THE VIRGINIA VINDICATOR,

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER,

THE UNION, BASED UPON THE CONSTITUTION.

To be discharged by Two Sol[illegible]

STAUNTON, AUGUSTA COUNTY, VIRGINIA, JULY 1, 1859.

VOLUME XV. NUMBER [illegible]

The Vindicator,

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY [illegible] & CO.

TERMS.—The "VINDICATOR" is published every Friday morning, on Main St., two doors below E. Crawford's Cabinet Ware Rooms, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, which may be discharged by the payment of Two Dollars in advance.

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

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

Professional Cards, not exceeding seven lines, will be inserted for one year for $10—6 months for $6.

One square, ten lines	1 year	$5 00
" "	6 months	3 00
" "	3 "	2 00
Two squares	1 year	8 00
" "	6 months	5 00
" "	3 "	3 00
Three squares	1 year	10 00
" "	6 months	7 00
" "	3 "	5 00
One third column	1 year	15 00
" "	6 months	12 00
" "	3 "	8 00
One column	1 year	20 00
" "	6 months	15 00
" "	3 "	10 00

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

The above rates will be strictly adhered to. The circulation of the VINDICATOR, is one of the largest in the State, and hence one of the best advertising mediums.

JOB WORK, of All descriptions promptly executed to.

Professional Cards.

GEO. J. MICHIE. JAS. H. SKINNER. J. C. MICHIE

MICHIE, SKINNER & MICHIE.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

STAUNTON, VA.

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

Mr. Michie will attend as heretofore the Courts of adjoining counties.

JAMES H. SKINNER will practise in the Circuit and County Courts of Highland.

All business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to. July 5, 1856—tmo.

ALEX. H. H. STUART. B. BALDWIN STUART.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

HAVING associated my son B. Baldwin Stuart with me in business, we will hereafter practise the law in all the Courts held in Staunton, under the name and style of ALEX. H. H. STUART & SON.

Particular attention will be given to the COLLECTION OF CLAIMS.

The senior partner will also regularly attend the Circuit Courts of Rockingham and Rockbridge and the Court of Appeals at Lewisburg.

ALEX. H. H. STUART.

Staunton, Sept. 4, 1858.—tf.

GEO. W. SHEFFEY. JAS. BUMGARDNER, JR.

LAW NOTICE.

THE undersigned have formed a partnership in the Practice of Law, in the various Circuits held in Staunton. They will attend promptly to all business confided to their care. Especial attention paid to the Collection of Claims.

Hugh W. Sheffey will practice in the Courts of Highland, Bath and Rockbridge, and in the Court of Appeals. HUGH W. SHEFFEY, JAS. BUMGARDNER, Jr.

Staunton, Jan. 15, 1859.

POWELL, HARRISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STAUNTON, VA.

Practices in the Courts of Augusta and Highland.

Office adjoining the Sheriff's.

May 29, 1858.

DR. W. B. YOUNG,

DEALER IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS,

DYE-STUFFS, CHEMICALS, BURNING FLUID, DAGUERREOTYPE MATERIALS, ALL KINDS TOILET AND FANCY ARTICLES.

ALSO,

COAL OIL AND LAMPS,

STAUNTON, VA.

GEO. S. COCHRAN. JAMES COCHRAN.

COCHRAN & COCHRAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

STAUNTON, VA.,

WILL practise their profession in all the Courts of Augusta, and the Circuit Courts of Bath and Highland. Strict attention will be given to all business entrusted to their care.

September 4, 1856.—1y.

R. L. DOYLE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STAUNTON, VA.

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COUNTIES OF Augusta, Rockbridge, Bath, and Highland.

July 25, 1855.

H. R. ROBERTSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, COVINGTON, VA.

WILL practise in the County and Circuit Courts of Bath, Alleghany, Pocahontas, and Greenbrier.

Also, in the United States Courts HOLDEN AT STAUNTON, and the Court of Appeals at Lewisburg.

May 2, 1856.

J. B. WATTS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BRICK ROW,

COURT-HOUSE SQUARE,

STAUNTON.

P. H. TROUT & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS,

DYE-STUFFS, FANCY ARTICLES, &c.

STAUNTON, VA.

M. F. MUSHE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HARRISONBURG, VA.,

Will attend to his practice in all the Courts of Rockingham and Rockingham.

November 13, 1856.—1y

WM. LEWIS WINSTON.—DR. J. ALEX. WADDELL, DR. GEO. M. BALDWIN, having entered upon the Medical Co-partnership, ask a continuance of patronage from their friends, both in town and country, and a new relation. The firm will hereafter be continued, when desired by the patronage of [illegible]

DR. HENRY ANDERSON,

OF BALTIMORE,

Will permanently located in Staunton, Va., for the practice of his profession.

Office in the Stockton Hotel.

Staunton, April 3, 1857.—3m.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. C. H. SNAPP[illegible]

Will visit Staunton. He will be found at Mr. [illegible]'s Office, four doors from the Post Office, [illegible] and professionally engaged in the country. [illegible]

DR. J. H. BOSTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

[illegible]

GUNPOWDER TEA.—A regular article just received and for sale by L. S. WALLER.

Staunton, Feb 26, 1859.

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL.

DR. JOHNSTON

THE Proprietor of this extensively established and popular Institution, still continues to offer his only positively infallible Preventive Medicine, which he makes perfectly safe and free from any official remedy in the world for

GONORRHŒA AND GLEET,

Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Loss of Sexual Power, Nervous Irritability, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, Diseases of the Urinary Passages, Nervous Affections, Loss of Appetite, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Eruptions on the Face, Pimples on the Face and Body, Blotches on the Skin, Ulcers, Venereal Diseases, Syphilis, Secret Diseases, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Loss of Sexual Power, Nervous Irritability, Diseases of the Urinary Passages, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, Dimness of Sight, Deafness, Pimples on the face and body, Blotches on the head, face and extremities, progressing with frightful rapidity, till at last the palate of the mouth or the bones of the nose fall in, and the victim of this awful disease becomes a horrid object of commiseration, till death puts a period to this dreadful suffering, by sending him to "that bourne from whence no traveller returns."

To such, therefore, Dr. Johnston pledges himself to preserve the most inviolable secrecy; and from his extensive practice in the first hospitals in Europe and America, he can confidently recommend a safe and speedy cure to the unfortunate victims of this horrid disease.

It is a melancholy fact, that thousands fall victims to this dreadful complaint, owing to the unskillfulness of ignorant Pretenders, who, by the use of that deadly poison, mercury, ruin the constitution, and send the unfortunate sufferer to an untimely grave, or else make his existence of life miserable.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves by private and improper indulgences, and solitary habits, which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for either business, study, society, or marriage.

These are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by the early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pain in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.

MENTALLY.—The fearful effects on the mind are much to be dreaded; Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Evil Foreboding, Aversion to Society, Self-Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c., are some of the evils produced.

Thousands of persons of all ages can now judge what is the cause of their declining health. Losing their vigor, becoming weak, pale and emaciated, have a singular appearance about the eyes, cough and symptoms of consumption.

Married persons, or those contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, should immediately apply to Dr. J., and be restored to perfect health.

DR. JOHNSTON'S INVIGORATING REMEDY FOR ORGANIC WEAKNESS.

By this great and important remedy, weakness of the organs are speedily cured, and full vigor restored. Thousands of the most nervous and debilitated, who had lost all hope, have been immediately relieved. All impediments to marriage, physical or mental disqualification, Nervous Irritability, Trembling, Weakness, or exhaustion of the most fearful kind, are speedily cured.

YOUNG MEN

Who have injured themselves by a certain practice indulged in when alone—a habit frequently begun from evil companions, or at school, the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and if not cured renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body—should apply immediately.

What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, the darling of his parents, should be cut off from all prospects and enjoyments of life, by the consequences of yielding from the path of nature, and indulging in a certain secret habit.—Such persons before contemplating

MARRIAGE

should reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubial happiness. Indeed, without these, the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage; the prospect hourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair, and filled with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own.

Office No. 7 S. Frederick St., Baltimore, Md.

N. B.—Let no false delicacy prevent your applying immediately, either personally or by letter.

ENDORSEMENT OF THE PRESS.

The many thousands cured at this Institution within the last sixteen years, and the numerous important Surgical Operations performed by Dr. Johnston, published by the reporters of the papers and many other persons, notice of which have appeared again and again before the public, is a sufficient guarantee to a gentleman of character and responsibility to a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted.

TAKE NOTICE.

There are so many ignorant and worthless Quack advertising themselves as Physicians, and copying Dr. Johnston's advertisements, *Blue Mondays, Red Sleeves, Lamp Trimmers, &c., Puffing and Contemptible Imitators*, whose lives instead of at the Noble Science of Medicine have been spent in the most Vestal Obscurity, now styling themselves *Regularly Advertised Physicians*, plagiarizing, with and quoting the health of all unfortunately falling in their power, that Dr. Johnston's Remedies are not to be recommended by those distinguished for his high reputation, that his occasionals or diplomas are hung in his office.

ONLY PHYSICIAN ADVERTISING.

Dr. Johnston is the only Physician advertising to cure Secret Diseases.

His remedies and treatment are entirely unknown to others. Prepared from a life spent in the great hospitals of Europe and America, they are offered to the public as the safest, surest, and most speedy remedies ever known. The Dr. would caution the public against any other Physician in Baltimore using his name, or pretending to cure on his principles. Those cured by Dr. J. are not to be exposed, and their names are a sufficient guarantee to the unfortunate that they can be speedily cured.

PAMPHLET, GIVING FULL PARTICULARS, FREE.

A pamphlet of valuable information, containing full particulars of advertisement describing symptoms, mode of cure, &c., is sent to the unfortunate. Sent by mail to any address, free of charge, in a sealed letter envelope, on receipt of two stamps. Address as above.

SECRET DISEASES SPEEDILY CURED.

September 11, 1858.—1y

Selected Poetry.

To A Friend in Affliction.

—BY PAUL H. HAYNE.

O! bitter is this final blow!
Yet should'st thou strive to battle still,
To calm the heart and nerve the will,
And overcome the woe!

Alike' thou walk'st a desolate path,
Where all the blooms of life seem dead,
And fierce and threatening overhead,
The thunder speaks in wrath:

Yet never, while the sovereign's brain
Retains the rule by nature given,
Should misery shake our trust in heaven,
Or manhood grapple in pain!

Young pilgrim, and this stormy day,
So dim, so cold, so cheerless now,
May thrill thy brightening soul and brow
With sudden moonlight ray:

Or else, ere Life shall sink to Night,
A golden sunset calm may ripe,
To flush thy spirit's peaceful skies
With blessed evening light.

Whate'er befalls, 'tis noblest, best,
Against all earthly ills to cope,
Keep to the last our heart and hope,
And leave with God the rest!

Miscellaneous.

The Bride of an Hour.

A SKETCH OF BAYOU BRIDON.

The events I am going to relate happened when I was a mere boy, scarcely out of my teens, but I have known the heroine, and you, too, have known her, but much later. Where the unseemingly heap of broken bricks and mortar I have shown you lay, arose once a stately mansion, from whose bright windows the sound of music and merriment nightly told of the life of pleasure its happy inmates led. It was about the time that Spain retrocoded this colony (Louisiana) to the French, who sold it to the United States. Don Vincente de Almedo was one of the richest gentlemen to be found in the colony; there was his villa, and there he kept his most precious treasure, his daughter Maria, or, Mariquita la Linda, as she was commonly named by her numerous admirers. Maria was the life of her old father—his love for her amounted to adoration; the old hidalgo thought and dreamt only of his daughter; to satisfy all her wishes, all her whims, was his continual study. She was motherless, and she was his only child. Maria at sixteen was justly termed a beauty. Of petite stature, her hands and feet were those of a child; her raven tresses would have touched her feet if freed from the gold comb that kept them twisted like a crown over her well shaped head. Her large black eyes, that told of her Castillian blood, shone with a light divine, and while they revealed the sweet gentleness of her soul, a sparkling glance would tell how deep was the passion which slept in her quiet heart. Her face was charming; an arch smile played around her red lips, and her voice had a musical sweetness that went to the heart. No wonder, then, that she was the admired of all admirers. Hundreds of young men sighed for her. Several duels had been fought by despairing lovers. Don Vincente had received overtures from many aristocratic and wealthy families, but his invariable answer was that Maria would not be controlled by him, but make her own choice.

That choice was made at last. Charles Du Mesnil, a gay young Frenchman, was the happy mortal. He was young, rich and brave; he loved truly, and sued with all the eloquence of love. Maria's heart was his. The old father felt at first a kind of jealousy, when he saw that his daughter shared with another that affection which had been his alone; besides, there were many gallant young Spaniards, in all the equals of Du Mesnil. Why should his daughter choose a foreigner, and that, too, when he saw Louisiana returned to the French, and he had resolved on returning to Spain.—But when he saw how happy his child was; when he saw that radiant face more beautiful still by the light of love, when he learned to appreciate fully the noble nature of the young Frenchman he would put no obstacle to their happiness, and he fixed the day for their nuptials. How quick the few months delay passed for the old man, and yet how slow time seemed to run for the young lovers. The eve of the great day at last arrived; numerous guests had been invited to the rejoicings, after the return of the happy pair from the church; Maria was to be married in the old Cathedral, where her mother had become the happy bride of Don Vincente. On that eve Don Vincente was seized with a violent fever, and the doctor pronounced his state dangerous.—Maria wished to put off her nuptials, but the old man would not consent to it; he blessed his darling child, and an old friend and cousin undertook to lead her to the alter.

