLAN OF SINGLE NUMBERS.

JASPER COUNTY ACADEMY LOTTERY,

BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.

This Lottery has only 12,000 numbers—less than any Lottery in the World.

SATURDAY SMALL SCHEME.

To be drawn in public, at Macon, Georgia, under the sworn superintendence of Col. Geo. M. Logan and W. C. Anderson, Esq.

Every Saturday in March and April, 1857.

15,000 NUMBERS—CAPITAL PRIZE $5,000!

Prizes Payable Without Deduction.

Class A, March 21st, Class B, March 28th, Class C, April 4th, Class D, April 11th, Class E, April 18th, Class F, April 25th.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of		$5,000
1		1,000
1		500
1		300
Prizes of $100 are		5,000
50 " 10 are		500
100 " 5 are		500
1,956 " 16 are		31,000
2,057 Prizes amounting to		44,000

TICKETS, $4; Halves, $2; Quarters, $1.

Certificates of Packages of Ten Tickets, are sold at the following rates, which is the risk:

10 Whole Tickets, ... $21 00
10 Half " 12 00
10 Quarter " 6 00

Bank Notes of sound Banks taken at par. Checks on New York remitted for 1 per cent.

Address Orders for Tickets or Certificates of Packages of Tickets to

JAS. F. WINTER, Manager.

March 25, 1857.

Extra Class X, large Scheme, draws May 15th, 1857. 30,000 Numbers—Capital $50,000.

CLOVER HILL FARM FOR SALE.—This valuable Farm, the late residence of Wm. Gamble, dec'd., is now in market. It is situated in Augusta county, 3 miles North-east of Staunton, and 2 miles West of Mt. Sidney, containing about 400 Acres, of which about 60 are cleared; the residue heavily timbered. The Buildings are good, consisting of a commodious BRICK MANSION, a Brick Spring, a large Stables, Barn, Corn House, Smoke House, Spring House, Ice House, &c., all in good condition. This farm is convenient to good Market, Mills, &c., as well as to Stores, Mechanics, Churches, &c. The land is in a good state of cultivation, and has not for many years failed in producing good crops of Wheat, Corn and Grasses. The Meadow is remarkably good. A Spring near the house, and a Branch running through the farm, afford an abundance of water, at all seasons of the year, for stock, watering the meadow, &c. There is also an Orchard of excellent Winter Fruit.

This farm can be disposed of privately, and if not sold before the *first day of September*, will on that day be exposed to Public Sale, at which time notice will be given. After sale immediate possession can be given. Persons desiring to purchase land will do well to come and examine this farm.

THEOPHILUS GAMBLE.

March 18, 1857. Executor of Wm. Gamble, dec'd.

Rockbridge Register copy tds.

PUBLIC SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—The undersigned having sold his farm, and intending to remove, will sell at public auction, at his residence, 2 miles West of Waynesboro, on the Pike leading to Staunton, on *Wednesday, the 8th of April next*, his Personal Property, to wit: 4 head of Horses, one a Brood Mare with foal; 4 young Cattle; 2 No. 1 Milch Cows; 4 fine Heifers; some young Cattle; 5 Hogs, 3 Sow and 2 Pigs; some Sheep; 2 Wagons; Wood and Hay Ladders; 4 sets Harness; 1 Freestone Windmill; 1 set of Blacksmith Tools; 1 three and two-horse Plows; Single, Double and Triple Trees; Grain Cradles, Scythes, Forks, Rakes and Shovels, together with all my Farming Utensils.

Also, Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of 1 good Cooking Stove and apparatus complete, 1 Sofa, 1 Bureau, 3 Bedsteads, 3 Tables, 2 sets Chairs, &c., &c.

Also, Corn by the barrel, Potatoes by the bushel, Hay by the ton, fine Bacon and Lard, and many other articles not necessary to mention.

☞ Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on said day, when due attendance and a reasonable credit will be given by

DAVID W. SECRIST.

March 18, 1857.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF MILL PROPERTY NEAR WAYNESBORO.—By virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by William T. Crouse, on the 16th day of February, 1856, and of record in the Clerk's Office of the County Court of Augusta, I will proceed, upon the premises, on *Saturday, the 14th day of March* next, to sell to the highest bidder, for Cash, a Lot of Ground, containing about 3 Acres, lying just below the town of Waynesboro, commonly called the "Little Mill Property," with all the water privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging. There are on the premises a SAW MILL and MACHINE SHOP! Persons desiring to purchase are invited to inspect the premises.

