Staunton Spectator.

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Staunton Spectator.

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

TERMS.

☞ *The "SPECTATOR" is published once a week at Two Dollars a year 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 insertion. Larger advertisements inserted in the same proportion.

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One column	1 year		30 00
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WILLIAM LANAHAN. JAMES STEWART.

LANAHAN & STEWART,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

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

Nos. 53 & 55 S. Calvert Street,

BALTIMORE.

FOREIGN WINES AND LIQUORS.

COGNAC BRANDY. Pale and Dark. — Finet, Castillon & Co. Otard, Dupuy & Co. James Hennessy.

HOLLAND GIN, JAMAICA RUM, IRISH WHISKEY, SCOTCH do. PEACH BRANDY, CHERRY BRANDY, LAVENDER do. RASPBERRY do. BLACKBERRY do. WINE BITTERS. — MADEIRA, PORT, TENERIFFE, SHERRY, LISBON, MUSCAT, MALAGA, CHAMPAIGNE & CLARET, WINES. HAVANA CIGARS of all grades. Extra Fine Old MONONGAHELA & BOURBON WHISKEY, from 5 to 8 years old.

Feb. 25, 1857.—1yr.

PAPER HANGINGS,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

HOWELL & BROTHERS,

No. 260 Baltimore Street,

(Opposite Hanover street,)

BALTIMORE,

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

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

Wholesale Dealers supplied on favorable terms.

☞ Orders from the country punctually attended to.

Feb. 25, 1857.—1yr.

AMERICAN HOTEL,

STAUNTON, VA.

MRS. MARY A. BROWN,

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

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

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

Staunton, Jan. 28, 1857.—tf.

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

TYLER & SON

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

136 Cary Street, RICHMOND, VA.

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

(Richmond, Jan. 14, 1857.—1yr.

FERGUSSON, MURPHY & CO.,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 121 Lombard Street,

BALTIMORE.

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

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

March 4, 1857.—2mos.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

WOODWARD & NEWMAN,

Proprietors.

GEORGE I. SCAMMELL,

Superintendent.

GEO. W. ROBERTSON, B. FRANK. EAGLE, } Clerks.

Feb. 11, 1857.

JESSOP & FULTON,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC HARDWARE,

No. 4 Hanover Street,

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

BALTIMORE.

☞ All orders promptly attended to.

Feb. 25, 1857.—3mo.

H. H. ROBERTSON,

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

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

May 7, 1856.

GROCERY AND CONFECTIONERY STORE.—*WM. T. MOUNT* now in receipt of a *large and well selected Stock of GROCERIES, CONFECTIONERIES, FRUITS, &c.*, to which he respectfully invites the attention of the public, feeling assured he can offer GREAT INDUCEMENTS to purchase of him, if they will call and examine his Stock.

Staunton, April 1, 1857.

JOHN FISHER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 10 Twelfth St., RICHMOND, VA.

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

Richmond Dec. 17, 1856.—6mo.

J. M. HANGER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, STAUNTON, VA.,

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

Nov. 19, 1856.—1yr.

ROPE.—GEO. E. PRICE keeps constantly on hand a supply of Manilla and Hemp Rope, of all sizes to 1½ inch. Also Twine, Bed Cords, Plow Lines, Cotton Cord, &c.

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

200 BUSHELS POTATOES—suitable for family use or seed.

J. BRANDEBURG & CO.

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

PICTURE FRAMES.—Just received, a large assortment of Gilt Moulding—very pretty at LAIRD & LINK'S

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

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.

COFFEES.—50 bags prime Rio, Laguyra, Old Java, and Maricaibo Coffees, in prime order, by

J. BRANDEBURG & CO.

Staunton, Oct. 29, 1856.

A LOT OF PICTURES, BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHS AND PAINTINGS.—Call and see them at LAIRD & LINK'S Drug Store.

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

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

Staunton, Sept. 17, 1856.

TITLE GIANTS.—I have two No. 8 Little Giants in store, which will be sold at a small assignment.

GEO. E. PRICE.

Staunton, Nov. 19, 1856.

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

Staunton, Dec. 8, 1856.

GARDEN SEED.—A fresh supply, just received by ROBERT COWAN.

Staunton, March 4, 1857.

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

Alexandria, March 18, 1857. FOWLE & CO.

MEXICAN GUANO.—"A A" and "A" MEXICAN GUANO always on hand and for sale by

Alexandria, March 18, 1857. FOWLE & CO.

HORSE SHOES.—50 kegs assorted Horse Shoes just received and for sale. GEO. E. PRICE.

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

JUST RECEIVED.—A selection of GRACE HOOPS, BATTLEDORES, &c. For sale low by

Staunton, April 1, 1857. WM. T. MOUNT.

POETRY.

Exquisitely and tender, and almost sublime in its simplicity, are the following lines on

"A Pauper's Death-bed."

BY CAROLINE E. SOUTHEY

"Tread softly, bow the head
In reverent silence bow;
No passing bell doth toll,
Yet an immortal soul
Is passing now.

"Stranger, however great,
With holy reverence bow
There's one in that poor shed,
One by that paltry bed,
Greater than thou.

"Beneath that beggar's roof,
Lo! DEATH doth keep his state;
Enter—no crowds attend;
Enter—no guards defend
This palace gate.

"That pavement damp and cold,
No smiling courtiers tread;
One silent woman stands,
Lifting with meagre hands
A dying head!

"No mingled voices sound—
An infant wail alone;
A sob suppressed—again
That short, deep gasp, and then
The parting groan!

"O change! O wondrous change!
Burst are the prison bars;
This moment there so low—
So agonized—and now
Beyond the stars!

"O change! stupendous change!
There lies the soulless clod.
The sun eternal breaks—
The new immortal wakes—
Wakes with his God!"

MISCELLANY.

A Romantic Marriage.

An English adventure has recently given food for gossip in Paris, and as "All's well that ends well," we are happy to record it. A few years ago, a young English nobleman, just fresh from college, raw and inexperienced, fell in love with the laundry-maid of the castle where his family resided. It appears that the passion first seized upon his soul while attending divine service at a village church, where Susan by her modest demeanor and bright blue eyes completely overset all the resolutions which the young nobleman's mother had conceived upon the subject of his future alliance with the daughter of the Earl of C——, whose estate joins that of the young nobleman. How the acquaintance first began between a young nobleman, who was reading for his degree, and a young laundry-maid, who could not read at all, no chronicle will ever tell; but in a short time we find that, by the assistance of an old college friend just received into orders, at the very village church where the young lord had first beheld his Susan, in the first rosy blush of an April morning, with no other witness but the well-fed parish clerk and pew-opener—with no epithalamium but the joyous chant of the early birds—no pomp and splendor but those afforded by the great spring festival of nature, which the young lord, just then deep in Virgil, appreciated more than any other kind, was he united to Susan; and before the sun was risen to its noonday height the happy pair were already on their way to France.

For some months the young lord lived in the happy delusion which had presented to his youthful imagination the fair Susan as the enchanting and most lovely of her sex. But honeymoons are like moons of every kind—they have their waning hour; and at the end of a certain time the young lord began to perceive, to his utter astonishment—for he had never perceived it before—that the gentle Susan was not merely innocent as he ever thought her, but profoundly ignorant likewise. Every act and every expression of the poor laundry-maid now jarred and shocked the nerves of the young nobleman. In short, the dreadful fact was soon revealed to him in all its ugliness—he was no longer in love!

Just about this time the young man's family, to whom his flight with Susan was well known, but who still remained in ignorance concerning the marriage, began to be importunate with respect to his return. No longer held by the ties of that all-absorbing love which had cost him so much sacrifice, the young nobleman agreed in spirit with the views of his family.—But how to break the terrible fact to Susan! To his astonishment, however, he found her grown as reasonable as himself, consenting, without a murmur, to the proposition that she should remain in France to imbibe some sort of education while he repaired to England to pave the way for an avowal of the truth to his lady mother. Susan, who had learned to believe that every idea emitted by her lord was the right one, consented to everything; and, accordingly, with tears and sorrow at the separation, but with gratitude for all the goodness and forethought displayed by her husband, she took up her residence at a school in the Faubourg St. Honore, where as *dame en chambre* (lady boarder) she was to receive the benefit of the first instruction which Paris could afford.

Time passed on. The young lord was punctual in his payments, and amid the gaieties of his new life, as master of his own actions, and the flatterings and cajolings of the fashionable world, he soon began to look upon himself as bound by no obligation to the hapless Susan. His letters grew more and more rare, always telling of the extreme restraint in which he was held by his relations, and the want of means by which he suffered, urging the greater necessity for secrecy, until at length Susan, who believed all, wrote to him a letter full of affection, announcing with pride that an opportunity occurring of relieving him of the burthen of her maintenance, she had accepted a situation as companion to Lady E——, who was going to Montpelier for her health, and had been staying at the same school with her.

This took place five years ago, and during all this time it would appear that the young lord, caring but little for the embarrassment of the introduction or recognition of his wife, content with the assurance given him from time to time of her health and welfare, of the entire purity and respectability of the life she was leading, was maintaining at home the freedom and liberty of an unmarried man, until a short time since, by the death of his mother, being necessitated to make fresh family arrangements, he was aroused from his apathy with regard to the patient Susan.

Lady E—— was then residing at Passey, and it was thither that Lord M—— directed his footsteps on his arrival. What passed at the interview, which had been sought by the husband as a mere *acquit de conscience*, and because he thought it derogatory to the family pride that his wife would live longer among strangers, will never be known. To the astonishment and delight of Lady E——, who had long been admitted into the secret, Lord M—— remained absorbed and staggered at the difference which a few years' separation had made in the rustic Susan—now grown into an elegant and accomplished woman, listening with perfect self-possession to all his protestations, and expressing herself with all the reserve and dignity of a woman of the world. Needless to say, that his old passion was revived in full force, and that Susan is again the queen of his soul, as in former years; nor will it astonish our readers to learn that the husband and wife, once more bride and bridegroom, have returned to England together.

Rochefort was wont to observe that it would take as many masses to pray souls out of purgatory as it would take snow-balls to heat an oven.

Long words, like long dresses, frequently hide something wrong about the understanding.

Anecdote of a Sleep Walker.

During the Revolutionary War there was a gentleman of large property residing in Brooklyn who was addicted to the habit of walking in his sleep. Panic struck at the invasion of the enemy he daily expected that his dwelling would be ransacked and pillaged. Under the influence of these fears, he rose one night, and taking a strong box, which when awake he never attempted to lift without assistance, he proceeded down stairs, furnished himself with a lantern and spade, and in a deep wooded glen about a quarter of a mile from his house he buried his treasure, carefully replacing the sods so as to create no suspicion of their having been removed. This done, he returned, undressed, and went to bed. Next morning he was first to discover the loss of the strong box without having the slightest remembrance of what had passed. Enraged at his loss, he immediately accused his domestics of robbery, as no traces of violence were perceptible on either the locks or doors of his house that could induce him to suspect strangers. Month after month elapsed, and still the mystery was not solved, and his family began to want the necessaries of life without having the means of procuring them.

At that period to public calamity, no money could be raised on real estate, and it was at that season of the year when agricultural labor had ceased, which left him no means of earning a support for his family. To augment his misery, his only son lay confined with a violent fever, without any one of those comforts which his situation demanded. The despairing father was strongly affected by this melancholy view of the future; his rest became more frequently broken, and he would often wander from room to room all night with hurried and unequal steps, as if pursued by an enemy. His wife and daughter who were accustomed to these nightly wanderings, never attempted to disturb him unless they were fearful some accident might befall him; in this case it was necessary to employ the most violent means to awake him, upon which he would exhibit so much fear and distress that they usually suffered him to recover from the trance, which was succeeded by drowsiness, after which he would sink into a light and natural sleep, which generally continued for several hours.

One night as his daughter was watching at the couch of her sick brother, she heard her father descend the stairs with a quick step, and immediately followed him. She perceived that he had dressed himself and was lighting a lantern at the hearth, after which he unbolted the door and looked out; he then returned to the kitchen and taking the lantern and the spade he left the house. Alarmed at the circumstance—which was unusual, though it sometimes occurred, as above related, without the knowledge of his family—she hastily threw on a cloak and followed him to the wood, trembling with apprehension of she knew not what, both for herself and father.

Having gained the place where he had three months since buried the box, he set down the lantern so as to reflect strongly upon the spot; he then removed the sods, and striking the spade against its iron cover, he laughed wildly and exclaimed: "My treasure is safe and we shall be happy." And shouldering his heavy burden with the strength of a Hercules, he stopped not, as before, to replace the sods or the earth, but snatching up the lantern pursued his way home to the great joy of his daughter who could scarcely support herself from the fears she had experienced, which were that he was about to dig his own grave and commit suicide, or murder some of his own defenceless family. Inexpressible therefore was her joy on seeing him ascend the stairs and place the box in the former recess; after which, as usual, he retired to rest. His wife and daughter, however, were too anxious to sleep themselves; the one sat patiently watching the dawn of day, and the other returned to the apartment of her suffering brother, to relieve his mind by the joyful event, and her consequent hopes of speedy recovery.

When the gentleman arose in the morning, his wife observed the usual gloom upon his countenance as he asked about the health of his son and expressed sorrow at not being able to procure these comforts for his family which were so much needed. Finding him perfectly unconscious of what had passed the preceding night, she watched the effect which the restoration of the box would have upon his mind; and as she expected, with an astonishment amounting to frenzy almost he exclaimed: "Who has done this? whence came the box?"

Not until he had listened to his daughter could he be convinced of the possibility of his performing such an act while asleep. Suffice it to say, that now health, peace and competence were once more restored to his dwelling, and the result of this blessing had a salutary effect upon his mind; and although he still continued his midnight excursions, yet his friends were gratified to find them less frequent than formerly, and his future dreams also, to judge by appearances, seemed to partake of the mild, serene character of his thoughts.

All Difficulties to be Overcome.