The ceremony is over, the happy Du Mesnil clasps his beautiful bride to his arms; they are in the family carriage, and the proud coachman on the seat starts his horses to a sharp trot, followed by numerous equipages of the invited guests. They will soon arrive; but what lurid glare is that beyond the turn in the road? What noise? Onward, onward! Alas! the mansion is on fire! Red flames thrust their curved tongues through the windows of the lower floor, and Don Vincente's room is in the story above. "Father! where is my father!" cries the young bride, springing out of the carriage. An ominous silence reigns among the terrified bystanders, as one of them points to the sheet window above.—"Oh!!! my husband! Oh! save my father!" Du Mesnil has not hesitated.—With presence of mind and coolness of a sailor, he runs to an entrance yet unconsumed by the flames, and ascended with a ladder and an axe. In an instant he is at the window, and pounds it with repeated blows.—It is open; and a dense smoke issuing from it bells the painful fact that the fire has gained heavily. Du Mesnil disappears in the aperture, and Maria falls on her knees, breathless, her eyes fixed on that window, her whole soul in the look with which she watches it; looking, in her bridal dress, with her snowy vail hanging around her head, like the Angel of Mercy praying for some suffering soul. Horror! a loud noise is heard and a column of smoke ascends from the burning house—the roof has fallen in. What a piercing cry of anguish rends the air! The terrorized crowd are awakened from their stupor; Maria has fallen senseless on the damp soil. They run to her; the doctor, who was in the cortege, gives her his care; she revives, her eyes open, she looks around with a fixed gaze, and an unearthly, wild laugh breaks from her lips.—Maria is mad!

You remember having seen, not many years ago—for she died, I think, in 1849—a poor decrepit old hag, whose principal resort was the porch of the old cathedral. You have been the little urchins running after her, crying, "Ha! Marquita! Marquita la Calentura!" and if you ever spoke to the poor old creature, you may have noticed that "Papa" and "Carlos" were the only two words you ever heard her speak.

That decrepit old hag, the plaything of vagabond little boys, dependent upon public charity for her daily bread, and who was found dead one cold morning under the porch of the old Cathedral, was Maria de Almedo, the rich heiress, the far-famed beauty, the bride of an hour.—*New Orleans Pic.*

LORD BYRON'S TERRIBLE SECRET.—The unhappy character of Lord Byron may perhaps be traced to the secret of his terrible deformity, the extent of which was never suspected even by his friend, Mr. Trelawny. The little vanity which was one of the illustrious poet's saddest weaknesses, made this a source of continual irritation during his life, and at his death he exacted from his confidential servant a solemn promise that no one should see his body, in order that the secret should descend with him to the grave. How the dying injunction of the noble poet was defeated is told by the *Athenæum*:

Mr. Trelawny was not with Byron at Missolonghi when he died; but he arrived while his friends lies dead in the house. By stratagem, he sends the thrusty Fletcher out of the room in which his dead master lies—that Fletcher whom the dying poet has commanded on no account whatsoever to allow his body to be discovered after death and, we grieve to say it, Mr. Trelawny, contrary to the poet's wish, uncovers his friend's feet. What does he find?

"I asked Fletcher to bring me a glass of water. On leaving the room to confirm or remove my doubts as to the cause of of his lameness, I uncovered the Pilgrim's feet, and was answered—the great mystery was solved. Both his feet were clubbed, and his legs withered to the knee—the form and features of an Apollo, with the feet of a satyr—satyr. This was a curse, chaining a proud and soaring spirit like his to the dull earth. It was generally thought this halting gait originated in some defect of the right foot or ancle—the right foot was the most distorted, and it had been worse in his boyhood by vain efforts to set it right.—His shoes were peculiar—very high heeled; with the sole uncommonly thick on the inside, and pared thin on the out-side—the toes were stuffed with cotton-wool, and his trowsers were strapped down so as to cover his feet. The peculiarity of his gait was now accounted for; he entered a room with a sort of a run, as if he could not stop, then planted his best leg well forward, throwing back his body to keep his balance. In early life, whilst his frame was light and elastic, with the aid of a stick he might have tottered along a mile or two; but after he had waxed heavier, he seldom attempted to walk more than a few hundred yards, without leaning against the first wall, bank, rack, or tree at hand, never sitting on the ground, as it would have been difficult for him to get up again. In company of strangers, occasionally he would make desperate efforts to conceal his infirmity, but the hectic flesh on his face, his swelling veins, and quivering nerves betrayed him, and he suffered for many days after such exertions.

HOW YOU MAY KNOW GOOD FORTUNE.—It is a good sign and true when you see amid a little group of boys, one dart from the rest, and, tossing his arms above his head, shout *"There's my Father!"* as he runs to meet him. You may be sure, no matter what business troubles soever that man may have that there is a spot in his heart still fresh and green, which the cares of this world have had no power to blight. "There's my father!" With what a pretty pride the little fellow shouts this! He must be, indeed a brute, whose fatherly heart does not swell with love, whose eyes do not glisten, who does not at such a moment feel amply repaid for that day's toil, no matter how wearisome. After all, *Love* is the only thing worth having in this world. They who stand over new-made graves tell us so. Fame, and money, and ambition, dwindle to nothing, beside the white, calm brow of death, though God knows it may be the youngling of the flock, whose lips have never even learned to syllable our names.

A FUNNY MARRIAGE.—An economical couple from Iowa arrived at Alexandria, Mo., a few days ago, to get married. The groom had neither hat, coat nor vest, but Justice Spencer kindly loaned him those needed garments, and then tied the knot for them. When the ceremony was over, the groom told the "Squire" that he hadn't a red, but would like to trade him a pet wolf, if they could agree on the terms. The "Squire" took the varmint, and gave the happy bridegroom a dollar to boot.

AN OUTFIT FOR A PIKE'S PEAKER.—A Western paper instructs its readers as to the articles necessary for an outfit for the new gold mines:

100 lbs. of flour, 2 bbls. of whisky, 50 lbs of bacon, 40 gallons of whisky, 100 lbs of sugar, 40 demijohns of whisky, 2 boxes of dried herrings, 1 bbl. of crackers, 65 gallons of whiskey, 3 bbls of pickles, 1 bbl of whisky & 12 quaqs. A little good whisky may be necessary, but the other articles will hold out if the man is not a tremendous eater.

☞ A down-east gadabout, pestered one day by some of her female friends in regard to her lover, who had the misfortune to have but one leg, she replied to them very smartly: "Pooh! I wouldn't have a man with two legs; they're too common!"

Second Recovery of Thurston's Balloon—Its Extraordinary Flight.

Our readers will remember an announcement in our telegraphic column about ten days since of the ascension of Mr. Bannister at Kalamazoo, on Tuesday, the 7th inst., in the mammoth balloon "Adrian," to which so much interest attaches in the public mind from its having been the same one that carried the unfortunate Thurston away and caused his horrible death last fall. The ascension of Bannister successfully accomplished, the aeronaut ascending to a height of about three and a half miles, passing southward and eastward over the villages of Cold-water and Hillsdale, and then northward over Jackson and other smaller places until he became satisfied with his ride and attempted to descend; but, finding that he was coming down in the midst of a dense forest, he let go all his ballast, sand, bottles and even provisions, in order to pass safely over, which he did.

He finally landed between five and six o'clock in the evening near the village of Fentonville. But in landing he met with an unfortunate accident, by which he lost his balloon He threw down his grappling hook in order to stop his progress, hoping to bring the balloon to the ground. The hook caught in a tree; but just at that moment a gush of wind struck the balloon and tore the cord attached to the hook, and the windlass by which it was connected with the balloon car, out so that he had nothing left with which to stop himself. He pulled open the valve to let the gas escape as fast as possible, and soon came so near to the earth as to be able to catch hold of the branches of trees that were in his path. He had secured a firm hold upon a branch of an apple tree when another gust of wind struck the balloon, which pulled it away with such force as to drag him from the car, leaving him suspended in the tree, from which he fell to the ground. The balloon, relieved of his weight, bounded again into the air, and was soon beyond sight or trace.

On Friday of last week a portion of a balloon, about twelve feet square, and composed of striped silk, was found in a field opposite the residence of W. Graham Esq., three miles from the village of Delaware, a small town on the Thames river, a few miles south west of London, C. W. Another portion, nearly seventy feet square, having evidently belonged to the same balloon, was found in a field about half a mile distant. There is no question as to the identity of the balloon, as there are few balloons of the large size of the "Adrian," which was seventy feet in length, and made of striped silk.—Besides, there is no other balloon missing but this one. The place where the remnants were found is on a direct line east of Fentonville, and distant about one hundred and fifty miles. From the time of the disappearance of the balloon until the discovery of these pieces was about three days. On the former occasion, when this balloon went away bearing with it the unfortunate Thurston, it was found, after about the same lapse of time, near the Thames river, in Canada, and in almost a direct line from the point from which it started to the place where it is now again found. Its landing place at that time was about fifty or sixty miles this side of where it is now recovered. —*Detroit Free Press.*

RATS DESTROYING THE YOUNG CORN,—WORSE THAN THE CROWS.—The Bloomington (Ill.) Paragraph says:—

Farmers from all parts of the country inform us that their corn has been considerable damaged by rats. The rats dig below the stalks and eat the kernel. Mr. Hefner, who resides in Money Creek township, killed more than two hundred rats a short time ago. He counted his victims until their number reached two hundred, when he stopped counting and continued killing. We learn that eleven hundred rats have been killed on Jesse Funk's farm, and Cyrus Jones informs us that his first day's work in the rat killing business was quite successful. He put one hundred and fifty huge fellows out of misery, and intends to favor many others the same kind of treatment. When we saw him yesterday he was negotiating for a rat terrier.

Jacob Heiser, who lived three miles north of Twin Grove, informs us that the rats have made a "dead set" at his corn, and that many of his neighbors are in about as bad a fix as himself. One of his cornfields, containing eight acres, has been fairly ridded by rats—some of which he thinks are nearly as large as yearling kittens. He says his entire field will not yield a dozen bushels. His rats are very tame they come from his corn fields in the daytime, when they and the weather are dry, and drink out of wash tubs in front of his door. He was in the city yesterday for the purpose of laying in a stock of ammunition with which he intends to slaughter the long-tailed animals that are growing fat at his expense.

The Pontiac (Mich.) Sentinel says:

The corn cribs being empty, and very little picking to be found in the barn yards, their rat-ships have betaken themselves in a body to the cornfields, and in some instances rooted up nearly every kernel. Theodore Jones, of Bell Prairie, had twenty acres destroyed, and —— McDowman of Avoca, has the same story to tell.

GRIEF FOR A CHILD.—Mr. Backus, the editor of the Canajoharie Radil, is a deaf mute, but how eloquently he gives voice to the language of grief in the following passage from his last paper:

"We cannot this week fill our usual column—every time hitherto, before this, that we have sat in the old place to the pew regularly recurring duty, we have had dear little fingers rappling along our knee, or making gray snatches at the paper. A little face, all lit with happy eyes, being peeping into ours. A little head, nodding as it shook its curls, a mark by-by, papa, and turning back again to the great pile dish tossing. But now, alas! the little fingers are no longer here; the little eyes are dim with a dimness that shall never know the old light again, and the little curls are yonder beneath that sod that gleams so greenly beneath the trees and the glimmering white tombstones."

SENTENCED TO THE PENITENTIARY.—Major B. McDonald, accepted mate of the bark Susan W. Lind, was yesterday sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, by Judge Halyburton, of the U. S. Circuit Court.

A Small Sword Duel.

The following incidents are related by the St. Louis correspondent at New Orleans:

On Thursday last two French or Creole gentlemen—I judge from their names, St. Claire Moman and O. Bertin—fought a duel with small swords on the Gentilly Ridge, being urged thereto by an unusual freedom of political discussion, which they had indulged in on last election day. After a few rapid passes one of them received a gash across his cheek, and the other had one side of his neck perforated, neither wound being dangerous. This ended the affair, and the parties became warm friends immediately.

A morning paper speaks of it as a happy termination, but among the thousand duels of this sort that have taken place here during the past ten years. I do not remember any that terminated more seriously, with one or two exceptions, and they did not result in death, it being the custom for the seconds to rush in and put a stop to the slashing and thrusting the moment blood is drawn. I remember one, a few years ago, in which a Creole gentlemen of this city fought a young man from Paris. The Creole was an expert swordsman, prided himself upon his reputation as a duelist, and undoubtedly had plenty of braggadocio-pluck to furnish himself with a quarrel when he felt rusty for a fight.

Reports of the personal strength and great fencing abilities of the young Parisian had reached him, and for some reason best known to himself he chose to be nettled and displeased by them. He sought a quarrel, and finally insulted the Frenchman in a very grom and wanton style. The latter knocked him down and gave him a sound basting for his pains. A challenge followed; they met with small swords; the Creole insisted that in consideration of the offense the usual rules must be suspended and they must fight to the death. They found, and the Creole found himself at the mercy of his powerful, active and skillful antagonist.—He received half a dozen severe sword thrusts, and was carried from the field with scarcely a spark of life in his body. He recovered long afterward, swearing that the combat should be fought over again, but it never was.

EFFECT OF THE NEWS IN NEW YORK.—The news of the battle created a tremendous sensation among the foreign residents in New York. The *Herald* says that the French saloons were thronged all day on Sunday, and *"la guerre"* was the engrossing topic of conversation. The Frenchmen are delighted. They knew it would have been so, and while there was a general feeling of joy and satisfaction among them at the success of their brave countrymen, there were not a few of them who paid high compliments to the indomitable courage of the Austrians.

The Germans generally doubted the accuracy of the accounts. They are said to be warming up in favor of Austria, and some of the more intelligent ones are of the firm opinion that the whole of Fatherland is on the brink of explosion.

They have no faith in the idea of peace, and without this "consummation so devoutly to be wished," they cannot see how the ardor and excitement of their brethren at home are to be restrained. They say that while the Germans love Italian liberty, they cannot neglect their own; that their own interest is to check the progress of Louis Napoleon and assist the most powerful State of their confederation.

Among the Italians there is a slight diversity of sentiment. There are a number of the Mazzini party who look upon this war as only a fight for a change of masters—a catspaw for the ambition of Louis Napoleon a foil for the dagger of the assassin or the patriot. There is, however, a decided majority of Italians sympathizing with the allies.

Among the Hungarians the wish as father to the belief, and they are not slow to credit the reverses of the Austrians, is set forth in the accounts of this battle.

