Staunton Spectator.

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Staunton Spectator.

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

TERMS.

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

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

Liberal terms will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Professional Cards and standing notices of business, will be inserted for one year for the annexed sums, viz:

One square, (ten lines)	1 year	$ 5 00
" "	6 months	3 00
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Two squares	1 year	12 00
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" "	6 months	12 00
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One column	1 year	30 00
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JOHN TYLER. WM. H. 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, to the sale of which, and selection of goods ordered, their senior partner, John Tyler, with a business experience of over 30 years, will give his personal attention.
Richmond, Jan. 14, 1857.—1yr.

M. BLAIR & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
RICHMOND,
FOR THE SALE OF WHEAT, FLOUR, BUTTER
AND ALL OTHER PRODUCE,
To Which They Give Their Undivided Attention.
Richmond, Sept. 5, 1856.—6mos.

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

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

Mr. Michie will attend, as heretofore, the Courts of the adjoining Counties.
July 2, 1856.—6mo.

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

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

☞ Refer to Col. J. B. Baldwin, Staunton.
Dec. 31, 1856.—2ms.

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 *Circuit 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.—3mo.

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

WILL practice in all the Courts held in Staunton, and in the Circuit Courts of Albemarle and Rockingham. Office in the brick row, in the rear of the Court-house.
Nov. 19, 1856.—1yr.

E. G. & W. D. TOMPKINS,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
(Opposite the Exchange Hotel,) BASIN BANK, RICHMOND, VA., solicit consignments of Flour, Wheat, Tobacco, Corn and Produce generally, and give their prompt personal attention to all business entrusted to them.
Richmond, Aug. 13, 1856.—6m

FINE GREEN AND BLACK TEAS, OF all qualities, just received from the Pekin Tea Company, and for sale by
STAPLES, MARTIN & CO.
Staunton, Oct. 1, 1856.

A PRIME CHEW.—20 boxes of the PANCAKE TOBACCO, of the best quality, now in Store and for sale by R. J. GLENDY,
Staunton, Oct. 15, 1856. Per C. T. COCHRAN.

NEW BOOK.—The Forum; or Forty Years full Practice at the Philadelphia Bar, by David Paul Brown. Just received and for sale by
Staunton, Oct. 29, 1856. ROBT. COWAN.

CHEWING TOBACCO.—343 Boxes of Tobacco, of various grades,—part of superior quality,—just received, to which we invite the attention of *Jewers.*
ROBT. J. GLENDY,
Per C. T. COCHRAN.

MANTILLAS, TALMAS, &c.—We have just received, direct from New York, a large lot of MANTILLAS, &c., which will be *sold very low*—from $2.50 to $20 each.
WHITE & PATTON.
Staunton, October 1, 1856.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—In Cases and Trunks, embracing all the sorts in use; also 50 Sides SOLE LEATHER, just to hand and for sale *cheap.*
WHITE & PATTON.
Staunton October 1, 1856.

EXQUISITE!—A few 20lb boxes of the *exquisite* brand of TOBACCO, to which I wish to call the attention of those in want of a FINE ARTICLE.
R. J. GLENDY,
Staunton, Oct. 15, 1856. Per C. T. COCHRAN.

HONEY SUCK.—A Superior Article of very mild Tobacco, just received and for sale by
ROBT. J. GLENDY,
Staunton, Feb. 20, 1856. Per C. T. COCHRAN.

MATCHES.—A few gross of Pollock's German Matches—a superior article for family use, for sale.
R. J. GLENDY,
Staunton, July 14, 1856. Per. C. T. COCHRAN.

CORN 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.

WM. A. STERRETT, MERCHANT TAILOR, invites attention to his assortment of Fall Goods, which he has now on hand.
Staunton, Oct. 17, 1855.

ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS, of superior quality, on hand and for sale by
B. & J. S. CRAWFORD.
Staunton, Feb. 27, 1856.—tf.

FOR SALE.—FIRST RATE SODA CRACKERS, with all the necessary apparatus; which I will sell low for cash.
JAS. G. LAIRD,
Staunton, March 27, 1856. Druggist & Chemist.

SMOKING TOBACCO.—50 bbls prime old Lynchburg Smoking Tobacco just received and for sale.
RO. G. GLENDY,
Staunton, June 18, 1856. Per C. T. COCHRAN.

CALL SOON.—A few sets of nice FURS—cheap for cash.
ALEXANDER, MONTGOMERY & CO.
Deerfield, Oct. 29, 1856.

COFFEE.—50 bags prime Rio, Laguyra, Old Java, and Maricaibo Coffees in prime order, by
J. BRANDEBURG & CO.
Staunton, Oct. 29, 1856.

SALT.—200 sacks Ashton and 200 sacks Marshall Salt, direct from New York, in store at low prices.
J. BRANDEBURG & CO.
Staunton, Oct. 29, 1856.

5 TONS ASSORTED O. FORRER IRON, warranted good, in store.
J. BRANDEBURG & CO.
Staunton, Nov. 5, 1856.

PIANO FOR SALE. A new and excellent instrument. Apply to JAKES A. MCCLUNG, at the Virginia Hotel.
Staunton, Sept. 17, 1856.

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

PATENT FIRE BACKS, from Waynesboro' foundry, always on hand at factory prices.
J. BRANDEBURG & CO.
Staunton, Nov. 5, 1856.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—50 cases warranted Boots and Shoes, from the best factories, now opening at J. BRANDEBURG & CO'S.
Staunton, Oct. 29, 1856.

SOLE LEATHER.—5 sides best Spanish Sole Leather for sale by J. BRANDEBURG & CO.
Staunton, Oct. 29, 1856.

1,000 LBS. OF PICKED RAISINS, to make Cakes and Mince Pies, just received at
ANTONIE.
Staunton, Dec 3, 1856.

PLASTER.—25 tons Rock and Ground Plaster now arriving. J. BRANDEBURG & CO.
Staunton, Oct. 29, 1856.

POETRY.

Freaks of the Frost.

The Frost hath crept into my still clear night
And whispered—"Now I shall be out of sight,
So through the valley, and over the height,
In silence I'll take my way.
I will not go on, like that blustering train,
The wind—and the snow, the hail and the rain,
Who make so much bluster, and noise in vain,
But I'll be as busy as they."

Then he flew to the mountain and powdered its crest,
He lit on the trees, and their boughs he dressed
In diamond beads, and over the breast
Of the quivering lake he spread
A coat of mail, that need not fear
The downward point of many a spear,
That he hung on its margin far and near,
Where a rock could rear its head.

He went to the window of those who slept,
And over each pane, like a fairy, crept;
Wherever he breathed, wherever he stept'd,
By the light of the moon were seen
Most beautiful things—there were flowers and trees,
There were forests of birds and swarms of bees:
There were cities with temples and towers, all these
All pictured in silver sheen

But he did one thing that was hardly fair
He crept into the cupboard, and finding there
That all had forgotten for him to prepare,
"Now just to set them a thinking,
I'll take this basket of fruit, said he,
"This costly pitcher I'll burst in three,
And the glass of water they've left for me
Shall—think!—to tell them I'm drinking."

MISCELLANY.

An Exciting Chase.

The following which we find in a work called "The Ocean," by P. H. Gosse, and extracted from the narrative of a Pacific whaler, gives a vivid picture of the excitement attending the capture of the whale:

"At daybreak, one fine morning in August, as our first mate was going aloft to look out for Whales, he discovered no less than three ships within a mile of us; but they were situated in various directions. We soon discovered them to be whalers, who, like ourselves, were cruising after the Spermaceti Whale, and, therefore, their appearance only had the effect of redoubling our vigilance in the out-look, so that we might, if possible, be the first to obtain the best chance, if one of those creatures have in sight. And it was not long before a very large whale made his appearance right in among the ships. The water was smooth at the time, for we had but a light air of wind stirring, so that our boats were instantly lowered without the loss of time of bringing the ship to. But, although, we managed matters as quietly and secretly as possible, we found, the moment our boats quitted the ship's side, that all the others had been as vigilant as ourselves, and had also lowered their boats after the whale. The whole of them immediately began the chase, nine boats in all, being three from each ship. They all exerted themselves to the utmost, and, as we expected in vain; for before any of the boats had got even near him, the enormous animal lifted his widely-expanded flukes, and descended perpendicularly into the depths of the Ocean to feed. Those in the boats, however, having noticed his course, proceeded onwards, thinking the whale would continue to pursue the same direction under water; but, as he was going slowly at the time he was up, they did not proceed more than a mile from the place at which he descended, before they separated about a hundred yards from each other, and then, peaking their oars, all the men in each boat stood up, looking in different directions, so as to catch the first appearance of the spout, when the whale again rose to breathe. When an hour after his descent had expired, those who were not among us who were on board the ship, became wound up to its highest pitch. The captain, who had remained on board, ascended to the fore-top gallant-yard to watch the manœuvres of the boats, and for the purpose of the better ordering the signals to them, or working of the ship. All those who were down after the whale appeared as feverish with anxiety as ourselves, for every now and then they were to be seen shifting their position a little, thinking to do so with advantage; then they would cease rowing, and stand up on the seats of the boats, and look all round over the smooth surface of the Ocean with ardent gaze. But one hour and ten minutes expired before the monster of the deep thought proper to break cover; and when he did, then a startling twelve cutaneous of with the whole of the boats, and they really flew along in fine style, some of them appearing to be actually lifted quite on the surface of the water, from the great power of the rowers; and we had the satisfaction of observing, that our boats were quite equal to the others in the speed with which they were propelled. But it was again a useless task, as the whale had outwitted those in the boats, by having gone, while under water, much further than any of his pursuers had anticipated, and they again had the mortification of witnessing the turning of his flukes, as he once more descended into the depths of his vast domain.—We now knew to a minute the time that he would remain below, while the people in the boats continued to row slowly onwards the whole time. A fine breeze now sprang up, so that we were enabled to keep company with the boats, keeping a little to windward of them, as the whole was going 'on a wind,' as a seaman would say, meaning that it was blowing across him.