There are few that hold out against real attacks; they fly, like the visible horizon, before those who advance. A passionate desire and unwearied will can perform impossibilities, or what seem to be such to the cold, and feeble. If we do but go on, some unseen path will open upon the hills. We must not allow ourselves to be discouraged by the apparent disproportion between the results of single efforts and the magnitude of the obstacles to be encountered. Nothing good or great is to be obtained without courage and industry; but courage and industry might have sunk in despair, and the world must have remained unornamented and unimproved, if men had nicely compared the effects of a single stroke of the chisel with the pyramid to be raised, or a single impression of the spade with mountains to be leveled. All exertion, too, is in itself delightful, and active amusements seldom tire us. Helvetius owns that he could hardly listen to a concert for two hours though he could play on an instrument all day long. The chase, we know, has always been the favorite amusement of kings and nobles. Not only fame and fortune, but pleasure is to be earned. Efforts, it must not be forgotten, are as indispensable as desires. The globe is not to be circumnavigated by one wind. We should never do nothing. "It is better to wear out than to rust out," says Bishop Cumberland. "There will be time enough to repose in the grave," said Nicole to Pascal. In truth, the proper rest for man is change of occupation. As a young man, you should be mindful of the inexplicable importance of early industry, since in youth habits are easily formed, and there is time to recover from defects. An Italian sonnet, justly as well as elegantly, compares procrastination to the folly of a traveller who pursues a brook till it widens into a river, and is lost in the sea. The odds as well as risks of an active life are commonly overrated, so much may be done by the diligent use of ordinary opportunities; but they must not always be waited for. We must not only strike the iron while it is hot, but till it is made hot." Herschel, the great astronomer, declares that ninety or one hundred hours clear enough for observation cannot be called an unproductive year. The lazy, the dissipated, and the fearful, should patiently see the active and the bold pass them in the course. They must bring down their pretensions to the level of their talents. Those who have not energy to work must learn to be humble, and should not vainly hope to unite the incompatible enjoyments of indolence and enterprise, of ambition and self-indulgence.

"BILLY OR LEAVES OR I LEAVES."—At Zanesville, at the "Eagle," a goat was kept about the stables. One day the *hostler* and usual crowd in the bar room were startled by the Dutch hostler rushing in, almost breathless, and exclaiming at the top of his voice, "Meester Porter! Meester Porter! Billy he leaves or I leaves. I go up in de stable, and dere vas Billy. I say, Billy go down! he says bah-bah-wa! and shoot gits upon his hind feet. I say again, Billy you down, and strikes at him mit de bitch fork, when de stinkaum-sheep pitch into me and buts me down stairs 'mang de mule jacks, who all kick me more hard dan de goat! So Meester Porter, Billy he leaves or I leaves!"

A few really Great Men.

Whether the theologians be right or wrong who tell us we err in believing there is Scriptural authority for the fact that men have degenerated greatly in size since the days before the flood, we do not here inquire; but we must needs begin a little talk concerning giants, with the popular belief that Adam and Eve and all the first men who inhabited the earth were of gigantic stature. We read in Concordances certain exact facts about their size. The first men were so tall, that when they stood upright on the earth, their heads brushed against the stars, and they were called the Emephim. After many years they were followed by a second race, that of Phatanim, whose heads only reached to the clouds. After these came the men called by the Egyptians Cygios, who were the giants proper, and whose race lasted until the time of Noah—of the giants named in Scripture, the one about whom the greatest number of marvels have been told by the Rabbinical writers is Og, king of Bassan. His legs, the Rabbis taught, were three miles long. More modest by far is the commentary of a German divine, named Lange, who, reading in the fifth book of Moses, that Og had an iron bed, nine cubits in length and four in breadth, suggests that such breadth and width do not correspond to the harmonious proportions of a man. Probably, therefore, Og's bed was made longer and wider than himself, for the convenience of his turning about when he lay in it, and that it may not have been made of iron because of its weight, but as a protection against vermin. Some thousand years after Og's death, there was said to have been found, near Jerusalem, a mighty cavern, inscribed in Catholic letters, "Here lies Giant Og." Nothing was found in it however, except one of his teeth, whereof the weight was four pounds and a quarter. It was offered to the Emperor of Germany, as a favor, at two thousand dollars; but he had his doubts, and did not close with the bargain.

Homer regrets the dwindling of the bodies of men from their pristine heroical proportions.—The heathen poets fabled also of a race of Titans that made war against their gods, and piled mountains on each other, meaning to storm heaven. Then there were also Homer's enormous one-eyed cannibals, the Cyclopes.

Solinus and Pomponius Mela tells of an Indian people among whom the men were so tall that they leaped and sat astride upon the backs of elephants, as readily as others leap upon the backs of horses. These men capered about upon their elephants, having them bitted and bridled, and obedient as horses to their hands.—Diodorus Siculus, however, tells of a nation of much more remarkable giants, which inhabited some Southern isle. They were said to be taller by four ells than other men, and to have soft tones that bent throughout their whole bodies as readily as tendon. They had also cleft tongues, or rather two tongues in each mouth, and with the two tongues they could talk at the same time in two different languages.

In northern Europe the great barrows have favored the idea that they were large men who required such grave-mounds; and the Romans were not slow to magnify their own achievements by a magnifying of the size of the barbarians with whom they fought; though Florus puts the case with modesty in saying that "The more enormous were the bodies of the Germans, the more easily were they to be struck with sword and spear."

The dark fancies of the north clinging about the giants, made a new race of them in the legends of the middle ages. They were fearful, brutal, godless, cannibal beings, who tore even unborn children from their mothers, as the dainty morsels of their own defenceless family. Inexpressible therefore was her joy on seeing him ascend the stairs and place the box in the former recess; after which, as usual, he retired to rest. His wife and daughter, however, were too anxious to sleep themselves; the one sat patiently watching the dawn of day, and the other returned to the apartment of her suffering brother, to relieve his mind by the joyful event, and her consequent hopes of speedy recovery.

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"BILLY OR LEAVES OR I LEAVES."—At Zanesville, at the "Eagle," a goat was kept about the stables. One day the *hostler* and usual crowd in the bar room were startled by the Dutch hostler rushing in, almost breathless, and exclaiming at the top of his voice, "Meester Porter! Meester Porter! Billy he leaves or I leaves. I go up in de stable, and dere vas Billy. I say, Billy go down! he says bah-bah-wa! and shoot gits upon his hind feet. I say again, Billy you down, and strikes at him mit de bitch fork, when de stinkaum-sheep pitch into me and buts me down stairs 'mang de mule jacks, who all kick me more hard dan de goat! So Meester Porter, Billy he leaves or I leaves!"

Melchior Nunez says, that in his time the Chinese gate keepers of Pekin were all of them fifteen ells high and that the Emperor of China had five hundred such men for his gate keepers and body guard. There is a proverb about knowing Hercules by his foot; after the battle of Muhlberg, when Charles the Fifth had taken prisoner John Frederic, the Electoral Prince of Saxony, the Spanish ambassador cunningly displayed to the court of France the magnitude of the triumph, not, indeed, by exhibiting John Frederic's foot, but his boot. A vast boot, into which a man can almost get, was also one of the court of France, and said to have been pulled off the leg of the elector.

And now that we have named so many great men, we can see no reason why we should produce more as rivals to their greatness. There are here surely enough of them to stand alone, if they can stand at all. Kircher, the jesuit, declared it hardly possible that any very great giant could stand. Menip they were much taller than six feet, would, he said, surely fall to the ground, for you see how it is with the colossal statues in Rome, that would fall to pieces if there were not props placed here and there under projecting limbs. He seems to have felt that a man only nine feet high would require skewing together.

The Original Dred Scott.

The distinguished colored individual who has made such a noise in the world in the case of Scott vs. Sanford, and who has become so tangled up with the Missouri compromise and other great subjects—Dred Scott—is a resident, not a citizen of St. Louis. He is well known to many of our citizens, and may frequently be seen passing along Third street. He is an old inhabitant, having come to this city thirty years ago.

Dred Scott was born in Virginia, where he belonged to Captain Peter Blow, the father of Henry T. Blow and Taylor Blow, of this city.—He was brought by his master to St. Louis about twenty years ago, and in the course of time became the property of Dr. Emerson, a surgeon in the army, which he accompanied on that trip to Rock Island and Fort Snelling, on the ground of which he based his claim to freedom. The wife of Dr. Emerson was formerly Miss Sanford, and is now Mrs. Chaffee, wife of Hon. Mr. Chaffee, of Massachusetts. He has been married twice, his first wife by whom he had no children, having been sold from him. He has had four children by his present wife, two boys, both dead, and two girls, both living. Dred was at Corpus Christi at the breaking out of the Mexican war, as the servant of Captain Bainbridge, whom he speaks of as a "good man."

On his return from Mexico he applied to his mistress, Mrs. Emerson, then living near St. Louis, for the purchase of himself and family, offering to pay part of the money down, and give an eminent citizen of St. Louis, an officer in the army, as security for the payment of the remainder. His mistress refused his proposition, and Dred being informed that he was entitled to his freedom by the operation of the laws regulating the North-west Territory, forthwith brought suit for it. The suit was commenced about ten years ago, and has cost Dred $500 in cash, besides labor to a nearly equal amount. It has given him a "heap of trouble," he says, and if he had known that "it was gwine to last so long" he would not have brought it. The suit was defended by Mr. John Sanford, as executor of Dr. Emerson's will.

Dred does not appear to be at all discouraged by the issue of the celebrated case, although it dooms him to slavery. He talks about the affair with the ease of a veteran litigant, though not exactly in the technical language, and is hugely tickled at the idea of finding himself a personage of such importance. He does not take on airs, however, but laughs heartily when talking of "de fuss dey made dar in Washington 'bout de ole nigger."

He is about 55 years old, we should think, though he does not know his own age. He is of unmixed African blood, and as black as a piece of charcoal. For two or three years past he has been running at large, no one exercising ownership over him, or putting any restraint upon his movements. If he were disposed to make the attempt, he could gain his freedom at a much less cost than even one-tenth of the expense of the famous suit. He will not do so, however, insisting on abiding by the principles involved in the decision of the suit. He declares that he will stick to his mistress as long as he lives. His daughters, Eliza and Lizzy, less conscientious about the matter, took advantage of the absence of restraint on their movements, a year or two since, to disappear, and their whereabouts remain a mystery.

Dred, though illiterate, is not ignorant. He has travelled considerably, and has improved his stock of strong common sense by much information picked up in his journeyings. He is anxious to know who owns him, being ignorant whether he is the property of Mrs. Chaffee, or Mr. Sanford, though we presume, there is no doubt that the former is his real legal owner.—He seems tired of running about with no one to look after him, while at the same time he is a slave. He says grumpingly, that he could make thousands of dollars, if allowed, by traveling over the country and telling who he is.

ANTIDOTE FOR STRYCHNINE.—The Dublin correspondent of the Medical Times and Gazette says:—The Rev. S. Haughton, a Fellow of Trinity College, has just given an account of some experiments on the properties of nicotine and strychnine, at a meeting of the Royal Irish Academy. He stated that he was induced to make the experiments by the consideration of the specification of strychnine and nicotine on the muscular system, which appeared to be of opposite in their character so to lead him to a conviction that they might prove to be equally antidotes to each other's action. It is generally believed that strychnine exerts a specific action upon the lower or lumbar portions of the spinal column, exciting the muscular system (at least the voluntary muscles) into a state of tetanic contraction, and ultimately producing death indirectly, by rendering respiration mechanically impossible, by virtue of the permanent contraction of the pectoral muscles, and not, as was supposed, by its action on the heart. It is also well known, that the most powerful agent we possess for relaxing the action of the muscles is nicotine, whether administered in the form of tobacco smoke or infusion of the leaves. From these well-known facts, Mr. Haughton was led to believe that these powerful poisons might be made antidotes to each other's action, and with the view of testing this conjecture he made several experiments. Four of these went to show the effects of the two poisons separately. The fifth and sixth are important, as they appear conclusive to Mr. Haughton as to the action of nicotine in retarding, and in some cases completely counteracting, the effects of strychnine. In the fifth experiment a frog had hard for forty seven minutes in a mixture of two solutions, of which one would have destroyed life in four minutes, and the other would have produced paralysis in one minute and destroyed life in twenty three minutes, and yet in the joint mixture the animal had lived for forty seven minutes and afterwards for twenty-four hours. In the sixth experiment, a frog immersed in a similar mixture of the poison for ten minutes had ultimately recovered, the effects of the strychnine being completely obviated by the action of the nicotine. Mr Haughton expressed the hope that further inquiries would be instituted into the action of strychnine upon some of the warm blooded animals, as he believed that nicotine, which was always easily procurable in the form of tobacco leaf infusion, would be found a valuable antidote in at least some cases of strychnine poisoning, whether intentional or accidental."

RAILROAD IRON.—Only so short a time ago as the year 1849, no rails were manufactured in the United States. In 1849 but 19,000 tons were made. Seven years after that witnessed an increase of our manufacture to 150,000 tons. Another seven years of unharassed growth would see this product more than doubled, and the English excluded forever from a market which they have plagued with depressions and inflat ions, and greedily harvested these thirty years.

Moloch and his Sacrifice.

(Leviticus, xviii, 21; 2 Kings, xvi, 3.)

BY REV. EDWARD C. JONES.