ROYAL FAMILY OF ENGLAND.—The following list shows the names and times of birth of each of the royal family of England:

Queen Victoria, born May 24, 1819; Prince Albert, August 25, 1819; Princess Royal, November 21, 1840; Prince of Wales November 9, 1841; Princess Alice, April 15, 1843 Prince Alfred, August 6, 1844; Princess Helena, May 25, 1846; Princess Louisa, March 18, 1848; Prince Arthur, May 1, 1850; Prince Leopold, April 7, 1853; Princess Beatrice, April 14, 1857.

There are nine children of Victoria and Prince Albert, four boys and five girls.—These are all, except the Princess Royal, to be provided with partners by marriage, and these partners must be found among the royal families of the continent. As most of the sprigs of royalty on the continent are poor, it will cost England a handsome sum of money to support in royal style these children of her Majesty

EXTENT OF LAND IMPROVED.—Of the entire area of the United States, only about one-thirteenth is improved, say one hundred and thirteen million acres.

The total number of farms and plantations is about a million and a half. The farms average two hundred and three acres each, and average in value twenty-two hundred and fifty dollars.

The proportion of improved lands in the different sections is as follows: In New England, 26 acres in a hundred; in the South, 16 in a hundred; in the Northwest, 12 in a hundred; and in the Southwest, 5 in a hundred.

The average value of land in the Union is eleven dollars. Five and a half in the Southern States; eleven and a half in the North-western States; twenty in New England, and twenty-eight in the Middle States.

☞ The Sultan of Turkey distributes for his house expenses the sum of forty-seven millions of dollars annually, and thirty-six wives, and seven hundred and eighty female slaves. The wives cost him annually six millions of dollars, and the female slaves more than half a million.—His musicians cost him about a million of dollars each year; while his brothers and sisters receive more than three millions.

Diseases of [illegible]

By J. J. Bigsby, M. D.

Fancy.—An [illegible] are the glands under the [illegible] enlarged, [illegible] the head and neck, [illegible] the body. Soon they ulcerate, [illegible] charge a fetid pus. The [illegible] as in Glanders, and the [illegible] a fatal termination, through a [illegible] toms similar to Glanders [illegible] ed.

Causes.—Anything that debilitates the system, as poverty, [illegible] foul stable; and debilitating [illegible] noting on a constitution [illegible]

Treatment.—In the [illegible] of the above diseases, [illegible] ter forms in the lymph-ducts, [illegible] recommended in Scrofula. As fast as matter forms it the lymph-ducts, [illegible] opened, and washed daily with a solution of blue-stone 1 oz., 1 pint water, or vinegar with a hot iron. Where the system is debilitated the diet should be nourishing.

This treatment applies to Farcy, and might be tried in Glanders; but as there is so little hope of success in the latter disease which is so actively contagious, it would be the safest plan to destroy the horse at once, or at least to remove him out of the reach of others.

The stable and trough in which he has eaten should be well washed and disinfected with chloride of lime, before being used again.

Big head.—Is the common name of an enlargement of the bone to the extent of a line between the eye and nostril, either on one or both sides.

Causes.—Cutting teeth, or an injury where the scrofulous taint exists.

Treatment.—The constitutional treatment for Scrofula. Rubbing the tumor well every day, with turpentine, spirits of turpentine and camphor, equal parts or any stimulating liniment, will rubbed in daily with a hot iron, will often cure, but some enlargements is apt to remain permanently.

If this is not successful, split the skin over the tumor and insert 4 grains of tartar emetic, taking a stitch to secure it. Or with a hot, sharp iron destroy the diseased parts. After which use some stimulating wash, as blue stone 2 dr., to 1 pint water; or nitrate of silver 1 gr. to 1 oz of water; or, vinegar and water, applied every day or two.

Hip-joint is of the same nature and requires a similar treatment.

Pistula and Poll-Evil.—Pistula is a tumor on the neck, just in front of the withers and Poll-Evil, a similar one near where the head and neck join.

Causes.—Though bruises often appear them they are frequently of a scrofulous nature.

Treatment.—The treatment recommended for scrofula should be pursued, where this taint is suspected.

If taken early, the turpentine, spirits ammonia and camphor, well rubbed in with a hot iron, every day or two, or blisters frequently repeated, will often disperse it. But if insufficient and matter forms the tumor should be opened and a seton inserted in such way that it may pass out at the bottom for the easy exit of the pus. If the diseased portion be extensive, destroy it with strong burnt blue-stone or a red hot iron; rather than let it slowly run out in the form of matter. After this, if it be slow to heal, apply the wash of blue-stone 2 gr. to 1 pint water or nitrate of silver 2 gr. to the ounce every two or three days, still keeping the tumor open from the bottom while there is any running, and sustain the strength by good feeding, if the patient be debilitated; or a spare diet, if there be fever, or his pulse high in order.

Scrofulous Opthalmia.—(Moon blindness.)—Opthalmia may be either simple or scrofulous. If the latter kind, the eyelids will be more deeply seated, giving the eye a dusky red appearance; there will be a thickening of the lids, and it is apt to recur with more or less regularity, which has given it the name of "Moon blindness." If the inflammation of the eye be not checked, the cornea may become of a milky appearance and the sight may be lost.

Treatment.—Whatever be the nature of the disease we should first bleed, if the patient be plethoric, or fever present, and the bowels should next be opened with salts.—The fever in the eye should be kept down by frequent and long continued applications of cold water. The eye-lid, outside, with one finger, should be slid across on the internal side, and the angular vein, at the inner corner of the eye, opened; the blood may be taken immediately from the inflamed vessels. After bleeding, flushing an eye-wash of sugar of lead 2 grains, sulphate of morphia 2 grains, to the ounce of water; or sulphate of zinc 1 grain, sulphate of morphia 2 grains, to the ounce, should be dropped into the eye several times per day. The patient should be kept quiet and quieting, allowance of food, without stimulants.

If the disease be of a scrofulous nature, besides the above treatment, the treatment recommended in Scrofula should be adopted. A blister in the hollow there the eye, or a seton in the jaw should be made use of in cases of long standing. The eye should be protected from the blistering salve when blister is used.

Mange.—Is a most contagious disease, making its appearance by pustules, which bursting, leaves scaly matter, which dries in extent, causing great irritation and itching. When of a scrofulous character it lends down as deep as the skin, and removes the hair of the part.

Causes.—Filthiness of the skin, [illegible] posure, hereditary taint.

Treatment.—A [illegible] with soap and water, [illegible] bar 1 pint, sulphur 1 oz., [illegible] phur 1 oz.; [illegible] gives cure for dog, [illegible] scrofulous, the remedies there recommended [illegible]

The following is a [illegible] (N. Y.) Mercury: [illegible] gas [illegible] ... bowels must be opened with salts.—The fever in the eye should be kept down by frequent and long continued applications of cold water. The eye-lid, outside, with one finger, should be slid across on the internal side, and the angular vein, at the inner corner of the eye, opened; the blood may be taken immediately from the inflamed vessels. After bleeding, flushing an eye-wash of sugar of lead 2 grains, sulphate of morphia 2 grains, to the ounce of water; or sulphate of zinc 1 grain, sulphate of morphia 2 grains, to the ounce, should be dropped into the eye several times per day. The patient should be kept quiet and quieting, allowance of food, without stimulants.

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The wheat crop has been [illegible] damaged in Greenbrier [illegible

The Vindicator.

STAUNTON, VA.

FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1859.

AGENTS.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 10 State Street, Boston, and No. 119 Nassau Street, New York, are our authorized agents for the "VINDICATOR" and will contract for Advertisements at our lowest rates.

THOS. F. BARBY is an authorized agent in the City of Richmond, for the "VINDICATOR." His receipts will be for advertisements at our lowest rates.

JOHN M. BERKHOLDER, of Highland, is our authorized agent for the "VINDICATOR," to receive subscriptions for the Vindicator, and collect claims due this office.

All the Accounts of the "Vindicator" are in the hands of S. M. SCOTT, for collecting, who is authorized to receipt for the Publication.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The Vindicator has a large and increasing circulation in this and the adjoining counties, and is a valuable medium for advertising. Circulating among business men, it affords superior inducements to those who will avail themselves of its columns.

Letter from Judge Douglas.

The following is a letter from Judge Douglas to J. B. Durr, defining his position on the vexed territorial question.

It will be seen that the Judge is very considerably in the naughty Democratic pouting, gets on the back, and promises great things, if he will only behave itself in future. Indeed, he actually condescends to intimate that Judge Douglas will receive the nomination and be elected to the Presidency through the instrumentality of the Democratic party, if we obstreperous fellows at the south will only consent to waive our right to protection for our property in the territories.

It is true, we fire-eaters of the South, that by compromising or conceding this question, you contract to give up all hope of acquiring another foot of slave territory.—It is also true, that by so doing, you give up all the benefits accruing to you from the Kansas-Nebraska bill, for the refusal to legislate for the *protection* of property either in a State or Territory is indeed and in fact to legislate for its *exclusion*.—To be sure this is a vital question, affecting your honor and interest materially, but by a compromise you secure the promise of Douglas to be your next President, and by a refusal you may anticipate his dreadful wrath.

If Judge Douglas will review the history of the Democratic party, he will perceive that it has never since its foundation allowed any one of its Presidential aspirants to dictate its platform, and we hope that it will not depart from its time-honored usage for his benefit.

"WASHINGTON, June 29, 1859.

My Dear Sir:—I have received your letter inquiring whether my friends are at liberty to present my name to the Charleston Convention for the Presidential nomination. Before this question can be fully determined, it will be necessary to understand distinctly upon what issues the canvass is to be conducted. If, as I have full faith they will, the Democratic party shall determine, in the Presidential election of 1860, to adhere to the principles embodied in the compromise measures of 1850, and ratified by the people in the Presidential election of 1852; and re-affirmed in the Kansas and Nebraska act of 1854; and incorporated into the Cincinnati platform in 1856; as expounded by Mr. Buchanan in his letter accepting the nomination, and approved by the people in his election, in that event my friends will be at liberty to present my name to the Convention, if they see proper to do so.

If, on the contrary, it shall become the policy of the Democratic party, which I cannot anticipate, to repudiate these their time-honored principles, on which we have achieved so many patriotic triumphs, and, in lieu of them, the Convention shall interpolate into the creed of the party such new tenets as the revival of the African slave trade, a Congressional slave code for the Territories, or the doctrine that the Constitution of the United States either establishes or prohibits slavery in the Territories; beyond the power of the people legally to control it, as other property—it is due to candor to say, that in such an event, I could not accept the nomination if tendered to me.

Hoping that this answer will be deemed sufficiently explicit,

I am, very respectfully,

Your Friend

S. A. DOUGLAS.

J. B. Durr, Esq., Dubuque, Iowa."

We copied the following, in explanation of the letter, which we find in the morning papers:

"THE JUDGE DOUGLAS' STATION.

Philadelphia, June 24.—Judge Douglas stated to-day to a very prominent Southern politician that he intends to support the nominee of the Charleston Convention; but that what, when asked by the letter to Mr. Durr, of Iowa, into that he will not himself consent to run upon a platform that he cannot endorse. In any event he will adhere to the party against the Opposition.

Items from County Court.

Much business of importance was transacted at this term, being the time to make the annual appropriation for the county expenses, with the levy, &c. There was a good deal of discussion on the subject of reducing the current expenses of the county, for, by general consent, they are deemed too great.—The gross amounts required to be appropriated for working the county roads form a very material item in the annual expenses of the county. Several suggestions were offered for lessening them, but none of them met with general approbation of the Court. It was finally agreed to fix the levy at 45 cents, being a reduction of 5½ cents. The levy in the city of Staunton was fixed at $1.10, a reduction of 40 cents on last year.

[illegible]

The Seasons Travel.

[illegible]

Virginia Female Institute.

We had the pleasure of being present on the evening of the third inst., at the exhibition of this admirable institution. The exercises were highly interesting, and we regret that our space is so confined, so far as our own pen is concerned, to the musical entertainment. The selections, both instrumental and vocal, were of a very high order, and were rendered, in the general, with extraordinary skill and taste, reflecting much credit both upon professors and pupils, and serving as a token of the excellences of an Institution where the solid branches of instruction are the stocks upon which are successfully grafted the flowery accomplishments of a finished education.

Next in order, after the musical performances, the Right Rev. John Johns, President of the the Board, assisted by the Rev. R. H. Phillips, the Principal, and Rev. J. C. Wheat, distributed medals among the most meritorious of the pupils, and diplomas to the graduating class. These are conferred upon principles which make them honorable distinctions and objects of a laudable ambition. We were much impressed by the modest grace with which they were received, and could not but notice that the face of many a lovely recipient was, for the time being, "sickled o'er with the pale cast of thought," testifying that the "prizes had been well won and would be worthily worn.

At the close of the distribution of these honors, Bishop Johns announced to the audience the presence of his Excellency Henry A. Wise, (who was on a visit to Staunton for the purpose of inspecting the State Charities here located,) and requested the Governor to lend his voice as well as countenance to the occasion. To this the Governor acceded, and for the space of three-quarters of an hour held the company in rapt attention. His address, though entirely impromptu, was replete with sage counsels to the young ladies, conveyed with an aptness of language and enforced with a beauty of imagery which few have so entirely at command as himself. His transitions from "grave to gay, from lively to severe," were such as to impart additional interest to an address whose seasonable words were like "apples of gold in pictures of silver." When the Governor had concluded, the reverend Bishop arose and distributed, among a favored few, several copies of the Bible and Book of Common Prayer, as testimonials of the high moral and religious worth of their happy recipients. In doing so the Bishop dwelt with great beauty and earnestness upon the value of the scriptures, and impressively commended, as rules of action, the sacred precepts which bear with them "the promise of the world which now is and of that which is to come." The exercises were concluded with a chant, in which scores of sweet, happy and thankful voices united; after which the Bishop pronounced a benediction which released the young ladies from the profitable bondage of the session.

It were idle for us to commend this Institution, which has so strong an hold already upon the confidence and favor of the public. The culture which it imparts, religious, intellectual and æsthetic, are such as to give it a commanding place among the foremost of the female seminaries of the country, and as such it seems to be, and deserves to be, appreciated. Indeed, Staunton is highly favored, not only in the possession of this School, but in several others whose excellencies are universally acknowledged, and whose faithful and effective labors are just now being brought to a close.