"When the hour and ten minutes had again nearly past, the nine boats were nearly abreast of each other, and not much separated, so that the success of first striking the whale depended very much upon the swiftest boat, especially if the whale came up ahead. We had now all the boats on our larboard, while the ship were all astern of us, the most distant not being more than half a mile, so that we enjoyed an excellent view of this most exciting and animated scene. True to his time, the leviathan at length arose right ahead of the boats, and at not more than a quarter of a mile distant from them.—The excitement among the crews of the various boats, when they saw his first spout, was tremendous; they did not shout, for we could hear an agitated murmur from their naked voices reverberating along the surface of the water. They flew over the limpid waves, and rapidly the distances of the various boats cleared their respective crews by urgent exclamations, 'Swing on our oars, my boys, for the honor of the Henrietta!' cried one; 'Spring away, heartiest!' shouted another; and yet scarcely able to breathe from anxiety and exertion, 'Ile our hole!' conferated a third, as he passed the rest of his opponents but a trifling distance. 'Hey lee, my boys!' cried young Clark, our first mate, as he stood in the bow with one hand and pressed down the after oar with the other, 'she'll be come yet; let's have a strong pull, a long pull, and a pull all together!' he exclaimed, as he pulled from his exertions at the oar, which soon brought up his boat quite abreast of the foremost.

"But the giant of the Ocean, who was only a short distance before them, now appeared rather gallied, or frightened, having gradually sunk or heard the boats, and the pull of the first to a great height, and round the rower mashed, he increased in speed, and was going quite as fast as the boats, for nearly two more three minutes, when he appeared to get perfectly quiet again, while the boats glided rapidly upon him, and were soon closed in his wake. 'Stand up!' cried young Clark to the harpooner, who was the bow-oarsman, while the same order was instantly given by his opponent, whose boat was abreast of our mate's with the rest close to their sterns. The orders were instantly obeyed, for in a second of time both boat-steerers stood in the bows of their respective boats, with their harpoons held above their heads ready for the dart; but they both panted to be a few yards nearer to the whale, to do so with success. The monster plunged through the main quickly, but the boats gained upon him every moment, when the agitation of all parties became intense, and a general cry of 'Dart! dart!' broke from the blubber boats, who each urged their friends fearful of delay. The uproar became excessive and while the tumult of voices, and the working and splashing of the oars, rolled along the surface of the deep, both the harpooners darted their weapons together, which, if they had both struck the whale, would have originated a contention between them, regarding their claims. But, it happened, neither of them had their good fortune; for, at the moment of their darting the harpoons, the whale descended like a shot, and avoided their infliction, leaving nothing but a white and green vortex in the disturbed blue Ocean, to mark the spot where his monstrous form so lately floated. A general huzza burst from the starboard boats, when they saw the issue of this chase, thinking, now, that another chance awaited them on the next rising of the whale, and they soon began to separate themselves a little, and to row towards and again in the course which they thought he had taken. Our captain, feeling irritated at the ill success of the mate, now ordered his own boat to be lowered, intending to make one in the chase himself; but just as he had parted from the ship, going about a little to leeward, a tremendous shout arose from the people in our own boats, joined with a loud murmuring from the rest of the boats' crews; for the whale, not having all his spoutings out, had now risen again to fetch them, and was coming to windward at a quick rate, right towards our ship. The captain saw his favorable situation in a moment, and passing quickly to the bows of the boat, he stood to waving him as he came careering along, throwing his enormous head completely out of the water, for he was now quite 'galled.' He soon came, and caught a sight of the Chief just as he got within dart; the vast animal rolled himself over in an agony of fear, to alter his course, but it was too late; the harpoon was hurled with excellent aim, and was plunged deeply into his side, near the fin.

"As the immense creature almost flew out of the water from the blow, it throwing tons of spray high into the air, showing that he was 'fast,' a triumphant cheering arose from those in our own boats, as well as from those in the ship, accompanied by exclamations loud and deep, and not of the most favorable kind to us, from all the rest. But onwards they all came, and soon cheerfully rendered assistance to complete its destruction; but which was not done, however, without considerable difficulty, the whale continuing to descend the moment either of the boats got nearly within dart of him. But after an hour's exertion in this way, six out of the ten boats which were now engaged got fast to him by their harpoons, but not one of them could get near enough to give him a final lance. He towed them all in various directions for some time, taking care to descend below the surface the moment a boat drew up over his flukes, or otherwise drew near, which rendered it almost impossible to strike him in the body, even when the lance was darted, although the other part of his small was perforated in a hundred places from these wounds the blood gushed in considerable quantities, and as the poor animal moved along, towing the boats, he left a long ensanguined stain in the Ocean. At last, becoming weak from his numerous and deep wounds, he became less capable of avoiding his foes, which gave an opportunity for one of them to pierce him to the life! Dreadful was, that moment, the acute pain which the leviathan experienced, and which roused the dormant energies of his gigantic frame. As the life-blood gurgled thick through the nostril, the immense creature went into his 'flurry' with excessive fury; the boats were speedily stemmed off, while he beat the water in his dying convulsions with a force that appeared to shake the firm foundation of the Ocean."

"FUEL FAMINE" AT THE WEST.—The position of Cincinnati with respect to fuel is said to be at present emphatically that of famine. Thirty-six cents a bushel is now the price by the load for coal, and exceedingly difficult to obtain at that, whereas the usual price is about 15 cents. The Gazette of Wednesday comments severely upon the conduct of several railroad companies in failing to supply cars to those who have contracted to deliver coal in the city at 15 cents and 18 cents per bushel. It adds:

"There is much severe suffering on account of the fuel famine. In consequence of the difficulties mentioned above, and the failure of a contractor in Hamilton to deliver three thousand cords of wood purchased from him last June, the directors of the Infirmary had yesterday no fuel whatever to supply the numerous destitute widows and others depending upon them. The consequences were most painful. We were present ourselves when a poor, weeping widow assured the board that her daughter was dying, could not live until night; she was watching by the bedside without fire to keep herself warm, or to furnish the necessary and to her departing child. To meet exigencies of this character some wood was borrowed, and a small supply of coal obtained at thirty cents a bushel."

At Louisville there is also a "fuel famine," and coal has advanced to 40 cents a bushel.—The short supply is attributed to the low water in the Ohio river during the summer, and the close of navigation soon after there was a rise.

INFLUENCE OF CITY LIFE.—Rev. Dr. Scott, the eminent Presbyterian divine, has been lecturing before the Mercantile Library Association of San Francisco. His views of the influence of city life on youth widely differ from many who have treated on the subject, but are well worthy attention:

The country and the village may be the best place for the birth and early training of youth; but it is in the environment of the city that the highest developments of the mind are made.—The powerful minds that have swayed the destinies of mankind, though not commonly born in the great city, have generally gone to reside there, to feel the pressure of that activity which would draw out their strength, and to find a theatre suitable for their talents. Our men of letters have their homes in or near our largest cities. Hume, whose authority is great in all matters of mere literary experience, says that "a great city is the only fit residence for a man of letters." This is true. In the country there may be leisure, but there will be a want of impulse for intellectual pursuits. The mind becomes stagnant, "it gathers the rust of idleness," as the immortal Chalmers says, "by its mere distance from sympathy and example." See the poetry of cities. It is the presence of libraries and of literary men, and under the pressure of intense excitement, that the human mind ordinarily comes forth in its greatest power.

THIRST IN THE DESERT.—The Eastern Arabs allay the torments of thirst by a supposed of charmed lotion, carried on journeys in a leathern bottle. Every Eastern traveler has a receipt of his own. One takes a musket ball, or a small stone, a second cuts a slit in his legs with lancet; another eats a crust of dry bread, which excoriates the tonsils, and afterwards brings relief, a fourth dips his water over his face and hands, or his legs and feet; a fifth smokes, and a sixth turns his back, drinking the cool fluid to the first. I have always heard that the only way is to be patient, and not to talk. The moment you drink, the more you require to drink water so strongly excites the thirst. After the first two hours' abstinence, you have mastered the overpowering feelings of thirst, and then to refrain is easy.—*Burton's Pilgrimage to Mecca.*

THE SECRET OF GOOD LUCK.—There is nothing like courage in misfortune. Next to faith in God and in his ever-ruling Providence, a man's faith in himself is salvation. It is the secret of all power and success. It is the secret of good luck, so called. It makes a man strong as the pillared iron, or elastic as the springing steel. It opens the gate of enterprise and wealth. And while others bow to chance and accident, he makes chance and accident bow to him; and he moulds them to his purpose and harnesses them to the car of his fortunes.

The Last Days of the Hon. John M. Clayton.

The following interesting account of the last days and death of the Hon. John M. Clayton, of Delaware, is from the pen of a minister of the Gospel, who visited him during his sickness:

Few men could have died whose death would be so generally and deeply lamented, or whose loss to the country would be so great as that of the Hon. John M. Clayton of Delaware. As a lawyer, statesman, cabinet officer, and diplomatist, he stood as high as any man of his age. But he has gone to occupy a higher and happier position than earth afforded. Before his death he cordially embraced the religion of Jesus Christ, and became possessed of a bright and cheering hope of a blessed immortality beyond the grave. For thirty years he had been a firm believer in the truth of the Christian religion, and uniformly defended it in public and in private, whenever the occasion required. His convictions on this subject were the result of a full and thorough examination of the evidences, he thought, were conclusive, but those which had most weight or influence with him were the internal evidences, for they appealed, as he said, to the heart.

The claims of God upon him, and the necessity of a personal interest in the atonement of Christ occupied his thoughts for many months before his last illness. When called upon as a minister, to visit him, I found him reading such works as Baxter's Saint's Rest; but seemed not to have discovered the plan of salvation. Like most others under conviction of sin, he seemed to be attempting to work himself into a state of grace by all those means which are commonly resorted to by those who are inquiring what they must do to be saved. And it was not until all earthly dependencies and hopes, merits and means were removed as the ground of justification, and he was led to see himself utterly lost and to look alone to Jesus, his righteousness as the ground of his acceptance with God, that he found true comfort and peace. Before, he seemed to be building his hopes upon a foundation of sand; now he was established upon "the Rock of Ages." A hope sprang up within him which was as an anchor to the soul. His last words to me were, "My hope grows brighter and brighter, all the time—Thank God, not a cloud is permitted to obscure it."

Mr. Clayton often expressed the great pleasure and profit he derived from the reading of "the way of life, by Dr. Hodge." He soon forgot how he was prejudiced against and adored as Christ was represented to him in the character of a saint. His last mind at once comprehended the scriptural idea, and ever afterward he was enabled by faith to rest upon and trust in Him. Not long after this he told me that his doubts were removed and his fears were gone. He saw God could be just and yet the justifier of the ungodly. During my frequent interviews with him he gave me abundant evidence that a good work of grace had been wrought in him by the Spirit.