It is a very difficult matter to understand how the Jewish nation, though brought into so close an alliance with the pure spirit of God, should be constantly prepossessed with the worship of heathen deities. And yet how tenaciously they clung to such worship, though its ritual observances were saturated with human blood. The idol Moloch, for instance, had in its attendant train many a well instructed Jew, whose moral training should have spontaneously revolted from such a shrine. This idol was a prominent one with the Ammonites, a nation descended from lot, the nephew of Abraham, and dwelling in a section of country lying to the southeast of Gilead. It is sometimes designated Moloch, and sometimes Milcom. This image was made of brass, or some other metallic substance, was hollow within, and had its arms extended as if silently but significantly communicating its desire to receive and fold to its bosom the sacrificial oblation of the misguided devotee of error. Heated by an internal fire, which was fed by abundant fuel, it became a perfect furnace, and upon its glowing arms the Jewish father has often placed his tender and innocent offspring and while the little one has been suffering the fearful pains of roasting, its cries have been drowned by the harsh notes of drums and trumpets, stationed in immediate proximity with the immolated child, for the purpose of drowning its last appeal by shrieks to the parental heart. The prevalent opinion seems to have been that the sacrifice of one child would secure a blessing to the remaining portion of the household.—How horrible the infatuation which could substitute so demoniacal a worship for the pure and elevated ethics which were matured in the mind of infinite goodness and enamated amid the blaze of Sinai's mount for their perpetual guidance and instruction. And what beastility must have taken possession of the nation as such, when even two of its kings, Ahaz and Manasseh followed the multitude to do evil, and sacrificed their children to so barbarous a deity. Solomon too, the predecessor of both these sovereigns, so far prostrated his mental endowments, as to erect upon the mount of olives a temple for the worship of one who was obviously a personification of the malignant prince of darkness.—Yet the wise-and-holy-one real had measured the true inheritance of Jehovah, and whose eloquent prayer of consecration had hallowed its nativity morning, even he, alas! for the obliquity of frail humanity, became the patron and devotee of a code which like the laws of Draco was written in blood. Reviewing so monstrous a dereliction from justice and purity, the Almighty mind thus indignantly itself, by the mouth of the weeping prophet Jeremiah (ch. xix, v. 5, and 6.) "They have built also the high places of Baal, to burn their sons with fire, for burnt offerings unto Baal, which I commanded not, nor spake it, neither came it into my mind. Therefore, behold the days come, saith the Lord, that this place shall no more be called Tophet, nor the valley of the son of Hinnom, but the Valley of Slaughter." The image of Moloch, or as it is sometimes designated in phrase and striking syllables, the Blood of the poor innocents, had a voice for the ear of the Godhead. As the secret focal reservoir became deeper and still deeper till like the wine-press it overflowed, the tides became deeper and deeper too, until the full dispason uttered its master key, and then vengeance unclapped her vial, and poured her gall and wormwood forth as a recompense of reward for atrocity so signal and so persistent. That idol has been reduced to powder. The Jew no longer bends before its shrine. The little ones have nought to fear from physical immolation. Nor does the enlightened Gentile tolerate so depraved and reckless a sacrificial. The blood of Jew and Gentile alike results from a code so barbarous. And the parent, as he reads the record of those human sacrifices, with the horrid and hellish orgies which accompanied them, clasps his child to his heart with joy as he thinks how time and the hallowing influences of Christ's gospel, interpenetrating social usages and transforming popular sentiments, have introduced a worship which yearns not for bodily torture, which sanctions not even self-inflicted pain, and which desires and designs the physical comfort, allied to the mental and moral enlightenment of the whole human race. To propitiate the clemency of offended heaven, to parent now will sacrifice his child; does now stagger to embrace them in his arms of love, and clasps them to his soul of sympathy, but Moloch has been shattered by the cross on which he hung. If cruelty has been invoked in the Saviour's name, since he died to endorse and ratify a creed of love, Jesus never sanctioned the innovation. If the sword has been drawn in the name of the peacemaker, it was while gospel truth protested against the sanguinary error, and the sweet angel of mercy shed the tear of grief. Passion may have blinded the fire and misguided zeal may have rolled it a baleful flame, but the altar repudiates the sacrifice, and its very stones combine in voiceless but emphatic detestation of such a perverted sacrifice. But Moloch is not yet entirely prostrate, and in abstracted orbits, but Moloch still, and parents still sacrifice their children to the shadowy deity. To this thought it is we desire to direct the heedful attention of our readers.

In the settlement of a son in business, may not a father have more immediate reference to the profitable character of the avocation than to the strict legality considered in a gospel view of the calling? There are pursuits sanctioned it may be even by conventional usage, which subjected to the clear lens of truth, would not stand the searching power of its concentrated light.—Such pursuits may be called honorable, and they may

Staunton Spectator.

STAUNTON, VA.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1857.

FOR THE SENATE.

A. H. H. STUART.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

B. CHRISTIAN,
NATHANIEL MASSIE,
J. MARSHALL McCUE

Announcement.

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

To the Patrons of the Staunton Spectator.

Since the last issue of the "Spectator" an arrangement has been consummated between Mr Richard Mauzy, Editor and Proprietor of the "Staunton True American," and ourselves, by which the two establishments have been consolidated, the new arrangement to take effect from the 1st day of May, 1857. The publication of the "American," as an independent paper, ceased with its issue of the 25th instant and the first issue of the united papers will be made on Wednesday the 6th day of May, under the same name by which this journal has been so long known to the public. Mr. Mauzy become a joint proprietor with us in the business, and while the editorial control and business management of the "Spectator" have been assigned to us exclusively, will doubtless contribute frequently and acceptably to the editorial columns. The "Spectator" will be sent in future to such of the subscribers to the "True American" as may desire to receive it, and as we have no disposition to thrust the paper upon any who do not desire it, those who wish the paper discontinued will confer a favor by so informing us immediately. The large increase of our list will compel us to discontinue the papers of all those who do not pay regularly and promptly; and all new subscribers from this date will be expected to pay the subscription price in advance. As far as possible, the cash principle will be adopted in all departments of the business, and all who fail to pay for the paper in advance, or at least during the year, will be charged $2.50 per annum. Or in other words, the subscription price of the paper will be $2.50 per annum, which may be discharged by the payment of $2 within the year. We trust that all the present subscribers to the "Spectator" and all the patrons of the "American" to whom the "Spectator" may now be sent, will perceive the propriety of this rule, and not be disposed to complain when it is rigidly enforced. The cash expenses of the establishment will necessarily be largely increased, and provision should be made to meet them. In the advertising and Job Departments of the business, liberal deductions will be made for cash, and all charges for such service will be considered due when the work is done.

To the business public, the "Staunton Spectator" now presents itself without a rival, and offers advantages as an advertising medium, such as are rarely afforded by one newspaper. The combination of the two lists, gives to the paper a most extensive circulation. With all the additional advantages, however, we propose to make no increase of charges. The terms will be published prominently and constantly in the paper, and the crowded condition of our columns will render a strict adherence to these terms, absolutely imperative.

Under its new proprietorship, and with its new business principles, the old "Spectator" will commence operations on Wednesday next, and the undersigned will continue to devote their time and attention to the work of making it a useful and entertaining journal.

J. A. & L. WADDELL, Jr.

County Nominations.

On Monday last a large meeting of Whigs and Americans assembled in the Town Hall, in this place, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the House of Delegates. Elijah Hogshead, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Mr. Andrew T. Gilkeson appointed Secretary. Before proceeding to business, the meeting was addressed by the Hon. A. H. H. Stuart on the subject of the public lands, with his accustomed ability and clearness. We shall hereafter probably publish a synopsis of the speech. Mr. Stuart declined the nomination heretofore tendered him for a seat in the Senate. After he retired from the Hall a motion was submitted by J. D. Imboden, Esq., nominating Mr. Stuart notwithstanding his declination, which was carried with unanimity and enthusiasm. A committee was then appointed to wait upon Mr. S. and inform him of the action of the meeting. The committee soon returned and reported that Mr. S. was sincerely indisposed to become a candidate, but finally yielded to the urgent solicitations of the meeting and consented to be placed in nomination. This announcement was received with loud applause.

The meeting then proceeded to vote for candidates for the House of Delegates, which resulted in the nomination of Messrs. B. Christian, Nathaniel Massie and J. Marshall McCue. A Committee waited upon these gentlemen, and having been informed of their nomination, they appeared before the body and signified their acceptance.

The ticket thus nominated is highly creditable to the county. We have neither time nor space to say more of it at present, but "more anon."

Weather Reports.

We take it for granted that our readers feel an interest in the "Weather Reports" which we have published monthly since January last, and one of which is inserted on the first page of this paper. Nothing interests "universal humanity" more than that never failing topic of conversation, the weather; and yet there is nothing in regard to which the memory is more unreliable. For instance, while passing along the street with one of our neighbors, on Saturday evening the 18th inst., conversation as usual turned upon the weather and the back wardness of the season, and he remarked that he had never before seen snow which fell in the morning remain so long on the ground at that period of the year. We agreed with him, but on turning to a memorandum book after getting home, we ascertained that at 8 o'clock at night of the 21st of April, last year, the ground was covered with snow to the depth of two and a half inches! These Reports will be useful for reference on many occasions hereafter, if persons will take the trouble to preserve them.

Particular Notice.

Subscribers to the "Spectator" will understand that a new set of books will be opened on *Friday next, the 1st day of May*, from which date their subscription to the paper, under the proprietorship of the new firm, will commence.—All accounts due the old firm of J. A. & L. Waddell, Jr., will be made off to that date, except in cases where payment has been made in advance, and it is hoped that those indebted will close up their bills either by cash or note, at the earliest possible day.

[illegible] Stuart, Esq.

The nomination of the candidate of the Democratic party for the State Senate, addressed the people of this county in the interest of the American Party, at Dixon Hall, on Monday afternoon last. We regret that the pressing demands of a [illegible] prevented us from remaining to hear the speaking.

Faulkner's District.

Mr Faulkner addressed the people of Jefferson county, at Charlestown, on Monday week, the day of their April Court. When he had concluded, the Hon William Lucas was called for, and promptly and eloquently responded. He declared that he was not a candidate for Congress of his own accord, but if the people chose to elect him he would serve them. On the subject of the public lands, he avowed himself in favor of a fair and just distribution of the proceeds among the States. "He indignantly and emphatically denied," says the *Free Press*, "that this vital question of distribution was a mere humbug and Whig & Know Nothing infamous party trick—as Mr. Faulkner termed it. He was an older Democrat than Mr. Faulkner, had always stood in decided antagonism to both these parties, yet he could not stand by and willingly allow an all important question, like this, to be thus denounced." Andrew Hunter Esq., was then called out, and delivered a powerful speech in favor of distribution.

From these "signs of the times" we are led to believe that the days of Mr. Faulkner's political life are numbered. Mr. Lucas will undoubtedly be elected. The District Convention which met in Winchester on Wednesday last, declined to nominate a candidate, but the members and their constituents, will no doubt cordially support Mr. Lucas, not because he is any the less a Democrat than Mr. Faulkner, but because he occupies the true position upon the all important question of the day. The Democracy, moreover, are rallying to his support. Since the call of the sixty-eight Democrats of Hampshire county upon Mr. Lucas, the *Romney Argus* has published the names of fifteen more who "second the motion." In addition, the *Spirit of Jefferson* publishes a card signed by sixteen Democrats of Harper's Ferry, giving in their adhesion, and seven Democrats of Water's Precinct, Loudoun county, "join the Democracy of Harper's Ferry in their declaration." Thus the movement progresses.

Rowdyism Rewarded.

We are very far from cherishing a fault-finding spirit towards the present Administration, but desire to judge it fairly, hoping it may administer the government patriotically and wisely. One act of the President, however, is not a little discreditable. We refer to the appointment of the notorious Capt. Rynders as Marshal of the Southern District of New York. In the vast number of public offices which the President has to fill, it is impossible for him to be personally acquainted with the hosts of applicants. He must make appointments upon the recommendations of other persons, who may deceive or mislead him, and therefore he should not be held responsible if here and there an office-holder turn out unworthy of his place. But in the case of Rynders the President was fully acquainted with the man's character, and yielded what must have been his own views of propriety to a political or party necessity. Such weakness is unworthy of the Executive of a great nation.

The following incident is related by a Washington letter-writer:

"Captain Rynders went to the White house the other day to thank the President for his office. Mr. Buchanan said to him good humoredly, 'Well Captain Rynders, I hope you will do your duty well, and that I shall not hear of your getting into any more fights.'

"Not unless the country needs it,' said Rynders; to which the President added that he had strong hope the country would not need anything of the kind."

We do not vouch for the truth of this story, but it serves to show the general estimate in which Rynders is held. He is leader of the Empire Club, a gang of ruffians whose special duty it is to do the fighting for the Democracy in New York City. This constitutes his sole claim to executive favor, but the President has recognized and honored it.

Acquitted.

On Wednesday last a young man named Houston Brady, son of Mr. Andrew Brady, was arrested in this place upon the charge of breaking into the Post Office at Scottsville. He had just arrived on the cars, but the conductor having a warrant for his arrest, it was immediately placed in the hands of the officers and promptly executed. Young Brady was taken back to Scottsville without delay, and we are gratified to learn that after an examination before a Magistrate he was acquitted of the charge. The Post Office had been feloniously entered by some one, and Brady, who is quite young and inexperienced, being informed that he was suspected, fled home to his parents. There is said to be no evidence against him whatever.

P. S.—Since the above was put in type, we learn that Brady was discharged upon giving nominal bail.

Gunpowder Accident.

One day last week it was reported that the House of Mr. John J. Clarke, who resides in the vicinity of this place, had been blown up the evening before and one of his children killed.—Public sympathy was of course painfully excited, but after an hour or two it was ascertained that the house was uninjured and the child only slightly burned. The escape, however, a very narrow one, and furnishes another warning against the careless use of gunpowder. Some men who had been blasting rock left the powder within reach of the children, who undertook to amuse themselves by igniting small portions of it. Finally, by some means which the children cannot explain, the whole cask took fire and exploded.

Beyer's View of Staunton.

It will be recollected by our readers that Mr. Beyer, a German artist, painted a view of Staunton, last Summer, which was universally admired for its accuracy and beauty. Since then he has visited his native country, and had the painting lithographed and colored at Dresden, in Saxony. Mrs. Beyer is now in town with a supply of the lithographs, offering them for sale. They are but little inferior in beauty to the painting, and we do not doubt that many of our citizens will purchase, in addition to those who originally subscribed. The price is $5 a copy, and we think the picture richly worth the money.

Mrs. Beyer has also a portfolio of eight views in different parts of the State, taken by her husband, which she sells at the same price.

Attorney General.

Our Democratic friends are in some trouble about their Convention to nominate a candidate for Attorney General. The Central Committee has called a Convention to meet at Richmond on the 13th of May, but some of the county meetings insist upon another time and place.—The Democrats of Shenandoah urge Staunton and the 6th of May. So far as there have been any indications of public sentiment the party in the "Tenth Legion" appear unanimously in favor of J. R. Tucker, of Winchester, as the candidate.

Dr. G. K. Gilmer.

The public are already informed that this gentleman, for several years past connected with the press in Staunton, has retired from the business. We cannot part with him without an expression of our strong personal regard. Notwithstanding the position of business rivalry which we have heretofore sustained towards him, our daily association with him has been most friendly and agreeable, and with this entire community we heartily for him the utmost good-will

From Europe.—By recent arrivals from Europe we have Liverpool dates to the 8th inst.

The English elections were all over with very few exceptions. There will be a large Liberal majority in the new House of Commons.

In consequence of the spread of murrain in the north of Europe, England prohibits the importation of cattle skins, etc., which it is thought will affect the provision trade. A murrain has also appeared among the cattle of Austria.

Prince Auersperg will have command of the military force going to China.

A Madrid despatch says that Mexico recognizes the justice of the Spanish demand.

The diplomatic rupture between Austria and Sardinia is not likely to be adjusted but neither contemplates hostilities.

It was considered in India, according to the last accounts from China, that the closing of five Chinese ports against European commerce was imminent.

Later.—By the steamer America we have Liverpool dates to the 11th. The elections in England were nearly over. The Ministerial net gain so far is 67. The English Government furnishes three steamships to assist in laying the Atlantic telegraphic cable, which will be completed in June and laid in July.