JOHN J. BELL, Trustee.

Waynesboro, Feb. 11, 1857.—tds.

Postponement.

The above sale has been postponed till *Saturday the 11th of April* next.

JOHN J. BELL, Trus.

March 18, 1857.—Pr's fee in full $4.75.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF REAL & PERSONAL PROPERTY.—By virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by Wm. C. Jackson, I will proceed, on the premises, on *the 7th day of April* next, to sell NINETY-FIVE ACRES OF LAND, lying on Middle River, adjoining the lands of Samuel Cline, Samuel Stover, Hunter Sears, and others. There is a good DWELLING HOUSE on the land, with good Stable, Corn House, &c.

I will sell, at the same time and place, 2 head of Horses, 1 four horse Wagon and Gear, 1 Spring Wagon and a set of Harness, 2 Cows and 26 Hogs.

TERMS:—Cash for the personal property, and one-third of the purchase money for the land to be paid down, and $\frac{1}{3}$ of the balance in the 1st of April, 1858, and the remainder on the 1st April, 1860. The land to be sold without reserve.

March 18, 1857. A. F. KINNEY, Trustee.

TURE & CRUSHING, Auctioneers.

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS. The subscriber, owning one of the best Water Mills in Southern Virginia, and the most commodious and best arranged Store House, which is not a brick, laid out in a large Store and Counting room, a spacious Attic, and an Hall Cellar, all adjoining the mill, and convenient to depart, is prepared to transact the disposition of produce, which this fine farming region abundantly affords, either the same on commission, or if desirable, will sell.

The commanding position of this Mill, has enabled full flour of a profitable and safe business to the community; in the midst of a most respectable and wealthy community, the expansion of whose trade, inures to the interest of Merchants or others who may favor me with their business.

PRESTON TROUTER.

Brownsburg, March 18, 1857.—3t.

AUCTIONEERS. The undersigned have this day associated themselves together under the style of TURK & CUSHING, as Auctioneers and General Commission Merchants, and will sell Real and Personal Property, anywhere in the county, and upon the most reasonable terms. They have the large and commodious room under the Union Hall, formerly occupied by A. H. Stuart, where they will receive and sell on commission, either at auction or private sale, everything assigned to them.

R. TURK,
F. M. CUSHING.

Staunton, March 12, 1857.—1mo.

BUSINESS STAND FOR SALE. Will be offered at public sale, on *Saturday, the 4th day of April*, the property now occupied as the Printing Office of the Spectator. Possession will be given to purchaser on the 1st of January next, and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest from the date of possession.

KINTON HARPER.

March 11, 1857.—tds.

ROCK POWDER. Kegs Rock and Rifle Powder and Safety Fuse just received and for sale.

GEO. E. PRICE.

Staunton, March 25, 1857.—V. and A. copy.

HORSE SHOES. Sets of assorted Horse shoes just received and for sale. GEO. E. PRICE.

Staunton, March 25, 1857.—V. and A. copy.

500 LBS. MANCHESTER COTTON YARNS, No. 8 to 12, for sale at Richmond prices.

J. BRANDEBURG & CO.

Staunton, March 11, 1857.

FOR RENT Mr HOUSE & LOT in Greenville, for some time past advertised in this paper.

March 25, 1857.—1t. JAS. N. WHITE.

AFRICAN GUANO.—A full supply of this valuable fertilizer just received and for sale by

FOWLE & CO.

Alexandria, March 18, 1857.

A FORTUNE FOR ONLY ONE DOLLAR.—The Superintendent having invented, and 20 years one of the greatest manufacturers of Patent Medicines, Perfumery, &c., and finding it a fortune to him, has determined to give up all business, and devote his time to the sale of his Medicines, which he has manufactured for a great number of years, and which have given universal satisfaction. Among the articles he has manufactured are the following:

1. Dr. Wade Dr. Kennedy's Health Restoring Pills.
2. Dr. Wade's Liquid Fruit.
3. Plant Pills, 25 cents.
4. Dr. Wade's Indian Vegetable Pills.
5. Best hair dye Cologne.
6. Artificial Hair, which cannot be distinguished from the natural hair, either in texture or color, and lasts for years.

To make Dr. Kennedy's Health Restoring Pills, Dr. Wade's Liquid Fruit, Plant Pills, Best hair dye Cologne, and Artificial Hair, which cannot be distinguished from the natural hair, either in texture or color, and lasts for years, which cost the Superintendent from 1000 to 2000 dollars, and which have given great satisfaction for the last 20 years, and which have been manufactured by the Superintendent for the last 20 years

STAUNTON SPECTATOR AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

GOING TO BUSINESS.—The undersigned, having determined to locate permanently in Richmond for the purpose of selling HORSES, CATTLE and LIVE STOCK of every description, on Commission, take this method of informing their friends and the public generally of their intention. They can be found, at all times, at Isaac's Quarter Branch on and after the 11th inst. To those who are prepared to send Stock to them for sale, they promise no pains shall be wanting to secure the highest price in the market affords and will endeavor to get satisfaction generally.

GEO. W. CRAWFORD,
A. G. RODGERSON.

—REFERENCES—

John M. Clay, Esq	Augusta
Maj. J. Marshall Metcalfe	do
Francis Bell, Esq.	do
Peter Bumgardner, Esq	do
M. G. Harman, Esq	do
Geo. Plunge, Esq.	do
E. M. Taylor, Esq Cashier N. Bank	Staunton
Col. A. K. Stevens,	Augusta
A. H. Irick, Esq President Exchange Bank	do
Jas. K. Crawford,	do
Henry H. Harnsberger, Esq	do
Samuel Gibbon, Esq	Page
Col. A. W. Cameron,	Rockbridge
Dr. Gold,	do
S. McDowell Moore, Esq	do
Samuel Lewis, Esq	Bath
Chabert Francisco, Esq	do
Robert J. Glendy,	do
Maj. James Kent,	Monroe
Joseph Cloud, Esq	Pulaski
David Mattingly,	do
Wm. C. Byers,	Washington
Col. Newman,	do
Stuart McClung,	Botetourt
Thomas Bell,	do
James O. Harris,	Culpeper
S. W. Fulkin, Esq	do
Jno. S. Clarke, Esq	do
Jas. H. Timberlake, Esq	do
Jas. Saunders, Esq. Pres't Bank Charlottesville	do

Richmond, Feb. 11, 1857.—1m.

☞ Vind., Rock. Bee, and Richmond Whig and copies one copy.

HO! FOR CALIFORNIA!! The chance is offered of making a fortune among the Gold fields of California being more flattering than tending to the prudence of the rich lands of Augusta. I have determined to pull up my stakes and journey thither, and therefore offer for sale my lands, viz: A Tract containing 230½ Acres on which I now reside in the valley of the little Calf Pasture, 20 miles from Staunton.

It has on it a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE Kitchen, Smoke-house, Spring house, a fine Spring of never-failing water. 15 acres cleared, 5 acres of Meadow, and the balance well timbered. About 40 acres more may be cleared into tolerable order, which the mountain range for stock, water in every field and the adaptation of the land to grasses, make it one of the best Grazing Farms in the county. The land produces all kinds of grain and in abundance. It is near the Railroad, affording the amplest facilities for getting to market. It is also conveniently near to Churches, Mills and Schools.

Also a Tract of Land containing 75 acres, more or less, adjoining Jno. Smith's estate. It has on it a Brick Mansion capacious and slightly located—good stabling—an Orchard of fine Fruit—a fine Spring. 35 acres cleared and under fence and altogether it is a very attractive place for a small family or good mechanic.

My terms will be moderate—my address is "Pond Gap," and I refer to R. Tutt, Esq.

ELIJAH HUNTER.

Acting as Agent for the Rev. James Hunter, of California, I will dispose also of a perpetual Scholarship in the Wesleyan Female Institute, located at Staunton.

July 22, 1856.—tf. E. H.

1857. **SPRING TRADE.** 1857.

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

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

Richmond, Feb. 11, 1857.—3mos

A HOMESTEAD FOR $101 SECOND DIVISION.—$310,000 WORTH OF BUILDING LOTS AND FARMS, in the Gold Region of CLARKE COUNTY, VA., to be divided amongst 10,000 subscribers, on the 15th of April, 1857. Subscriptions only 10 dollars each; one half down, the rest on the delivery of the Deed. Every subscriber will get a Building Lot or a Farm, ranging in value from $10 to $25,000. These Farms and Lots are sold at cheap prices to induce settlements, a sufficient number being reserved, the increase in the value of which will compensate for the apparent low price now asked.