We append a list, which has been handed to us, of the honors to which we have alluded:

MEDALS AWARDED IN COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

Susan A. Hairston,	Conduct & Scholarship	
Mary L. Early,	"	"
Emma E. Willis,	"	"
Channing M. Goode,	"	"
Sarah G. Wingfield,	"	"
Martha Brooke,	"	"
Sallie L. Taylor,	"	"
S. Edmonia Feild,	"	"
Minna B. Feild,	"	"
Ellen A. Purnell,	"	"
Ada H. Wheatley,	"	"
Catharine F. Bernard,	"	"
S. V. Callingworth,	"	"
Lucy Parker,	"	"
Sallie K. Caldwell,	Writing.	
Gertrude H. Hoff,	"	
Fannie M. Churchman,	"	
Carrie M. Dickenson,	"	
Minna Booker,	"	
Eugenia L. Feild,	Composition.	
Delia J. Pope,	"	
S. R. M. Thrift,	"	
Charlotte T. Lewis.	"	
M. E. Berkley,	French Language	
Gertrude Smart,	Latin & Scholarship.	
Rebecca P. Taylor,	"	"
Kate Wharton,	Oil Painting.	
Alice M. Jones,	"	"
M. E. Berkeley,	Music,	
Rosabelle E. Depp,	"	
Matilda Wilkes,	"	
Sallie D. Hale,	"	
S. Edmonia Feild,	"	
Fannie Lockert,	"	
Harriet V. Gray,	"	
Lochia Stone,	Improvement.	
Melinda Paperton,	"	
Mary T. Neilston,	Neatness.	
P. L. Jackson,	"	
Amelia A. Binns,	Diligence.	
Lydia A. Green,	Conduct.	
Willie B. Lyne,	Diligence.	

DIPLOMAS WERE AWARDED TO THE FOLLOWING YOUNG LADIES.

Miss Fannie J. Baylor,	Staunton,	Va.
" Mary B. Berkeley,	"	"
" Anne O. Berkeley,	"	"
" Mary E. Berkeley,	Amelia co.,	"
" Rosalie C. Bairoe,	Monroe co.,	"
" Amelia A. Binns,	New Kent	"
" Melinda Caperton,	Monroe	"
" M. H. L. Delagarfield,	Alex'dria	"
" Elizabeth C. Dillard,	Franklin co	"
" Lina H. Hudson,	Augusta co.,	"
" Lydia A. Green,	Alexandria,	"
" Nannie C. Eustace,	Fred'ksb'g	"
" Sallie D. Hale,	Richmond,	"
" Sallie H. Kinney,	Staunton,	"
" Fannie Lockert,	Norfolk,	"
" Willie B. Lyne,	"	"
" Ellen A. Moore,	Brunswick co.,	"
" Lucy V. Montgomery,	Rich'd co	"
" M. T. Neilson,	Wash'ton city,	D. C.
" Hebe Nottingham,	Northampton co.	
" Mary Opie,	Staunton,	Va.
" Eleanor H. Pendleton,	"	"
" M. H. A. Wheat,	Richmond,	Va.
" Kate S. Whitehead,	Norfolk,	"
" Kate Winston,	Westmoreland co	Va.

Preparations for the Fourth.

Our citizens, both of the town and county, seem determined to have a grand festival on the approaching Fourth. The [illegible] are [illegible] on the occasion.

It is [illegible] that the day should be observed by all classes, but especially should we endeavor to have a glorious rally on the approaching fourth, for be it remembered that on that day another star will be added to the bright galaxy which now adorns our flag, and whenever another brilliant is added to our once small number, it becomes every one to rejoice, as would the sons of the Revolution rejoice, if they were permitted to mingle with us on these festive occasions. Then citizens come one, come all, and let us mingle freely together.

Those who have promised to contribute eatables of any kind, will confer a favor by sending them in early Monday morning, (not before) directed to Mr. D. C. McGuffin, who will dispose of them properly.

All who have contributed either money or provisions are requested to call at either the County Clerk's office, or at the Armory of the Company, over the store of Messrs. Taylor, Hoge & Co., and procure badges to be worn during the day of the celebration.

Gen. Wm. H. Harman, assisted by Cols. Sproul, Crawford and Anderson, of the three regiments of the County, will act as the Military Marshals of the day.

The dinner and pic-nic will be in the grove below the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institute, where all the companies will be marched at 10 o'clock in the morning. At night all the companies will take supper at the Fair to be given by the Ladies of the M. E. Church.

The companies will arrive from Winchester, Charlottesville and Harrisonburg, on Saturday evening, and there will be a parade of the Augusta Fire Association Saturday night. Those from the County are expected early Monday morning.

Fall of the Derby Ministry.

The last steamers from Europe bring the news of the overthrow of the Derby Administration, and the accession again to power of the venerable Lord Palmerston.

Lord Granville was first summoned by the Queen, but was unable to form a ministry. Palmerston was then "sent for," who immediately succeeded in the formation of an administration. The avowed predilection of the Derby Ministry for Austria, coupled with the inveterate animosity of the English people towards France, made the present attitude of neutrality on the part of England appear very doubtful. Indeed, it seemed to be the prevailing opinion on this side of the Atlantic, at least, that the neutrality of that nation was a mask to be thrown aside as soon as an opportunity afforded itself. But the reinstatement of Lord Palmerston in power, with his known friendship for Napoleon and hostility to Austria, affords reasonable ground to hope, that the neutrality of England will be maintained during the present contest, and the "bloody House of Hapsburg," left by itself to cope with France and Sardinia, and perhaps Russia combined, will receive the merited punishment for long ages of corruption, crime and tyranny. The London Times says:

"Lord John Russell is an ardent friend of Italy, and both he and Palmerston want Austria to admit her defeat, her ascertained inferiority and the incurable disadvantages of her position south of the Alps. Both are of the opinion that she will consult her own greatness by relinquishing territory which cost a great army and still greater odium."

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.—A session of unprecedented prosperity to this Institution has just closed. There were about 620 Students in attendance. Out of this number about 319 distinguished themselves at the final examination. Nine gentlemen received the highest honor of the Institution, viz: Master of Arts; eight the title of Bachelor of Law, and eight of Doctor of Medicine.

Among the graduates are the names of Mr. Lycurgus Grills and John L. Massie, of Augusta. The people of our county seem to appreciate the advantages offered by this Institution, if we are to judge by the number of students from this county.

The Daily Dispatch.

The Dispatch of last Monday contained the announcement that Mr. Hammersley, who, since the commencement of this fine paper, has been part owner and contributor, had purchased one-half of the paper, and is now associated with Mr. Cowardin as equal owner and proprietor. The Dispatch, as we think all our readers who take it will agree, is decidedly the best news-paper in Virginia, and probably not surpassed in the Union. We bespeak for it the increased patronage which it deserves.

GO TO THE FAIR!—Those who desire to spend a few hours pleasantly on Monday next, and aid a good cause, are invited to attend the Fair at Union Hall, gotten up by the ladies of the M. E. Church. Everything, no doubt, will be done up in the best style.

☞ The weather for the last few days has been so intensely warm as to make everything, except soda water, ice cream, mint julaps, sherry cobblers, spiced lemonade, and a few other articles of consumption, entirely out of the question.

☞ Hon. John Letcher left Lexington on Friday last for the Hot Springs, where he will spend a few weeks for the benefit of his health. He had been very much indisposed for a few days previous to his leaving home.

We have good reason to believe that in nine cases out of ten, coughs, colds and all bronchial irritations, however severe, may be cured by the use of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. A single trial will prove this.

[For the Vindicator.]

Messrs. Editors:—The Spectator, in commenting upon the action of the "Henry Clay Whigs," which it was pleased to term an act of courtesy, [illegible]

"Should one of the Southern States not look from the Democratic party, the call Mr. Buchanan for the formation of a great National Opposition party, which many conservative men at the North will gladly join."

This presents the very gist of the difference between a "Henry Clay Whig" and the Spectator's party, and I shall proceed, with your leave, to discuss it.

The first inquiry which arises is, what reasonable grounds are there for expecting, or of thinking it politic or expedient, to try to build up a new party at this juncture, composed of elements equally opposed to Black Republicanism and National Democracy? Where are the popular manifestations, in any quarter, north of Mason's and Dixon's line, or west of the Ohio, that give a show of encouragement for such a movement? The Black Republicans and Democratic forces are already marshalled and in the field. The conservative men outside of these organizations, which the Spectator fainly styles "many," the article it quotes from the New York Post describes as a mere "defection of weak-kneed politicians"—"a *squad* of miscalled conservatives and nationals." Then, what, I ask again, are the grounds for an effort so perilous to the interests of the South? In what quarter of the political horizon is there a single ray of light? Nowhere, in all the North or West, is there any plausible sign of encouragement. The masses everywhere are indifferent to it, if not against it. Why, then, seek to divide us?

But is this really all the hope the Americans of the South have of getting up a party to defeat the Democracy? Do they mean in any contingency, or upon any terms, to seek a union with (what is mildly called) the elements of opposition to the Democracy at the North, in the coming contest?—If they do, the country ought to know it.—The sooner the better. We have seen one such experiment made by them already.—All remember their impotent and humiliating effort to get up a national party at the last election. The scene is that travail at Philadelphia cannot soon be forgotten.—Brought together upon a quasi-national platform, how were they treated by their Northern associates? The slavery plank was ruthlessly and unceremoniously knocked from under them, and even the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the Kansas-Nebraska Act, which the whole American party South had planted themselves upon, in common with the Democracy, strongly denounced. But even this was not all! They were made the dupes of a shameless fraud, by being permitted to nominate a national man, whom the majority did not intend to support—thus *using* them to aid abolitionism by weakening the Democracy in the South!

Such was the result of the grand experiment of 1856 to build up a national party. Southern delegates who ventured to remonstrate, were hissed, reviled and insulted; and a Tennessee delegate denounced the Convention on the floor as the most disorderly and disgraceful body he had ever seen. He said he "had been in all sorts of fights, with all sorts of people, but that he did not wish to lose whatever of character he might have, by mixing up with such low-flung material as he found there." Brownlow, of the Knoxville Whig, in writing to his paper, spoke of them as "vile, unprincipled rascals,"—"ruffians," &c. And in describing their treatment of Gen. Zollicoffer, while expressing the Convention, he said—"We have not overstated the picture."—"I have no confidence in any oaths, obligations or pledges taken by these vile Abolitionists."

In view of these facts, then, I would enquire, seriously and soberly, are the Americans of the South prepared to re-enact these scenes of self-humiliation and folly? It is difficult for men or parties to retrieve a false step once taken. Now is the time, therefore, for calm reflection. Will they not take heed to their ways? Can they permit a blind hatred to Democracy to be their overruling principle of action? Has patriotism no claims higher than those of party? The crisis is upon us. There is no escape from it. The vital issue is made, whether we are to have a Government or a Union at all—and shall we allow the enemy to triumph by ill-timed and profitless divisions amongst ourselves? No! Let us imitate the noble example of CLAY and CASS, and DICKENSON, and WEBSTER, in the momentous struggle of 1850—forget our party differences for the time, and stand shoulder to shoulder in upholding the compromises of the Constitution.

Seward, the arch-traitor, characterises this war upon our rights as a "war of antagonistic systems"—"a conflict between *slave labor* and *free labor*," and that "it is a mistake to think the collision accidental, unnecessary, the work of interested and fanatical agitators." "It (he says) is an irrepressible conflict between opposing and enduring forces, and it means that the United States must and will, sooner or later, become either entirely a slave-holding nation, or entirely a free-labor nation. Either the cotton and rice fields of South Carolina and the sugar plantations of Louisiana, will ultimately be settled by free labor, and Charleston and New Orleans become marts for the climate merchandise, or the cotton fields and wheatfields of Massachusetts and New York must again be invigorated by slave labor, and Boston and New York become as much as they were before, markets for the bodies and souls of men."

The first step necessary to the accomplishment of their aims, as indicated by Seward's programme, is *the dismemberment of the Democratic party from the Administration of the Government.*" [What a coincidence!] "That party," he says, "is positive and uncompromising in the interests of slavery, and negative, compromising and vacillating in regard to everything else." That it has proposed from a Supreme Court, fixed in its decisions, a decree that slavery exists by force of the Constitution, in every Territory of the United States, paramount to all legislative authority either within the Territory or residing in Congress.

Here we have the views and purposes of this insane party distinctly developed, by one who knows well what he says—purposes which can only be attained by the overthrow of the Constitution, and by constituting our union of sovereign States into a consolidated Government!

While the Black Flag of Abolitionism is thus insolingly flaunted in our faces, with the cry "Take embleamed on the folds—*Nullify to the South and to constitution*"—surely this is not a time for the indulgence of selfish schemes and heedless prejudice. It is time for calm thought and wise action. When our great country is driven from the field, we may think of old party differences, but not now. For myself, I think Heaven that the Democratic party has preserved its organization, (though some have attempted it in the State of New York, and there is a portion of the party in Illinois,) and that it is the only party in the Union which can, with any hope of success, meet the Black Republicans in the field. Let the Democrats of the South, then, rally to the support of their party, and let the Democrats of the North, who are not Black Republicans, do the same, and we will have a glorious victory. Let the Democrats of the North, who are not Black Republicans, do the same, and we will have a glorious victory. Let the Democrats of the North, who are not Black Republicans, do the same, and we will have a glorious victory.

The Battle of Magenta.