Various unfounded rumors of attempts to assassinate the Emperor of France are in circulation, and several arrests have been made in Paris and in the departments of persons connected with a secret society.

Madrid letters say that actual communications are taking place between Spain, England and France on the subject of the Spanish Mexican difficulty.

The Spanish Government hopes to obtain the moral support of those powers; and, in case the question goes beyond a war between Mexico and Spain, their material support also.

Excitement in the University.—A letter from the University of Virginia, dated Sunday, the 19th, says:

We have had an exciting time to-day, and I will give you an account of it. It appears that two students, Mr. Martin of this State, and Mr. Baxter of Georgia, last night knocked at the door of a grocery, kept by an Italian, named Manoni; no one answered, and when the knock was repeated, a shot gun was discharged from a window in the second story, directly upon them. Mr. Martin was severely hurt, though it is thought not dangerously. Mr. Baxter was not seriously injured. This morning a large crowd of students collected at Manoni's store, and searched it throughout, but found no one except the clerk, from whom nothing concerning the shooting could be gotten. About an hour after that, another search was made, and Manoni and his brother—the latter of whom fired the gun, were found under a bed in the back part of the house. They were immediately bound, and though many were for hanging, and some for tar and feathering, it was decided to flog them both severely, and drive them from the county. As soon as it was determined to flog them, they were dragged to an adjoining field, and due preparations made for carrying it into effect, but just at this moment the Chairman of the Faculty appeared, and by a forcible and gentlemanly appeal, he prevailed upon the students to give the culprits over to the proper authorities, and they are now lodged in the jail at Charlottesville.

A Telegraph to San Francisco.—The New York Mirror announces that some enterprising gentlemen of that city, have determined upon establishing a direct line of telegraph to San Francisco. The plan is not yet fully matured; but when perfected, it will embrace a preliminary expedition under the auspices and protection of the government party, which is soon to start upon an engineering tour, for the purpose of laying out (under the recent act of Congress) a military Road to the Pacific. The telegraph party, which is to consist of some forty or fifty persons will be amply supplied with mules and camels for the purpose of crossing the continent with safety and despatch. The party will start from Omaha city in Nebraska, (to connect by telegraph with St. Louis,) follow the Platt river to the South Pass, and thence direct across to San Francisco. This is an immense enterprise, and one which requires a large outlay of labor and capital. Should it prove successful, and the submarine telegraph be laid successfully in July, London and San Francisco will be within half-ling distance of each other, and the quotations on Change in the metropolis of Europe will be bulletined in the Golden City within an hour.

Mr. Stanton in Kansas.—The Hon. F. P. Stanton, the newly appointed Secretary of Kansas, arrived at Leavenworth City on the 18th instant, and delivered an address to the people. He announced himself a native of Virginia, and a resident of Tennessee, and suggested that his hearers would understand from those facts what were his "proclivities" on the Slavery question. He regretted the determination of the Free State men of Kansas not to vote in the election of delegates to the State Convention—stating that the Constitution to be formed would be adopted.—He declared further that the Territorial laws would be enforced. Mr. Stringfellow preceded Mr. Stanton. It was election day, and hence the speaking. Dr. Stringfellow stated that his first object was to make Kansas a Slave State; and failing in this, he should strive, as the next best thing, to make it a Democratic Free State. The Free State men expressed dislike of Stanton's avowals, thinking he has already joined the Pro-Slavery party.

For the Spectator.

For Congress!

Messrs. Editors:—Voting for men who oppose the political principles we possess, is a bad habit and humiliating to our feelings. We cannot vote for the Hon. John Letcher, for Congress without falsifying our own opinions, which he is now daily denouncing.

We therefore, without his leave asked, present the name of John D. Imboden, Esq., to receive the votes of the friends of distribution in this Congressional district.

Moreover, we call upon Mr. Imboden to redeem his half-promise to canvass the district for distribution; and we claim his leisure hours for the cause. Many Voters.

Kansas News.—A despatch of the 25th says: Secretary Stanton has published an address to the people of Kansas in the Lecompton Union. He says the Administration has recognized the authority of the Territorial Legislature, and the validity of the Territorial laws, and has especially recognized the act providing for a Constitutional Convention.

He presumes that that Convention will submit the vital question of the domestic institutions of the State for the subsequent vote of the people, and thinks that Congress will then admit the Territory immediately into the Union as a State. He recommends a general amnesty for past offences and prosecutions, and expects the presence of Gov. Walker about the middle of May.

Central Committee.

Under a resolution passed by the meeting on Monday, the following named gentlemen were appointed a Central Committee, with power to appoint sub-committees in the various magisterial districts of the county, with a view to bring out the vote, and secure the election of the gentlemen nominated for the Legislature:

W. M. Tate, D. B. Young, J. D. Imboden, W. B. Kayser, J. H. McCue, N. K. Trout, W. G. Sterrett, John J. Clarke, W. J. Shumate, J. M. Hanger, T. C. Burwell, S. H. Lushbaugh, L. Waddell, jr.

Newspaper Changes.

The Lynchburg Virginian of Friday contains the valedictory of Messrs. McDonald, Peters and Calhoun, and the salutatory of its new proprietor and editor, Charles W. Button, Esq. The Bedford Sentinel has also changed hands—Mr. Joseph Button having sold out his interest in it to Mr. Wm. D. Robertson, Mr. Wm. Davis White, who is a gentleman of fine promise, undertakes its editorial management.

For the Spectator.

Messrs. Editors: Will Mr. K. Craig please inform us, through the medium of your paper, something about the working of this new hay press which he thinks superior to the one recommended by Col. Fontaine? also, what is the name of the manufacturer?

An Augusta Farmer.

The Third Candidate.

The Democracy of this county held a meeting on Monday last, and nominated Dr. William R. Blair as their third candidate for the House of Delegates, in place of Major Anderson, declined.

Transporting Silver in Mexico.—A Matamoras correspondent of the Alta California furnishes interesting facts concerning the large amount of specie continually shipped from that and other Mexican ports. It consists principally of silver dollars, coined in the mints of Mexico and Guadalajara, to which place it finds its way in pigs or bars, from the mines in all parts of the republic. A government specie train leaves the capital once every month for the ports of San Blas, Mazatlan, and Manzanillo on the Pacific, and Vera Cruz on the Gulf, passing thro' the principal cities on the route, under the charge of conductors, who have a guard of ten to thirty men, as circumstances may require. Pack mules are used entirely, and an iron-strapped heavy cedar box, containing, generally, two thousand pieces, is firmly lashed by thongs of raw hide, to each side of the saddle, and duly marked and stamped, something like boxes of gold dust. It is a beautiful sight, continues the writer, to look at them as the long train winds around the distant mountain's side, in its narrow trail, to the gay song of the muleteer, and vanishes away in some narrow, gloomy gorge. These trains frequently convey, in this manner, not less than a million of dollars, in coined silver. They are often attacked or threatened by banditti, of which the country is now full, and desperate fights ensue. It was rumored that a recent train, conveying more than half a million to the Pacific, would be attacked by a band of two hundred men, who, organized under one of the most famous captains, were known to be hovering near. One of the conductors, feeling the responsibility of his rich freight, became so alarmed that, the Orizaba, being at Manzanillo, on her downward passage, he actually shipped the silver for safety to San Francisco, while private houses placed their treasure on board a vessel then lying in harbor till the next steamer should arrive. Money, like conscience, makes cowards of us all.

A Disgusted Democrat.—Mr. Carpenter, of the Mason patriot, the organ of the anti-Barstow wing of the Wisconsin Democracy, writes to his paper the following:

"It is well known that, in company with a score of Democrats from Wisconsin, I remained in Washington about a month to aid in so exposing the misdeeds of the 'Forty Thieves' that we should forever be rid of them hereafter, and it must be notorious ere this that most of our endeavors have failed. The hopes for our party in the future are vanished, and we have been cleaned out. The '40' find favor at court while the old stand-by Democrats who have never been indicted for stealing, gambling, or injuries are permitted to suck their fingers at a respectable distance."

That the writer is disgusted; but not unnaturally so, with the Administration, is evident from his closing paragraph:

"I am arranging some business preparatory to taking a bee-line for Madison to-morrow or next day, with the full determination that the Union may be rent asunder, and the Potomac yield up its waters to old ocean, and become as dry as my pockets: Abolitionism revel in rampant luxury and dominion at the National Capital; that Chimborazo may nod its towering head at the feet of a mole hill; that cholera, yellow fever, croup, and chicken-pox may vomit forth their pestiferous and devastating miasma to suffocate the poisoned rats at Washington; that lice, and frogs, and all the plagues brought upon Egypt by the wickedness of Pharoah may overrun and devastate our country, before I go to Washington again with a view of preventing thieves from filling places of honor and profit."

The Jesuits and the Chinese Artillery.—The Moniteur de l'Armee says:—A very curious discovery was made by the English during the late attack upon Canton, and one which will serve to illustrate the history of the use of artillery. The landing party which was sent ashore after the English vessels had opened their fire, found, in one of the forts upon the river, from which the garrison had been expelled, a battery of six bronze pieces of artillery, of the calibre of 116 lbs., the peculiar shape of which attracted the attention of the officer in command of the detachment. These cannon were stamped near the touch-hole, with the imperial cipher, surrounded with Chinese characters enclosed within a series of arabesques very gracefully designed. In the middle of these ornaments was a cross, in relief, and below the cross was the date 1607 in Roman letters. One of the cannon was put on board the admiral's flag-ship, to be sent to England; the others were spiked. Investigations which were afterwards made show the origin of them. The cipher which they bear is that of the Emperor Hong-Hi, one of the most eminent of the Chinese sovereigns, who was born in 1653, and died in 1723. This monarch, who was the author of several treatises upon the arts and sciences, admitted the Jesuits to his court, and employed them in different branches of his administration. One of them, Pere Bouin, was charged with the superintendence of a cannon foundry at Nankin, and this is probably a specimen of his workmanship."

St. George of England a Humbug.—"George of Cappadocia, born at Epiphania in Cilicia, was a low parasite, who got a contract to supply the army with bacon. A rogue and an informer, he got rich and had to run from justice. He seized his money, embraced Arianism, collected a library, and got promoted by faction to the Episcopal throne of Alexandria. When Julian came, A. D. 361, George was thrown into prison; the prison was burst open by the mob and George was lynched as he deserved. And this precious knave became, in good time, St. George of England, patron of chivalry, emblem of victory and civility, and the pride of the best blood of the modern world. Strange that the solid, truth speaking Briton should form an imposter! Strange that the New World should have no better luck—that broad America must wear the name of a thief.

"Amerigo Vespucci, the pickle dealer at Seville, who went out in 1499, a subaltern with Hojeda, and whose highest naval rank was boatswain's mate in an expedition that never sailed, managed in this lying world to supplant Columbus and baptize half the world with his ever dishonest name. Thus nobody can throw stones. We are equally badly off in our offenders; and the false pickle dealer is an offset to the false bacon seller."—*R. W. Emerson.*

The Spanish Quarrel with Mexico.—Included in the intelligence by the latest European steamer is the announcement that Mexico has acceded to the Spanish demands, and the cause of quarrel between the two nations is estopped by a want of disposition on the part of either to pursue it to a hostile conclusion. The announcement needs confirmation, but all the probabilities of the case are in favor of its truth. Though the Spanish government refused to receive Lafragua, the Mexican envoy, officially, yet he was allowed to reach Madrid, and once there, many convenient ways could be found in which his representations might be heard and his offers of conciliation accepted. A correspondent of the London Times, writing from Madrid under date of March 31st, before this settlement had taken place, asserted that, notwithstanding the apparent tone of hostility assumed by Spain, the condition of affairs was by no means such as to excite serious fears of a war, or increased misgivings as to the possibility of an amicable adjustment.

The Spring and the Comet.—We perceive that some of our exchanges, in the absence of any other scape-goat for this most unseasonable April weather, have already hit upon the comet. An apparently intelligent correspondent of the St. Louis Republican goes into the matter in sober earnest, and cites the various antecedents for such an hypothesis, beginning with the comet of 1556, which is said to have brought a twenty-one days' fog, and ending with that of 1843, which was preceded and attended by unusually cold weather. The inundations attending the celestial vagabond of 1828 also present themselves to mind. Indeed, we believe the passage of comets through our solar system has generally been attended with meteorological and climatic derangement, whether as a result of those visitants or of mere accident we are not prepared to say, nor do we believe science would justify us in hazarding an opinion.—*Balt. Amer. of 23rd.*

The panic in St. Paul's and St. Peter's, Minnesota, arising from the rumors of a general rising of the Indians in the North, has subsided. The Superintendents of Indian Affairs announce in letters to papers of the Territory, that the payment of the moneys due the Indians will settle all the troubles, and that the force detailed for the protection of life and property is not needed. The exaggerated manners of the settlers in Northern Minnesota is now said to have been confounded with that which happened in Iowa some time since.

The Pacific Wagon Roads.—The Washington Union states that the Secretary of the Interior, Hon. Jacob Thompson, has nearly completed the arrangements with reference to a vigorous prosecution of the Pacific wagon roads recently provided for by Congress. These projects are to be placed in the hands of able, practical, and energetic men, who are peculiarly well qualified for the arduous and even dangerous duties assigned them.

The gentlemen who have been selected for superintendents are W. E. Nobles, of Minnesota, who will construct the road from Fort Ridgely to the South Pass, and return over the Platte road to Fort Kearney.

Mr M. Magraw, of Missouri, who will construct the Fort Kearney and Honey Lake road as far as the City Rocks.

John Kirk, of California, who will complete this road from City Rocks to Henry Lake valley working from the California side.

The road from El Paso to Fort Yuma has been placed under the supervision of Mr. James H. Leach, of Texas.

The appointment of superintendent of the road from Fort Defiance to the Colorado by a clause in the bill was left to the President, and it is understood that the Secretary of War, to whom it was assigned, has tendered it to Mr Beale, and the service of the camels will be employed by him on his division.

The Same Old Trick.—The Richmond Whig has a timely article on the old cry raised by the Democracy at every election. The people were told last Fall that if they voted for Buchanan slavery agitation would cease and the Union be safe. Many Whigs were deluded by this assertion, but now they are told again that the contest is yet to be fought and just ahead. So it is before every election. The Whig says:

But this ridiculous cry of danger to slavery can surely not avail in the present contest in Virginia. It is purely a home contest—a contest between parties and men equally sound and equally reliable in regard to Southern rights.—Why, then, should it have been started? Is it not for the purpose of diverting your attention from the leading and paramount issue of the canvass? Is it not with the view of again gulling and deceiving you? And who in all the State, of any party, is so green as to be caught in such a trap? Who so stupid as to be imposed upon by so stale and transparent an artifice? If such there be, why remain they outside the limits of their natural and appropriate home—the Lunatic Asylum? The question of the distribution of the public lands is growing both troublesome and dangerous to the Democratic spoilsmen; and hence their effort at a diversion.