He became very anxious to join the Church and take the sacrament. Fearing that he was entertaining false notions of the nature and design of this ordinance, I asked him if he thought it was necessary to salvation. It is necessary, said he, because commanded. We had hope that he would recover from his sickness; he had none, and thought that he had but a short time to live, and I baptized him and administered the Lord's supper to him. When I asked him if he would be ashamed to acknowledge Christ before men, he looked me in the face, and said with great emphasis—"No—no. Let it be known as far as I am known that I have renounced the world and professed the religion of Christ."

During his sickness he often stated and answered the objections of infidels to the Bible. A few hours before he died (when he was able to talk but little) he called me to his bedside and said—"Skeptics have asked 'Where was the wisdom of God in giving his only begotten, co-equal and coeternal Son to die for such a race as ours?' This, said he, is my answer. The arrangement intensifies the love of the sinner, and to all eternity, not only to me, but to all the manifestations of the Godhead."

These were nearly the last distinct words in a connected form he spoke. He soon after fell asleep in death, and death was swallowed up in victory. He thought it strange that he had not many years ago embraced religion, and wondered that men cannot now be persuaded to be reconciled to Christ. Being told it was because the carnal mind is enmity against God, he replied, "it must be so." He said it was good for him that he was afflicted. If he had not been, he never would have come to Christ. The thought that such afflictions were necessary, humbled him, and he seemed like a chastened child.

He deplored the infidelity of public men, as his own irreligious life, and towards the end desired to live and return to Washington, that his example and influence might be different from what they had been. He often regretted that he had not been in the habit of attending the public preaching of the gospel, and that in all his life he had done nothing for the cause of Christ, who had suffered so much for him. It was upon one of these occasions, when he was expressing such regrets, and saying that now there was nothing that he could do, that the case of an aged minister in town was brought to his attention. He immediately said, "I'll help him," and gave his check for a hundred dollars. He was a large-hearted, and liberal-minded man naturally, but this was given to a stranger in the house of a disciple. He often spoke of his love for Christians—all Christians—for and to whom he earnestly said that he forgave his enemies, and cherished not an evil thought against any one, though they sometimes arose in his mind. By the grace of God he was enabled to banish them.

Any one who knew Mr. Clayton in life and health will think, upon reading this account, that a great change had been wrought in him; and so there was. He ascribed the change to the grace of God; and surely no other person could have effected it. It was the Spirit's work. Of this I feel assured.

The religion which had brought so much comfort to him he earnestly recommended to others, and urged them to seek it. A few days before the last, he addressed one of his relatives, and asked him whether he had ever seriously contemplated a death-bed and urged upon him to do so. His voice will be heard no more, nor will our eyes behold his form again, until the last great day, when the voice of the archangel and the trumpet of God shall awake the dead.

TOMBS OF MORDECAI AND ESTHER.—These Tombs, which are held in the highest veneration by the Jews of Persia, are situated in the centre of Hamadan, (a former capital of Persia.) They are carefully kept in the highest state of repair. The following is a translation of the inscription on the door over these tombs:—"On Thursday, the 16th of the month of Adar, in the year of the creation of the world 4474, the building of this temple over these tombs of Mordecai and Esther was completed by the hands of two valiant men, Ben Jaes and Samuel, the sons of the late Ishmael Hakhan." Ferrier, in his "Caravan journeys and Wanderings," says "it is now nearly eleven centuries and a half since this monument was constructed. The tombs are made of rare black wood, which has suffered little from the effects of time. They are covered with Hebrew inscriptions, still very legible, of which Sir John Malcolm has given the following translation:—"At that time there was in the palace of Ahasuerus, a certain Jew, of the name of Mordecai, and the son of Jair, of the family of Kish a Benjamite. Esther, for Mordecai, his cousin, was the second of that name after the king Ahasuerus, a man much distinguished among the Jews, and enjoying great consideration among his own people, anxious for their welfare, and seeking to promote the peace of all Asia."

A new kind of telegraph has been suggested—namely, to place a line of women at a distance of fifty paces from each other, and then commit to the first the news to be transmitted, as a *profound secret.* It is confidently thought that there would be greater despatch secured by such a plan than by any telegraph now in operation. We don't pretend to say how it would work, though.

Curing Hams.

The American Farmer says at the late Fair of the Maryland State Agricultural Society, the first, second, third and fourth premiums were awarded to hams cured as follows:

1st. To 1 pounds of hams, take 1 1-2 ounces of saltpetre, 4 quarts of fine salt, with molasses enough to make it pasty, rub well on the flesh side, let it lie four weeks, make a pickle strong enough to bear an egg, let the hams lay in it four weeks, then hang and smoke. Two days before removing from the smoke house, paint with black pepper and strong cider vinegar, after which hang them.

2d. Hams weighing 16 to 4 pounds, cured by Mrs. Samuel Carr. Half bushel of salt, 2 ounces of saltpetre, 2 pounds of black pepper, 2 pounds of cayenne pepper, 8 pounds of brown sugar. The ingredients rubbed on 50 hams, averaging 16 pounds, smoked gradually with hickory chips.

3d. To 100 pounds of hams, to average 10 or 12 pounds: half peck ground alum salt, 1 pound sugar, 1 1-2 ounces saltpetre, 1 quart of hickory ashes, 2 ounces allspice, 2 ounces red pepper; mix them well together, rub the hams well, and stand them on their backs, and let them remain for five weeks, then hang them up and smoke them about one week. For 1,000 pounds of hog meat, half bushel of fine salt, half a gallon best molasses, 4 pounds of brown sugar, 2 1-2 pounds of salt peter, pounded very fine. Mix all the ingredients well together in a large tub, and rub it on meat then with it until you absorb the whole quantity. The meat must be taken out of the rick once a week, and rubbed with the pickle it makes. The two last times you take it out, add one and three a plate full of alum salt. It ought to remain in pickle five or six weeks, or according to the size of the meat.

4th. For 100 pounds of hams: 8 pounds of salt, 2 ounces of saltpetre, 2 pounds of sugar, 4 gallons of water—the ham remaining in pickle eight weeks.

MEMBERS EXTRAORDINARY.—The Presbyterian General Assemblies have been disputing for a long time concerning the propriety of a man marrying his deceased wife's sister. The legality of a nearer and more delicate relation, thus being established by marriage has just been decided by our Court of Appeals. It is altogether proper—so says that learned tribunal, the highest authority in the State—for a man to marry his *wife-in-law!* The quartette of judges came to this decision after this fashion and upon the following case:

Ellen Bell married Samuel Bell her son-in-law. Mr. Bell died, leaving the interesting widow, and several children by his first wife, whose grand-mother was at the same time their stepmother. These children refused to grant the old lady her dower, and hence the suit.

The cause was brought before Judge Fryer, the late learned and estimable Judge of the adjoining circuit. He decided that the marriage was void, as the parties were within the degrees of relationship fixed by the statute of 1776.

An appeal was then taken, and the adjudication of this lower Court was reversed. The entertaining false notions of the time had dwindled to a mere shadow, and death was swallowed up in victory. He thought it strange that he had not many years ago embraced religion, and wondered that men cannot now be persuaded to be reconciled to Christ. Being told it was because the carnal mind is enmity against God, he replied, "it must be so." He said it was good for him that he was afflicted. If he had not been, he never would have come to Christ. The thought that such afflictions were necessary, humbled him, and he seemed like a chastened child.

He deplored the infidelity of public men, as his own irreligious life, and towards the end desired to live and return to Washington, that his example and influence might be different from what they had been. He often regretted that he had not been in the habit of attending the public preaching of the gospel, and that in all his life he had done nothing for the cause of Christ, who had suffered so much for him. It was upon one of these occasions, when he was expressing such regrets, and saying that now there was nothing that he could do, that the case of an aged minister in town was brought to his attention. He immediately said, "I'll help him," and gave his check for a hundred dollars. He was a large-hearted, and liberal-minded man naturally, but this was given to a stranger in the house of a disciple. He often spoke of his love for Christ—all Christians—for and to whom he earnestly said that he forgave his enemies, and cherished not an evil thought against any one, though they sometimes arose in his mind. By the grace of God he was enabled to banish them.

Any one who knew Mr. Clayton in life and health will think, upon reading this account, that a great change had been wrought in him; and so there was. He ascribed the change to the grace of God; and surely no other person could have effected it. It was the Spirit's work. Of this I feel assured.

The religion which had brought so much comfort to him he earnestly recommended to others, and urged them to seek it. A few days before the last, he addressed one of his relatives, and asked him whether he had ever seriously contemplated a death-bed and urged upon him to do so. His voice will be heard no more, nor will our eyes behold his form again, until the last great day, when the voice of the archangel and the trumpet of God shall awake the dead.

TOMBS OF MORDECAI AND ESTHER.—These Tombs, which are held in the highest veneration by the Jews of Persia, are situated in the centre of Hamadan, (a former capital of Persia.) They are carefully kept in the highest state of repair. The following is a translation of the inscription on the door over these tombs:—"On Thursday, the 16th of the month of Adar, in the year of the creation of the world 4474, the building of this temple over these tombs of Mordecai and Esther was completed by the hands of two valiant men, Ben Jaes and Samuel, the sons of the late Ishmael Hakhan." Ferrier, in his "Caravan journeys and Wanderings," says "it is now nearly eleven centuries and a half since this monument was constructed. The tombs are made of rare black wood, which has suffered little from the effects of time. They are covered with Hebrew inscriptions, still very legible, of which Sir John Malcolm has given the following translation:—"At that time there was in the palace of Shushan, a certain Jew, of the name of Mordecai, and the son of Jair, of the family of Kish a Benjamite. Esther, for Mordecai, his cousin, was the second of that name after the king Ahasuerus, a man much distinguished among the Jews, and enjoying great consideration among his own people, anxious for their welfare, and seeking to promote the peace of all Asia."

A new kind of telegraph has been suggested—namely, to place a line of women at a distance of fifty paces from each other, and then commit to the first the news to be transmitted, as a *profound secret.* It is confidently thought that there would be greater despatch secured by such a plan than by any telegraph now in operation. We don't pretend to say how it would work, though.

Staunton Spectator.

STAUNTON, VA.
THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1857.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

On Tuesday afternoon last, after our paper went to press, the Central cars reached Staunton, but brought no mail. On Wednesday evening the mails arrived, only *eleven days* from Richmond! From the vast pile of newspapers received from our kind friends (Thursday) morning, we compile the following items of intelligence. The great snow storm seems to have been very general, but severer South and East than it was in this latitude.

FOREIGN NEWS.—Late accounts from Canton bring intelligence that that city was bombarded on the 24th of October by the British squadron under Admiral Seymour.

The action was owing to the seizure of twelve British seamen on board a vessel in the river. The Admiral interfered and was insulted and threatened with violence, and when remonstrating with the Chinese General he was treated with contempt.

The matter was placed in the hands of Admiral Seymour on the 23d of October, and hostilities commenced on the 24th. The forts at Canton were taken and several destroyed.

The Governor still rejecting Admiral Seymour's demand for satisfaction, a fire was opened on the 27th on the city walls and the Governor's house.

The walls were demolished, and on the 29th the troops entered and penetrated to the palace, but were withdrawn in the evening. The British loss was only 3 killed and 12 wounded.

Although at negotiations were made but continuing truces the city was bombarded on the 3d and 4th of November. On the 6th 23 war junks were destroyed by the British steamer.—Further time was then given but the Chinese remained obstinate.

The Bogue forts were then captured.

The foreign factories were vacated and property to a large amount was burnt and consumed.

It is reported that the United States ship of war Portsmouth participated in the attack.

Prussia and Switzerland continue their preparations for war, but the tenor of the recent intelligence was favorable.

The demands of Prussia were diminishing and it was reported that Napoleon had made a conciliatory offer for an arrangement to the Federal authorities.

The Prussian Journal says that the American Loan has fallen short of $20,000,000 to Switzerland in case of a need, while Austria strongly protests against the war.

Later. A later arrival than the above brings the following:

Lord Napier has been appointed Minister to Washington. He is a practiced diplomatist, having served in Austria, Persia, Russia, Naples and Turkey.

The Archbishop of Paris, while officiating at the church of St. Stephen, Paris, was stabbed to the heart by a discharged Priest named Verger. The Archbishop instantly expired.

The Conference of Paris proceedings still remain obscure. The Press says that the Conference met on the 3d, but the Monitor is silent. The delay is attributed by some to the necessary time to prepare the protocols. By others, to a now the agreement in the detail, not of principle, respecting the compensation to be paid to Russia. No apprehension is felt of any other than a pacific result.

The Swiss difficulty remains as before reported, but the expectations of a peaceable settlement increase. A favorable augury is drawn from an apparently cordial reception given by Napoleon to the Swiss envoy.

The London Gazette publishes official accounts of the hostile operations against China, confirming the previous details.

DOMESTIC CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.—On the 19th, after the Senate passed the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

On the 20th, Mr. Clay introduced in the Senate bills for the repeal of all laws granting bounties to fishing vessels. The subject was debated at length, and referred to the Committee on Commerce. The Committee on Foreign Relations, in Executive session, reported favorably on the Central American treaty.

On the 21st, the House adopted a resolution that Simonton, the correspondent of the New York Times, for contempt in refusing to appear before the committee for investigation of charges of bribery and corruption in Congress, be committed to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, the committee was considered and passed. On the 22d, the Senate passed the House bill, to expedite the Pacific Railroad, and to secure the attendance of witnesses summoned by either House, to relate to the subject of bribery and corruption, and to compel them to disclose testimony. There were some three votes against the bill.

On the 24th, Mr. Nourse, of Maine, elected to fill the vacancy in the Senate caused by the resignation of Mr. Hamlin, took his seat. The resolution of Mr. Sumner were presented. Mr. Chester was brought before the House by the Sergeant at Arms, and a resolution was adopted allowing him to furnish an excuse why he did not appear before the committee appointed to investigate charges of bribery. After debate it was determined that the witness should answer to a charge under oath. Mr. Chester was then given in the custody of the Sergeant at Arms.

TERRIBLE MISTAKE.—On the 21st ult. Dr. Arnold of Baltimore, was called to see a child of John Eckert. He gave a description in which the nature of poison was discovered, but the drugist Mr. Leiber put in oxalide of potash. The child took the medicine, and another doctor succeeded in saving the life of the child by but a dose. In ten minutes after the child. The doctor was sent for, and he said death was not caused by the medicine. In process it he swallowed a [illegible] and only experienced symptoms of poisoning. He hurried to the apothecary's, took an emetic, and fell on the floor. In a few minutes Mr. Eckert entered with the medicine, and accused Mr. Leiber with killing his child.—Mr. L. remonstrated that it could not be, and himself took a spoonful of the medicine. He fell sick in twenty minutes died. The scene which followed defies description. Husband, wife, and mother, all twenty short of the deplorable results of a mistake. In a very short space of time the street in front of the house was filled with human beings, each eager to know what was the matter. The emetic which Dr. Arnold had taken caused him to vomit freely

Staunton Spectator.

STAUNTON, VA.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1857.

Corruption in Congress.

During the w[illegible] Congress was occupied [illegible] proceedings connected [illegible] tion preferred against certain members of the House. It will be remembered that the charge was made by the Washington correspondent of the New York Times in his letter of the 6th of January, and reiterated by the editor of that paper. A member from New York brought the matter to the attention of the House, and Mr. Paine, of North Carolina, stated on the floor that he for one, certain knowledge there was too much truth in the charge. The House at once ordered a Committee of Investigation, called "[illegible] Committee," of which Mr. Orr, of South Carolina was appointed Chairman. This Committee proceeded forthwith to summon witnesses and take testimony. Difficulties, however, immediately arose. One of the Washington letter writers named Chester, refused to attend when summoned as a witness, and the Sergeant at Arms was ordered to arrest him. He was carried to Philadelphia, where he had fled, and built or floor and prisoner were detained there several days by the snow. Simonton, the Times' correspondent, obeyed the summons, but refusing to answer questions propounded by the Committee, his continuancy was reported to the House on the 21st ult.

From the report of the Committee, submitted by Mr. Orr, it appears that Simonton testified that he had been approached by two factioners of Congress, who, after obtaining his promise of secrecy, said that certain measures pending before Congress "ought to pay," that the parties interested in them had the means to pay; that they individually needed money, and that they desired him to arrange matters in such a way that if the measures passed they should receive pecuniary compensation. Others, he said, had indicated a desire to talk with him on the subject, but he had warded it off, not giving them an opportunity to make an explicit proposition. When pressed to divulge the names of the two members alluded to, the witness refused to do so, on the ground that he could not without a dishonorable breach of confidence.

This is a remarkable state of affairs. Mr. Simonton's sense of honor is certainly very acute, and suggests the idea of that sort of honor which is said to exist among thieves. It is preposterous to suppose that any upright and sane man would consider himself bound to preserve the secret of a couple of rogues who thrust themselves upon his confidence.

The House, on motion of the Committee, adopted a resolution, that Simonton be arrested and brought to the bar to answer for contempt. An officer proceeded to execute the order, and in a few minutes returned with the prisoner.—He was introduced into the Hall and made his statement. "Certain gentlemen," he said, "came and bound him to secrecy, he not knowing what they had to communicate. He had a right to receive their confidence, and had not volunteered charges against anybody which should make it necessary that he should violate confidence. Having become morally convinced that corruption did exist, he felt it his right as a member of the press to denounce it. He had stated to the Committee that he had no personal knowledge of fact. Was it right, he having no corroborating testimony, to press him to answer?" Still persisting in refusing to answer further, he was continued in close custody for the balance of the session, or until discharged by order of the House.

On the following day the House passed a bill more effectually to enforce the attendance of witnesses on the summons of the House, which was passed by the Senate also, on the 23d, by an almost unanimous vote. The bill provides that any person wilfully refusing to give testimony or produce papers before any committee shall be liable to indictment for misdemeanor, and on conviction to pay a fine of not more than $1,000, nor less than $100, and be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than one year or less than one month.

On the 25th Simonton addressed a long letter to the National Intelligencer, in defence of his course, which appears in that paper of the 29th. After asserting his own integrity of purpose and conduct throughout his past life, and appealing to the editors' personal knowledge of him to verify the declaration, he gives a narrative of the proceedings before the Committee. He contends that the Committee had no legal right to question him further after his statement that he had no knowledge of any fact implicating members. In the worst view of the case the two members were only tempted to do wrong; he does not know but they instantly repented; and he gave them no opportunity to say the whole thing was a joke. He, however, had indicated two witnesses to the Committee, who disclosed *facts*, which one or more members will have to explain away or not as they can.

To plain honest people the manner in which Simonton was approached looks like a *fact* also, and seems to justify the Committee in demanding to know who the parties are. The honor of Congress is at a stake, and every means short of those used by the Spanish Inquisition should be employed to obtain the desired information. If the members were joking, let them say so, and then let them be punished for the untimely jest. The matter was no fit subject for a "joke."

But towards the conclusion of Simonton's letter, there is a passage which throws a veil of painful mystery around the affair. Referring to his reasons for refusing to answer, he says "there is at least one other, in which I can have no personal interest, which imposes on me an obligation of silence as delicate and as sacred, that if I could be mentioned it would secure me the sympathy of every human being of refined sensibility."

After the above was written we received a Baltimore paper from which we learn that Mr. Chester appeared before the House on the 29th, and satisfactorily explaining his conduct, was discharged from custody. He went to Philadelphia on urgent private business, expecting to get back in time to testify before the Committee, but was detained there by the snow storm.

The Volcano!

The *Buckingham Register* corrects our statement of last week, that Judge Kenney had received a letter confirming the report of a volcano in Buckingham. "Judge Kenney," says the *Register*, "received no letter upon the subject, nor either gentleman did, and they entertain no doubt of the existence of the phenomenon." It seems from this that our contemporary still adheres to the original story. Our faith was shaken a few days ago, by an explanation of the phenomenon given by a passenger on board a vessel who brought a cargo of ve[illegible] on deck. According to their [illegible] had always been a hole in the [illegible] Chesterfield, Pittsylvania, and probably [illegible] the latter from which [illegible] the flag of a volcano [illegible] Mr. Lynch, [illegible] Richmond, [illegible] Lynchburg, [illegible] Danville, [illegible] Petersburg

STAUNTON SPECTATOR AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

DEATH FROM FREEZING.—The Petersburg Express of the 23d ult., gives the following account of a terrible calamity which befel Dr. Joseph E. Cox and another citizen of Petersburg.

"On Sunday afternoon, during the prevalence of the storm from which so many suffered, Dr. Cox expressed his intention of visiting his farm, situated in Chesterfield, some thirty miles from Petersburg. This was strenuously opposed by his family and many of his friends, but overcoming their opposition and procuring the company of his nephew, Mr. Robert Taylor, a young man well known in the community, he ordered his horse and started out about 4 o'clock. Having progressed with great difficulty some eighteen miles on the road, and night with all its storm darkness overtaken them, they concluded to stop at the residence of Dr. Grimes, son in law of Dr. Cox, two miles distant. Upon arriving at the gate, no light was discernible in the house and the impetuous wind drowning every shout they gave to attract attention, they concluded although suffering intensely from cold, to go to the residence of James Cox, Esq., not far off. In taking a by road, familiar to the Doctor, to reach his brother's house, the darkness was so impenetrable, the snow so deep and blinding, that it was impossible to drive with any certainty, and in the midst of this perplexity the buggy struck a log, breaking an axletree and causing the horse to break from the traces.

"The Doctor then left the buggy and attempted to make his way back to Dr. Grimes', while Mr. Taylor, too much benumbed with cold and disheartened with their bad fortune, wrapped his blanket over him and fell back into the buggy. It lacked pain to three o'clock. In the meantime, Dr. Cox, after advancing within fifty or sixty yards of the house, sunk into a snow drift, which completely enveloped him, and unable to move an inch, he remained in this unhappy condition until Monday morning. Dr. Grimes coming out into his porch about seven o'clock, descried the buggy at some distance, occupied by a human form covered with snow, and immediately procuring his horse, hastened out to render assistance. Mr. Taylor was found nearly frozen to death, blood streaming from every organ of his face, and almost without the power of articulation. Dr. Cox was discovered, by his direction, in the drift, perfectly insensible. Great care was bestowed upon both at the residence of Dr. G., notwithstanding which, Dr. Cox breathed his last at 9 o'clock, A. M.; and at last accounts Mr. Taylor's recovery was perfectly hopeless, every limb being utterly frozen."

A later account states that both of Mr. Taylor's arms had been amputated at the elbows.

TROUBLE IN NEBRASKA.—The Territorial Legislature of Nebraska is in session, and appears to be a strange scene of disorder. It appears that a majority of the Legislature is bent on removing the capital from Omaha to some other point on account of the interference of mobs of people from Iowa in the Territorial business.

The Council, or Upper House, passed a bill authorizing the removal, but the House was unable to reach a vote on the question on account of the factious opposition of the minority and the riotous conduct of the mob of persons thronging the lobby, mostly from Council Bluffs, Iowa, who threw their friends and hissed and groaned their opponents. Council Bluffs and Omaha are both town sites owned by the same company of speculators, who also own the ferry and have endowed with the gift of Government lands. The organization of the Territory has proved such a good thing for them that they cannot bear the prospect of the capital being removed to some other point. To such an extent is the attempt to oversee the Legislature carried that the House of Representatives petitioned the Governor for a sufficient military force to protect their persons from violence.

It is thought that the removal will pass both Houses by the requisite majority of two thirds over the Governor's veto. To make this two thirds' majority, in the House the vote of the Speaker was necessary, but, under the rules of the House, he could only vote in case of a tie. To rescind the rule was therefore the policy of the majority would have been and it effected but for the determined opposition of the representatives of Omaha, which prevented action. At length one of these representatives accused the Speaker personally, and refused to take his seat; whereupon the Speaker ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to take him into custody. The member, a Mr. Hanscomb, defied him to do so, and significantly put his hand upon a bowie-knife. The Sergeant-at-arms paused, whereupon the Speaker repeated the order. Hanscomb dared the majority to lay hands on him, and the lobby applauded. The Speaker intimated that, unless this were stopped, it would be necessary to clear the lobbies. The mob responded, "clear the lobbies," and making a rush, broke down the railing and forced the House to adjourn. It was this event which caused the House to petition the Governor for protection. It is a strange state of affairs.—*Phil. American.*

THE ORDAN.—The Washington Union of the 26th ult. announced that the present editor, Nicholson, would retire after the 4th of March, and that Mr. John Appleton, of Maine, would be his successor. Appleton, for a Down Easter, is said to be quite a respectable man, both in talent and character. He was formerly in Congress—subsequently editor of a Democratic paper in Maine—and, more latterly, Secretary of Legation, and confidential friend of Old Buck in London. Began grinding at the seat of Government to make the most profitable jobs a man can undertake—and the profits are so large that the odium which begins generally to attach to the position, is much relieved and palliated.

HOSTILITIES.—It is stated that there was a train of 15 cars at Amsterdam, about 30 miles west of Albany, on Tuesday, which had been there nearly a week. They were loaded with hogs, and the poor brutes were so famished that they were devouring one another.

STILL ANOTHER.—Mr. R. S. Edwards, who sold oysters and fish in a shop on Market Square, Petersburg, was found frozen to death in his shop on Monday morning, 19th ult. He went to Petersburg a few years ago from Norfolk, where it is supposed he has left a family.

FROZEN.—The Charlottesville Advocate learns that several negroes have been frozen to death, in Albemarle county. One of them was a very old man, and when found "a good part of his face had been eaten away by Norway rats, it is supposed."

A. C. Jones, Esq., of Lawrenceville, S. C., in a letter to the Herald has accepted the challenge offered by Col. Lane, of Kansas Territory, to Col. A. W. Doniphon and Col. A. G. Boone, to meet him and settle the vexed question by single combat.

YET ANOTHER.—A negro man, in the employment of Mr. James King, Petersburg, was found dead in his bed on Monday morning 19th. It is supposed that he died from the effects of the cold.

The widow of William Wirt died at Annapolis, Md., on Saturday week.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

Caution.—Coughs, Colds and affections of the Lungs, prevail amongst our people to an extent widely unknown in Europe, and of neglected, often assume a dangerous form. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is the remedy in such cases. [Feb. 4.—29.]

LAND FOR SALE. The subscriber will offer for sale 600½ Acres of Land belonging to Isaah Jones, dec'd, 3½ miles north of Staunton, near the road leading from Staunton to Mr. Sebrand's, joining the lands of Jos. Bear, and others. Any person wishing to view the land, will be shown by A. Jones, living on the premises. Sale to take place at Spring Hill on the 4th day of March next, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

WM. JONES, Exr.
Feb. 4, 1857.—4t. of estate of Isaac Jones, dec'd.

WANTED.—A number of men to work on Mr. McALLISTER'S HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES. To the men a liberal monthly salary and fair commission will be paid. Address with stamp to prepay, Dr. J. S. McALLISTER,
Jersey City, N. J.
Feb. 4, 1857.—6m.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!—NO HUMBUG.—With a view of making room for Spring, the subscriber will from this until the 15th of March, sell his FANCY GOODS, at greatly reduced prices, for cash. Goods charged at the usual prices.

PIPER & FUNKHOUSER.
Staunton, Feb. 4, 1857.—Town papers copy

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ A PERFUMED BREATH.—Whatever gratification we may derive under the curse of a disagreeable breath, which, among the Elite or a Thousand Islands, is a nuisance worst and only tender to every one, who, by the way, is so unfortunate as to have it, or, in other words, a breath which, in the subject in question, his friends will never mention it. Four a single drop of Hunt on your tooth brush and wash the teeth thoroughly morning. A fifty cent bottle will last a lifetime.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION may easily be acquired by using the Hunt or a Thousand Blossoms. It will remove sunburns, freckles, pimples and blotches from the skin, leaving it soft, smooth and clear. What is well worth a thousand times more than gold, and which the fair sex prize highly, and which, by the way, is only to be had at the Drugstore. Beware of counterfeits. None genuine unless signed by

W. P. FETTRIDGE & CO.
Franklin Square New York

New York, Sept. 24, 1856.—1m.

☞ HELMBOLD'S BUCHU AND CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU, prepared directly according to the Rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and is the best and most active preparation which can be made for the use of Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Weakness, &c. Read the advertisement in another column, headed "A Resident of Certain Victory Issues."

Sept. 24, 1856.—1y

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

This will certify, that about four years since, I was attacked with the worst case of Bilious Colic, a hard cough, and raising blood, with pain in the centre of my left breast; I was almost discouraged, but hearing what wonderful success David Davis met with in curing the Bilious Colic in this county, I sent for him to give his Pain Killer a trial. I was then raising blood from two to three times a day, as I had been about six weeks, without cessation. I followed the directions and to my satisfaction, my cough soon gave way, the bleeding ceased, my pain removed, and now I am enjoying a comfortable degree of health, do pain about me, no cough, no bleeding, and have a good appetite in every sound and fine me, strength gaining, and my flesh also increasing; and now, whether I live long or not, I want every body to know what this invaluable medicine, through the blessing of God, has done for me.

I have used it with equal success in many of my neighbors other complaints, which it was recommended and would most cheerfully recommend the above medicine to those who have colds and coughs especially the use of the Pain Killer. Never be discouraged and say you cannot be cured, until you have given Davis' Pain Killer a fair trial, as I have done.

RICHARD S. PECKHAM, Fall River.

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

Feb. 4, 1857.—2t.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

Never cures every species of lung complaints, but it exerts a very powerful influence on a DISEASED LIVER. In this complaint it has, undoubtedly, proved more celebrated than any remedy hitherto employed, and in numerous instances when patients had endured long and severe suffering from the disease, without receiving the least benefit from various remedies, and when mercury has been resorted to in vain, the use of this Balsam has restored the liver to a healthy action, and in many instances effected permanent cures, after every other known remedy had failed to produce the desired effect.

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. BAUM and DR. J. C. M. KENNEDY.

Feb. 4, 1857.—2t.

☞ Summer complaints must be looked for in a season so fine, they will produce Diarrhœa, Cholera, and Fever, if the bowels are not kept in good order. Fever and Ague, Scarlet Fever, Scrofulous Complaints, Colds and Influenza. Whenever there is any unpleasant or painful symptoms, take a dose of Radway's Ready Relief, or apply it to the parts where pain is located, in a short time you will enjoy ease and comfort.

Bear in mind, there is no pain so severe but that Radway's Ready Relief will stop, and no system so crippled with inflammation that the R. R. R. Remedies will restore to sound and vigorous health.

RADWAY'S REGULATORS.