The battle of Magenta, with its preceding [illegible] Solferino, [illegible] the Austrians, Sardinians and French, [illegible] as "one of the most bloody battles in the annals of modern warfare, and second only to that of Waterloo." This is the language of unblushing exaggeration. On the contrary, the truth is that when the number of the troops engaged is considered, in connection with the fact that the battle lasted two days the contest does not appear so sanguinary, and is far inferior in its totals of killed and wounded to the bloody fields in which the elder Napoleon won glory and empire. At Waterloo the French numbered 75,000 and the allies 110,000, and the loss in killed and wounded was 33,000 French and 29,000 allies. At Austerlitz there were but 150,000 troops engaged whilst the killed and wounded numbered 42,000. At Jena the battle was fought by 190,000 men, and the killed, wounded and prisoners summed up to 57,000. At Eylau, the French numbered 85,000 and the Russians 75,000; the loss of the former was 18,000 and the latter 25,000. At Wagram, 180,000 French encountered 100,000 Austrians, with the loss of killed, wounded and prisoners of 28,000 French and 38,000 Austrians. At the desperate battle of Borodino, fought between the French and Russians, the aggregate loss in killed, wounded and prisoners was about 100,000. In all these battles, and we might add other instances, the number of troops engaged was less than at Magenta whilst the loss was much greater. The latter is far, therefore, from being entitled to be described as the "bloodiest of battles," and is rather remarkable, considering the immensity of the forces engaged and the length of time the contest was prolonged, for the comparatively small number of killed and wounded. It was but seldom, even in the wars of the First Napoleon, that a quarter of a million of men were brought into actual conflict as at Magenta. So far as an isolated instance may be considered as establishing a fact, this battle does not prove that the improvements in firearms will make the contests of this day any more bloody than those which occurred half a century ago. The pluck and endurance of the contestants, rather than the arms they handle, is, after all, the true measure of the destructiveness of war.—*Baltimore American.*

The New York *Herald* says:

"The trophies that Louis Napoleon claims to have won are not the trophies of a decisive battle, and the Austrian accounts admit only a series of encounters with varying success. Thus far it does not look as though the French claim, or the Austrians admit, that the turning battle of the campaign had been fought. This, it may be, is reversed for the great square which they hold, fortified by the strong positions of Peschiera, Mantua, Verona and Lignano. If this is the case, the effort of the neutrals must yet be postponed for a time. The struggle there will be a bloody and terrible one. Every effort will be made by each of the belligerents to bring its vast military power to the scene, and the opening battle, with 300,000 men, tell us how great the final struggle must be. "Austria can stamp armies out of the earth," was the proud boast of one of her statesmen, and France can do the same. The electric telegraph and the railroad enables each to bring up its forces with great rapidity, and they will be used to their utmost capacity. These are the grounds upon which we must contemplate the political effect of the battle of Magenta.

"That Austria will refuse to admit that it is decisive we cannot doubt. She is not only hardened in her theory of government by the lapse of centuries, but her resources are still intact, her fortified positions are not yet taken, her confidence in the coming assistance of Germany secure, and her belief firm that Europe will yet resist the Napoleonic designs. With a partial victory, when his prestige is involved, his dynasty at stake and his resources abundant, it is not probable that Louis Napoleon will be disposed to recede from the high position he has taken that must be free to the Adriatic. Even if there were no other stimulus upon him; the rising populations around him must urge him on, and convince him that a struggle has begun which would not now be ended even if he were to withdraw from the contest. Austria could not restore her rule in Italy without a struggle of the most sanguinary character, which would shock the whole of Europe and the civilized world.

"Under these circumstances it does not seem to us that the pacific efforts of England and Prussia will realise the hopes that are entertained for them in some quarters. It is well known that at the conference of Paris, Austria refused to permit the introduction of any motion relating to Italy; and nothing has yet occurred to indicate that she is more willing to submit her claims in this respect to a conference of diplomatists, or even to a congress of Europe sovereigns.—Before this can take place she must receive great reverses and incur great humiliation. There may come out of the present war, but it may be a short one, must be of the most desperate character, and such as Europe has never yet seen. The great armies of the first Napoleon and his antagonists will be left far in the shade by those which may yet be arrayed against each other before this war is ended, and the labours of the diplomatists must abide their check."

Gov. WISE.—A Democratic paper in Georgia the Milledgeville "Federal Union" attributes the reduced Democratic majority in Virginia to the influence of Gov. Wise. It asserts that he was hostile to Mr. Letcher, upon the supposition that he was nominated in the interest of Mr. Hunter—and that his friends, for this reason, refused to vote for him.

We are not partisans of Gov. Wise, and have no occasion to hold him in any special regard. We are under no obligation to defend him when assailed. But such an imputation as is urged by the Georgia paper, is certainly unjust. We regret to say that Gov. Wise's special friends did sustain Mr. Letcher, so far as we know, without exception. The Opposition relied principally upon the supposed [illegible] of Mr. Letcher's friends, for the striking down of Mr. Letcher's vote—but in that respect they were disappointed. Whether it was from considerations of duty or policy, we cannot tell. Both, we know, probably both. Gov. Wise has political friends enough in Virginia to kill Letcher, by simply staying from the polls.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

[illegible]

More Details of the Attempted Rapine

[illegible]

FOR SALE!

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY,

ON THE PLAN OF

SINGLE NUMBERS.

For the benefit of the *MONTICELLO UNION ACADEMY*, of Jasper County, Georgia. Authorized by Special Act of the Legislature.

McKINNEY & CO., MANAGERS.

Capital Prize $60,000.

TICKETS ONLY $10.

Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion.

$300,000 To be distributed each Saturday in June, July, Aug.

Class 26, to be Drawn June 4, 1859.
Class 27, to be Drawn June 11, 1859.
Class 28, to be Drawn June 18, 1859.
Class 29, to be Drawn June 25, 1859.
Class 30, to be Drawn July 30, 1859.

To be Drawn in the presence of Commissioners appointed by the Stockholders, and J. M. Sanford, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Jasper County.

VALUABLE SCHEME.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$20,000	1 Prize of			1,000
1 "	10,000	10	"		500
1 "	5,000	5	"		300
1 "	2,000	20	"		200
1 "	1,000	25	"		100
1 "	500	40	"		100
1 "	300	50	"		50
1 "	200	100	"		25
1 "	100	100	"		25

APPROXIMATING PRIZES.

4 Prizes of	$200	Approx'g to	$800,000	Prizes are	$200
4 "	150	"	30,000	"	150
4 "	125	"	10,000	"	100
4 "	100	"	5,000	"	400
3 "	50	"	2,000	"	150
3 "	40	"	1,200	"	120
3 "	30	"	900	"	90
9 "	50	"	2,000	"	400
9 "	40	"	1,600	"	320
400 "	30	"	100	"	1,100
26,000 Prizes of					$60,000

26,429 Prizes amounting to $[illegible]

Whole Tickets $10; Halves $5; Quarters $2.50.

PLAN OF THE LOTTERY.

The numbers from 1 to 50,000, corresponding with these numbers on the tickets, printed on separate slips of paper, are contained with small silk tubes and placed in one wheel.

The first 179 Prizes, similarly printed, and enclosed, are placed in another wheel.

The wheels are then revolved, and a number is drawn from the wheel of Numbers, and at the same time a Prize is drawn from the other wheel. The number and prize drawn out are opened and exhibited to the audience, and received by the Commissioners; the Prize being placed against the Number drawn. The operation is repeated until the Prizes are drawn out.

APPROXIMATING PRIZES.—The two preceding and two succeeding Numbers to those drawing the first 9 Prizes will be entitled to the Approximating Prizes. For example if the Number drawn proves the 250,000 Prize, then Numbers 249,998, 249,999, 250,001, 250,002 will each be entitled to $200—11249, 11251, 11259 will each be entitled to $200—if Tickets No. 550 drawn the $15,000 Prize, those Tickets numbering 549, 548, 551, 552, will each be entitled to $150, and so on according to the above scheme.

CERTIFICATES OF PACKAGES will be sold at the following rates, which is the [illegible]
Certificate of Package of 10 Whole Tickets, $100.
Certificate of Package of 10 Half Tickets, $50.
Certificate of Package of 10 Quarter Tickets, $25.
Certificate of Package of 10 Eighth Tickets, $12.50.

IN ORDERING TICKETS OR CERTIFICATES.—Enclose the money or draft for the tickets ordered, on receipt of which they will be forwarded by first mail. Purchasers each have tickets entitling to any figure they may designate.

The list of drawn numbers and prizes will be sent to purchasers immediately after the drawing.

☞ Purchasers will please write their signatures plain, and give their Post Office, County and State.

☞ Remember that every prize is drawn and payable in full without deduction.

☞ All prizes of $1,000 and under paid immediately after the drawing—class prizes at the end of thirty days.

All communications strictly confidential.

Address Orders for Tickets or Certificates to

McKINNEY & Co., Savannah, Ga.

July 1, 1859.—1y

STAUNTON AGENCY

OF THE

New York Life Insurance Company.

A meeting of the Local Board of Directors for the *NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY* at the Capitol in the *City of Richmond*, held on TUESDAY, February 1st, 1859, the following was unanimously adopted:

The undersigned, President and Physician of the Company, have examined the organization of the NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, for the year ending the first of January, 1859—and being satisfied with its prosperous condition, cordially recommend it to the encouragement and support of the community. The New York Life Insurance Company has now been in existence for fourteen years, and its Capital has attained the sum of $[illegible], invested in State Stocks and Bonds, and Mortgages on Real Estate.

We think it a most valuable and safe mode of investing money. The profits come to the benefit of the insured, and have averaged not less than *THIRTY PER CENT. PER ANNUM* on the *PREMIUM PAID.* Besides these investments in Stocks, &c., the law of New York requires an additional security, that *One Hundred Thousand Dollars* shall be deposited with the *State Comptroller*, to meet any lawful demands which the Company may try to evade.

We invite attention to the liberal terms, objects and advantages of LIFE INSURANCE, as set forth by the Institution.

It will be seen by the above statement of this Company it is a *Mutually* [illegible].

Those desiring information upon the subject of LIFE INSURANCE, would do well to call on the Agents of the above Company, who will give them any information that may be desired for reference, apply to either member of the Local Board.

President,

GEO. WYTHE MUNFORD, (Secretary of Commonwealth of Virginia.)

Directors:

THOMAS H. BALLS, (President James River and Kanawha Company.)

THOMAS F. ABBOTT, Esq., (Attorney at Law.)

W. C. FLOYD, Esq., (Kent, Fisher & Co., Merchants.)

JOHN BOSSY, Esq., (Bossieux, King & Queen co., Va.)

Rev. GEO. H. REID, (Pastor of Third Presbyterian Church.)

Rev. JOHN F. [illegible], (Pastor of Second Presbyterian Church.)

HENRY R. REYNOLDS, (Merchant.)

GEO. W. BRAGG, (Banker.)

WM. M. SEWELL, [illegible]

JAMES THOMAS, Jr., (Tobacco Manufacturer.)

ROBERT A. PAYNE, (Editor of the Statesman.) Washington, D. C.

Medical Examiner:

BARTON H. DOUGLAS, M.D.

HENRY ARMISTEAD, M.D.

HAGAN & BELL, Local Agents.

R. W. SCOTT, General Agent.

C. E. WORTHAN, Gen'l Agt.

Now Interim for Va.

Office 190 Main Street, Richmond.

April 30, 1859.—3m

TRUST SALE OF VALUABLE POCAHONTAS LANDS.—By virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by John H. Rudasill, dated the 1st day of April, 1858, and duly recorded in the County of Pocahontas, I will offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, a valuable GRAZING FARM, in the County of Pocahontas, containing about 800 Acres, commonly known as the Waters of Beaverdam, [illegible] Acres, supposed to be [illegible] improved land, the balance [illegible]

TERMS OF SALE.—The land will be sold on a credit of 6 months from the day of sale, purchaser to give bond and sufficient personal security.

The title to the above tract of land is believed to be unexceptionable, but nothing is warranted. I will pay no other costs than those incident to my conveyance.

WM. DUNLAP, Trustee.

April 8, 1859.—6m.

Postponement.

BY consent of the parties the sale of the above property is postponed until [illegible] to 10th December, 1859.

WM. DUNLAP, Trustee.

July 1, 1859.

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE.—BEL-LESIAND Mills, [illegible] term of years the [illegible] public auction, on the premises, [illegible] where will be [illegible] Given under my hand as Commissioner in Chancery of the Circuit Court of the City of Richmond, this 2d day of June, 1859.

A. STORRIDGE, Com'r.

July 1, 1859.—4w.

STRAW SHOE.—We have in Store [illegible] Straw Shoe, of Women's and Misses' [illegible]

W. KENNEDY & CO.

July 1, 1859.

[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$750 REWARD.

RAN away from the subscribers, three negro men named

PORTER, REUBEN & BILL.

PORTER, who left on the 27th of May, is about 26 or 27 years old, of dark brown color, a little stooped, about six feet in height, and walked rather sluggishly. Clothing not recollected.

BILL is about 22 years old, 5 feet, 6 or 7 inches in height, of a dark copper color, rather pleasant when spoken to. He left my house on the night of the 13th of June.

REUBEN is 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, about 27 or 28 years old, of a copper color, and of a rather pleasant countenance. He left my house on the night of the 15th.

We will give the above reward for the apprehension of any one of the above-named negroes, if taken in the County, and will also pay all expenses for their return to us at Staunton, Va. For the apprehension of any one of the negroes, we will pay the above proportion.

N. B.—We have no doubt but that they are still in Monroe.

GEO. FOAGE,
W. A. TURK.

Staunton, July 8, 1859.

Commissioner's Sale of Slaves.

Monroe, June 30th, 1859.

To Jonathan Lamb and Isaac Pratt, administrators, and Geo. W. Hall and Benj. F. Jackson, adm'rs of Wellington Vance, dec'd, William Vance, Elizabeth Vance, John Wellington, Benj. Vance and Wm. H. Vance, Margaret J. Vance, Elizabeth Vance, Thomas V. Vance and John E. Vance, infant children of Wellington Vance, dec'd.—Defendants.

You are hereby notified, that I have fixed upon the 30th day of July, 1859, to take, at my office in Monroe, the additional amount of [illegible] and profits of the real estate (purchased in the suit of Wellington Vance, dec'd, against the Deft. John Ellington) since the death of said Wellington Vance dec'd and which had the use and enjoyment of said real estate and received the rents thereof, if the same has been [illegible] to be [illegible] of a [illegible] of the 4th day of October, 1858, in the Chancery [illegible] Ellington and Others, at which time and place you are required to attend. Given under my hand as Commissioner in Chancery of the Circuit Court the day and year aforesaid.