The Hog Cholera.—Dr. George Sutton, of Indiana, has published a statement in reference to the disease which is sweeping off the hogs in the Western States. From an examination of forty-seven hogs that died of this disease, he scarcely found two that presented precisely the same appearance. Though the statement is only partial, the writer to give an idea of the number of hogs that have died states the losses at the following places thus: At Ingraham's distillery, from the first of August to the twenty-fourth of October, 1,985. At the distillery in Pittsburg since the 18th of October, 2,575. Mr. Pate, of Rising Sun, lost 500; Mr. Slumer, of Covington, 500; Messrs. Gaff, of Aurora, 4,546. At New Richmond, since the disease made its appearance, 10,485 have died, and in the vicinity of Aurora, 6,000 have died. Making the aggregate, so far as accounts have been received, of 60,000 hogs, valued at $300,000, and when fatted would have been worth $650,000. These facts and others of similar bearing lead to the impression that the distilleries are in some way connected with the disease, but how is not known, as in some instances cases are found far removed. It is also proved that the disease is contagious, and that the latest period of contagion is about thirteen days.

Re-Assessment of Lands in Virginia.—The Richmond papers adduce the late returns of assessments of lands in Virginia to show that all the talk about worn out soil and the irrecoverable decline of Virginia is idle and not sustained by facts:

"The assessment of 1850 made the aggregate value of the real estate of Virginia $274,680,226. The assessment of 1856 makes this value $373,424,095; and shows an increase of $98,743,869. This last assessment has been made too under the influence of doubled taxes, when a combination of circumstances conspired to induce as low a State valuation as possible. Each assessor, living in the district he assesses and subject himself to the taxation imposed, has of course no motive to exaggerate the value. The tendency in 1850 was to assess at full market value; the tendency in 1856 has been to assess at the very lowest valuation, and we verily believe the real estate of Virginia to be worth nearer $450,000,000 than $375,000,000."

This looks well and indicates prosperity; yet the last Legislature, in fixing the rate of taxation upon the lands, seems to have forgotten that the increase would operate upon a different basis of value; and hence the complaints of heavy taxation which we occasionally hear from the Old Dominion.

What the Public Lands Do.—A copy of the annual report of that flourishing enterprise, the Illinois Central Railroad Company, has found its way into circulation. It shows that the gross earnings of the road for the year 1856 amounted to $2,476,635, an increase of no less than sixty per cent upon the year preceding. The company now have seven hundred and four miles of road in operation, and the aggregate cost of the same, including the payment of interest and the losses on the negotiation of bonds, has been very nearly twenty-six millions of dollars. The disposition of public lands received under the grant from Congress forms an interesting feature in the report. The total amount of land received by the company was two millions five hundred and ninety-five acres, and at the close of last year the company still had on hand over seventeen hundred thousand acres. The aggregate receipts from the lands disposed of represent $12,918,228, and the value of the remainder, estimated upon the basis of the sales made in 1846, exceeds $23,000,000.

The Mormons.—A writer in the National Intelligencer estimates the mormons in Utah at 100,000 persons besides having 200,000 spies and agents scattered throughout the country, who immediately communicate the acts of the Government and the sentiments of the community to the leaders at Salt Lake. He represents them as being opposed to the Federal Government, and insists upon the necessity of taking prompt and decisive measures to protect the country from the dangers which threaten it from this quarter. The writer seems to be somewhat imaginative or suspicious, for he insinuates that the secret vigilant organization in California has something to do with this Utah hostility to the Union; their secret passwords, emblems, &c., were all prominent signs of Mormonism, and nobody knew the object of the vigilant organization but those who recognised Brigham Young as their prophet, priest and king.

Governor of Utah.—A Washington despatch of the 24th says: The Governorship of Utah has been tendered to Major Benjamin McCulloh, and it is believed that he will accept the appointment. A letter is now on its way to him requesting him to make his appearance in Washington. The design of the Administration is to pursue a peaceful policy towards Utah, in order that the laws shall be executed and the rights of every inhabitant in the Territory protected without recourse to arms.

The Pearl discoveries at Paterson, N. J., the Guardian says, are coming to an end. The family of a Mr. Hower, who has been mixed up in the pearl search from the beginning, have been placed in comfortable circumstances. Last week Mr. H. pocketed $800 from his searchings. The largest one found was spoiled by boiling. The next largest has been sent to Paris by Ball, Black & Co.

An order in council had been issued, prohibiting the importation into England, of cattle, or of horns, hoofs, hides, or skins, from the territories of Russia, Prussia, or Mecklenburg-Schwerin, which lie on the Gulf of Finland, or between the Gulf and the city of Lubeck. This precaution has been taken to prevent the introduction into England of the infectious disease which is destroying the cattle of the Baltic provinces.

The Knoxville Whig says there has been sown an unusually large amount of wheat in East Tennessee, and if the season be good from this till harvest, there will be a crop gathered that will astonish the natives. If nothing happens to the growing crop, in view of the amount that has been sown, it will yield our people in the thirty counties of this end of the State two millions of dollars.

Brigham Young.—Much discussion having taken place in various parts of the country in relation to the original appointment of Brigham Young, as Governor of Utah, the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser has devoted an article to the subject. Such an explanation, says the Advertiser, is justified by the circumstance, that looking back to the time when the appointment was made, many people associated with the Mormons at that period the vices which have since caused so much scandal, but which, if they existed at all in 1850, were sedulously concealed. It appears, too, that the appointment was confirmed without the slightest opposition by the Senate. The Commercial states that Mr. Fillmore did not appoint Brigham Young until he had taken pains to learn, from authentic and respectable sources, whether the character of the candidate was such as to justify the act. At the time the act organizing Utah was passed there was probably no gentleman in the country to whom the President could have more appropriately applied for information than to Col. Thos. L. Kane, of Philadelphia. He is a brother of the lamented Dr. Elisha Kent Kane, whose explorations in the Arctic regions have endeared his name to the whole civilized world. Col. Kane had a few months before delivered a discourse on the Mormons before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, giving the results of his own personal observation of their own character. He had visited Nauvoo about the time the Mormons left it, had spent months in their camps between that time and their arrival at their land of promise, and was able to describe the scenery about the Great Salt Lake from his own recollections. Before Mr. Fillmore appointed Brigham Young he received a letter from Col. Kane expressing an excellent opinion of his character. There is no doubt, however, that the developement of Young's character, and of the beastly and immoral teachings and practices of the Mormons, have proved the appointment a most unfortunate one. The present administration cannot act too promptly in correcting the error.

The Mahomet of Utah.—Mr. Brigham Young's prospects are by no means flattering.—His hot-bed of infamy and corruption is at last to be overhauled. The false prophet who, with reckless daring, has braved all the hints at extermination, stands an uncommonly good chance of finding his power suddenly vanishing, his followers flying in wild consternation, and his temples dashed to the earth. An order has recently been issued from the War Department withdrawing Gen Harney from the scene of the Indian War in Florida, and directing him to proceed to Fort Leavenworth, there to await special instructions. The Government has determined on a grand concert of all on Brigham Young and his nest of pollution. Gen. Harney is the man for the emergency. He has given convincing proof of his iron will and indomitable energy and boldness, and is a lion whom Brigham Young will find it rather dangerous to beard. The immense and fearful delusion of Mormonism has spread with a rapidity well calculated to awaken most serious apprehensions. Utah is a foul blot on the face of our country, a reproach to our soil. There is an absurd and fallacious idea embraced by certain persons, that great evils, if left to themselves will die out and disappear in time. All history declares to the contrary. We may not perceive, far off from the actual field, the spread of the damning doctrine of the wild Governor of Utah; but no less surely and silently are the apostles of this mad delusion sowing the seed which may expand into a harvest of blighting fruit. We sincerely trust that Gen. Harney's instructions may be of no very pacific character.—*Phil Jour.*

British Election Scenes.—From the descriptions we have read of the elections last month in England, we should say that it was quite impossible for a gentleman to go through a canvass without suffering the worst indignities conceivable, such as no public man in this country has ever been exposed to, since the formation of the government. He cannot, indeed, appear before his constituency without the hazard of a shower of bad eggs or a pelting with the carcasses of deceased cats. Parliament would appear, in one respect at least, to resemble the kingdom of Heaven—that it is through much tribulation that one enters into it.

In London, while Lord Grosvenor was speaking, "there was considerable uproar and disturbance," we are told, "occasioned by the introduction among the crowd of a *small deal coffin raised upon a long pole*, and bearing the inscription 'No Grosvenor.' This coffin was waved about in an insulting manner and various other devices were constantly had recourse to, to annoy the candidate and to interrupt the proceedings."

But the crowning glory of the British joyousness was reserved for the borough of Kidderminister, where there was scarcely a contest of votes but a pretty sharp contest of clubs and brickbats at the polls. The former member, Mr. Lowe, one of the editors of the London Times, was returned by a most triumphant majority, but he came very near suffering martyrdom by stoning, at the hands of the excited followers of his opponent, Mr. Boycott. He was with difficulty rescued by his friends and came off with a broken head and otherwise severely injured.

A Novel Finale.—We find in the New York papers the following account of a closing scene in the recently-adjourned black-republican legislature of that State:

"Shortly after six o'clock the Senate chamber becoming densely packed with spectators and lobbymen, some industrious wag busied himself with sprinkling cayenne pepper over the carpets in the room and on the registers, the effects of which were almost instantly perceptible on those present. The slight and irregular coughs, and delicate sneezing, soon increased to a general and prodigious cough, sneeze, hawking, spitting, and blowing of noses, the "noise and confusion" from which at times entirely precluded the possibility of hearing anything else. So general did the scene at length become that nearly every Senator, not excepting the President, was seized with the mania. The chamber, which was crammed to an uncomfortable degree, including a number of colored people, now became the scene of a general cough, sneeze and blowing proboscis, so as to render it impossible for business to proceed."

Anti-Slavery Legislation in Ohio.—The Ohio Legislature adjourned on the 18th, having previously passed a bill making it a Penitentiary offence to claim or hold a slave in Ohio, or undertake to carry away from the State, as a slave, any person of color. This is intended to prevent the operation of the Dred Scott decision. Resolutions were also adopted declaring it to be a duty to use all the power consistent with the national compact, to prevent the increase of, and to mitigate and finally eradicate slavery. The ordinance of 1787, as far as it concerns slavery, should be extended to all the Territories of the United States. The Senators and Representatives of the State in Congress are requested to vote against the admission of any State unless slavery is excluded by its Constitution.

Potomac Fishery.—A Washington letter of the 21st inst. says: This season has been a most unfortunate one for the fishing interests of the Potomac. The proprietors have now given up all hopes of profits, and will feel happy indeed if they should escape heavy losses, which at this time seems like hoping against hope.—Not a single load of fish has been received at the Washington city fish wharf; but one or two at Georgetown, and the retail market has been but half supplied. The cities of the District and the surrounding country must look to some other source for their supplies, unless, which is scarcely possible, the weather should suddenly moderate and the fish considerably lengthen their annual visit to fresh water.

The Isthmus Trouble.—A Washington despatch to the Philadelphia American says:—

"I understand on reliable authority, that the action of our government in increasing our naval force in the Isthmus waters, meets the approval of Lord Napier, the British Minister, who was officially informed of the fact by a note from the State Department, as also the Count de Sartiges, Minister from France. The latter, however, so far as I can ascertain, has not signified his assent or dissent to the movement.—The total number of vessels ordered to the Isthmus is ten, seven of which will be stationed at Aspinwall and three at Panama. With so imposing a force, our government is confident of effecting an early arrangement of the dispute.

Clerical Politicians in England.—A correspondent of the London Times calls attention to the large number of clergymen who, at the recent elections, made their appearance as bustling orators, advocating the success of particular candidates. He gives a list of some of them, and says that the evil is a growing one in England.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The high price of upper leather has been some what checked in France by a substitute of prepared moleskin—thick cotton twill, with a nap

STAUNTON SPECTATOR AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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

Sept. 24, 1856.—1yr.

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

March 11, 1857.

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

This unparalleled preparation is receiving more testimonials of its wonderful efficacy in removing pain than any other medicine ever offered to the public, and those testimonials come from persons of every degree of intelligence and every rank of life. Physicians of the first respectability, and perfectly conversant with the nature of diseases and remedies, have recommended this as one of the most effectual in their line of preparations for the extinction of pain. The Pain Killer is used internally and externally, according to the nature of the complaint. It has been found to be an excellent remedy for sudden Colds, Coughs, Fever and Ague, Asthma and Phthisic, Pain in the Head, Kidney Complaints, Piles, Rheumatic Complaints, Bruises and Burns, Severe burns, Canker, Biles and Ringworms, Weak Stomach and General Debility, Painter's Cholic, Broken Breasts, Bowel Complaint and Dysentery, Cholera, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Toothache, &c., &c.

Sold by all Dealers in Family Medicines and by LAIRD & LAIRD, and Dr. H. S. EICHELBERGER Staunton

April 8, 1857.—2ws.

☞ As a SPRING and SUMMER MEDICINE, CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE stands pre-eminent among all others. Its singularly efficacious action on the blood, its strengthening and vivifying qualities, its tonic action on the liver; its tendency to drive all humors to the surface, thereby cleansing the system according to Nature's own prescription; its harmless and at the same time extraordinary good effects, and the number of cures testified to by many of the most respectable citizens of Richmond, Va., and elsewhere, must be conclusive evidence that there is no humbug about it.

The trial of a single bottle will satisfy the most skeptical of its benefits.

**See advertisement in another column.

April 22, 1857.—1mo.

VALUABLE MEDICINE.

We presume no medical preparation ever offered to the public has been more thoroughly tested than PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER. Thousands of persons, were they called upon to do so, would cheerfully testify that they had used it for various ills, with the most satisfactory success. It is within our own knowledge that an immense amount of suffering has been relieved by it. Its proprietors are no expense in order to satisfy the public. Being strictly honorable men, they observe the utmost uniformity in the manufacture of their celebrated Pain Killer. The materials of which it is composed are carefully selected—none but the best being used. By these means the high reputation which the Pain Killer has long since acquired, is at all times sustained. In view of these facts, we are by no means surprised to learn that Messrs. Davis & Son's sales are constantly and rapidly increasing.—*Providence General Advertiser.*

Sold by Dr. H. S. EICHELBERGER & BRO., and LAIRD & LINE, Staunton, and by all dealers in family medicines. (April 23, 1857.—2w.