A company of settlers, called "The Rappahannock Pioneer Association," is now forming and will commence a settlement in the spring. Ample security will be given for the faithful performance of contracts and promises.

☞ **MORE AGENTS ARE WANTED to obtain subscribers, to whom the most liberal inducements will be given. Some Agents write that they are making $200 per month. Advertising will be done for every Agent where possible. For full particulars, Subscription Lists, &c., &c., apply to**

E. BAUDER,
Port Royal, Caroline co., Va.

INCORPORATED A. D., 1819.
ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

INSURANCES can be effected with its agency in this place, and policies issued without delay for this old and favorably known Company against the dangers of Fire on Dwellings and Contents, Stores and Merchandise, Mills and Machinery, Manufactories and Stock, Colleges, Halls, Bridges, Public Buildings and Personal Property generally, all at as reasonable rates of premium and liberal rules as the dangers assumed permit for instant safety and reliable indemnity to patrons.

☞ *Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.*

Especial attention given to the Insurance of Dwellings and Contents for a term of from 1 to 5 years.

All business transacted with despatch and fidelity.

Apply to A. F. KINNEY, Agent at Staunton, Va.

He can be found at the Circuit Court Office.

Feb. 26, 1857.—tf.

TO MERCHANTS.—The undersigned, having determined to retire from the Mercantile business, offers for sale his entire STOCK OF GOODS AT COST, and also to rent his Store House, situated at Craigsville, Augusta county, on the Va. Central Railroad, and immediately at a Depot, in the centre of a thickly populated neighborhood, at a distance of *ten miles from any Store*, making the situation one of the best in the county. The House is very commodious and well constructed, with a Lumber Room attached; also has the advantage of a Post-office and daily mail. Terms made accommodating. For further particulars call on or address JAS. A. CRAIG,
Craigsville, Augusta county, Va.

Feb. 18, 1857.—tf.

CINCINNATI HAMS.—The subscriber has been appointed Agent for the sale of Cincinnati Family-Cured Hams. Many of the Public Institutions, Hotels and private households have found from experience that it is not only most convenient, but much economical to purchase these hams instead of laying in a supply of pork. They are closely trimmed, and there is little or no waste. Orders promptly attended to.

JOHN W. STRIBLING, Agent.

Staunton, March 4, 1857.—5mos.

NEW BOOKS.—Autobiography of Peter Cartwright, the Backwood's Preacher; The Rifle, Axe and Saddlebags, and other Lectures, by Wm. Henry Milburn, the Blind Preacher; Silverwood: a Book of Homilies; History and Records of the Mormons; Wolf's Arctic Explorations of Dr. Kane; Life in Israel, or Portraitures of Hebrew Character; The Doctrines of Baptism, by Geo. D. Armstrong, D. D. Just received and for sale by

ROBT. COWAN.

Staunton, March 4, 1857.

150 THREACS FRESH GROUND PLASTER, now arriving and in good order. Farmers and others may rely on its being pure and well ground.

J. BRANCH GIBBS & CO.

Staunton, Mar. 11, 1857.—Vind. copy.

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

GEO. E. PRICE.

Staunton, Nov. 19, 1856.

SPRING TRADE.—E. LAWTON, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN BOOTS and SHOES, in the room formerly occupied by Mrs. S. A. Brinson, next door to Geo. E. Price.

Staunton, Nov. 26, 1856.

LOOK OUT! The bonds due on this county for the Court House, in the hands of Isaiah A. McCue for collection. If not paid by the first day of the March Court, suit will be brought in every case.

W. H. FRUTZ.

Feb. 18, 1857.

GLASS, GLASS.—A large lot of Window Glass, of various sizes, for sale by

LAIRD & LINK, Druggists & Chemists,
Staunton, Va.

Feb. 11, 1857.

Vind. copy.

TRAVELLERS FOR MARYLAND.—We have just received a splendid assortment of Hemp.

ALEXANDER, MONTGOMERY & CO.

Feb. 18, 1857.

BLANKETS!!—A large lot just received and for sale by

R. J. GLENDY,
Per C. T. Coleman.

Feb. 18, 1857.

BOOTS!!—A Baltimore Article of very superior quality just received and for sale by

R. J. GLENDY,
Per C. T. Coleman.

Feb. 18, 1857.

BOOTS!!—A large lot just received and for sale by

R. J. GLENDY,
Per C. T. Coleman.

Feb. 18, 1857.

HOMESTEAD FOR SALE!!—The subscriber offers his Farm for sale,