A. STORRIDGE, Com'r.

July 1, 1859.—4w.

[illegible]

Richmond, July 1, 1859.—6t.

[illegible]

...—The miraculous box, by which the Dionaea Palladium imposed upon the community, is said to have largely benefitted the livery stables and hotels in the neighborhood of the region where the stone was said to have fallen.—Those interesting specimens of "meteoric stone" sent to the Patent Office by its various reporter-candidates, Messrs. Tries figuratively speaking, "Shell the timothies in Hainman's Museum, where they will remain a lasting memento of the Pike County Wonder and the ridiculous made by an imposition on Congress that from a pig's tail."

A Rail Thrown Off Because Fast Running Locomotives.—At Patterson, N. J., on Friday last, when the Buffalo express train from Jersey City was passing the Lackawanna street crossing, the locomotive ... Indeed diagon by Manoel, the North ... making a total wreck of the engine—throwing the horse loose from the vehicle, and pitching him a distance of sixty feet before striking, when the carcass of the already dead animal jumbled and plunged along forty feet further—making an entire distance of one hundred feet.

Terrible Railroad Accident.—Chicago, June 22.—An accident on the Michigan Southern Railroad last night, near South Bend, caused by the washing away of the culvert, killed thirty-three and wounded fifty or fifty passengers. There are others missing.

Among the killed was the Express messenger, Engineer, Fireman, baggage-master and road master.

Among the wounded is J. Hawk, of Charleston, Va.

Most of the killed are Western.

The Markets.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

STAUNTON, June 24, 1859.

Reported by Taylor, Hope & Co.

FLOUR,	Superfine,	$7.25 a 7.50
	Extra,	7.75 a 8.00
	Family,	8.25 a 8.50
BACON,		0.09 a 0.10
LARD,		0.10 a 0.10
BUTTER,	Fresh Roll,	0.14 a 0.17
POTATOES,	per bushel,	0.50 a 0.75
SALT,	Ashton,	3.00 a 3.00
	Marshall,	2.75 a 2.75
	Ground Alum,	2.25 a 2.25
PLASTER,	Lump, pr ton,	12.00 a 0.00
	Ground, "	14.00 a 0.00

Religious Notice!

The Rev. R. F. Brooks, of Baltimore City, will preach in the M. E. Church on Sunday next at 11 o'clock.

MARRIED

In Spring Hill, the 21st of June by the Rev. G. W. Rinker, Mr. Edward Barker to Miss Sarah Jane Kyle, all of Augusta Co.

DIED.

In Staunton, Saturday the 25th inst., Susan Patton, infant daughter of Rev. George W. and Sarah Elizabeth Taylor.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MEDICAL IMPOSSIBILITIES.

For a long time a certain class of diseases have baffled the skill and practice of the most eminent members of the regular medical faculty. Foremost among these we might instance epilepsy or falling fits. Happily now by the skill an inventive genius of eminent chemist of Baltimore, Md., this disease has been brought within the ...

...

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR
SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR
SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR
PURIFIES THE BLOOD
PURIFIES THE BLOOD
PURIFIES THE BLOOD
CURES DYSPEPSIA,
CURES SICK HEADACHE,
CURES COSTIVENESS,
CURES BOWEL COMPLAINTS,
CURES CHRONIC DIARRHŒA,
CURES JAUNDICE,

☞ See advertisement in another column.

July 1, 1859.—1m

For Herring's Fire Proof Safes,

LEATHER AND RUBBER BELTING, LACE LEATHER,

Steam Packing Hose, &c., Cotton and Linen Twines,

AND FOR

INSURANCE on your Life, or the Lives of your Servants, at the lowest cost, call at Stationer's Hall, No. 76 Pearl Street, Richmond, Va.

KNOWLES & WALFORD.

March 12, 1859.—1yr.

BATH ALUM SPRINGS, VA.

10 Miles From Millboro' Depot,

VA. C. R. R.

HAVING taken charge of this Establishment I am prepared to accommodate boarders in a style of comfort and comfort that I think will not be surpassed by any mountain establishment. My experience in the management of the old Sweet Springs and more recently of the Washington House, Lynchburg, may, I think, be fairly referred to the public as my qualification to please my patrons.

The Bath Alum is highly esteemed and employed in the eastern cities of the eastern ... atmosphere, unimpaired for months, and having a variety of chalybeate, alum and chalybeate, as excellent in their kind as any others in the State and the purest sulphur springs in Virginia.

TERMS, PER MONTH:

Board, $20 per week, $18 per month, $16.

Excellent music from a New York band provided and Ten Pin Alley, and other amusements, without charge in the grounds of the house.

Bath Alum is kept with a determination to please I hope to merit the patronage of the public.

H. SNEAD.

June 17, 1859.—3m.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

...

June 11, 1859.—4t

VALUE OF LAND.

"DEER PARK."

THE ... is offered for sale the ... known as the "DEER PARK" ... Oak Ridge, Orange County, Va. ... The tract contains about ... acres, and is bounded by the lands of ... Gordonsville Railroad, ... Orange County, Va. ... The tract is well watered with never failing springs, and is well adapted to the growth of all kinds of grain as well as grass. The whole tract is in Limestone Land, with clay bottom, and is well watered—never fail water of it being yet known to dry or running water upon it.

The Improvements are good, all new, and built in the most substantial manner; consisting in part of a

NEW FRAME DWELLING

(Cottage style,) Negro Quarters, Stabling for twenty horses, Granaries, Grain Cribs, &c., &c.

The tract is equal to any of similar extent in South western Virginia, and will be sold on easy terms. Persons desirous of purchasing a good ... of land, will do well to examine this property, which is offered for sale for a fair price.

For further particulars, apply to Col. R. M. Wright, of Hunting Creek P. O., Orange county, Va., or the undersigned at Covington, Alleghany County, Va.

R. H. ROBERTSON.

February, 19, 1859.—tf.

N. B.—I have also a fine grazing farm in Pocahontas co., for sale; well improved, containing 190 Acres; price $7000; payment to suit. Also a valuable Mill Seat on the Jackson's Hughes, Old Fork of Elk, Pocahontas, Va.

R. H. ROBERTSON,

June 17, '59—tf. Covington, Va.

Commissioner's Sale of Land.

In pursuance of a decree pronounced at the May term, 1859, of the Circuit Court of Highland county, in the case of Wm. H. Brown & Co. and others vs. A. K. Bullington and others, the undersigned, in Commissioner, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on the premises, on *Saturday, the 1st day of July, 1859*, that very valuable property known as the "GRAB BOTTOM MILLS," together with 30 Acres, 3 Roods and 10 Perches of Land thereto attached. The Mill and Land is situated in the bottom of Crab Bottom, and is in the "Garden Spot" of Highland county. The Mill is almost new and in fine repair, being built upon the most improved plan, on a stream of water abundantly sufficient for grinding the entire year. It is ... a thickly settled and fast growing community. The land attached thereto, is of a high state of cultivation—the greatest portion of it is Meadow, and can be easily watered when necessary. Upon said tract of land there are FIVE DWELLING HOUSES, a GOOD FRAME HOUSE and SEVERAL SHOPS, which can always be rented at a fair price. This is the most desirable property in the county of Highland, being situate in the midst of churches, school houses, and excellent society, and is every way eligible for yielding a large income upon the capital invested.

TERMS:—One-third of the purchase money to be paid within 60 days; one third in twelve months and the remaining third in two years, from day of sale, with interest on all the payments from day of sale, the purchaser to give bond with good security, and the title retained until all the purchase money is paid.

J. M. REYNOLDS, S. H. C.,

June 11, 1859.—4t Commissioner.

Sheriff's Sale of Land.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Highland County pronounced at its May term 1859, in the suit of "Clark & Co." against Ladd & Co" and "Cyrus Lanby" vs., "Amos Wimer and others" the undersigned subscriber, will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the premises, on *Friday the 5th day of July, 1859*, the tract of land known as the "ABROGAST LANDS" lying in Highland County, in Crab Bottom, and adjoining the lands of Benjamin Sweeker Wm. Hevener and others, said tract contains 31½ ACRES; near one-half is cleared and in high state of cultivation, the remainder is finely timbered, there is a large quantity of it watered meadow, and an abundance of running water upon every part of the land for stock, it has upon it a comfortable dwelling and all necessary outhouses and a most excellent orchard, it is particularly adapted to producing grass and grain, and is surrounded by all the advantages of Churches and Schools and good society.

TERMS.—The purchase money to be paid in three equal instalments of 6, 12, and 18 months from day of sale with interest thereon, from day of sale, the purchaser to give bond with good security and the legal title retained and further security.

J. M. REYNOLDS, S. H. C.,

June 11, 1859.—4t.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

Monterey Va., June 16, 1859.

To Erasmus D. Clarke, Benjamin F. Arbogast, Cyrus Lantz and Purcell, Ladd & Co.,—Plaintiffs.

And Amos Wimer and Phoebe his wife, Henry Wimer, jr., Ephraim Lantz, William Hevener, Jno. A. Bidy, John White, George Fleisher, George and Levi Arbogast, Henry Sweeker, Jacob Sweeker, Emanuel Simmons, Samuel Mallinax, Geo. Harper, Henry Simmons, John M. Reynolds, Sharp Grogg and Benjamin Sweeker,—Defendants.

You are hereby notified, that I have fixed upon Friday the 22nd day of July next, as the time and ... of the Circuit Court of Highland County, rendered on the 9th day of May, 1859, in three several suits in chancery depending in said Court, in which you are parties plaintiffs and defendants, requiring me to take an account of the Debts and Personal Estate of Amos Wimer, subject to the payment of his debts, also an account of the liens upon said estate, showing their respective priorities, and to ascertain and state the cash value of the contingent dower interest of Phebe Wimer, wife of Amos Wimer, in the said real estate of her said husband; at which time and place you are required to attend.

All persons holding debts against the said Amos Wimer, secured by liens upon his estate, are hereby requested to present them at my office on the day above specified.

Given under my hand, as Commissioner of the Circuit Court of Highland County, on the day year aforesaid.

JACOB P. STRICKLER,

June 24, 1859.—4t. Master Com'er.

Commissioner's Office,

Monterey, Va., June 16, 1859.

To Joseph A. Beatty, William C. Jones, Trustee of Sellington & Rodgers, Mary H. Flasher, A. Stephenson and F. H. Hull, Commissioners, &c.,—Plaintiffs.

And Abraham Waybright, George Eagle, Admin'r of A. Dunlap, Henry Simmons, sr., Peter Waybright, John W Mallinax, William Hevener, Amos Wimer, Ephraim Lantz, John W. Myers, Trustee of Abraham Waybright, A. K. Sillington, A. Stephenson, Adm'r of W. Stephenson dec'd, Mary H. Chew, Trustee &c., Strickler & Gilmor, David Snyder and Andrew Seybert,—Defendants.

You are hereby notified, that I have fixed on *Tuesday the 26th day of July*, 1859, at my said office, to take, state and settle an account, showing the amounts of liens on the land of Abraham Waybright according to their respective priorities, required to be taken by a decree of the Circuit Court of Highland County rendered on the 7th day of May 1859, in two several suits in chancery depending in said Court, in which you are parties plaintiffs and Defendants; at which time and place you are required to attend.

All persons having liens upon the said land, are hereby required to present them at my office, at the time and place above named.

Given under my hand as Commissioner aforesaid.

JACOB P. STRICKLER,

June 24, 1859.—4t. Master Com'er.

Federal Court.

A SPECIAL term of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Virginia, will be held at Staunton, on Tuesday, the 5th day of July, 1859, for the purpose of trying the ...

...

MISCELLANEOUS.

Virginia Central Railroad

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Main and Freestone Train Going East.

Leaves Staunton daily at 6.20 a m
" " Waynesboro' " 8.15 a m
Going West.

Leaves Staunton daily (except Sundays,) at 3 p m
Passes Waynesboro' daily going West at 2.40 p m
Freight Trains run on Sundays.

Mail Train Going West.

Leaves Waynesboro' Monday at 3.30 a m
Leaves Waynesboro' Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 7.15 a m
Leaves Staunton for Jackson's River on Wednesdays and Fridays at 9 a m
Going East.

Leaves Jackson's river on Thursdays and Saturdays at 5.15 a m
Leaves Staunton same days for Greenwood at 1 p m
Leaves Staunton Mondays for Waynesboro at 4.45 p m

Mail Train going East connects at Gordonsville with Orange and Alexandria Train for Washington, Baltimore, &c. Mail Train going West connects at Goshen with Stages for Lexington; at Millboro' for Warm Springs; at Jackson's River for Covington, White Sulphur, Lewisburg, &c.

Through Tickets can be procured at Staunton to Alexandria, Washington, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Zanesville, Louisville, St. Louis, and all important points in the West.

THOS. DODAMEAD, Gen. Supt.

Richmond, June 11, '59.—4t

STAGE OFFICE

AT THE

NATIONAL HOTEL.

ALL the Stage Lines from Winchester, Lexington, Mt. Jackson and Parkersburg are now stopping at the

NATIONAL HOTEL,

where passengers can be accommodated in the best and most comfortable manner.

The Stages leave for Winchester and Lexington *daily* (Sundays excepted) on the arrival of the Cars from the East, and for Parkersburg, on the Parkersburg road, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, after the arrival of the Cars. There is also a daily line of FOUR HORSE COACHES to the

STRIBLING SPRINGS,

leaving after the arrival of the Cars.

Adams & Co's Express Office

has been removed to the

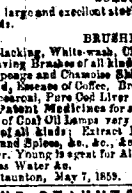
National Hotel,

door opposite the Valley Bank.

This Hotel has been lately fitted up in the best style, and the accommodations greatly increased and improved.

M. G. HARMAN, Proprietor.
WM. M. GARBER, Supt.

Staunton, June 4, 1859.—tf.



Richmond, November 12, 1854.

Messrs. Dove & Co.:—Gentlemen: I used a portion of a bottle of your Turf Oil which you very kindly presented me with, and I take pleasure in saying that I found it effectual in removing an eruption of the skin, for which I had been prescribed upon for several years by physicians, without receiving the last benefit. I also recommended it to a friend of mine, who for some years had been annoyed with a similar eruption of the skin, and he informed me a day or two since, that from the use of one bottle he had been entirely cured.

Respectfully, F. M. LEFTWICH.

For sale in Staunton by P. H. Trout & Co., and H. S. Richardson & Bro., Druggists.

DOVE & CO., Sole Proprietors,

Sept. 25, 1858.—ce2w1y. Richmond, Va.

Pratt's Patent Self Ventilating

Covered Milk-Pans.

WE would call the attention of Farmers, Dairymen and Housekeepers to this new article.

It is an enclosed pan, so constructed as to secure the supply and circulation of air required for the separation and rising of the cream. When the milk is placed in this pan, the colder external air passes in through a range of perforation in the corner and forces the warm air out through the perforations above, thus producing the required circulation.

It protects the milk from Gnats, Flies, Rats, &c. A joint of meat, cooked or uncooked will keep for hours longer in these self ventilators.

We will be pleased to show the article to those wishing to purchase.

WOODS & GILKESON.

Staunton, June 17, 1859.

Grand Exhibition.

FREE.—At WATSON'S, (Whitehurst's Old Gallery,) 77 Main st. The public has no excuse, to go to Europe to see Rome, the Holy Land Paris or London for we is constantly receiving views which are more perfect than scientific men ever dreamed of, for the perspective is perfect. The finest statuary in the world groups from life; views taken from life, views of the moon. The whole for exhibition and for sale. Call and see them.

Photographs for $1.

Ambrotypes from 85cts upwards.

Pictures life size copied or taken from life.

June 1, 1859—1m.

Northern Ice.

ON and after Monday, June 20th, I will deliver the best quality of Northern Ice to Consumers. Persons wishing this Ice can be furnished by making application at home, or leaving their orders at Mr L. B. Wallers Store.

A. W. SERRE.

Staunton, June 17, '59—1m—Spec copy

CLOTHING!—Gentlemen Patent Leather and Captain Gaiters, Boots, Hats and Caps, a full stock of Ready made Clothing, furnishing Goods, Carpet Bags and Trunks, sold at the very smallest Profits at

S. H. HILE'S

Staunton, May 28, 1850, Clothing Store.

CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.—Sets Stone China and plain White China. Dining Sets, complete. Iron stone Teas. Glass ware in great variety. In fact we have the most complete stock ware we ever offered before.

PIPER & FUNKHOUSER.

Staunton, April 13, 1859.

HOG SKINS, Patent Leather, Morocco and Sheep Skins, Enamelled Muslin, Drill and Duck; in store and for sale cheap by

CLARKSON, ANDERSON & CO.

Richmond, May 26, 1859.

RUBBER BELTING, Gum Packing, Belt Hooks Copper Rivets and Burrs, Lace Leather, in in stock and for sale by

CLARKSON, ANDERSON & CO.

Richmond, May 14, 1859.

SCYTHES, SCYTHES.

10 DOZ. English and American Grass and Grain Scythes; 4 doz Augusta Pattern Grass do. Just received and for sale low.

GEO. E. PRICE.

Staunton, May 14, 1859.

Chairs and Sofas

JUST received from Boston, 30 Dozen CANE SEAT CHAIRS, and 25 SOFAS, the best and cheapest yet offered in this place.

A. B. CHANDLER.

Staunton, Dec. 11, 1858.—tf

Cheap Groceries.

WALLER has just received his Spring supply of GROCERIES. Persons in want of *Cheap Groceries* would do well to give him a call.

Staunton, May 14, 1859.

HATS! HATS!—Yet can find every variety of Gentlemen's Summer Hats. Very cheap at

PIPER & FUNKHOUSER.

Staunton, April 16, 1859.

CHEMICAL FOOD or SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES of Iron, Lime, Soda and Potash, for sale at

P. H. TROUT & CO'S

Staunton, June 11, 1859. Drug Store.

PAINT.—White Lead, Lin Seed Oil, Copal, Japan, Coach and Dimar Varnishes, and Colors of all kinds for sale by

P. H. TROUT & CO.

Staunton, Jun 11, 1859.

PICTURE FRAMES.—A large lot of Plain and Ornamental Gilt and Rosewood framing at

P. H. TROUT & CO'S.

Staunton, June 11,

WANTED 10,000 lbs Wool for which we will pay in Cash or Merchandise the highest Market price.

TAYLOR HUGE & CO.

May 21, 1859—Spec. Copy.

WATER COOLERS.—I will receive in a few days, a lot of superior Water Coolers of various sizes, warranted to be of superior quality.

GEO. E. PRICE.

May 14, 1859.

GRAIN CRADLES.—2 doz. Superior Grain Cradles just received and for sale by

GEO. E. PRICE.

Staunton, June 4, 1859.

Lager Beer.

FRESH LAGER in Bottles, kept constantly on hand and for sale by

L. B. WALLER.

Staunton, May 7, 1859.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.—We would call special attention to our stock of Ladies Dress Goods.

TAYLOR, HUGE & CO.

Staunton, April 23, 1859

POTATOES.—Just received a lot of New Jersey White Mercer Potatoes for sale. For sale by

L. B. WALLER.

Staunton, May 14, '59.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREAT ATTRACTIONS & BARGAINS

At Davis A. Kayser & Co's

THEY have just returned from the North the second time, and are now receiving a large addition to their stock of Staple and Fancy Goods, consisting in part of French Lawn, Organdie, Grenadine, Barege and other Robes of New style and of rich beauty.

Also, Black and Colored Silks;

French Lawns;

Silk and Linen Poplins, a new style for street and travelling dresses;

Silk and Worsted Jacquels;

French, English and American Prints;

Robes and Velvet Linsey Muslins;

Embroidered Cortain Muslins;

Wool Blood and Delaines;

French and India Mouslins;

Marseilles Quilts and Counterpanes,

New York Mills and other Bleached Cottons;

Fine White Flannels;

Silk and Linen Cambric Handkerchief's;

Silk and Lace Mantles, from $5 to $25;

White Crepe and Crape Shawls;

Cloth and Linsey Dusters and Raglans, New style;

Ladies & Misses Hoop Skirts from 6 to 30 springs;

4 doz. skirt supporters—a new and valuable invention;

4 doz. Parasols and Shawls;

Fancy Linen and other Fans;

Puffed Sleeves, Ladies Trunks, Ingrain and Venetian Carpets, Matting and many other new and desirable goods, to which they ask the early attention of their friends.

Goods marked in plain figures, and buttons price.

A discount for Cash.

Bills due July and January.

Staunton, May 14th, 1859.

DR. W. B. YOUNG,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has just received a large and well selected stock of fresh

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c.

He specially invites the attention of Physicians and all persons in want of any article in his line to give him a call, as from his long experience in the Drug business they may rely upon any article recommended for its quality and genuineness.

PERFUMERY.

A large variety of Perfumes of rare and new fragrance from the best manufacturers.

SOAPS,

A large and excellent stock of fancy Soaps of all kinds.

BRUSHES.

Blacking, White-wash, Clothes, Hair, Tooth and Shaving Brushes of all kinds and styles.

Sponge and Chamois Skins, Lewis' pure White Lead, Essence of Coffee, Chocolate, Cocoa, Macaroni, Pure Cod Liver Oil; all kinds and sorts of Patent Medicines for sale low. A large variety of Coal Oil Lamps very cheap; Coal Oil, and Oil of all kinds; Extract Logwood; all kinds of grain Spices, &c., &c.

Dr. Young is agent for Alum Water. Also Congress Water &c.

Staunton, May 7, 1859.

THE STAUNTON FOUNDRY

THE undersigned having entered into partnership, are now prepared to do work of almost every description that comes within their line of business. Persons wishing to patronise home manufacture of this kind, have now the opportunity of doing so. We can execute work as cheap as it can be procured at the North, taking into consideration the freight, that has to be paid on it in getting it here. One of the firm can always be found at their place of business, which is situated a few hundred yards Northwest of Staunton. We have always on hand COOKING, PARLOR, BOX, TEN PLATE AND FANCY STOVES; also, *Kettles, Fenders, Andirons, Wagon Boxes*, and all the other minutia to be found at such places. The STAUNGTON two horse and Mediums PLOW, the *improved* HIVERCOMB, the Harris Plows, together with all their necessary fixtures always on hand. Also Single and Double Shovel Plows. We have also a variety of beautiful patterns for *IRON RAILING*, also a variety of the most improved MILL GEARING PATTERNS to suit different water-powers. We are prepared to fit up Mill Gearing, Circular Saws, Threshing Machines, Iron Railing, and all such work incidental to a Machine Shop of the better class. We have competent and experienced workmen in our employ, and all work entrusted to our care will be promptly attended to and neatly executed.

J. GASKILL & CO.

April 9, 1859.—tf

JOSEPH LEBACH;

AGENT FOR

WEILLER & BROS.,

INFORMS the citizens of Staunton and vicinity that they have received a very large stock of Spring & Summer Ready made Clothing, embracing every variety of style and material, made at their own establishment at 340 Baltimore Street, Baltimore. They have also on hand a great variety of *FURNISHING GOODS*, viz., Shirts, Cravats, Gloves, &c. Also Trunks, Valises and Carpet Bags. Their Also Cash and their motto, "Quick sales and small profits"—New Goods are received every week. Citizens are requested to give them a call at BURWELL'S CORNER. No charge for showing the Goods, and they promise to please both as to the quality of the Clothing and the price. Retail Dealers will also find it to their interest to purchase at this house.

☞ Persons indebted to us will please make payment to our agent, Joseph Lebach, who is authorized to attend to our business in Staunton. A continuance of patronage by old customers is respectfully solicited.

WEILLER & BROTHERS.

Staunton, May 7, 1859.—3m

J. BAUMGARTEN,

No. 409, 7th St., opp. Odd Fellows Hall

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

ENGRAVER on WOOD, STEEL, COPPER AND BRASS, and Designer in General Manufacture and inventor of the new improved Steel Presses, Wood Engraver, Wood Engraver, Mosaic Pancher, Copperplate Engraver, Lithographer and Stencil Cutter, is prepared to execute Engravings on any metal—on gold, silver, brass, copper, steel, &c., in as good a workmanship as by any other Establishment in the United States.—The subscriber feels confident that all orders entrusted to him will give perfect satisfaction, or no charges made.

SEAL PRESSES,
OFFICIAL
BLAND AND BLOCK
SEALS,
WATCH-CASE ENGRAVER,
WOOD ENGRAVER,
MUSIC PRINTER,
STENCIL CUTTER,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER,

March 26, 1859.—1y &c., &c., &c.

The Cheapest and Best, Nicest and Latest Style,

CAITERS, BOOTS, AND SHOES,

FOR Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear, to be found and can be made at Henry Faust's Boot and Shoe Factory, Staunton, Va.

All orders promptly attended.

☞ I persons respectfully requested to call and examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

A new arrival of Spring and Summer Shoes and Boots, Ladies', Misses and Children's Heeled Gaiters and Boots, all of which will be sold very cheap for Cash at the well known Boot and Shoe Store of

HENRY FAUST.

Staunton, April 19, 1859.—3m

BECK'S RESTAURANT.

MY friends and the public generally can find at all hours, at my *ESTABLISHMENT*, anything nice to eat and drink, a variety of SNACKS, WINES and LIQUORS, of all kinds, served up in CITY STYLE. As I am determined to keep a genteel house especially for the accommodation of gentlemen, and will at all times be ready and willing to suit the taste of all that may favor me with their custom, I hope to receive a share of public patronage. Call at the Corner of Court-House Alley, nearly opposite the Virginia Hotel.

☞ Fresh *LAGER BEER*, always on hand.

JOHN BECK.

Staunton, April 23, 1859.—1y

R. M. & W. M. GUY,

GENERAL COLLECTORS.—All Accounts or Bonds, &c., placed in my hands for Collection will be attended to by R. M. Guy, during my absence for several months.

Persons having accounts, &c., for collection will find me at the Office of the Coal Company, one door above Rankin's Gallery.

ROBT. M. GUY.

Staunton, June 11, 1859.—3m

Attic Scales

I have made arrangements with the Factory in Fairfield and erect all sizes of Fairbank's Scales for Cattle, Hay, &c., at Factory prices and satisfaction guaranteed. All in that will receive satisfactory information by application to me.

GEO. E. PRICE.

Staunton, May 7, 1859.

200 PAIR OF LADIES FINE CLOTH GAITERS at $1.00 per pair. 300 pair of Ladies' braided cloth Gaiters at $1.50 per pair. A lot of Brilliants at 12½ cts per yard. 200 pair Linen Handkerchiefs at $1.00 per dozen. A lot of Barages at 20 cts per yard at

S. H. HILDS' Dry Goods Store.

Staunton, May 7, 1859.

TO MILLINES AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS. A full stock of Ribbons, Bonnets, and Hushes as be found and sold very low at

S. H. HILDS' Dry Goods Store.

Staunton, May 9, 1859.

SUGAR, SUGAR.—Call and try Walker's Brown Sugar.

TAYLOR, HUGE & CO.

Staunton, May 14, 1859.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he has just received a large and well selected stock of Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Fancy Goods, &c., &c., which he will sell at the lowest cash prices.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired and warranted for a term of months.

Shop on Main st., one door East of Mr. Kinney's Hat Store.

JAS. P. KINNEY.

Staunton, Dec. 11, 1858.—tf

"IMPROVED INSTRUMENT

For Surveying and Calculating Areas."

THIS Instrument is highly recommended by A. T. Burbank, Prof. Mathematics, University of Virginia.

Maj. Thos. H. Williamson, Prof. Engineering, Va. Military Institute.

Rev. Charles Phillips, Prof. Civ. Eng. University of Va.

" W. T. Walters, Prof. Math. W. F. College N. C.

" Henry Spence, Prof. Math. H. S. College, Va.