MARRIED,

On the 23rd April, by Rev. George Huffman, Mr. JACOB SEELE to Miss LIDIA CATHARINE KNOT.

On the 19th inst., by Rev. E. Welty, Mr. WM. F. SKELTON to Miss ANN MARIA KEYSER—all of Mt. Crawford.

On the 23d inst., by Rev. J. N. Davis, Mr. DAVID J. HYDES to Miss HESTER A. E. BALSLEY—all of Augusta county.

On Thursday, the 16th inst., by Rev. H. Wetzel, Mr. ELIJAH HUFFMAN to Miss SUSAN BOWMAN, both of Rockingham.

On the 22d inst., by the Rev. J. R. Wilson, Mr. JAS. K. ENGLEBROOT, of Rockbridge, to Miss EMMA JANE TAYLOR, of this county.

By the Rev. Geo. A. Shuey, on the 23rd inst., near Buffalo Gap, Mr. WM. WIREMAN to Miss NANCY JANE FIX—all of this county.

On the 19th inst., by the Rev. Valentine F. Bolton, Mr. GEORGE M. COOK to Miss ELIZA J., daughter of Mr. Landes—all of Augusta county.

On the 15th inst., by the Rev. George Painter, Mr. STONEY PAINTER to Miss LIZZIE A., daughter of Mr. John C. Darst—all of Pulaski county.

DIED,

At his residence in Rockbridge, on the 10th inst., after a brief illness, Mr. ABRAHAM LOCKE, in the 42d year of his age. The deceased was a man of industrious habits, and in his death the community has lost a good citizen, and his family, an affectionate husband and father. D.

THE MARKETS.

STAUNTON MARKETS.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Reported by Staples, Martin & Co.

APRIL 23, 1857.

FLOUR.	Superfine,	$5.25@0.00
	Extra,	5.75@0.00
	Family,	6.50@0.00
GRAIN.	Wheat, (white,)	1.10@1.20
	Wheat, (red,)	1.05@1.10
	Rye,	0.65@0.60
	Oats,	0.35@0.00
	Corn,	0.65@0.00
BACON,	(New,)	0.12@0.00
BUTTER.	Fresh Roll,	0.20@0.22
	Firkin,	0.18@0.20
LARD,		0.12@0.00
PLASTER.	Lump, per Ton,	12.00@0.00
	Ground,	15.00@0.00
SALT.	Ashton,	3.00@3.50
	Marshall,	2.75@0.00
	Ground Alum,	2.50@2.50
FISH.	Herring, No. 1 clipped,	8.00@0.00
	Mackerel, No. 3,	11.00@0.00

☞ ATKINS' SELF-RAKING REAPER.—This Machine, but last year introduced into this county by Mr. J. Wayt Bell, whose certificate will be found below, is destined to create a revolution in the old system of harvesting, as it performs its work with an ease and thoroughness that defies competition. It is warranted to do its cutting equal to any other Machine, and its Rake is a marvel of adaptation to its use. It must be seen in operation to be appreciated. A Mowing Bar can be very easily attached, making it a very superior *Mower*.

Any further information will be furnished upon application to GEO. E. PRICE.

Staunton, Ap. 29, 1857.

☞ Orders should be handed in early, that there may be no doubt of the Machine being furnished in time.

Severe Test—Good in Lodged Grain and Hilly Land.

STAUNTON, VA., October 3, 1856.—*J. S. Wright—Dear Sir:*—All the farmers in this county have been so much imposed on in buying Reapers, that I consented to take yours on trial very reluctantly. I commenced my harvest with my neighbors all predicting a failure, and ready to laugh at me if it should prove one—but no soon as the Reaper was started all fear of failure vanished; it worked like a charm through my entire harvest of wheat and grass. Having taken it upon trial, I subjected it to the *severest test* I could, both in heavy lodged wheat and hilly land, in all of which it worked to my entire satisfaction. I cut about 110 acres of wheat and 50 of grass without any material breakage. I worked it with two horses with a great deal of ease. I consider it a very superior Reaper. In mowing I find it necessary to use the reel running low, to prevent the clogging of the knife.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

Vin. copy.] JOHN C. BELL.

☞ JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE

4 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
20 bbls Crushed do;
10 " Coffee do;
1 box Loaf do.
2 bbls. Cuba Molasses;
20 bbls N. O. do.;
5 " Syrup;
50 bags Rio Coffee;
10 " Laguira do.
10 " Java do.;
5 " Maricaibo do.;
20 boxes Adamantine Candles;
15 " Hotel do.
5 " Sperm do.;

Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Rice, Soda, Maccaroni, Starch, Shaving and Fancy Soaps, besides a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

STAPLES, MARTIN & CO.

Staunton, April 29, 1857.

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

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by

JOHN FULLER, M. D.,
Hallifax street, Petersburg, Va.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by LAIRD & LINE, Druggists, Main street, Staunton, and by W. W. KNOX, Waynesboro'. (Ap. 29, 1857.—1y.

WOODEN WARE. A large assortment of Wooden Ware for sale by

STAPLES, MARTIN & CO.

Staunton, April 29, 1857.

CHURNS.—Thermometers and Barrel Churns of all sizes for sale by

STAPLES, MARTIN & CO.

Staunton, April 29, 1857.

STONE WARE.—A full assortment of Stone Ware for sale by STAPLES, MARTIN & CO.

Staunton, April 29, 1857.

CIDER VINEGAR.—20 bbls. No. 1 Cider Vinegar, warranted pure, for sale by

STAPLES, MARTIN & CO.

Staunton, April 29, 1857.

LEATHER.—25 sides Sole Leather for sale by

STAPLES, MARTIN & CO.

Staunton, April 29, 1857.

RICH SCHEMES FOR MAY 1857.—R. PEARCE & CO., Managers. Grand Consolidated Lottery of Maryland, Class G, to be drawn *Saturday May 23d*, in Baltimore, Maryland. Drawings conducted under the superintendence of the State Lottery Commissioner.

	SCHEME	
1 do.	$60,000	$60,000
1 do.	30,000	30,000
1 do.	15,000	15,000
2 do.	6,000	12,000
5 do.	4,000	20,000
5 do.	3,000	15,000
100 do.	1,000	100,000
100 do.	500	50,000
66 do.	200	13,200
66 do.	100	6,600
132 do.	60	7,920
4,092 do.	40	163,680
23,460 do.	20	469,200
30,316 prizes amounting to		$1,179,118

Tickets $20; Halves $10; Quar $5; Eighths $2.00.

Certificate of Package of	26 Whole, cost	$316.00
do.	26 Halves,	158.00
do.	26 Quarters,	79.00
do.	26 Eighths,	39.50

HAVANA PLAN. GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY OF MD. Extra Class S, to be drawn in Baltimore, Md., *Saturday, May 9th*, 1857.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

Capital Prizes.		*Approx'n Prizes*
1 Prize of	$33,000	4 of $440
1 Prize of	16,000	4 of 360
1 Prize of	6,200	4 of 280
1 Prize of	4,000	8 of 200
1 Prize of	3,000	8 of 160
1 Prize of	2,000	8 of 120
1 Prize of	1,000	8 of 100
1 Prize of	900	8 of 90
1 Prize of	800	8 of 80
1 Prize of	700	8 of 70
1 Prize of	600	8 of 60
20 Prizes of	500	20 of 40
20 Prizes of	400	20 of 30
40 Prizes of	300	40 of 20
105 Prizes of	200	420 of 25
1,000 Prizes amounting to		$183,600

Whole Tickets $20; Halves $10; Quarters $5.

☞ Please address all orders for Tickets in the above Magnificent Scheme, to

T. H. HUBBARD & CO.,
No. 39 Fayette-st., or Box No. 40,
April 29, 1857. Baltimore, Maryland

Lynchburg Hose and Fire INSURANCE COMPANY, LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

Marine, Fire and Life Risks at Current Rates.

Capital $100,000! Contingent Fund 47,500!

OFFICERS.

JNO. R. MCDANIEL, *President.*
JAS. M. COBBS, *Vice President.*
GEO. B. THURMAN, *Chief Engineer.*
C. T. WILLIS, *Secretary.* J. O. WILLIAMS, *Treas.*

DIRECTORS.

JNO. OTEY TAYLOR,	SAMUEL GARLAND,
JNO. T. DAVIS,	JAS. F. PAYNE,
DEXTER OTEY,	WM. H. STRATTON,
S. H. MCKINNEY,	C. WINFREE.

Dr. WM. OTWAY OWEN, } MEDICAL EXAMINERS.
" P. H. GILMER, }

HAVING been appointed an Agent in Western and Southwestern Virginia, for the above company, I am prepared to receive applications and take Risks on Buildings and Lives (both whites and slaves) at current rates.

Persons wishing information in the premises, will apply to A. E. HUFF.

Agent for L. H. & F. I. Co.

Salem, April 29, 1857.

☞ Dr. J. ALEX. WADDELL is Medical Examiner at Staunton, upon whom persons wishing to insure slaves will please call.

WHEAT DRILLS.—I am now receiving orders for "Pennock's" celebrated Wheat Drills, confidently recommended to be the best article in use. The experience of the past winter has fully demonstrated to some of our most observing farmers the superiority of drilling wheat over the old system of broadcasting.

The different parts liable to wear or breakage will be constantly kept on hand to replace such as shall fail in use.

The most satisfactory testimonials from the farmers of this county will be given to such as may desire.—Cases put up ready for shipment if desired, which are alone worth the price of the Drills.

Hand in your orders early. Farmers should bear in mind that they will save one third of their seed, which, at present advantage is gained, will pay for the Drill in a few seasons. GEO. E. PRICE.

Staunton, April 29, 1857.—Vin. copy.

☞ FOR SALE A VERY DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCE NEAR STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.—My engagements as acting partner at the Rockbridge Alum Springs have induced me to build a change of residence, I offer for sale my property lying just outside the corporate limits of Staunton. It consists of Thirty Acres of land, with a new Brick Mansion House, very carefully built of the best materials, after a design by an accomplished architect. I can with confidence commend this edifice as substantial in all its parts, commodious and elegant. The out-houses and stable are convenient and new, the garden large, the grounds unembellished as yet, but susceptible of great improvement and beauty at a very moderate outlay.

Applications may be made in person to Mr. Wm. M. Tate, or John D. Imboden, Esq., who will show the property, or letter addressed to me at the Springs.

April 22, 1857. WM. FRAZIER.

MRS. KELLY (formerly K. M. GORMAN) has just returned from New York and the northern cities, where she has spent three weeks in selecting the largest and most fashionable stock of MILLINERY GOODS ever offered in Staunton. She has Bonnets from the most stylish New York houses; Mantles from Button's & Brodies'; Dress Caps; great variety of Head Dresses; brass and steel spring Skeleton Skirts, and the new Spring Skirts with *self* adjusting Bustles; also, brass and steel Skirt Springs, Embroideries, Hair, Railroad and French Corsets, Gloves, Trimmings, Ribbons, Flowers, and everything that the ladies can want.

☞ Call!

Staunton, Ap. 22, 1857.

O. O. F.—Staunton Lodge, No. 45, will dedicate their Hall on May 1st, 1857. Neighboring Lodges and members in good standing are cordially invited to unite with us on the occasion. The Lodge will convene at 9½ o'clock, A. M., in their Hall, where the further proceedings of the day will be made known.

By order of the Lodge.

J. POLITZ,
J. H. MCCUE,
JAS. H. WATERS, } Committee.
JAS. C. SARGUIS,
WM. J. POLITZ.

☞ An Evening Entertainment will be given at the Town Hall for the Members of the Order and their Ladies.

April 29, '57.

AUCTION SALE—HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE.—Having declined house keeping, I will sell at public auction, *On Monday the 27th inst.*, (Court day,) a large lot of FURNITURE, consisting of BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS, SIDEBOARDS, TABLES, Chairs, Bookcases, Cupboards, Wardrobes, Sofas, WARDROBES, CENTRE TABLES, &c., &c.

☞ Sums under ten dollars, cash; over this amount one year's credit, with bond and approved security.

JOHN F. J. WHITE.

Sale conducted by TURK & CUSHING, at their Sales Room, under the Union Hall.

Staunton, April 22, 1857.

TO THE LADIES.—MRS. S. A. BRISON has just returned from the Northern Cities, where she purchased, and is now receiving a fine assortment of MILLINERY GOODS, such as Bonnets, Flowers, Ribbons and Articles in her line of business.

☞ Thankful for the liberal encouragement which has been extended to her, she hopes by endeavors to please all to merit and secure a still larger share of public patronage. MRS. S. A. BRISON.

Staunton, April 22, '57.—2t—Amer. copy.

IMPORTANT.—Intending to leave Staunton in a few weeks, I do understand I have placed the Bonds and Accounts of White & Patton in the hands of Mr. John Paris for collection. All who know themselves indebted to said concern are most earnestly solicited to call on Mr. Paris, either at the store of P. J. White, or at the Circuit Court Clerk's Office, without delay, and settle. WM. T. PATTON.

Staunton, April 22, '57.

MANTUA-MAKING.—MRS. FRANCES S. STRAUGHAN is prepared to execute all kinds of work in the above line of business, in the latest style. Room over the store formerly occupied by E. M. Cushing & Co.

Staunton, April 22, '57.—3m

TO THE LADIES. A large assortment of Lady's Brass Hoop Skeleton and Adjustable Skirts, also, the large stock of O. & E. Hennevy's "French" Corsetts on hand by

CRAWFORD & COCHRAN.

Staunton, April 22, '57. Im Vind copy

ROYALL & SNODGRASS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Richmond, Va.

C. S. SNODGRASS, of Botetourt.

Richmond, Feb. 26, 1857.—1y.

VESTINGS. We especially invite gentlemen to examine our stock of Fancy Silk, Satin, Silk Velvet and Marseilles Vestings before purchasing elsewhere.

BRANDEBURG & CO.

Staunton, April 22, '57.

COTTON YARNS. Best No. Cotton Yarns, from No. 5 to 14, for sale by

STAPLES, MARTIN & CO.

Staunton, April 29, 1857.

FINE TEAS.—A full assortment of the finest Green and Black Teas that had ever been brought to this market.