The discovery of these wonderful pills establishes a new era in purgatives, and a new principle in the science of medicine. In taking these pills no griping pains or sickness as so much is experienced, they operate naturally, leaving the bowels, liver and stomach in a natural and healthy condition.

They insure those who take them a good appetite and a healthy digestion.

Each pill that is taken gives new life to the blood, they purify it, take from it all impure dregs, and restore its circulation.

One or two doses of Radway's Regulators will entirely remove all distressing symptoms, such as Costiveness, Indigestion, Constipation, Costiveness, Piles, Biliousness, Mental Depression, Headache, Vertigo, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Limbs, Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Dreams, Nervous Affections, Fever and Ague, and all Nervous Complaints, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Jaundice, Dizziness, Sick Headache, Total Prostration of the Nervous System, Fever and Ague, Fever, Inflammation, Kidney Complaints, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dropsy, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Piles, Rheumatism, Gravel, Gout, Neuralgia, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Scurvy, Mercurial Diseases

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"A delightful volume of popular science, embracing every variety of information on marine subjects."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

☞ Either of the above books will be sent free of postage to any part of the United States upon the receipt of the price annexed.

Philadelphia, Jan. 7, 1856.

NATIONAL HOTEL, STAUNTON, VA.—The subscriber, who was recently Proprietor of TAYLOR'S HOTEL, Winchester, has leased, and is now in possession of, that well known and popular House, the NATIONAL HOTEL in Staunton. This House has been so long and favorably known that little need be said to call the attention of the public to it. Having had considerable experience in his business, the subscriber believes that he will be able, by individual and assiduous attention, to make his patrons comfortable while under his roof.

To the friends of the county, especially, he would say that his means of accommodation will be found to be exactly suited to their wants. His Table will be equal to any in the place, at all seasons of the year.—His Servants are well qualified and attentive, and his Stabling is unsurpassed in this region of country for its extent and excellent arrangement. He therefore invites a full share of the local patronage, with the fullest confidence that his guests will find everything just as they could wish. For the accommodation of the traveling public, an omnibus will always be in attendance at the Depot on the arrival of the trains, to convey passengers to and from the Hotel free of charge, and in ample time for passengers to take their meals and get to the cars in time to secure their tickets and seats. Charges for Dinner and Horse feed, if paid at the time, only cents; if charged, 25 cts.

WM. D. GILKESON.

Staunton, Jan. 7, 1857.—tf.—Vind. copy.

JAS. G. LAIRD. FRANK H. LINK.

NEW FIRM.

THE subscribers have associated themselves together in the DRUG BUSINESS, under the style of LAIRD & LINK. They will, in a few days, receive a large addition to their stock of Drugs and Medicines, and will be pleased to see all the old friends and customers of the House. They will devote their whole time and attention to the business, and will keep constantly on hand articles in the Drug line, and warranted pure and fresh.

Thankful for the liberal encouragement which has been extended to the House, they hope, by their endeavors to please all, to merit and secure a still larger share of public patronage. JAS. G. LAIRD.
FRANK H. LINK.

Staunton, Dec. 24, 1856

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—STEINER, BROS. & CO. offer their entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING at cash cost, from the 15th of January until March 15th, in order to make room for a new Stock of Spring and Summer Clothing. Our Stock is still large and well selected, and therefore we invite the public at large to call and examine our Stock, as there is no humbug when we say we sell at cost.

All accounts due the 1st of January, are made off, and await, therefore, the earliest settlement, as money is wanted, and money we must have.—All those who owe for a new Stock of Spring and Summer Clothing. Our Stock is still large and well selected, and therefore we invite the public at large to call and examine our Stock, as there is no humbug when we say we sell at cost.

STEINER, BROS & CO.,
At the Old Stand, above Virginia Hotel.

Staunton, Jan. 14, 1857.

REMOVAL.—I have removed to the Room lately occupied by E. Lawton, one door above Crawford & Cochran, where I will be pleased to see my friends and customers. My Stock of Goods, among which will be found many desirable styles, will be sold at prime Cost for Cash, or its equivalent.

My accounts are made out to the 1st inst., and I beg leave to say, respectfully, *but decidedly*, to those indebted, that I desire and expect prompt payment, as I am compelled to have money to meet my demands.

WM. A. STERRETT.

Staunton, Jan. 14, 1857.—2m.—Vind. copy.

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

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

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

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

CUSHING & WATTS,
Auctioneers and General Agents.

Staunton, Nov. 12, 1856.

GROCERIES AT WHITE & PATTON'S.—Brown Sugars, Coffees, Coffee Sugar, Loaf Sugar, Pulverized and Crushed Sugars, 50 Sacks Salt, Molasses, Teas, Allspice, Pepper, Ginger, Starch, Soda, Alum, Madder, Red Indigo, Soaps, &c., &c., &c.

WHITE & PATTON.

Staunton, October 1, 1856.

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

WHITE & PATTON.

Staunton, Nov. 19, 1856.

NEGROES WANTED.—I am still in market for the purchase of Negroes, such as will suit the Southern market. Persons having such to sell do well by calling on the subscriber, in person or by letter.—My address is Waynesboro', Augusta county, Va.

JOHN B. SMITH.

Nov. 26, 1856.—3mos*

FALL GOODS.—PIPER & FUNKHOUSER will, in a few days, offer decidedly *the largest and most handsome Stock of DRESS GOODS* they have ever opened, and feel confident that the pleasure of showing Goods are beautiful this fall.

Staunton, October 1, 1856.

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

GEO. E. PRICE.

Staunton, Nov. 19, 1856.

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

J. BRANDEBURG & CO.

Staunton, Oct. 29, 1856.

TRY IT.—The Water-proof Blacking will add very much to the wear of leather—keep it soft and pliable, and renders it entirely water proof. It is warranted to give satisfaction.

GEO. E. PRICE.

Staunton, Nov. 26, 1856.

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

GEO. E. PRICE.

Staunton, Nov. 26, 1856.

300 GOOD HIDES WANTED—For which I will pay Seven Cents per pound, green, when delivered in good order, and Fifteen Cents per pound for good dry Hides.

JAS. MAYNE.

Staunton, Dec. 10, 1856.—3m.

STOVES.—I have just received a supply of three popular COOKING STOVES, warranted to give satisfaction; also, a few handsome Parlor, Air-tight Stoves for wood low.

GEO. E. PRICE.

Staunton, Nov. 19, 1856.

TO THE PEOPLE FOR MARYLAND!—We have just received a splendid assortment of Henry Lemon's RIFLES.

ALEXANDER, MONTGOMERY & CO.

Deerfield, Oct. 29, 1856.

BOTTLE CHARTS.—I have two No. 2 Little Giant Charts in store, which will be sold at a small cost.

GEO. E. PRICE.

Staunton, Nov. 19, 1856.

HAMS AND 10 BARRELS STRICTLY 4 PRIME HOGMAS now arriving at

J. BRANDEBURG & CO.

Staunton, Dec. 3, 1856.

50 TONS PRIME LUMP AND GROUND PLASTER now receiving, and low for cash.

J. BRANDEBURG & CO.

Staunton, Dec. 3, 1856.

DRESS SILKS.—A large supply of Black Gros de Rhine, and Ladies' Cloth for Cloaks.

PIPER & FUNKHOUSER'S.

Staunton, April 22, 1856.

A full assortment of Bath Brushes; Infant's do.; Hair do.; Nail do. For sale by

JAS. G. LAIRD.

Staunton, August 19, 1856.—Twenty paper copy.

MOLASSES.—40 hhds. Crushed, Pulverized, C. Yellow and New Orleans Sugars in store at lowest

J. BRANDEBURG & CO.

Staunton, Nov. 26, 1856.

[illegible]

PIPER & FUNKHOUSER'S.

[illegible]

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE
AND
THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS,
BY
PARKER, MURRAY & JOHNSON,
GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO SUBSCRIBE.

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

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☞ The money to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the State of Subscriber will be received at par.

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The Postage to any part of the United States will be but Twenty *or twenty a year* for "Blackwood," and but *Fourteen cents a year* for each of the Reviews.

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

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Unlike the miscellaneous Magazines of the day, these Periodicals lose little by age. If possess a full year of the New, with the exception for 1856, just as valuable as for 1857. We propose to furnish the two years at the following extremely low rates, viz

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For Blackwood and the four Reviews 14 00

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☞ Postage to any part of the United States will be only 24 cents a year for Blackwood, for which we will forward that work for both years, *post paid.*

☞ The Price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals the above named is about $51 per annum.

As we shall never again be likely to offer such inducements as those here presented.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!

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

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

December 24, 1856.

Near the National Hotel.

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

Fancy and Black Silk, Silk Robes,
Bereges and Tissue Robes, Organdies,
Printed Jaconets, Printed Cloths,
Paris Printed Bereges and Tissues,
Dotted Swiss, Plain Bereges and Muslins,
Lawn Tissue, Scotch Mixtures, Ginghams,
Stella Shawls, Crape do., Parasols,
Bleached and Brown Goods,
Prints, Hosiery, Trimmings, Hooped Skirts,
Brilliantes, &c., &c., &c.

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

Staunton, April 22, 1856.

1856. FALL TRADE. 1856.

NEW GOODS!

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

KAYSER, STRIBLING & CO.

Staunton, October 1, 1856.

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

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

Oct. 15, 1856.

R. B. ADDISON. D. HOWARD

ADDISON & HOWARD,

GENERAL COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS, and dealers in Agricultural Implements, Seeds, Fertilizers, &c., No. 1 Mosser, Addison & Howard's Old Stand, Union Street, ALEXANDRIA, VA.—Orders for Pennock's Wheat Drills, either with or without Nelson's Guano Attachment, as well as all other articles in their line or to be had in their market, will be filled with promptness.

Terms cash or its equivalent.

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

Goods consigned to their care will be forwarded with despatch.

Aug. 20, 1856.

AUGUSTA FEMALE SEMINARY.—The Trustees of the Augusta Female Seminary take occasion to state, that owing to the failure to have the new buildings ready for the reception of boarders, pupils from a distance will be accommodated for the present in respectable and pleasant families in the town. Board (not including washing) can be obtained at $75 per annum, including all expenses. The School opened on the 1st inst., under the supervision of Mr. W. H. Maurer, an experienced, accomplished and enthusiastic teacher, assisted by his wife. Mr. H. Dreman, Professor of Modern Languages. Mr. Maurer Sauer, Professor of Music. For further information apply to the Principal, Mr. Maurer.

THE TRUSTEES.

Staunton, September 10, 1856.

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

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

☞ Particular attention paid to orders.

Richmond, Oct. 29, 1856.

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

J. ALEX. WADDELL,
JOS. A. WADDELL,
Executors.

Staunton, June 4, 1856.

AT COST FOR CASH!—WHITE & PATTON have this day resumed selling their large and desirable STOCK OF GOODS at cost for cash.—As one of the concern intends retiring on the 1st of January, it is important that our stock be reduced as much as possible by that time. We ask, therefore, all persons indebted to us to call and give us an opportunity to prove what we say. We will call charge goods to prompt customers at a small advance on the cost.

Staunton, Nov. 19, 1856.

WAGON MAKING.—The subscriber has opened a shop in this vicinity, adjoining Valley Hotel, Staunton, and having employed skillful hands is prepared to execute any kind of WAGON MAKING WORK, in the best manner and on reasonable terms. He will also attend to REPAIRING OF CARRIAGES, and orders in that line will be promptly attended to. Patronage is respectfully solicited.

☞ All kinds of produce taken in exchange for work.

JAS. G. LAIRD.

Staunton, March 19, 1856.

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

JAS. G. LAIRD.

Staunton, Nov. 12, 1856.

DEPPERBURY FOR THE TOILET.—Depperbury's Bloom of Youth, Depperbury's Cologne, Dress Cologne, Farina do.; German and Harrison's do. Citronella Water; Verbena do.; Millefleur do.; Orange and Portugal do. Also a general assortment of Lubins and other Extracts—too numerous to mention. For sale at

JAS. G. LAIRD.
Drug and Chemical Store.

Staunton, August 19, 1856. Town papers copy.

JAMES E. GILLESPIE still continues to do all kinds of Plain and Ornamental PAINTING, Graining, Glazing, Paper Hanging, &c., on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Letters on business addressed to him at Staunton, Va., will receive prompt attention.

July 8, 1856.—1y.

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

JNO. B. ANTONI.

Staunton, Dec. 3, 1856.

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

Staunton, Nov. 26, 1856.

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

PIPER & FUNKHOUSER'S.

Staunton, April 22, 1856.

A FRESH LOT OF CLOAKS, TALMAS, &c., AT ALEX. & MONTGOMERY & CO'S.

Staunton, Oct. 29, 1856.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
AT ROBERT COWAN'S.—
Webster's and McGuffey's Spelling Books;
McGuffey's Readers, Mandeville's Course of Reading.
GRAMMARS—Murray's, Brown's, Kirkham's, Smith's, Knighton's, Butler's and Towers.
DICTIONARIES—Walker's, Cobb's Walker, Webster's, Reid's and Worcester's.
ARITHMETICS—Pike's, Greenleaf's, Davies', Smith's, Chase's, Mann & Chase's, Ray's, Smith & Tuttle's, Colburn's and Fall's.
GEOGRAPHIES—Smith's, Mitchell's, Fowler's, Cornell's and Cowen & Fowler's, Mitchell's Ancient Geography.
PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHIES—Warren's, Smith's and Fitch's.
HISTORIES—S. G. Goodrich's, U. A. Goodrich's, Willson's, Frost's and Richard's United States. Markham's, Hardman's and Smith's England. Smith's and Goodrich's French. Goodrich's, Rome's, Pinnock's and Grimshaw's France. Fisher's and Kirkham's Greece. Goodrich's Common School History. Blair's Chronology.
ASTRONOMIES—Olmsted's, Mitchell's, Smith's and Burritt's.
PHILOSOPHIES—Draper's, Parker's, Comstock's, Jones', Olney's, Johnston's, Fisher's and Swan's.
CHEMISTRIES—Draper's, Jones', Comstock's, Turnor's, Stillman's and Fisher's.
BOTANIES—Gray's, Wood's and Lincoln's.
Also—
Shaw's English Literature. Graham's English Synonymes. Abercrombie's Moral and Intellectual Philosophy. Reid's Essays and Notes. Blair's Rhetoric. Paley's Natural Theology. Whately's and Hedge's Logic. Wayland's Moral Science. Alexander's Moral Science. Comstock's Geology. Hitchcock's Geology. Knapp's Mythology. Lord's Ancient Nations. The Scholar's Companion. First Lessons in English Composition, by Quackenbos. Parker's Philosophy of Arithmetic. Mullinder's Definitions. Quackenbos's Standard Speaker. Parker's Aesthetic Exercises in English Composition. Parker's Analysis of English Composition. Rowe's Hearers and Parsons and Dunton's Pronouncing Spelling Book. Classical Antiquities, Davies' Mythology and Works. Smith's, Collins's, Dwight's and Lincoln's Greek Grammars. Hadley's Greek Grammar. Hollmann's 1st Lessons in Greek. Arnold's 1st and 2d Latin Book. Arnold's Latin Prose Composition. LATIN GRAMMARS. Bullmann's, Ross, Hartwell's, Hillman's and Andrews and Stoddard's. Andrews' Latin Exercises and Latin Readers. LATIN DICTIONARIES. Anthon's, Schmitz's, Ainsworth's and Freund's. Leverett's. Cooper's Virgil. Crocker's Virgil. Nugent's Pronouncing Virgil. Crocker's Horace. Tyler's Cicero. The Germania and Agricola of Tacitus. Cicero De Oratore, De Officiis, De Senectute, and De Amicitia. Andrews's Latin Lessons. Smith's Latin Lessons. Leverett's Latin Tutor. Cobb's Irish Greek Lessons. Grote's and Liddell & Scott's Greek Lexicons. Lempriere's Classical Dictionary. Historia Sacra, Greek of Jacob's. Schmitz's & Zumpt's Cæsar. Sallust and Cicero. Crosby's Greek Reader, several editions. Crosby's Greek Exercises. Greek Prose Composition. Greek Books. Fish's Classical Antiquities. Spencer's and Turenne's French Dictionary. Robertson's Analysis of Ollendorff's Method of Teaching French. Ollendorff's Method of Teaching French. Le Grand's Fables. Noel and Chapsal's French Grammar. Bolmar's Levizac's French Grammar. Collot's Dramatic French Reader. Bolmar's Collot's Dramatic French. Perrin's Fables.

For sale by ROBERT COWAN.

Staunton, Oct. 29, 1856.

HAVE YOU SUBSCRIBED IN THE COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION,
FOR THE THIRD YEAR?

SEE THE RARE INDUCEMENTS! The managers have the pleasure of announcing that the collection of Works of Art designed for distribution among the subscribers, whose names are received previous to the 25th of January, will be much larger and more costly than on any previous year. Among the leading works in sculpture, executed in the finest Marble, is the new and beautiful Statue of the

"WOOD NYMPH."

The Bust of the Three Great American Statesmen,
CLAY, WEBSTER AND CALHOUN.
Also the exquisite Ideal Bust,
"SPRING."
APOLLO AND DIANA,
IN MARBLE, LIFE SIZE.

Together with the following Groups and Statues in Carrara Marble—of the
STRUGGLE FOR THE HEART.
VENUS & APPLE, PSYCHE & MAGDALEN,
CHILD OF THE SEA, DREAMING EVE,
CAPTIVE BIRD, & LITTLE TRUANT;

With numerous works in Bronze, and a collection of SEVERAL HUNDRED

FINE OIL PAINTINGS,

by leading Artists.

The whole of which are to be distributed or allotted among the subscribers whose names are received previous to the

Twenty-eighth of January, 1857,

when the Distribution will take place.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Every subscriber of *three dollars* is entitled to A copy of the splendid Steel Engraving, "SABBATH MORNING," or

A copy of any of the following $3 Magazines one year; also

A copy of the ART JOURNAL one year, and

A Ticket in the Annual Distribution of Works of Art.

Thus, for every $3 paid, a person not only gets a beautiful Engraving or Magazine one year, but also receives the Art Journal one year, and a *Ticket* in the Annual Distribution, making *four dollars worth of reading matter* besides the ticket, by which a valuable painting or piece of statuary may be received in addition.

Those who prefer Magazines to the Engraving "Saturday Night," can have either of the following one year:

Harper's Magazine, Godey's Lady's Book, United States Magazine, Knickerbocker Magazine, Graham's Magazine, Blackwood Magazine, Southern Literary Messenger.

No person is restricted to a single share. Those taking five memberships, remitting $15, are entitled to six Engravings, and to six tickets in the distribution, or any five of the Magazines, one year, and *six tickets.*

Persons, in remitting funds for membership, will please register the letter at the Post Office, to prevent loss; on receipt of which, a certificate of Membership, together with the Engraving or Magazine desired, will be forwarded to any part of the country.

For further particulars, see the November Art Journal, sent free on application.

For Membership, address

JAMES S. DERBY, Actuary C. A. C.,
348 Broadway, New York, or Western Office, 166 Water street, Sandusky, Ohio; or

N. K. TROUT, Hun. Sec., Staunton.

Dec. 3, 1856.

WESTERN VA. MARBLE WORKS,
AT STAUNTON AND HARRISONBURG.
MARQUIS & KELLEY

HAVE now on hand a most splendid supply of Italian and American Marble, which they are manufacturing into Tombs, Monuments, Head and Foot Stones, Table and Bureau Tops. They are also prepared to execute any kind of Cemetery purposes, with Lambs and other designs, carved to lay on the top. Pastery, Paint, and Muller Stones, constantly on hand. Parties will do well to examine our business, and working in the most difficult and delicate letter carving, with great success, they feel assured that the taste of the most fastidious can be pleased at their work.

They have recently opened a branch of their establishment in the town of Harrisonburg, where one of the partners is ready and prepared to receive orders. All demands promptly attended to.

Staunton, April 23, 1856.

THE FOLLOWING IS FROM THE RICHMOND DISPATCH:

Beautiful Work!

We noticed in the fair room of the Mechanics' Institute two cases of Boots and Shoes, for Gentlemen and Ladies, manufactured by our enterprising neighbor, Mr. Alexander Hill, which reflects the highest credit on his skill. In the case of Gentlemen's Work we noticed four pairs of Boots and Shoes that surpass in workmanship anything of the kind we have ever seen, either home-made or imported, and our only regret is, that he has no competitors to contest the palm of superiority with him. The case of Ladies' Work is also of the best quality, and we do not think they can be surpassed by any other manufacturer. All who have seen this work compliment Mr. H. highly, and he deserves more than his share of

J. BRANDEBURG & CO.

Richmond, Oct. 29, 1856

KAMERER & FLAIG,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
OPPOSITE THE VIRGINIA HOTEL,
STAUNTON, VA.

THANKFUL for the liberal encouragement bestowed upon them, respectfully inform the public that they have just received from the East an extensive variety of WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., which they offer for sale on accommodating terms, and they invite the attention of dealers to their stock, feeling confident that satisfaction, in all cases, will be given.

A large assortment of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Silver and Plated Ware, Jewelry, Spectacles, &c., constantly on hand.

☞ Particular attention paid to repairing fine Watches. [Staunton, Nov. 19, 1856. tf.

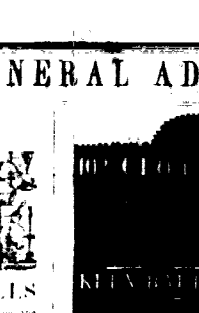
W. J. POINTS hoping, by close and assiduous attention to business, to be rewarded with the patronage of a liberal public, will invite your attention to the following Goods:

Brittania Ware, Block Tin Ware,
Painted Tollet Sets, Family Hardware,
Wooden Ware, Willow Ware,

And an endless variety of Plain Ware, all of which will be sold low for cash.

☞ 2 Doors West of Union Hall.

Staunton, Oct. 29, 1856.



CATHARTIC PILLS

OPERATE by their powerful influence on the Digestive organs to purify the blood and stimulate into healthy action. Their remote influence upon the stomach, bowels, liver and other vital organs of the body, and, by restoring the vigor of action to health, correct, wherever they exist, those derangements so are the first causes of disease. An extensive trial of their virtues, by Physicians, in their practice, and by families, who have used them almost beyond belief, were their testimonials not by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of interested motives, and the cure of some complaint in the community, which the Agents below named are prepared to furnish free to all inquiring.

Annexed we give *Directions* for their use in the various complaints which they have been found to cure.

FOR CONSTIPATIVENESS.—Take one or two Pills, or such quantity as to gently move the bowels. Constipation is frequently the aggravating cause of Fever and the cure of one complaint is the cure of both. No person can feel well while under a costive habit of body. Hence it should be, as it is, one to be promptly relieved.

FOR DYSPEPSIA which is sometimes the cause of *costiveness*, and always uncomfortable, take said doses—from one to four—to stimulate the stomach and liver into healthy action. They will do it, and the *heartburn, headache*, and sour taste of dyspepsia will rapidly disappear. When it has gone, don't forget what cured you.

FOR A FOUL STOMACH, or *Morbid Inaction of the Bowels*, which produces general depression of the spirits and bad health, take from four to eight Pills at first, and smaller doses afterwards, until activity and strength is restored to the system.

FOR NAUSEOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHE, NAUSEA, *Pain in the Stomach, Back, or Side*, take from four to eight pills on going to bed. If they do not operate sufficiently, take more the next day until they do. These complaints will be swept out from the system. Don't wear these and their kindred disorders because your stomach is foul.

FOR SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, *and all Impurities of the Blood*, take Pills freely and frequently, to keep the bowels open. The eruptions which usually soon begin to diminish and disappear. Many dreadful ulcers and sores have been healed, by the purgative and purifying effect of these Pills, and some disgusting diseases which seemed to infect the whole system have completely yielded to their influence, leaving the sufferer in perfect health. Patients owe it to their friends, that they should parade yourself around the world covered with pimples, blotches, ulcers, sores, and all manner of the unclean diseases of the skin, because your system contains impurities.

To PURIFY THE BLOOD, they are the best medicine ever discovered. They should be taken freely and frequently, and the impurities which so generally exist, would be thrown off by a healthy action of the secretory vessels, which would then shift *before the wind.* By this process they do as much good in preventing sickness as the remarkable cures which they are making every where.

LIVER COMPLAINT, JAUNDICE, *and all Bilious Affections*, arise from some derangement—torpidity, congestion, or obstructions of the liver. Torpidity and congestion cause the liver to secrete it unfit for digestion. This is disastrous to health, and the constitution is frequently ruined by another cause. Indigestion is the consequence. Obstruction of the duct which empties bile into the stomach causes the bile to circulate into the blood. This produces Jaundice, with a long and dangerous train of evils. Costiveness, alternately costiveness and diarrhea, Jaundice, Feverish symptoms, languor, low spirits, weariness, restlessness, and melancholy, with sometimes inability to sleep, and sometimes great drowsiness, Fever there is severe pain in the side, back, and the whites of the eyes become a greenish yellow, the stomach sour, the bowels sore to the touch, the whole system irritable, with a tendency to which may turn to bilious fever, bilious colic, bilious diarrhea, dysentery, &c. A medium dose of four or four Pills taken at night, followed by two or three in the morning, and repeated a few days will, in the mildest of all bilious complaints, do wonders. In such pains when you can cure them for 25 cents.

RHEUMATISM, GOUT, *and all Inflammatory Fevers*, are rapidly cured by the purifying effect of these Pills combined with the Extract Buchu, which they afford to the vital principal of Life. For these and all kindred complaints they should be taken in mild doses, to move the bowels gently, but freely, and certainly none has been made more effectual to the purpose for which a dinner pill is employed.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.,
AND SOLD BY

JAS. G. LAIRD and J. C. M. MERRILLAT, Staunton, and Druggists generally.

July 29, 1856—eowtf

HEAD QUARTERS!!
FALL TRADE, 1856.

WE have in store and offer to *WHOLESALE AND RETAIL*, the largest and best selected stock of *FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING* and GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS ever exhibited in this or any other market, which we will make to order, from the latest and best styles of the season. We have every variety and grade of goods from the most common to the finest and most fashionable patterns. Invited, perhaps by some critics, in superior style and warranted perfect in all respects, possessed of many advantages and being more largely engaged in the business than any other Clothing Establishment in this city, we feel confident that our patrons will find on inspection our purchases to be equal to any, and prices as low as any house in the country, and between the Clothing Establishment of the Subscribers and Clothing Establishment of the Subscribers, we shall be fully satisfied.

KEEN, BALDWIN & CO.

Richmond, Sept. 15, 1856.

TO THE CITIZENS OF STAUNTON.
DENNIS & BROTHER,
DYERS!
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA,

BEG to inform the citizens of Staunton and vicinity, that they are now prepared to execute every description of Silk, Cotton or Woollen DYEING or CLEANSING as well as can be done in New York, or elsewhere. We have new Machinery and the very best of Workmen, and guarantee to give satisfaction to our patrons. Gentlemen's Dress Coats dyed into fashionable colors, to suit the taste of the owners; Shawls of every description dyed and cleansed; Crape Shawls dyed Scarlet, Crimson or other colors equal to imported. Velvets dyed to equal in new Silk Dresses cleaned, and grease or wine stains removed. We intend to do our work equal to any establishment in the United States, and respectfully solicit the patronage of the citizens of Staunton and vicinity.

N. B. *Gentlemen's Garments* cleaned and dyed to look like new.

DENNIS & BRO.,
Successors to J. W. Hicks,
Franklin St., opposite Metropolitan Hall,
Richmond, Sept. 15, 1856. Richmond, Va.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—We have this day associated with us in the BOOT AND SHOE business PAUL KURTY, who will give his particular attention to the retail department. The business will be conducted under the style of A. J. FAUST & CO. Our friends and customers are respectfully informed that we still continue to make to order with the very best home made and extensive Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes at fair prices.

U. A. J. FAUST & CO.

Staunton, August 12, 1856.

N. B. All persons indebted to the firm of H. A. J. Faust & Co., will please come forward and make payment.

H. & J. FAUST.

August 12, 1856.

CHEAP FURNITURE FOR CASH.—Cane Seats, Dressing and Tetes;
Mahogany and plain Bureaus;
Cottage and Jenny Lind Bedsteads;
Wash and Marble Centre Tables,
and quantity of Pier Tables, Rocking Chairs, from 22 to 15 dollars;
Cane and Mahogany Chairs;
and a large quantity of other Furniture always on hand, at the lowest prices for cash.

The new style Metallic Cases always on hand.

A. D. CHANDLER.

Staunton, June 18, 1856.

RANKIN'S GALLERY OF PHOTOGRAPHY.—The subscriber would respectfully call the attention of the ladies and gentlemen of Staunton and vicinity, to his rooms on Beverley street, Staunton, for superior Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, Photographs or Talbotypes. They are termed AMBROTYPES. These pictures are considered to be the most beautiful and truthful ever produced by the Photographic art. The exceeding brilliancy of the shade, and richness of tone is wonderful. They do not reverse the subject, but represent everything in its true position. They are without the glare of Daguerreotype, and hence, may be viewed with ease.

☞ They cannot be soon to be appreciated.

Staunton, Dec. 25, 1856.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—The large and commodious Black Ware House, situated opposite to the passenger Station House of the Central R. R. in Staunton.

The building is 65 feet long 50 feet wide, two and a half stories high, and very conveniently arranged for a large Grocery and Commission business.

The building is of the best material, the walls being nearly two feet thick, and the floors sustained by stone columns.

ALEX. H. H. STUART.
SIMPSON F. TAYLOR.

Staunton, Nov. 19, 1856.

DR. JAMES JOHNSTON, SURGICAL & MECHANICAL DENTIST, having been located permanently in Staunton for the last four years, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to practice Dentistry in all its branches, in the most skillful manner, and with the strictest regard to durability and usefulness.

Office on the southside of Main Street, opposite the old Spectator Office.

Staunton, Nov. 29, 1854

MATTRESSES! MATTRESSES!!—I have in the hands of my agents, CUSHING & WATTS, Staunton, and Messrs. Bumbgardner & McClure, Greenville, a large supply of Hair, Shuck, and Sengram MATTRESSES, to order for purchasers of Mattresses, Cushions, &c., shall have the prompt attention. For reference as regards the cheapness and quality of my work, I would give Messrs. Kayser & Stribling. Address

M. W. WALLACE,
Yancey's Mills, Albemarle Co., Va.

June 11, 1856.

ESTATE J. B. BRECKINRIDGE.—The undersigned, having taken the administration of this estate, ask of all persons having claims against it to turn them in the same to us, properly authenticated, for settlement.

Our desire is to ascertain promptly the real condition of the estate, and we ask of the creditors a reasonable portion of time, upon the assurance that it is our purpose to press the settlement as