" B. Craven, Pres. Trinity College, N. C.

" J. C. Wells, Prof. Math. E. N. College, Va.

" Thomas Peck, Prof. Math. Richmond College, Va.

Jas Conly, Prof. Nat. Phil. and Ast., Georgetown, College, D. C.

Edw'd T. Paiston, Prof Math. Columbia Col., D. C.

T. R Connell, Prof. Engineering, Georgia Military Institute.

Prof. A D Bache, Supt U S Coast Survey: Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott, Col Philip St. Geo. Cooke, A. L. Nelson, Prof. Math., and J. E. Campbell, Prof. Phys. Sciences, Washington College.

H. Snyder, Prof. Math. and L. L. Holladay, Prof. Nat. Sciences, H. S. College, Va.

and many other gentlemen of scientific attainments.

☞ I have A lot of these Instruments on hand and for sale.

JAMES M. LILLEY, Patentee.

Staunton, May 7, 1859.—tf

SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

WE have now on hand a fine assortment of *READY CLOTHING*, well made, consisting of Coats, Pants and Vests, from the lowest to the highest price, which we will sell at a small advance. Also a fine assortment of Shirts, Collars, Drawers, Cravats and all kinds of Gents Furnishing Goods, all of which we guarantee to be as represented. Goods sold by us will be found perfect. Receive New Goods every few days. All we ask is a call, as we consider it no trouble to show our goods.

D. W. EVANS & CO.,
Staunton, May 7, '59. Under Virginia Hotel

HAY AND MANURE FORKS.

100 DOZEN Hay and Manure Forks, assorted 75 doz spades of Ames, Rowland and other makers;

125 doz Long handle Shovels of Ames, Rowland, Rounds and Square Point D handle Shovels, Grain Scythes, &c., in store and for sale cheap by

CLARKSON, ANDERSON & CO.

106 Main Street, Richmond

May 14, 1859.

NEW MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT!

THE undersigned would beg leave to inform the ladies of Staunton and vicinity, that they have now opened the rooms adjoining the Jewelry Store of Mr. John Meredith, a *NEW MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT*, where will be found everything in the Millinery line.

MARY D. HAGUE,
HARRIET M. HAGUE.

Staunton, April 16, 1859.—tf

GAS FIXTURES.

WATERHOUSE & BOWES are now receiving daily, from N. York and Philadelphia, GAS FIXTURES of all descriptions, such as *CHANDALIERS, PENDANTS AND BRACKETS*, which they will sell at NORTHERN PRICES, and as low as they can be bought in the State. The public are invited to call at the room opposite Brandeburg's Old Stand, and see for themselves

Staunton, April 20, 1859.—6m*

SOMETHING NEW.

G. C. YEAKLE has just received a very fine assortment of Jewelry, to which he respectfully calls the attention of the public. Persons in want of goods in his line would do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere as he is determined to sell cheaper than the cheapest. Store, which I will sell very low for cash. My motto is still Quick Sales and Small Profit.

G. C. YEAKLE.

Staunton, April 30, '59—Spec Copy.

Opposite the Virginia Hotel.

MARRIAGE GUIDE—YOUNGS

GREAT PHYSIOLOGICAL WORK

on Every and his own Doctor—being a private Instructor for married persons or those about to be married, male and female. In everything concerning the physiology and relations of our sexual system, and the propagation or prevention of offspring, including all the new discoveries which have not before been published in this country. By W. YOUNG, M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, on subjects pertaining to the married relationship, and contains with upwards of one hundred engravings. Any married people or those contemplating marriage, should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with. Still it is a book that must be locked up, and not left on the table to be read by any one of the family. It will be sent by mail free of postage, for 25 cents. Address, W. YOUNG, No. 416 Spruce St., above Fourth, Philadelphia.

June 11, 1859.—1y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gifts! Gifts! Gifts! Gifts! Gifts!

THE ... BOOK STORE.

THE FIFTY YEAR.	307 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, ESTABLISHED 1850.	THE FIFTH YEAR.

The following is a particular of property which will be given to the purchasers of Books at the time of sale:

	worth from
Gold Watches, English Lever, Patent Lever and Lepines,	$50 00 to $150 00
Silver Watches, Patent Lever, full jewelled, hunting cases, open face and cylinder escapement,	12 00 to 40 00
Gold Lockets—large size, four glasses, and two glasses with spring—large and small size with snap,	7 50 to 12 00
Cameo, Mosaic, Florentine, Palatine Lava, Goldstone, Garnet and Coral Sets of Pins and Drops,	5 00 to 25 00
Ladies' Gold Watch Guard Chains, Fancy Neck Chains, Chatelaines,	5 00 to 12 00
Gents' Fob and Vest Chains,	10 00 to 50 00
Sets Cameo, Goldstone, Painted Mosaic, Garnet, Onyx, Engraved and Plain Gold Sleeve Buttons and Bosom Studs,	00 to 16 00
Gold Pencils, with Pens, large, medium and small,	3 50 to 7 50
Silver Pencils, with Gold Pens, large, medium and small size,	2 00 to 5 00
Silver and Gold Thimbles,	1 00 to 7 50
Gents' Gold Chased & Plain Rings, Gents' Gold Bosom Pins, Cluster, Jet, Onyx, Opal, Pearl Pins, Garnet, &c.,	1 50 to 5 00
Rich Silk Dress Patterns,	12 00 to 30 00
Cameo, Mosaic, Coral, Garnet, Chased & Plain Oval Bracelets,	5 00 to 30 00
Silver and Gold Thimbles,	50 to 5 00
Gents' Pen and Pocket Knife,	50 to 1 50
Pearl and Morocco Port-monnaies,	50 to 3 50
Toothpick, Watch Keys, Guard Slides,	1 50 to 3 50
Gold Crosses, small medium and large,	2 00 to 7 50
Gold Lockets, Plain and Chased,	1 50 to 5 00

The proprietors of the OLDEST ESTABLISHED GIFT BOOK-STORE IN THE UNITED STATES, for the unintermitted success which has crowned their earnest efforts to please during the last four years, would return their sincere thanks to the hundreds of thousands who have, in past time, seen fit to bestow their liberal patronage upon them, and would further assure the public generally, that their long experience and established capital warrant them in offering greater inducements than ever, and such as are out of the reach of any similar establishment in the country; and propose, in this,

THE FIFTY YEAR

of their location in New-York, to introduce

NEW FEATURES,

STILL GREATER ATTRACTIONS,

GIFTS OF GREATER VALUE AND VARIETY,

A STILL LARGER AND BETTER SELECTED STOCK OF BOOKS.

Commissions and inducements to clubs and to agents who are willing to devote their time to our business, so that those who desire can have

GIFTS AND BOOKS WITHOUT MONEY.

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1859. NOTICE. 1859.

TO PASSENGERS GOING NORTH;

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THROUGH TO GRAVELLER.

THROUGH TICKETS AND THROUGH CHECKS.

FIFTY FOURTEEN HOURS.

Cars run on Great United States Mail.

FOUR DAILY—Sunday night excepted—

BETWEEN

RICHMOND, ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, and all important points West, via Aquia Creek and Potomac River from the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad.

On the Potomac River, 75 miles; and by Splendid and comfortable steamers thence to Washington, 25 miles; in all 100 miles in 7 hours; being a cool, comfortable and pleasant and perfectly safe rate of speed.

Hours of departure 6.45 A. M., and 7.30 P. M.

THROUGH TICKETS to Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

Through tickets can be procured at the following rates:

To Baltimore	$7 00	To Washington	$5 50
To Philadelphia	9 50	To New York	11 50
To Cincinnati	21 50	To St. Louis	32 50
To Columbus	21 50	To Chicago	28 00
To Indianapolis	21 00	To Pittsburg	16 00
To Alton	32 50	To Louisville	25 00
To Dayton	21 25	To Decatur	30 75
To Jeffersonville	23 75	To Newark	19 25
To Rock Island	32 50	To Vincennes	26 00
To Zanesville	18 00		

Passengers breakfast and sup at Ashland, and dine on board the comfortable steamers between Aquia Creek and Washington.

For further information, apply at this office.

Board Steamer Thos. Selby free.

JAMES WINSTON, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

RALPH RUTH, Supt.

Office R. F. & P. R. R. Co.

Richmond, April 2, 1859.—1y

HURRA FOR BARTHOLOMEW!

A country Squire just come to town,
While walking down Main Street,
He met a friend of judgment sound,
And glad they were to meet:
Quoth he, "Dear friend I have a watch,
"And though it is not new,
"I much desire to have it left
"With the famed BAR-THO-LO-MEW;
"I've heard his skill is past compare,
"And loving this old ticker,
"No other hands but his shall dare
"To undertake to fix her."
"You're right, you're right, his friend replied,
"I'll make it go with you,
"That few do understand a watch
"Like the great BAR-THO-LO-MEW.
"Mine he repaired, and I must say,
"Though little worth before,
"It runs so well I would not take
"Its value ten times o'er."
"True merit should be patronized,
"And Squire 'twas me and you,
"Yes'll ever bless the lucky day
"You tried BAR-THO-LO-MEW."

Who has had an experience of 24 years in London and America. Corner Main and 11th Streets, Richmond, Va., Opposite American Hotel.

March 5, 1859.—1y

JOHN F. REGNAULT,

UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER-HANGER,

No. 192, Main Street, Square above New Custom House,

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA,

HAS on hand a large assortment of FRENCH AND AMERICAN

PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERS.

Also, Brocatelle, Satin Delaine, Damask, Moreen, Chintz, Lace and Muslin

Window Curtains

Cornice, Gallooons, Cords, Tassels, Curled Hair, Moss and Shock MATTRESSES; WINDOW SHADES AND MATTING; FLOOR AND TABLE OIL CLOTHS; CARPETS, RUGS, MATS, &c. Which will be sold on terms that cannot fail to please.

Room, Hall, &c., Papered in Town or Country. Upholstery work, of every description, done in the most improved style.

Richmond, Feb 26, 1859.—1y

WM. D. TOMPKINS, JAS. E. TOMPKINS,

Of late firm of E. G. & W. D. Tompkins, Richmond, Va., and formerly of Albemarle.

Formerly of Albemarle, of late & partner in the concern of Staples Martin & Co., Staunton, Va.

W. D. TOMPKINS & BRO.,

Commission Merchants,

Opposite the Flour Sheds, Basin Bank,

RICHMOND, VA.

SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS OF

Flour, Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, & Produce Generally,

And give their prompt personal attention to all business entrusted to them.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments in Store.

September 12, 1857.—1y.

1859. SPRING TRADE, 1859.

Clarkson, Anderson & Co.,

No. 106 Main St., Richmond, Va.

Importers of Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Anchor Boltings, and Agents for Fairbank's justly celebrated Scales.

ARE now in receipt of their Spring stock of English, French, German and American Goods, to which they ask the attention of such city and country merchants as may for cash, or pay promptly at the end of six months, all of whom will find it by the end of six months, all of whom will find it their advantage to examine their stock before purchasing in this or any other market, as they will not be undersold.

Richmond, Feb. 26, 1859.

NEW COMMISSION HOUSE.

THE undersigned has taken the house formerly occupied by W. D. Smith, Esq., on the SOUTH SIDE OF CARY STREET, and directly opposite Mess. Dunlop, Moncure & Co., where he proposes to do a

GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS

and will give his special attention to the sale of Tobacco, Wheat and Flour, and in fact to every article that may be consigned to him. He hopes, by strict and prompt attention to the interests of his patrons, to merit the confidence of his friends and the public generally.

Very Respectfully, P. A. WOODS.

Richmond, Feb 26, 1859.—1y

POTTS, FARLEY & CO.,

GROCERS,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

Carry Business exclusively opposite the Columbian Hotel,

RICHMOND, VA.

POTTS. N. A. WILLIAMS,
R. B. FARLEY, J. S. MARSHALL.

Special attention given to the sale of TOBACCO, WHEAT and all kinds of Country Produce.

Richmond, Feb 26, 1859.—1y

WM. G. SALLIE & Co.,

Cabinet Makers and Furniture Dealers,

Franklin, 2 doors above Governor Street,

MORMOND, VA.

Will keep constantly on hand an excellent assortment of FURNITURE of our own manufacture, to which we invite the attention of country and house-keepers generally. Anything in the CABINET or FURNISHING line can be supplied.

Undertakers respectfully solicited. Particular attention paid to packing. Metallic Cases and any kind of Coffins furnished at short notice.

Richmond, March 5, 1859.—6m

WARNER & JEWETT,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

S. M. Warner, Corner 9th and Pearl Streets, Richmond, Va., is receiving daily, by Express, a large and fine assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER AND PLATED WARE, all of which they will sell at a small advance from the cost of the goods in the Northern and Eastern cities, from the Northern and Eastern cities, New York and Philadelphia, which they will retail, on the most favorable terms, to the world and particular attention to the large assortment of SPECTACLES, consisting of Best Silver Pebbles and other qualities, adapted to all ages. To have best helps in saving the will challenge the competition of any Optical Establishment in the country.

Richmond, 1859.

N. B. HILL. C. D. HILL.

HILL & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

North side of Dock St. and Wall Streets,

RICHMOND, VA.

Will give their personal attention to the selling of SLAVES at public auction.

TAYLOR & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Provisions, Hay, Liquors, Groceries, Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, Bagging, Rope, Bacon, Lard, Cheese, Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Potatoes, Onions, Apples, Cabbages, Dried Fruit, Foreign and Domestic Liquors, Segars, Tobacco, Snuff, Pickles, Sauces, Preserves, Starch, Soap, Candles, Brooms, Buckets, Tubs, Cedar Ware, Fish, Salt, Plaster, Cement, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Hydraulic Cement, Rockaway Beer, Ale, Porter, Cotton Cards, Patent Medicines, Sewing Machines, Pianos, Melodeons, Guitars, Violins, Accordeons, Flutes, Fifes, Drums, Fancy Articles, Notions, Yankee Notions, Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Silver Ware, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Powder, Shot, Lead, Percussion Caps, Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Brushes, Combs, Toys, Dolls, Cig