STAPLES, MARTIN & CO.

Staunton, April 29, 1857.

FISH—FISH—Just received and for sale low, 50 Barrels of No. 1 Clipped Herring as well as other fish.

STAPLES, MARTIN & CO.

Staunton, April 22, 1857.

FRENCH CORSETTS—Just received and for sale by

PIFER & FUNKHOUSER.

QUEENSWARE.—Now opening, a large and desirable stock at J. BRANDEBURG & CO'S.

Staunton, April 29, '57.

HAT AND CAP STORE.

WILLIAM SHRY

HAS just returned from the cities with one of the largest and finest stocks of HATS AND CAPS ever brought to this market, which he offers for sale at prices that cannot fail to please. Having laid in his goods on the best terms, he can sell to the trade, and that retailers can buy of him and make a good profit. His stock consists of white and black Beaver, white and black Russia, Otter, Black and white Silk and Gossamer Plush Hats and Wool HATS for boys and men; also, all kinds of STRAW HATS and CAPS of all sizes and grades.

He also manufactures Wool and Fur Hats, which he warrants, to be equal to the best city made. He will also keep furs of all descriptions, at the following prices, viz:

For good Mink Skins by lots, Coon from 20 to 25 cts; Grey Fox, from 20 to 25 cts; Red Fox 5 to 10 cts; Otter, from $1.25 to $2.50, and the highest cash price for all other qualities of Furs.

☞ Ruffs sold and undersize door below J. H. J. White's Main Street.

Staunton, April 22, 1857—1y.

TRUST SALE. By virtue of a deed of trust executed to John Martin to secure several debts therein mentioned, I will sell for Cash, on the premises, on *Thursday, the 14th day of April*, inst., a certain TRACT OR PARCEL of land lying on the waters of Pine Creek, adjoining the lands of James Wilson and others, and containing about Twenty-five Acres. Also, all the Personal Property not heretofore sold that is attached in said deed. There is a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE on the premises, and all other necessary buildings. Upon the whole, it is a desirable home for a Mechanic. Such title will only be conveyed as is vested in me by the deed, but no doubt is entertained about the title. R. TURK, Trustee.

April 8, 1857.

Postponement.

By consent of the parties the above sale is postponed until *Saturday the 2d of May next*.

April 22, '57.—tds R. TURK, Trustee.

NOTICE. The 45,000 Acre Survey, as made by Wm. Poage for Charles Gallagher, by order of the orphans' Court of Rockbridge county, each individual lot, exclusive of subsequent surveys, as re-surveyed and returned by Edward J. McLaughlin, the Surveyor, appointed by the Federal Court—will be sold at private sale by *Zerriah R. Jones*, owner, in fact for the Proprietors of the 45,000 Acre Survey, or William McLaughlin, of Lexington, Rockbridge county, Va.

If not previously disposed of at private sale, it will be sold at public sale on *Thursday, the 16th day of August next*, at the Warm Springs, Bath county, Va.

All persons who have made subsequent Entries and Surveys since the 20th day of January, 1846, will relinquish and surrender their Patents prior to October next, failing so to do, Suits will be commenced against them. *By the Agent for the Proprietors.*

April 15, 1857.—Vin. copy tds

NOTICE TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HOWARDSVILLE AND ROCKFISH TURNPIKE COMPANY.—A general Meeting of the Stockholders of the Howardsville and Rockfish Turnpike Company is required and *will be held*, at John F. Wilson's, (at Stuart's Draft, Augusta county,) on *Tuesday 26th May next*, by order of the Stockholders holding together more than *One tenth* of the Capital Stock of the Company.

Stockholders are requested and urged to attend this meeting, as business of importance to the interests of the Company requires its attention, and will be brought before it for consideration.

MATTHEW BIRUSO,
JAS. BUMGARDNER, } Stockholders in
JAS. AND OTHERS, } H. & R. T. Co.

April 22, 1857.—4dm

FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING, OF THE BEST FINISH AND LATEST STYLES.—ROANE & ALBY, having located themselves in Staunton, (under the Virginia Hotel,) would call the attention of citizens and the public generally to their stock of *Ready-made Clothing*, equal to the best Custom Work in fit and finish. Also, an assortment of fine Linen Bosom Shirts, Collars, Drawers, Socks, and Gentlemen's Furnishing generally, all of which they offer at *Baltimore prices* for cash.

New Goods receiving every few days, by which means a fresh supply is always on hand.

Goods ordered at the shortest notice.

☞ All work warranted to give satisfaction.

Staunton, April 15, 1857.—tf.

MARKET! MARKET!!—WM. F. ANT & BROTHER intend in future to have Meat Market three times a week—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at Centre Market, near the Central Bank.

☞ Thankful for past patronage, they hope by strict attention to business, and by keeping on hand the best meats the country affords, to merit a continuance of the same.

☞ Farmers having fat Cattle, Hogs, Sheep and Calves to sell will please give them a call, as they pay the highest cash prices for all kinds of fat stock.

Respectfully, WM. F. ANT & BROTHER.

Staunton, April 22, '57.—4t

TO THE LADIES. Mrs. L. H. WARD has just returned from the northern cities, where she purchased, and is now receiving, a fine assortment of MILLINERY GOODS, such as Bonnets, Flowers and Ribbons; also, a very superior selection of Mantillas, and other articles too tedious to mention. The ladies are invited to an examination of her stock, as it has been selected with great care, and with reference to the taste of the community. Rooms opposite Union Hall.

Staunton, April 22, 1857.—3t.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.—We are now receiving a large and desirable Stock of Goods, embracing the very best styles and patterns for the season, to which we especially invite our friends and the public generally, being satisfied our prices will compare favorably with any stock in town or country.

J. BRANDEBURG & CO.

Staunton, April 22, 1857.

PUBLIC SALE.—On *2nd day of May*, 1857, will be sold all the PERSONAL PROPERTY belonging to Margaret Tesford, dec'd., near West View, consisting of 1 good work Horse, 1 Cart, with other Farming Utensils; Household and Kitchen Furniture, among which are several first-rate beds.

TERMS.—Six months credit will be given on all sums of $5; all sums of $5 and under, the Cash will be required—bond with good security to be given.

THOMAS TESFORD,
Adm'r of Margaret Tesford.

April 8, 1857.

ATTENTION, TOBACCO CHEWERS!—Ranging in price from a shilling to a dollar a pound, have also in store and sale now manufacturing SEGARS, of all kinds and qualities, such as Fillers, Wrappers, &c., to which I would respectfully invite the attention of the public. Come and see! I am determined not to be undersold in this market. J. B. EVANS.

Staunton, April 1, 1857.

LAST DAY OF THE RACES!—If any one is indebted to the late concerns of C. T. COCHRAN & Co. and C. T. COCHRAN, fail to pay their indebtedness to said concern by the 1st day of May next, I will indiscriminately place all such such claims in the hands of the proper officers for collection.

WM. G. STERRETT,
Trustee of C. T. Cochran.

April 8, 1857.—Vin. copy.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

W. R. BLAIR, Pudding Spring, Aug. co., } J. E. LOCKRIDGE, Centreville, Augusta co.,

HAVE associated themselves together in the *Practice of Medicine*. They can be found at all times at their respective residences, unless professionally absent.

April 22, 1857.—4t.

TO BRICKLAYERS.—As administrator of Dr. John Bell, dec'd., I will offer at public sale, in the town of Brownsburg, on *Tuesday, the 28th inst.*, a *Negro Man*, who is a good Bricklayer by trade, one Horse; also one wagon.

—Six months credit will be given. Interest from date, with bond and security.

A. PATTERSON, Adm'r.

Brownsburg, Ap. 22, 1857.—2t.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—DES WILSON & C. HAMILTON having associated themselves in the Foundry business, offer their professional services to the citizens of Greenville and vicinity.

☞ Those desiring it, can have the attendance of both without extra charge.

Churchville, April 22, 1857.—6mo.

SPERM, ADAMANTINE, WAX AND Tallow Candles; Crushed and Pulverized Sugars, Teas, Crackers, Soaps, Spices, and many other articles too tedious to mention, for sale by

WM. T. MOUNT.

Staunton, Ap. 15, 1857.

TOBACCO.—I have now in store and for sale a fine lot of medium to fine, and good common leaf, such as can be had at this time in any market—all of last summer's purchase. R. J. GLENDY.

Staunton, April 15, 1857. Per C. T. COCHRAN.

WANTED. About Twenty Bushels of small SILVER SKIN ONION SETS, for which the highest cash price will be paid

LAIRD & LINE, Druggists.

April 1, 1857. Main Street, Staunton.

JUST RECEIVED, Brandy Peaches, Pickles, Jamaica Ginger, Tamarinds, Table Oils, Catsups, Sauces, French Mustards, Cigars, Baby Rattles, &c.

For sale low by WM. T. MOUNT.

Staunton, Ap. 15, 1857.

SEGARS. A large and well assorted supply of genuine imported Havana Segars, also, the usual assortment of our own make, to which we wish to call the attention of purchasers.

R. J. GLENDY.

Staunton, Ap. 15, 1857. Per C. T. COCHRAN

FOR THE LADIES. We have just received one dozen Extra Superfine Silk Dress Patterns, to which we invite a special notice.

J. BRANDEBURG & CO.

Staunton, April 22, '57.

HATS—HATS. Hats of all styles, qualities and sizes, in Cassimere, Beaver, Cashmerette and Straw, sold cheap at J. POLITZ'S

Staunton, April 15, 1857. Clothing House.

TO HIRE. A NEGRO WOMAN to hire, with an encumbrance of three children. Enquire at the "SPECTATOR OFFICE."

April 1, 1857.

FURNISHING GOODS. A large assortment of Furnishing Goods, of the best materials, always on hand and sold low at J. POLLITZ'S

Staunton, April 15, 1857. Clothing House.

DEERSKINS! DEERSKINS!!—The highest Cash prices paid for them by

J. B. EVANS

Staunton, April 8, 1857

WANTED 10,000 pounds clean RAGS, for which the highest Cash price will be paid by

JOHN B. EVANS.

☞ HAVE just received a fresh supply of Fruits, Candies, Nuts, &c., &c., which I will sell low for Cash.

Staunton, Ap. 15, 1857. WM. T. MOUNT.

☞ A LARGE LOT OF STONE WARE FOR sale by CRAWFORD & COCHRAN.

Staunton, April 15, 1857.—1m.

SAVANNAH LOTTERY!

ON THE HAVANA PLAN OF SINGLE NUMBERS

ANDERSON & SON, Managers,
Offices in Jason F. Winter, Managers

Capital Prize $60,000!!

PRIZES PAYABLE WITHOUT DEDUCTION

JASPER COUNTY ACADEMY LOTTERY,
IN THE CITY OF MACON, GEORGIA.

CLASS A.

Drawn May 15th, 1857, at St. Andrews' Hall, Savannah Ga., under the sworn supervision of W. H. Richmond and J. M. Preston, Esqs.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME!

1 Prize of		$60,000
1 "		20,000
1 "		10,000
1 "		5,000
1 "		4,000
1 "		3,000
1 "		2,000
1 "		1,000
1 "		900
1 "		800
1 "		700
1 "		600
1 "		500
Prizes of $1,000 are		3,000
" 500 are		2,000
" 100 are		5,000
" 50 are		2,500
24 Approximation Prizes,		1,200
100 Prizes of $40 are		4,000
3,290 Prizes amounting to		$204,000

☞ TICKETS $10; Halves $5; Quarters $2.50.

Bank Bills of all sound Banks taken at par. Checks on New York remitted for Prize.

Address orders for Tickets or Certificates of Packages of Tickets to

ANDERSON & SON, Managers.
Macon or Savannah, Ga.

April 15, 1857.

☞ Persons holding Prize Tickets in J. F. Winter, Manager, will send them to us for payment.

VIRGINIA:—At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court for Augusta county, April the 6th, 1857.

Nancy N. Clarke, James H. Hankins and Lucy M. his wife, Andrew B. Cowan and Mary A. his wife, William Hamilton in his own right and as Committee of William Clarke, and John N. Hudson, administrator of Samuel Clarke, dec'd., Plaintiffs,

against

William Clarke, Nicholas K. Grove, Lucy A. M. Grove, and H. B. Underhill and Augusta Virginia his wife, Defendants.

The object of this suit is to make sale and distribution of the estate, real and personal, of the intestate, Samuel Clarke.

The Defendants N. K. Grove, Lucy A. M. Grove and Ann Virginia Grove, not having entered their appearance and given security, according to the Act of Assembly and the Rules of this Court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth. It is ordered, that the said Defendants do appear here within one month after publication of this notice and it is also ordered that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in some newspaper printed in Staunton, for four weeks successively, and posted at the front door of the Court house.

A Copy—Teste,

A. F. KINNEY, D. C.

April 8, 1857.—4t.

MIDDLE RIVER FARM FOR SALE.—I offer at private sale my PLANTATION on Middle River, containing about 125 Acres, adjoining the lands of James Gourland, John Givens, and Samuel Bradley, Esq. The improvements are good, the land is in a high state of cultivation—all the cleared land being lately set in grass. The above Plantation lies in a community remarkable for intelligence and refinement. It is located also convenient to mills, stores, blacksmith shops, &c. It is admirably adapted to grazing, as well as agricultural purposes. The Middle River running through a portion of the Farm, combined with four never failing Springs, affords plenty of good water for stock. There are at least 50 acres of first rate Middle River Bottom embraced in said Plantation, inferior to none on the River. There is also upon said premises an excellent Site for a Mill, or other machinery of any kind, equal perhaps to any on the River.

If the above property is not sold before the *20th day of June*, 1857, it will then be sold at Public Sale, on the premises. At the same time and place I will offer at public auction several likely young NEGROES, if not disposed of privately before that time.

Terms made known on day of sale.

ROBERT N. GIVENS.

April 15, 1857.—tds.—Vind. copy.

TRUST SALE. By virtue of deeds of trust executed to us by W. A. Perrin, to secure a debt due Thos. Shumate, and duly recorded in the Clerk's Office of the County Court of Augusta, we will proceed to sell, on the *20th day of May* inst., at public auction, to the highest bidder, for Cash, the following Real and Personal Property, viz:

The LOT, containing 1 Acre, 3 roods and 4 poles, on which is situated a Tavern House, situated at the northern extremity of Staunton, and on the east side of the Winchester road. The improvements on said lot consist of a comfortable Dwelling House and Brick Store Houses, and other out-buildings. There is a Pump of fine water in the yard.

The following Personal Property, viz. 5 Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding; 1 Bureau and Secretary; 4 Washstands, 5 Tables, 6 sets of Chairs; 2 Parlor Stoves, 1 Cooking Stove, and other Household and Kitchen Furniture; also, 1 Bay Horse and one two-horse Wagon and Harness.

The title vested in us by the deed aforesaid will be conveyed to the purchaser. A. H. H. STUART,
N. K. TROUT, Trustees.

April 15, 1857.

☞ CLOTHING!—CLOTHING!—FOR SPRING & SUMMER TRADE.—The undersigned having returned from the northern markets, may be found at his old stand, and is now ready to offer to his friends and customers a large and beautifully made Stock of READY MADE CLOTHING. It comprises all qualities of Goods, varieties and prices. He is ready and anxious to wait upon his customers, and to make them

"To be, without alloy of fop, or beau,
A finished gentleman from up to toe."

To his customers he is duly thankful for their liberal patronage hitherto bestowed, and asks a continuance of the same. Of the public at large he would ask a call and examination of his Stock of Clothing before purchasing elsewhere. J. POLLITZ,

Rooms Corner of Va. Hotel.

Staunton, April 15, 1856.

$200 REWARD!—Ran away from the subscriber, living near Middlebrook, Highland county, on the night of the 4th inst., my NEGRO MAN "LUN." He is about forty years old, of a light complexion, but tolerably straight, about five feet eight or ten inches high, and remarkably stout built. I think it very probable that Lun has been furnished with a Pass.

I will give the above reward if Lun be taken out of the State and secured so that I get him, $100 if taken in the State and out of the county of Highland, and $50 if taken in said county.

Address me at Monterey or Hevener's store, Highland county, Virginia. JAMES GAY.

April 8, 1857.

☞ GROCERIES, CONFECTIONERIES, &c. JOHN E. SCHERER begs leave to say to his old customers and the public generally, that he is now in receipt of his Spring supply of the above, Confectioneries, &c., which have been bought low considering the present state of the market, and he will be sold for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers. He has on hand a great variety of Fancy Articles, Toys, &c., &c., to which he would call the attention of the public. Thankful for past favors, he promises by close attention to business, that the patron shall be secured to merit a continuance of the same.

Staunton, April 15, 1857.—1y.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—I wish to sell my FARM (private) in the three miles from Waynesborough, on the Lexington road, and on the New Hope road. It contains 361½ Acres. It is good land for grain or grass, in a good state of cultivation, about 200 acres cleared, between 25 and 30 in Meadow, and no more must be made for hay. There are about 1000 Apple Orchards on it. The balance is heavily timbered.

The buildings consist of a large BRICK HOUSE, with an Ellend Kitchen, a large Switzer Barn and Stable, and other out-buildings.

April 15, 1857.—3w. GEO. K. KEISER.

☞ PRIVATE SALE OF REAL PROPERTY.—The subscriber intends to go West, and offers for sale his FARM, situated 1½ miles west of Burnsville, containing about 100 Acres, about 65 of which is cleared, the balance is well timbered. There are some fine Springs of good water on the Farm, and a stream of water running through it. The improvements are good. There is a good abundance of Grafted Fruit of the best quality. As a farm it is believed to move West, bargain may be expected. ISAAC MYERS

Churchville, Augusta Co., April 8, 1857.

☞ LIVERY.—Having purchased the LIVERY ESTABLISHMENT recently owned and conducted by H. Brownell, we are prepared to accommodate the public with Saddle horses, Hacks or Buggies. Persons wishing to visit Western Cave will find a daily conveyance from our Stables. Persons wishing livery will please call at the Virginia or American Hotel.

JOHN J. BURKE & CO.

Staunton, April 1, 1857.

FOR SALE AT THE BLUE RIDGE TUNNEL.—About one foot of 6 inch Cast Iron Pipes, about 2 4-10 feet of 3 inch do. do. do., from about 60 feet of Cotton pipe to Pipes. Cast Iron Cap and Spigot Joints, Cast Iron Tees, Elbows, Crosses, Cranks, Axles, Cast and Steel, old Castings and Wrought Iron, Brass Pieces of Machinery, a quantity of Lead, &c. Apply at the Engineer's office at Brooksville. The articles can be examined at Brooksville.

C. CROZET,
Chief Engineer Blue

100,000 DOLLARS!!!
Maryland Lottery on the Havana Plan

To be drawn in Baltimore, Md., on Thursday, April 30th, 1857.

R. FRANCE & CO. Managers.

Drawings conducted under the supervision and control of the State Lottery Commissioners.

GRAND CAPITAL PRIZE
1 PRIZE OF $10,000 EACH
LOWEST PRIZE in the Lottery $2.00
WHOLE TICKETS $5 — HALVES $2.50

This is the most Magnificent Scheme ever drawn in the United States

ONLY 20,000 TICKETS,
all of which are printed as follows:
Sixty in Whole Tickets
Twenty in Half Tickets
Forty in Quarter Tickets
Eighty in Eighth Tickets

As all these tickets will not doubt be sold by the day of drawing, persons at a distance will forward their orders as soon as possible.

Grand Consolidated Lottery of Md.

Extra Class A.

To be drawn in Baltimore, Md., Thursday, April 30, 1857.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

Capital Prizes.		Approx'n Prizes.	
1 Prize of	$10,000	9 of	$500
1 Prize of	5,000	9 of	300
1 Prize of	2,000	9 of	200
1 Prize of	1,000	9 of	150
1 Prize of	500	9 of	100
1 Prize of	300	9 of	75
1 Prize of	200	9 of	50
1 Prize of	150	9 of	25
1 Prize of	100	9 of	20
1 Prize of	75	9 of	15
1 Prize of	50	9 of	10
100 Prizes of	20	9 of	10
570 Prizes amounting to			$12,000

Whole Tickets $20. Halves $10. Quarters $5.

☞ Please address all orders for Tickets in the above Magnificent Scheme, to

T. H. HUBBARD & CO.,
No. 35 Fayette st., or Box No. 46,
Baltimore, Maryland.

T. H. Hubbard & Co., are our authorized agents to fill all orders for tickets in the Maryland Lotteries.
Mar. 18, '57. R. FRANCE & CO.

J. C. CANFIELD. WM. P. CANFIELD. JOS. H. BRESHEARS.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

CANFIELD, BROTHER & CO.,
229 BALTIMORE STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.,

ARE now prepared to offer the greatest inducements to Country Merchants, having just opened an extensive stock of Goods, such as
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE, FANCY
GOODS, KNIFE CUTLERY,
CLOCKS, WATCH MAKER'S
TOOLS AND MATERIALS,
PORT MONNIES, ALBATA
& PLATED WARE, CHINA
VASES, PISTOLS, &c. &c.

Also, a complete assortment of *JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE*, from their own Factory.

Warrens direct from
Juvenson, Cooper, Cordsley, Adams, Hutton, Bowley, Johnson, Harrison, Blundell, Pitch Thomas & Co., Henry Lapt, M. J. Tobias & Co., Lick, Rodrick, Richard, &c.
London, Paris, Geneva, Vienna and Italian Jewelry, in great variety; Rosewood Work Boxes and Writing Desks; fine Fancy Goods, of entirely new styles.

We invite the attention of dealers to our new and elegant stock of Goods, assuring them that the Lowest Prices will be named for each article.

☞ Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

CANFIELD, BROTHER & CO.,
Importers of Watches, Jewelry and Precious Stones, &c.

Baltimore, March 4, 1857.—1y

Fine Groceries for Southern Families.

THOMAS HOPE & CO.,
No. 128 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK,
(*Established 1828.*)

IMPORTERS and Dealers in all descriptions of Rare Old Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines, Finest Old Brandies, Superior Old Jamaica, St. Croix and Antigua Rum, Old Holland Gin, and every variety of Fine Imported and Domestic Liquors.

CHAMPAGNE—Max Sutaine, Moet & Chandon and Mumm's Imperial, Cabinet and Verzenay, Heidsieck, and other Brands.

CLARET AND SAUTERNE—including Chateau Margaux, Chateau Lafitte, Leoville, Larose, Margaux and St. Julien, Chateau and Haut Sauterne.

HOCK WINES—of Johannesberger, Marcobrunner, Rudesheimer, Hochheimer, Sparkling Hock and Moselle.

SEGARS—of all the choicest varieties, Elegantes, Regalias, Conchas, Operas, Pressed and Commones.

FOREIGN FRUITS—of all kinds, Raisins, Almonds, Prunes, &c.

HAMS AND TONGUES—Burlington, Virginia and Westphalia Hams, Smoked and Pickled Tongues.

GOSHEN BUTTER—in Firkins, Tubs and Stone Jars.

FOREIGN PICKLES—Sauces, Catsups, Sardines, Capers, Olives, &c.

PRESERVES—East and West India and Domestic. And a full and general assortment of every variety of FINE GROCERIES.

New York, March 4, 1857.—1y.

NATIONAL CLOTHING HOUSE.—SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.—STEINER, BROS. & CO., have just received, and for sale low for cash, a large and fine assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING than has ever been brought to this market. Our stock consists of fine French Cloth COATS, all colors; fine Cassimere do. do.; a finer quality of VESTINGS than ever before offered in this city; every variety of French Cloth PANTS, for Gentlemen, (all colors;) Cassimere and Cashmeret do.; a large and extensive assortment of SHIRTS, COLLARS, SOCKS, SUMMER DRAWERS, UNDER SHIRTS, &c., &c., also, a large assortment of TRUNKS—very fine, fine, everything in the Gentlemen's Wearing Department, of as fine quality, and at as LOW, IF NOT LOWER, prices for cash, than can be bought in town or country.

☞ Country Merchants are hereby notified that they can buy of us (at wholesale) as low as in the city of Baltimore, our house being connected with a large establishment in that city, which will enable us to give great bargains.

Staunton, April 1, 1857.—tf.

INCORPORATED A. D., 1819.

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

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

☞ *Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.*

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

All business transacted with despatch and fidelity.

Apply to A. F. KINNEY, Agent at Staunton, Va. He can be found at the Circuit Court Office.

Feb. 26, 1857.—tf.

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—The subscriber, owning one of the best Mercantile Stands in Brownsburg, and the most commodious and best arranged Store House, which is of brick, laid off into a large Store and Counting-room, a spacious Attic and capital Cellar, all adapted for the speedy and convenient dispatch of business, the trade and disposition of produce, which this fine farming region abundantly affords—offers the same now for rent, or, if desirable, will sell.

The commanding position of the Store House cannot fail of being a profitable and safe business to the occupant; in the midst of a most respectable and wealthy community, the expansion of whose trade invites the interest of Merchants or others to locate and profit.

FERGUSON TROTTER.

Brownsburg, March 18, 1857.—3t

NEW BOOKS.—My Last Cruise, or, Where We Went and What We Saw, by Lieut. A. W. Habershaw, U. S. Navy; Sermons, Doctrinal and Practical, by Rev. William Archer Butler, late Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Dublin; Sermons of the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, of London; Pilgrim Words to a Young Communicant, by Jas. W. Alexander, D. D.; Counsel to the Awakened; or, the Pathway of Safety, by the Rev. Ashton Oxenden; The American Citizen, by John Henry Hopkins, D. D., L. L. D., Bishop of Vermont. Just received by

Staunton, Apr. 1, 1857. JOHN COWAN.

NEW FIRM.—The undersigned takes this method to thank the old friends and customers of the late concern of White & Patton, for their constant and unwavering support, and to ask its continuance—pledging himself to give *satisfaction to all* who may call at his establishment.

The old stock being greatly reduced, he will present in a few days almost AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK, recently purchased in the Northern cities, and at the lowest market prices for *Cash*, or to punctual customers.

JNO. F. J. WHITE.

Staunton, April 1, 1857. Vis. & Am. copy.

LARGE STOCK OF GROCERIES AT J. L. & J. J. WRIGHT.—50 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee; 5 hhds. N. O. and Porto Rico Sugars; 10 hhds. Cuba Sugars—Clarified, Pulverised and Crushed; Hogsheads Molasses and Golden Syrup; Rice; Grain and Ground Pepper; Imperial and Gunpowder Teas; best Brands Cigars; Alamantine Candles; Starch, Soap, Tobacco, Segars, &c.—all on the lowest terms.

Staunton, April 1, 1857.—V. & A. copy.

NEW GOODS.—The subscribers are now receiving a large assortment of DRY AND FAN GOODS, to which they shall keep on the way of deep and lively sales, by selling low for cash, or to the trade on a short credit, on the lowest terms, with very small profits, and thus keep the business moving.

Staunton, April 1, 1857.—Vis. & Am. copy.

R. R. R.
REGULATORS, RESOLVENT, RELIEF.

EACH of Radway's Three Remedies possesses special curative powers over certain diseases, and when either the Ready Relief, Renovating Resolvent, or the Regulators, are used in the cure of disease, they are specially designed for the system undergoes a rapid transformation from the diseased to the healthy and happy state of the system.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

This Remedy is the ONE GREAT REMEDY for pain in all its forms, for all pains, aches and inflammations. In a few minutes it stops the most fearful pains, subdues all inflammations, heals ulcerations, and cures Rheumatism, Lumbago, Backache, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Infantile Worms, Spasms, Sciatica, &c. It restores the lame and paralyzed limbs, and enables the bedridden to walk. It heals the worst Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Cuts, Wounds, Sores, Ulcers, Mortifications, Gangrene, Scaldhead, Ringworm, Tetter and Blotches. When applied as directed, it is a sure cure for Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Cramps, Spasms, Nervous Headache, Toothache, Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Colic and Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Inflammation of the Lungs, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Gravel and Stone in the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bladder, Weak Back and Limbs, Sore Throat, Croup, Quinsy, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Asthma, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Chills and Influenza. When applied as directed, it is a sure cure for Chilblains, Frost Bites and Chilled Limbs. Use it in Toothache, Earache, Headache, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Chills and Influenza. When applied as directed, it is a sure cure for Piles, Fistula, Ulcers, Sore Breasts, Sore Nipples, Inflammation of the Bowels, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Lungs, Inflammation of the Throat, Inflammation of the Joints, Inflammation of the Back, Inflammation of the Limbs, Inflammation of the Bowels, Inflammation of the Piles, Inflammation of the Eyes, Inflammation of the Ears, Inflammation of the Nose, Inflammation of the Face, Inflammation of the Head, Inflammation of the Teeth, Inflammation of the Gums, Inflammation of the Throat, Inflammation of the Chest, Inflammation of the Stomach, Inflammation of the Liver, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder