Staunton Spectator.

VOL. XXXV. STAUNTON, VIRGINIA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1858. NO. XLV.

Staunton Spectator.

JOS. A. WADDELL, W. A. R. JR. RICH. BEAUTY, } Proprietors.

TERMS:

THE SPECTATOR" is published once a week at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, if paid within the year; Three Dollars will be charged if not paid within the year, but Two Dollars and Fifty Cents will be received if paid in advance, at the option of the Editors, until all arrearages are paid.

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

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

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

One square, (ten lines)	1 year	$8 00
" "	6 months	5 00
" "	3 "	3 00
Two squares	1 year	12 00
" "	6 months	8 00
" "	3 "	5 00
Three squares	1 year	15 00
" "	6 months	10 00
" "	3 "	7 00
One third column	1 year	18 00
" " "	6 months	12 00
" " "	3 "	8 00
One column	1 year	30 00
" "	6 months	20 00

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMERICAN HOTEL, STAUNTON, VA.

MRS. MARY A. BROWN.

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

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

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

Staunton, Jan. 28, 1857.—tf.

POWELL HARRISON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.

WILL practice in the Courts of Augusta and Highland.

☞ He may be found for the present at the office of the Hon. A. H. H. Stuart.

Dec. 9, 1857.

A. J. TURNER, PROF. OF MUSIC, STAUNTON, VA.—Teaches Piano, Guitar, Flute, Violin, Brass Bands, Orchestra, &c.; also Ballad Singing. Pianos Tuned in the most accurate manner—warranted. Persons wishing to buy Pianos will do well to consult A. J. Turner before purchasing, as a selection made by him may be fully relied upon. Residence opposite Presbyterian Church.

Nov. 11, 1857.—1y

CORN SHELLERS.—FARMERS, ATTENTION!—I have on hand and for sale, of my own manufacture, Single and Double Spoon CORN SHELLERS, and will shortly have for sale the VIRGINIA CORN SHELLER, the best in use for large farmers; will shell from 300 to 600 bushels per day by hand, and 800 by horse power.

Staunton, Dec. 9, 1857. WM. BLYTHE.

PHYSICIANS WISHING TO PURCHASE A SUPPLY OF MEDICINE, will please examine our stock, as they will find our supply full, and we will sell as low, and as good and pure Drugs as can be had in this or any market. Give us a call.

DR. H. S. KICHELBERGER & BRO., Staunton, Dec. 9, 1857. Eskridge's Old Stand.

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

GEO. E. PRICE.

Staunton, Nov. 4, 1857—Vin. copy.

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

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

Staunton, Dec. 30, 1857.

DR. PHILIP M. CLINE, PERRYSVILLE, VA.,

RESPECTFULLY renders his professional services to the public. When not professionally engaged, he may be found at his office, adjoining the residence of P. Schmucker.

Perrysville, March 8, 1858.

MILLER WANTED.—I wish to let my Grist and Saw Mill on the Shares. A man with a small family preferred, who can come well recommended. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

JAS. W. BYRD.

Franklin, Va., Feb. 10, 1858.

NEW CROP N. O. SUGAR, &c.—We have in store and for sale low, a superior article of new crop N. O. Sugar and Molasses; also, good Porto Rico and Cuba Molasses at greatly reduced prices.

STAPLES, MARTIN & CO.

Staunton, Feb. 10, 1858.

ATTENTION, HOUSEKEEPERS!—We would invite particular attention to our stock of SUGARS and MOLASSES, which we are determined to sell at prices to suit all.

STAPLES, MARTIN & CO.

Staunton, Feb. 10, 1858.

TOOTH BRUSHES, HAIR DO., SOAPS, French Extracts for the Handkerchief, Ladies Patent Silk Winders, Pomades, Hair Oil, and Fancy Articles of every description—for sale by

DR. H. S. KICHELBERGER & BRO.

Staunton, March 3, 1858.

LAW FIRM—IMBODEN & BROTHER.—The undersigned have formed a partnership in the practice of the law. One or them may be found at all times in their office in Staunton.

J. D. IMBODEN, G. W. IMBODEN.

Jan. 6, 1858—tm

KIRKWOOD HOUSE, PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE WASHINGTON, D. C.

JOHN H. & A. W. KIRKWOOD, Proprietors.

March 25, 1857—1y

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

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

July 29, 1857.

DINING-ROOM AND COOK STOVES.—A few very superior Dining-Room Stoves; also, a constant supply of those light spacious and unequalled Cooking Stoves on hand and for sale low.

GEO. E. PRICE.

Staunton, Nov. 4, 1857—Vin. copy.

DR. SAMUEL McDANNALD OFFERS his professional services to the public. Resides at the residence of Mr. Balley Shumate, near Hebron Church, Augusta county, Va.

Jan. 27, 1858—1m

A HYDROMETER.—I have just received a lot of those old style heavy Brass Ambrometers, at about half price, and superior to new. Those in want should examine them.

GEO. E. PRICE.

Staunton, Nov. 4, 1857—Vin. copy.

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

W. D. GILKESON & CO.

Staunton, July 5, 1857.

DENTAL NOTICE.—WM. CHAPMAN has removed to Staunton. He will be found at Dr. Avout's Office, four doors from the National Hotel, where not personally engaged in his profession.

Staunton, April 8, 1857—tf.

MORROCO AND FRENCH MOROCCO.—Welch Linings and Bindings; Green, Blue and Red Morocco; White and Pink Linings, &c. At

KENNEDY'S Hardware Store.

Staunton, Feb. 26, 1858.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SADDLER'S and CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS—now for sale by

D. W. KENNEDY'S Hardware Store.

Staunton, Feb. 26, 1858.

GARDEN SEED.—Just received a large lot of Landreth's fresh and choice Garden Seed.

DR. H. & J. C. KINNEY.

Staunton, Jan. 20, 1858.

NERVE ANODYNE.—A celebrated remedy for Toothache, for sale by

DR. T. H. & J. C. KINNEY.

Staunton, Jan. 20, 1858.

CAMPHENE, FLUID, ALCOHOL, &c.—TURPENTINE, Linseed Oil, &c., &c., for sale by

DR. T. H. & J. C. KINNEY.

Staunton, Jan. 13, 1858.

SWEET.—I have just received a supply of a very fine article of sweet scented Tobacco, which I offer cheap by

R. L. GILLIAM.

Staunton, Nov. 26, 1857. Par C. T. Crosman.

SUNDAY SCHOOL REWARD CARDS.—Just received, a large supply of Reward Cards for Sunday Schools.

R. COWAN.

Staunton, Feb. 24, 1858.

WINDOW GLASS.—We have on hand a superior article of French WINDOW GLASS, all sizes, to which we invite the attention of purchasers.

STAUNTON, Jan. 13, 1858. TAYLOR & BRO.

FLOUR.—We have on hand and will keep constantly during the ensuing season, a supply of Family Flour, superior to any other brand in this market.

TAYLOR & BROS.

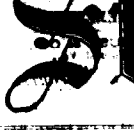
Staunton, Jan. 13, 1858.

40 BARRELS Superfine Flour just received and for sale by

TAYLOR & BROS.

Staunton, Jan. 13, 1858.

MISCELLANEOUS.



Western Virginia Marble Works AT STAUNTON

HARRIS CONQUING. HARRIS & HILL,

HAVE now on hand a great splendid supply of Italian and American Marble, which they are manufacturing into Tombs, Monuments, Mantle and Foot Stones, Table and Bureau Tops. Also, some of the very neatest and most chaste patterns for Cemetery purposes, with Lambs and other designs, carved to lay on the top. Pottery, Paint, and Mother Stones, constantly on hand. Having had a long experience, their ability, and working in the most durable and delicate letter carving, with great success, they feel assured that the taste of the most fastidious can be pleased at their work.

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

Staunton, April 8, 1856

INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA, CHARTERED MARCH 17, 1853.

Sound Capital $300,000.

THIS Company, having been duly organized, is now ready to receive applications and issue Policies, and offers to the citizens of Virginia the indemnisment of a home Company for the safe insurance of all kinds of Property, Merchandise, &c., at fair and equitable rates. The Directors assure the public that this Company will be conducted with a view to permanency, and on the strictest principles of equity, justice and a close regard to economy and the safety of the insured.

PRESIDENT,

JOSEPH S. CARSON.

C. S. FUNSTEN, Secretary. | G. F. BERRER, Actuary.

DIRECTORS.

JOSEPH S. CARSON, JOHN KERR, JAMES P. BERRY, LEWIS P. HARMAN, REUBEN LOGAN, ROBERT SCHERR, HUGH SIDWELL.

☞ Office on London Street, near the Valley Bank.

Geneva S. Price, Local Agent, Staunton.

April 8, 1856.

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

WILLIAM BARKMAN.

Staunton, May 28, 1856.

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

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by

JOHN FULLER, M. D.,

Halifax street, Petersburg, Va.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by Baird & Lyne, Druggists, Main street, Staunton, and W. W. Kuse, Waynesboro'. [Ap. 22, 1857.—1y.

KEROSENE OILS, DISTILLED FROM COAL, (NOT EXPLOSIVE.)—Secured by Letters Patent.—The different grades of these celebrated Oils, suitable for Machinery of all kinds, Binnacle and Family use, can be had of the undersigned, also of the Wholesale Oil Dealers and Druggists in the city of New York, and only authorized Local Agent of the Company in this place.

AUSTENS,

General Agents, Kerosene Oil Co.

No. 10 Beaver Street, N. Y.

☞ Local Agencies established on application as above. Orders should specify the description of lamp or machinery for which the oil is wanted.

June 3, 1857—1y

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.—I am now in receipt of my FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, to which I would call the attention of my friends and the public generally. Well assorted in every quality and style of Clothing, with prices that cannot fail to satisfy, he expects a fair share of the public patronage.

In contemplation of my CLOTHING, HATS & CAPS, and the complete assortment of FURNISHING GOODS, will make conviction sure, that for quality, style and cheapness, the Clothing Establishment of the undersigned cannot be beat.

J. POLLITZ,

Rooms Corner of the Virginia Hotel.

Staunton, Oct. 14, 1857.

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

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

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

☞ 2 Doors West of Union Hall.

Staunton, Oct. 24, 1857.

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

Office on the south-east of Main Street, opposite the old Spectator Office.

Staunton, Nov. 19, 1854

FRESH ARRIVAL OF BOOTS & SHOES.—E. LAWTON has received his FALL STOCK embracing everything in the way of SHOES, which he will sell low for cash, and to prompt customers on four months.

He still continues to manufacture BOOTS & SHOES, at Cushing's Old Stand, Main Street, and has in his employ Mr. Wm. M. Maverry, who is an experienced and practical workman.

E. LAWTON.

Staunton, Sept. 30, 1857.

BEDD & MENDENHALL, LAND AGENTS, will select and enter Government Land with scrip or warrants, make investments, loan money, (at western rates,) pay taxes, and transact a general Real Estate Business throughout the Northwest.

BEEDE & MENDENHALL

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota.

April 29, 1857.—1y(M&S)

FRESH GARDEN SEED.—We have just received a fresh and full supply of Garden Seed from Landreth's Seed Store, such as Beets and Lettuce Cabbages, Beans, Peas, Onion, Lettuce, Radish, Tomato, Early Corn, Salsify, besides many others, too numerous to mention. All for sale by

DR. H. S. KICHELBERGER & BRO.,

Staunton, March 3, '58. Eskridge's Old Stand.

BAKER'S COCOA, AND BROMA, PREPARED FARINA and RICE FLOUR, all ready preparations for the sick and convalescent. To be had at

DR. T. H. & J. C. KINNEY'S

Drug and Chemical Store.

Staunton, Jan. 13, 1858.

BACON AND CLOVER SEED.—Just received and for sale, about 8,000 lbs. Rockingham Bacon; about 75 bushels nice Clover Seed; also, a fresh supply of Sugar and Coffee; all of which we will sell low for cash.

P. N. POWELL & CO.

Staunton, March 3, 1858.

FRENCH BRANDY, PORT, SHERRY, Madeira and Rock Wines, Holland Gin, Schiedam Schnapps, all very fine, for medicinal purposes.

DR. H. S. KICHELBERGER & BRO.,

Staunton, March 3, '58. Eskridge's Old Stand.

SHOE FINDINGS.—Just received from New York, a fine assortment of Shoe Findings, which will be sold very low at

KENNEDY'S Hardware Store, under Union Hall.

Staunton, Feb. 24, 1858.

NOTICE.—Persons in want of fall suits of Clothing can do better here call upon HENRY BARR. He has a very fine assortment of French Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, which he offers at reduced prices.

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

Staunton, Sept 30, 1857.

BEST SODA, GROUND PEPPER, Ginger and Spices, Mustard, besides all kinds of Spices, for sale by

DR. H. S. KICHELBERGER & BRO.

Staunton, March 3, 1858.

☞ As we intend closing our LIQUOR TRADE after the first of April, we will sell the remainder of our stock at a very reduced price for cash.

P. N. POWELL & CO.

Staunton, March 3, 1858.

CLOVER, TIMOTHY AND ORCHARD GRASS SEED, in store and for sale by

STAPLES, MARTIN & CO.

Staunton, March 3, 1858.

LARD OIL, LAMP AND PEAR OILS, Burning Fluid, Camphene and Alcohol, for sale by

DR. H. S. KICHELBERGER & BRO.

Staunton, March 3, 1858.

JUST received, a lot of fresh MACCARONI, at

DR. T. H. & J. C. KINNEY.

Staunton, Jan. 20, 1858.

2 TONS LEPPER'S BIN SOAP on hand and for sale by

TAYLOR & BROS.

Staunton, Jan. 13, 1858.

POETRY.

The Pipes at Lucknow.

BY ALEXANDER BARLEAN.

'Mid the thunder of battle, the groans of the dying,
The wail of weak women, the shouts of brave men,
A poor Highland maiden sat sobbing and sighing,
As she longed for the peace of her dear native glen.
But there came a glad voice to the ear of her heart,
The fame of said Scotland forever will fear it!
"We are saved! we are saved!" cried the brave Highland maid,
"Tis the Highlander's slogan, O dinna ye hear it?"

A moment the tempest of battle was hushed,
But no tidings of help did that moment reveal;
Again to their shot shattered ramparts they rushed—
Again roared the cannon, again flashed the steel!
Still the Highland maid cried, "Let us welcome the brave!
The death-mists are thick, but their claymores will clear it!
The war-pipes are pealing 'The Campbells are coming.'
They are charging and cheering, O dinna ye hear it?"

Ye heroes of Lucknow! fame crowns you with glory;
Love welcomes you home with glad songs in your praise!
And brave Jessie Brown, with her soul stirring story,
Forever will live in the Highlanders' lays
Long life to our Queen, and the hearts who defend her!
Success to our flag! and, when danger is near it,
May our pipes be heard playing "The Campbells are coming,"
And an angel voice crying, "O dinna ye hear it?"
Dinna ye hear it? dinna ye hear it?
High o'er the battle's din, dinna ye hear it?
High o'er the battle's din hail it and cheer it,
"Tis the Highlander's slogan, O dinna ye hear it?"

MISCELLANY.

Perilous Adventure with a Tigress.

About a month ago, a bastard named Whitboy Swart, residing in the Zwarte Ruggens, went out at daylight in the morning in search of a horse, and while strolling about the neighborhood in which he resides, his attention was attracted towards a bush by the yelping of three young dogs, that had followed him from his home. On approaching the spot to which the sound directed him, he was startled by finding that his canine companions had joined a beautifully spotted tigress, that was lying on its back, with which they appeared to be enjoying a very satisfactory romp. Upon perceiving the man, the animal sprang to its feet, and Whitboy, though a noted hunter, and an athletic, bold, and active man, retreated from the spot, being unarmed, except with a small switch or stick; the tigress pursued him, and finding that he lost ground, he resolved on wheeling about and facing the animal, which, with one blow of its paw, tore away part of his cheek, and would, with the violence of the concussion, have knocked him to the ground, had it not been for the support he received from a small bush near him, which prevented him from falling on his back; probably to this circumstance he is indebted for his life, for with the tigress above him he would have been perfectly powerless.

Whitboy struck at the savage beast with the switch in his possession, but this also fell from his hand; to preserve his face he now assumed a pugilistic attitude, when the tigress seized hold of his arm; with his other hand he then picked up a stone, which he placed in the jaws of the enraged brute, to prevent his arm from being bitten in two. This done, he next seized his opponent by the throat, and by his great strength threw her down, and placed his knee on her neck; fortunately the dogs, though young, now harassed the enraged animal, and thus kept its paws engaged. The man then drew his arm out of the jaws of the animal, but when he had almost extricated it, the stone fell out, and the animal seized the hand, which was so severely bitten as to be disabled. With the other he now took the stone, and battered the tigress's nose and teeth. In this position, and in the greatest agony, he was two hours contending with his enemy. He had a knife in his pocket, but the other hand having been rendered helpless, he could not open the blade; he now contrived by main strength to move himself and the tigress to the spot where his switch lay, about six yards off. The struggle of the two combatants became quite terrific—the ground was trampled quite hard, and the spot covered with blood. Reduced to the last extremity, and believing the animal to be of similar state, he resolved on encouraging the dogs to attack her, while he jumped up, and ran off.

After running for about three hundred yards, he looked round, and found the dogs coming on alone. He then hastened to a farmer's house, to request assistance; they visited the spot and curiously examined the small clump of trees, but having no dogs on which the scald depend, the search was soon given up, and the wounded man conveyed to his home; his wounds were dressed, and he lay in a very precarious state for four weeks, having been twice attacked with lock-jaw; his sufferings were intense, one arm being entirely disabled, and the lower parts of his body severely lacerated. He was engaged altogether for two hours and a half. Hopes were, however, indulged, two days before our informant left the locality, that a sound constitution and powerful nerves would sustain him, and that he would ultimately recover from injuries which must have proved inevitably fatal to one of less physical power. The conflict of Whitboy and the tigress will rank amongst the most marvelous adventures with beasts of prey in this country.—*Graham's Town (South Africa) Journal.*

How Pat Learned to Make a Fire.—"Can't you make a fire, Pat?" asked a gentleman of a newly-arrived son of Erin.

"Indeed I can sir, and I learned to do that thing, yer honor, to my cost, sure. When I came over, you see, there was no one along with me except myself alone and my sister Bridget. Whin we got ashore we went together to a boarding house, and the boarding master took me up stairs to a room, and when I went to bed I took the coat and shirt off my back, and for fear some dirty spalpeen would be after stealing 'em, I put 'em away snug and tidy in a great iron chest, that stood right beside the bed. In the morning, while the day was breakin' thru' my window, says I to myself—'The top av the morning' to ye, Pat, is yer clothes safe?' and I just opened the door av the big chest, and be gorra the coat off me body and the shirt off me back was burnt to ashes! Be dad, sir, that cold divil of a chest was a stove, bad luck to it; and ever since that I've know'd how to kindle a fire.

Still Grandes for Grenadiers.—The average size of the great mass of human beings does not change. The great stature of the Patagonians, of which so much has been said and written, has been proved to be quite as fabulous as the terrible mastodon (of the geographies) near the coast of Norway. Some races are taller than others, and that is all. The English are taller than the French, (and fatter, too.) Americans are taller than Englishmen; and Vermont and Kentucky, it is known, have more tall men than the other States of the Union.

A few days since a rough, country looking fellow entered one of our city banks, and marching up to the counter exclaimed, "Here I am; I want you to take a fair look at me." Without saying a word further he strode out. The next day the same customer appeared and uttered the same words, and again disappeared. The third day, at about the same time, he walked in, and did vanishing to the teller's desk, threw down a draft payable three days after sight. "Now," said he, "you've seen me three times, I want the money for it."

Although benevolent men cannot do all the good they would, their duty is to do the good they can.

The Tides.

Many persons still seem to be much perplexed with the phenomena of the tides. They cannot understand why they are higher at one time than another, nor why they rise to the height of sixty feet in the Bay of Fundy, forty feet in the ports of Bristol, England, and St. Malo, France, and only rise to a few feet in height in New York and other places, while they are scarcely perceptible in the Baltic and other seas. Descartes was the first philosopher who advanced the theory that the tides were due to the influence of the moon, but Newton was the first who worked out the problem, and discovered the true cause. Descartes believed that the moon acted on the waters of the ocean by pressure, Newton demonstrated that it acted upon the ocean by attraction; that instead of pressing the waters, it rolled them up directly under it, and also at its antipodes at the same time, thus producing the two tides every day. The tides are caused by the attraction of both the moon and the sun. If this earth had no moon, the attraction of the sun would produce two tides every day, but their ebb and flow would take place at the same hours regularly, not varying as they do now; these tides would also be much smaller than those of the moon. Although the mass of the sun is far greater than that of the moon, and although attraction is in proportion to the mass, yet it is also inversely as the square of the distance. As the sun, therefore, is four hundred times further distant than the moon, the attraction of the waters of the sea towards the sun is found to be about three times less than that of the moon; the tides produced by the sun would therefore be three times less than those of the moon. There are really two ocean tides, the *lunar* and *solar*, but the latter is absorbed by the former, which is wholly observable in respect to time, the solar only as it influences the height of the tidal wave. That caused by the moon is three times greater than that of the sun, and it follows the moon's motion around the earth, rising and falling every twelve hours, and each succeeding tide later by three quarters of an hour than the preceding one, exactly in accordance with the positions of the moon, or as it is commonly called, "its rising and setting."

Sometimes there are very low, and at other times very high tides—that is their height is not uniform. This is caused by the positions of the sun and moon relative to the earth. Thus as at the time of the new moon, the sun and moon being in the same parts of the heavens—the tides produced in the ocean are then the highest, because they are equal to the sum of the two tides—lunar and solar. This should also take place at the time of full moon when our satellite is opposite the sun, the attractive force being equal and opposite, in producing the tidal wave. This is found to be true. The tides are greater at new and full moon than at the first and last quarters, as during the latter periods the attraction of the sun, not acting in unison with that of the moon, tends to lower the tides.

Reasoning from this data, it will naturally be inferred that when the sun and moon are equally distant from the two poles of the globe, such as the times of the equinoxes in March and September, the tides would be greatest. This is also found to be the case, thus demonstrating beyond all doubt that the flux and reflux of the sea are due to the attraction of the sun and moon on the waters of the ocean. The difference in the height of the tides at various places is due to the peculiar formation of sea coasts.—They are very high in the Bay of Fundy, because an immense quantity of water is piled in to a wide mouth of narrow space, in the same manner that a certain quantity of water will rise higher in a narrow than a wide channel.—Some have advanced the popular belief against the lunar influence causing tides, namely, that the Mediterranean is a tideless sea. This is not strictly true. The ocean tides, owing to the narrow passage into the Mediterranean at Gibraltar, scarcely affect this sea, but for all this there are regular tides observable at some places. At Vicenza they sometimes rise to two feet, and in the Faro of Messina to twenty inches.

The Sea Serpent.—The following letter lately appeared in the London Times:

Observing in your paper of yesterday's date a letter from a correspondent relative to the marine animal commonly called the "Sea Serpent," in the concluding paragraph of which he mentions that he has no doubt the object seen from Her Majesty's ship Dædalus in the month of August, 1848, when on the passage from the Cape of Good Hope to St. Helena, was a piece of the same sea-weed observed by himself, I beg to state that the object seen from her Majesty's ship on that occasion was, beyond all question, a living animal, moving rapidly through the water against a cross sea, and within five points of a fresh breeze, with such velocity that the water was surging under its chest as it passed along, at a rate, probably, of not less than 10 miles per hour. Captain M'Quhae's first impulse was to tack in pursuit, ourselves being on a wind on the larboard tack, when he reflected that we neither could lay up for it nor overhaul it in speed.

There was nothing to be done, therefore, but to observe it as accurately as we could with our glasses as it came up under our lee quarter and passed away to windward, at its nearest position being not more than 200 yards from us; the eye, the mouth, the nostril, the color, and form all being most distinctly visible to us. We all felt great astonishment at what we saw, though there were sailors among us of 30 and 40 years standing, who had traversed most seas and seen many marvels in their day. The captain was the first to exclaim, "This must be that animal called the sea-serpent," a conclusion which, after sundry guesses, we all at last settled down to. My impression was that it was rather of a lizard than serpentine character, as its movement was steady and uniform, as if propelled by fins, not by any undulatory power. It was in sight from our first observing it about ten minutes, as we were fast leaving one another on opposite tacks with a freshening breeze and the sea getting up.

New Game.—Godey's Lady's Book has the last new "social game." Here it is:

A small piece of stick is lighted at one end and the blaze is blown out, leaving the sparks. It is then passed from one of the company to the next on his right hand, and so on round the circle, each one saying, as he hands it to his neighbor, "Jack's alive." The player who holds the stick when the last spark dies out must consent to have a delicate moustache painted on his face with the charred end of the stick, which is then relighted and the game then goes on—Should the wearer of the moustache have lack the second time on his hands, an imperial, whiskers or exaggerated eyebrows may be added at the pleasure of the party who lit the candle. While Jack is in a lively condition, with his sparks in fine, brilliant order, he is passed carelessly from one player to another; but when he shows symptoms of dying it is amusing to see how rapidly he changes hands, for each player is bound to receive him as soon as his neighbor pronounces "Jack's alive." In case the moustache decorations are objected to, a forfeit may be paid instead by those who hold "Jack dead."

Sermons not in "Sounds," but Dollars.—One of the most beautiful and correct sentiments we have seen in print for a long time, is the following, which we find in a sermon on the subject of "The Dollar," published by the Rev. H. D. Mayo, of Albany. The preacher well observes of the coin:

"Could every American, when he receives it, behold engraved on its face some picture explanatory of his motives in its acquisition, what a startling Gospel would be read off every hour in the day, all over the land! * * * * Could every form of suffering, degradation, meanness, crime, that men encounter in gaining the Dollar, appear on its face when they took it into their hand, what a sight were there! Yet it is all there as truly as if the magic picture were discerned; for every bad man's Dollar is the type of his sin."

Economy.—Buying things because they are cheap whether you will want them or not.

A Singular Trial.

A trial lately came on at Turin, which excited considerable interest. A small farmer, Antonio Costamagna, aged 64, father of a numerous family, was tried for using abusive language towards the King. The prisoner was dressed like a peasant, and had a very composed and respectable appearance. The indictment set forth that on the 18th of September last, King Victor Emmanuel was out shooting, with some persons attached to the court, on part of the royal domain near Chersasco, when a hare started up, and endeavored to find refuge by crossing the river Tarano. Before it reached the bank of the river, a strange dog suddenly made its appearance, and, going in pursuit, was very near reaching it, when one of the keepers fired and wounded the dog. The prisoner then came up, and declaring himself to be the owner of the wounded animal, expressed the greatest affliction at its state, and advancing towards the King, reproached him in bitter terms with having given an order to fire on the dog, and even uttered threats. Being arrested for this latter act, and being told that it was the King to whom he had spoken, Costamagna gave as an excuse that he had not been aware of the fact; but he not the less declared that he looked on the order given to fire on his faithful dog as a most unjust act. On the trial the prisoner's counsel presented certificates from various most respectable persons, affirming that Costamagna was a man of unexceptionable character, against whom nothing had ever been brought forward. In answer to questions from the president, the prisoner stated that he knew nothing of the quality of the persons who were out shooting, but that, having heard one of them whom he had learned to be the King, say, "Fire at the dog," he felt indignant at such an injustice; and when he came up, and found his faithful companion wounded, he had certainly expressed himself warmly. A keeper, named Fioccarini, deposed further, that when the prisoner mentioned the King, he added the words, "It is not now as it was formerly" and that the King, in returning home, had more than once inquired what the man could have meant by that exclamation. After a very able address from the prisoner's counsel, the Court condemned the accused to three years' imprisonment. Costamagna evinced considerable emotion on hearing the sentence, but immediately afterwards, recovering his composure, declaring that he had full confidence in the royal clemency. The prisoner's expectation was not disappointed; as he had scarcely entered the prison when he was informed that the King had given orders for his immediate liberation, and that he was at liberty to retire.

Danger, as to our Sabbath.—The fact that America has a *universal Sabbath for the poor as well as the rich*, is in most instructive contrast to the following picture of Europe, given by a correspondent of the "Times:"—"After a careful observation and experience in foreign cities, I am justified in this conclusion:—The Sunday is a day of leisure to the moneyed classes of society, to whom all must be made easy, and a day of toil to the poorer. To the richer classes it is a gala day, but to those who have to provide the dress, pleasures, and excursions of those above them, it is a time when their labors are more in demand than on any day of the week. Sunday is the day for the finest performances at the theatre and opera. It is the day for sumptuous dinners; for evening assemblies, concerts, and balls. You may easily imagine, therefore, what an amount of labor is required, and especially when indifference to the day excludes all forethought. Young people are plying their needles on Sabbath mornings, to complete the gay robe for the evening. Laundresses are commonly seen carrying through the streets articles of attire. Printers and bill posters are engaged in announcing the amusements of the evening. Shoemakers are finishing dress boots; boys are carrying them home. Tailors are bending over unfinished coats. The chief market of the week is held on the Sunday morning. Cooks, in the public kitchens, are busier than usual. Confectioners and decorators are pressed with labor.—A carpenter in Nice said he would be grateful for any law that would exempt him from toil on the Sabbath. An eminent physician in Rome told me, that so numerous were the private and dancing parties on the Sunday evenings in Germany, that in hundreds of houses the servant girls were so hurried that they could only catch a moment to eat their food as they stood. The most painful thing about this is, that there is not the most distant conception of any injustice being done to the suffering toilers by this state of things.' The amount of it all is, that the *no rest* principle works well enough for the selfish aristocracy, but terribly for the poorer laboring classes. It would be so here, only that here, as in Europe, there can be no sound state of public or private morals, among rich or poor without a day of sacred rest."

The Place for Schoolmarms.—Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, relates the following experience of his sending schoolmarms South:

Some may think it strange, (it isn't though,) that ever since the time when we published in our paper that nine-tenths of all the hundreds of young maidens sent by us to the South, as teachers, have got married there, we have been literally overwhelmed with applications from New England, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

We do not think that, in justice to such of our Southern friends as are in want of teachers, we can send any girl that will not pledge herself to us to continue at least six months in the business. We know that the conditions seem hard, but really we shall have to be inexorable.

About three years ago, the trustees of a fine female academy in one of the Southern States, wrote to us to send them a teacher. We sent them a very beautiful and accomplished young lady, and they promptly wrote us a letter of warm thanks for the selection. In about three months they wrote us again, telling us that their teacher had got married, and requesting us to send them another. We did send them another, quite as beautiful and accomplished as the first, and they were, as they might be, very much delighted with her. In just about three months, however, they applied to us a third time, begging us to send them still another, the second having got married like the first. In their last application, however, they insisted that the lady next sent to them should be plain looking, and at least thirty-five years of age. The conditions were difficult, and we did not succeed in complying with them. We prevailed upon our friends, the trustees, to accept a highly talented lady, who was neither old nor ugly, she giving us her honor that she would not marry in less than half a year. We understand that she held out like a brave, good girl, to the end of the specified time, but not a day afterwards.

Marriage.—Let people prate as they will, the woman was never born yet who would not cheerfully and joyfully give herself and her whole destiny into a worthy hand, at the right time, and under fitting circumstances; that is when her whole heart and conscience sanctified the gift. But marriage ought always to be a question, not of necessity, but of choice. Every girl ought to be taught that a hasty, loveless union stamps upon her almost as foul dishonor as one of those connections which omit the legal ceremony altogether; and that however pale, dreary, and toilsome a single life may be, unhappy married life must be tenfold worse—an ever haunting temptation, an incurable regret, a torment from which there is no escape but death.

A Curious Wedding.—A letter from N. York, relates the following: An interesting wedding took place a few days since, between a Mr. Henry B. Melville and Mrs. Sarah K. Seymour. The parties have both been married before, and each have a family of seven children—those of the gentleman comprising six daughters and a son, and those of the lady six sons and a daughter. The sons acted on the occasion as groomsmen to their future father, and the daughters as bridesmaids to their future mother. The whole fourteen children, dressed alike, according to their sex, entered the church arm in arm, and ranged themselves on either side of their parents, who are both remarkably handsome, and looked superb. The bride is wealthy, and was richly dressed in a pearl-colored moire antique, with costly lace and diamond brooch and bracelets.

He Got Him on the Wool.

"Look a hee nigger, whar you swellin' to?" was the uncourteous salutation of a sable-colored gentleman in no concealing dressed darkey, whose complexion was not many shades removed from that of a recently polished stove-pipe, as the latter 'possum' made a graceful swing from the promenade on Fourth street—where he had been exhibiting himself for a couple of hours to the envy of the 'Bucks,' and the fascination of a score of 'nuse gals'—into Pine street.

"Who-o o o you call nigga, sah?" was the indignant response, with a majestic roll of a pair of eyes with a great deal of white and a very little of any other color in them.

"Why, I call you nigger," was the fat-footed reiteration of 'saddle-color,' as he recognized in 'stove pipe,' a 'gemman,' who, two years ago, exercised his genius about town in the white-washing and shoe blacking line, and who since that time had been abroad, and has cultivated a moustache and foreign airs.

"Low me to inform you, sah, dat you is la-borin under a slight delusiation. I ain't no nigger."

"Yes you is a nigger, nuffin but a nigger; if you ain't a nigger what is you?"

"I'se a Quarterroon, sah."

"A what?"

"I'se a Quarterroon, sah."

"How you git to be a Quadderroon?"

"Why mudder was a white woman, an' my fadder was a Spanyid, sah; dat how I git to be a Quarterroon."

"Whar you git dat 'plexion?"

"I git um in de Souf, sah,—'fect ob de oil mate, every passon in de Souf got 'em, sah."

"Whar you git dat wool?—say, whar you git dat wool?"

"I git dat by a—by a-a-a-accidum on my mudder's side, sah." (Stove-pipe slightly confused.)

"Now, how you git dat wool on your mudder's side, if yor mudder was a white woman, say, how you git dat wool?"

"Bekase she got frighten afore I was born."

"How she git frighten—eh?"

"Why she git chased by a black man, sah."

"Look a hee, nigger, I dusent want to be pussonal, but

STAUNTON SPECTATOR AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Staunton Spectator.

STAUNTON, VA.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1858.

Full and Fair Notice!

The price of the *Spectator* is $2.50 a year, but from subscribers who pay within the year it will be remitted at $2.00. The regular price of $2.50 will be rigidly and unremitingly exacted from all who fail to pay before the expiration of the year.

Jan'y 6, 1858.

Covington & Ohio Railroad.

The proceedings of the Senate of Virginia last week on the Covington & Ohio Railroad bill, were interesting and somewhat peculiar. The singular spectacle was presented of the enemies of internal improvements urging a large appropriation to that work, and some of the friends opposing it. Before the adjournment of the Legislature on the 6th., the Senate passed a bill authorizing an appropriation of $800,000 to the improvement. The House failed to take final action upon the bill, but a committee, to whom it was referred, proposed an amendment authorizing the expenditure of money sufficient to complete and equip the road, provided that the sum expended shall not exceed $800,000 in the years 1858-9, nor the sum of one million of dollars in any year thereafter; and provided further, that the aggregate sum expended shall not exceed ten millions of dollars. When the bill was taken up in the Senate on Wednesday, Mr. Beale, of Westmoreland, moved the adoption of the above amendment. Mr. B. avowed that his object was to kill off the whole internal improvement system which had fastened on the State. All other interests, he said, clustered around this work, and by means of "log rolling" large sum of money were obtained for unprofitable improvements.—The friends of other Railroads asking assistance, were, of course, opposed to spending all the public money on one work, and resisted the amendment. Thursday, when the matter was again under discussion, it said to have been one of the most exciting days of the session.

There is certainly a good deal of truth in Mr. Beale's remarks, but while there are other meritorious works needing help, we should think it bad policy for the State to concentrate all her resources upon the Covington & Ohio Railroad. The important connection between Gordonsville and Lynchburg, for instance, should not be deprived of the little assistance which is necessary to complete it, if the money can be obtained.

Constitutional Convention.

The Legislature of Maryland has passed a bill to take the sense of the people on the question of calling a Convention to revise and amend the Constitution of that State. The qualified voters are to decide at an election to be held on the fourth Wednesday of May next "for" or "against" a Convention. If the majority is in favor of a Convention, the election of delegates will take place on the second Wednesday of October, and the Convention meet on the first Wednesday of January, 1859. The Constitution a dopted by this Convention will be submitted to the voters, for ratification or rejection, on the first Wednesday of November, 1859.

The present Constitution of Maryland is the model after which the Constitution of Virginia was framed, and as we followed the precedent of that State then, we presume her example will not be lost upon us now. It is universally admitted that the Constitution of Virginia is in many particulars grievously defective. The Speaker of the House of Delegates and the Governor of the State united, at the close of the late session of the Legislature, in censuring the Constitutional limitation of ninety days. Gov. Wise dictated "that your might have brought the men of the past here, such mighty giants of the past as Philip Doddridge, or the great codifier, the illustrious Leigh himself, and there was matter and work for our mother Commonwealth to be done and performed that three months time was not sufficient for." This, however, is but one of the points in which the Constitution might be changed for the better.

Mileage.

A resolution instructing the Clerk to issue no certificates for mileage for the extra session has been introduced and discussed in the House of Delegates. It is not a little strange that some of the members who opposed most rigorously an extension of the session, for alleged economical reasons, should be found contending most earnestly for their right to mileage. One gentleman stated that he did not know that he would draw mileage, but if he did he would devote the sum to charitable purposes. Perhaps this member believes in the old maxim that "charity begins at home." The practice of paying constructive mileage, however, is essentially wrong. In this instance the members of the Legislature have not left the seat of government, and yet some of them insist upon having their travelling expenses paid! If the compensation of members is not enough for their reasonable wants, they should pass a bill increasing the *per diem* and not take money out of the treasury by indirect means. The resolution was laid on the table, at the session of Thursday night, and that is the last we have heard of it.

It is proper to add that some of the members who opposed the resolution, stated that they did not consider themselves equitably entitled to mileage, but it was a question of law and conscience and any action by the House on the subject would be *ex post facto* in its character and of no effect.

☞ Our friend "Beta" manifests a considerable change of taste in his last communication to the "Visitationer." In his first two communications he made a call upon us, and in connection with it indicated that as an unworthy motive might dispose us not to give the information, it must be extracted from us by what he imagined to be the severe penalty of having the question repeated to us again. In his last, however, he is full of gentlemanly of respect and quite overwhelming with compliments. We beg leave to say to him that he is correct in the supposition that we do not attach the importance to the Visitation question which he does, and that we dissent from his views in regard to "moral treason" and "infidelity." Furthermore, if he had taken half the trouble to examine our files which he has taken to write his communications, he would have understood the position of the "Spectator" on the question. But it may be well for him to peruse the community of the press, and we would advise him to take the National Intelligencer.

A Contrast.

While in our last the fall of snow to the depth of twelve inches on the previous Saturday presented a wonderful contrast—genial sunshine, balmy air, and the feathered songsters carolling in the trees. Spring seems to have arrived in earnest of having for approach, we have not yet seen any other sign of the fragrance of winter.

[illegible] Association [illegible] Hall, on Monday evening last—not the 1st of April as [illegible] by mistake—but the 8th. We hear that the [illegible] was well attended, and that the [illegible] was very interesting. We hope to be able to give our readers a full report of the proceedings in our next issue.

University Reform.

The last number of the Edinburgh Review contains an interesting article on "Scottish University Reform." Many of the defects in the University system of Scotland, as indicated by the review, exist in our University of Virginia, and therefore we call attention to the article.—First and most prominent among those pointed out, is the absence of an "entrance examination." The writer observes that the "teaching of University is to aim, not at commencing the scientific studies of boys, but at completing the scientific studies of men." He emphatically declares that by no "scheme, however cunningly devised, can any institution whatever, call them by what name you choose, perform the functions at once of Universities and collegiate schools." This is exactly the work the University of Virginia undertakes to do—to perform at one and the same time the incompatible functions of a College and a University.

Another evil resulting from the absence of an elevated standard for admission to the Universities is as true of Virginia as it can be of Scotland, and that is the injury it does to the lower and preparatory schools. We learn from this article, that the chief grievance of the teachers of the "burgh schools" of Scotland is, that the "pupils are drafted off to the Universities before they have received the full benefit of their instructions." Our University, in like manner, crowds its halls and lecture rooms with boys who ought to be in Academies and the Freshman Classes of Colleges.

The immediate effect of an elevated standard for admission to the University, ascertained by an "entrance examination," would doubtless be to diminish the number of students; but the rejected applicants would only go, where they properly belong, to the schools and Colleges of the State.

The University of Virginia has no truer friends than we are, and it is the interest we feel in its success, and a desire to see it an institution of which the State may justly be proud, which induces us to call the attention of the Visitors to the Edinburgh article, as containing some valuable suggestions on the subject of University organization.

Acquisition of Cuba.

There is a current report that President Buchanan has on foot a plan for the acquisition of Cuba. According to rumor he is about to send special Commissioners to Spain with powers to demand redress for alleged injuries, but to offer to compound them by the payment of a liberal indemnity for the cession of the island. We trust that the negotiation is not to be presented in so suspicious a shape at this, and that if our Government proposes to buy Cuba the offer will not be accompanied with a threat. In regard to the general subject of acquiring more territory, while we should rejoice to see all Spanish American countries in the possession of stable and well regulated governments, so far as our own country is concerned the prayer of Scipio expresses our sentiment. On entering upon the Censor's office, instead of asking as usual that "the gods would *increase and magnify* the power of Rome," he said, "I pray that they may *preserve* it; it is great enough already." One might suppose that Mr. Buchanan had quite as much as he could do at this particular juncture, to "preserve" what we already have, without seeking to "increase and magnify" our power.

Military Meeting.

Quite a large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Union Hall on Saturday night last for the purpose of taking further steps towards the organization of a volunteer company. Spirited addresses were delivered while we were present, by Maj. John B. Watts and Col. Wm. H. Harman, and we understand that the requisite number of names were obtained to secure the organization of the Company.

The Band from the Institution for the Blind was present on the occasion, and discoursed most excellent music. By the way, we trust the Legislature will not fail to pass the bill now before that body, appropriating a small sum of money to provide new instruments for the Institution. Those which were used Saturday night have been in use since the establishment of the Institution, and are now in very bad condition. Music is one of the most important branches of instruction afforded to the blind, and it is essential to their thorough and correct education in this department that they should have perfect instruments.

Governor Wise.

The brilliant "*coup d' etat*" of Governor Wise, in calling an extra session of the Legislature, has produced a decided reaction in popular feeling towards him. Previously he was completely run down at the heel, but his bitterest enemies have now been forced to join in the applause.—The Governor is certainly the man for an emergency, and he skilfully availed himself of the late opportunity to display his peculiar talents. He doubtless exulted in the occasioned offered for administering a reprimand to those who recently undertook to rebuke him, but his speech was appropriate and in good temper. In his apology for his "three regular messages and an extra message," he seemed to join in the laugh raised at those famous documents, and we would join him in the exhortation to the Legislature, to drop politics, divisions and heart burnings, and act "with calm reflection for the welfare and glory of Virginia."

The British Ministry.

Late steamers from England bring the news of a change in the British ministry, caused by the defeat of Lord Palmerston on "the conspiracy to murder bill"—otherwise called "the bill for protecting the Emperor of the French." Lord Derby is the new Premier, Mr. Disraeli Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Earl of Malmesbury head of the Foreign Office. The defeated bill was introduced by the Government to conciliate the French Emperor, but the sturdy independence of the Commons rebelled against the measure.—Under these circumstances we would naturally expect a new Cabinet less favorably disposed to Louis Napoleon than the former one, but it is said that Disraeli and Malmesbury are his personal friends. Letters from Paris represent that a better feeling exists there in regard to England, founded upon the appointment of those two Cabinet officers.

Strawberry Plants.

Mr. Geo. Newland, the "American Strawberry Man," was in this place a few days ago, making arrangements for introducing his choice varieties of strawberries in this community. He will return in a short time, of which previous notice will be given in this paper, with the plants, and every one who cultivates a strawberry bed will doubtless avail himself of the opportunity to obtain a supply. Mr. Newland's testimonials, in addition to his well known character, leave no room to doubt that his statements may be implicitly relied upon. He will also have for sale the seed of a superior variety of pie plant. Circulars containing full information may be obtained at the Post Office.

Post Office Removed.

The Post Office has been removed to the brick building on Main Street, formerly occupied as the "Free American" office.

The London Times takes Mr. Buchanan's View of the Kansas affair, and says the free States have no right to form a Constitution," in a [illegible] way.

Legislature—Extra Session.

Monday, March 8—Senate.—The proclamation of the Governor was read. Thirty-eight Senators answered to their names.

Mr. Stuart offered a resolution which was adopted, requesting the House of Delegates to return to the Senate all the Senate bills on its table undisposed of.

Mr. Rives offered two resolutions waving the reference of business of last session to committees, and restoring all the bills passed last session to their first reading. The resolutions were adopted.

House.—The members re assembled at 12 o'clock, and Speaker Crutchfield took the Chair, stating in a few remarks that he considered it his duty and prerogative to do so.

Mr. Edmunds offered a series of resolutions, which were adopted, with a view to the reinstatement of the unfinished business of the last session, and reappointing the committees and officers.

After some unimportant business the Clerk proceeded to read engrossed bills by their titles, in accordance with the resolution of Mr. Edmunds. When the bill to provide for the completion of the Covington & Ohio Railroad was thus read, Mr. Chapman gave notice that he would call up said bill with a view of taking a vote thereon, on Wednesday, 17th inst.

TUESDAY.—*Senate.*—The joint resolution authorizing the Board of Public Works to settle with Selden, Withers & Co., by charging them with only the par value and interest on the six per cent. Bonds and 5 per cent. sterling bonds, and requiring one half to be paid in 90 days, and the other half before Jan. 1st, 1859, was a dopted by an unanimous vote.

Sundry resolutions of inquiry &c. were adopted.

The Senate resolved to attend the funeral of John Warrock, late printer to that body.

House.—Mr. Powell, of Loudoun, offered a preamble and resolution, setting forth that as the members of the Legislature had not left the seat of government since the adjournment on Saturday, they were not entitled to mileage, and directing the Clerks not to give certificates for the same. Lies over.

The reinstated order of the day taking precedence of other orders, being the bill "to prevent the unlawful bridging of the Ohio River, near Steubenville, and for that purpose to define and punish such offences," was taken up for consideration. Mr. Porter moved the indefinite postponement of the bill, and concluded the speech commenced by him at the last session (!) Mr Sweeney advocated the bill.

WEDNESDAY.—*Senate.*—On motion of Mr. Old a resolution of inquiry was adopted in regard to chartering a railroad to run by the most direct route from Richmond to Lynchburg.

The bill appropriating $800,000 to the Covington and Ohio Railroad, returned from the House, came up on its second reading, with the amendment recommended by the Committee of the House, which provides that the Board of Public Works shall borrow $800,000, to expend on this road in 1858 and '9, and thereafter shall borrow $1,000,000, per year, to be appropriated to its construction—provided the total appropriation shall not exceed $10,000,000.

Mr. Beale, of Westmoreland, moved the adoption of the amendment. Mr. Smith, of Greenbrier, preferred that the bill should go back to the House, as it was passed by the Senate. Mr. Deneale was glad to see the precedent set by his friend from Westmoreland. Mr. Beale defined his position. As an original question he was opposed to all appropriations to internal improvements. He found, however, that the system had fastened on the State, and he advocated the completion of this road with a view to taking it out of the field of legislative combinations, which had squandered money in many an remunerative schemes. Mr. Floyd warned the internal improvement party against the delusive promises of their opponents. Their object was to kill off all smaller schemes and centre upon one national line. Mr. Thomas agreed with Mr. F. He showed that the State was not more interested in the C. & O. R. than in other roads. Why not, then, complete those which need but little to finish them? If they do not prove remunerative, we may apply our experience to the question of expending $10,000,000 on the C. & O. R. Mr. Branson favored the amendment.—He was for getting rid of this road, and then smaller interests would no longer cluster around it. Mr. Floyd replied, and said the Senate was too thin to precipitate upon it a subject of so much importance. Adjourned.

House.—In conformity with the resolution adopted on Monday, the first hour was occupied in reinstating bills on the second reading to the positions which they occupied on the calendar at the close of the last session.

The resolution of Mr. Powell in reference to mileage was taken up, and a discussion ensued. A motion to postpone was negatived—yeas 27, nays 76,—without disposing of the subject it was laid aside to take up the Ohio River bridge bill, which was further discussed.

At the evening session, the mileage resolution being up, Mr. Haymond made a speech on matters and things in general, and particularly in reference to the newspaper assaults on the Legislature. The resolution was laid on the table.

THURSDAY.—*Senate.*—A bill was reported authorizing the extension of the Manassas Gap Railroad to the Virginia and Kentucky line.

The joint resolution for constituting the First and Second Auditor and the Register of the Land Office "A Board of Claims," was taken up and, after having been amended, adopted—yeas 35, nays 0.

The Covington and Ohio Railroad bill was taken up, and the question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Beale, that gentleman spoke at length in its support. Messrs. Floyd, Rives and others opposed the amendment. After a protracted debate, Mr. Deneale proposed to amend the amendment by striking out ten millions and inserting six millions. Adopted—yeas 20, nays 12.

Mr. Deneale then offered the following addition to his amendment: "And provided further, That the amount hereby appropriated shall be expended from its Eastern terminus Westward." This was adopted—yeas 17, nays 14.

The question then was on Mr. Beale's amendment as amended, and it was decided in the negative—yeas, 15, nays, 18.

House.—The bill to prevent the unlawful bridging of the Ohio River was passed—yeas 78, nays 7.

The following bills were passed: Authorizing Justices of the Peace to give judgment on forthcoming bonds taken by constables on executions issued by a Justice. Amending the 11th section of chapter 56, of the Code of Virginia, to give railroad companies a right of way only in the lands condemned for the turnpike.

FRIDAY.—*Senate.*—The bill for the conversion of the debt of the James River and Kanawha Canal, due the State, came up on its second reading, and after debate was laid on the table.

House.—A resolution was adopted prohibiting members from speaking more than fifteen minutes at any one time, unless by consent of a majority of those present.

The Mount Vernon bill was taken up. Mr. Chapman explained and advocated the bill at length. He said that Mr. Washington, the proprietor of Mount Vernon, refused to sell the estate unless the State of Virginia became the purchaser. The bill proposed to issue bonds to the amount of $200,000 (the amount asked,) redeemable in 24 years, to Mr. Washington,—the money to be paid into the Treasury by the Ladies' Association, as soon as collected. They had already accumulated $75,000, which would be paid into the treasury at once, and the residue would be paid to before the expiration of two years. The vote on the passage of the bill was decided in the negative—yeas 29, nays 57. The vote was reconsidered and the bill laid on the table.

SATURDAY.—*Senate.*—A large number of House bills were passed. Mr. Campbell offered a joint resolution fixing Monday, the 22nd, as the day for adjournment of the Legislature. Lies over.

House.—A number of bills communicated from the Senate were passed. On motion of Mr. Christian, night sessions were discontinued, and the hour of 10 fixed upon for the daily meetings. The bill to amend the anti duelling law was debated and passed—yeas 69, nays 19.

North British Review.

Contents of February No.: 1. Stanhope's History—Walpole and Pulteney, 2. Naples, 1848—1856, 3. Scottish Natural Science, 4. Logic of Induction—Mill, 5. Arnold and his School, 6. Proverbs Scriptural and Secular, 7. Rambles of a Naturalist, &c., 8. Capital and Currency, 9. Poetry—The Spasmodists, 10. Recent Publications.

Republished by L. Scott & Co., New York, at $10 a year.

Thirty-fifth Congress—1st Session.

Monday, March 6, 1858.—*Senate.*—Mr. Wade introduced a bill to amend call for a direct vote on the Kansas question on Monday next.

Mr. Hamlin resumed and concluded his speech against the Lecompton Constitution.

Mr. Foster made a speech on the same side, in which he said he would never assent to the admission of another slave State.

House.—Mr. Taylor, of Louisiana, offered a resolution of inquiry into the facts attending the seizure by the French Government of the bark Adriatic. The resolution provides for redress in the instance and the prevention of similar proceedings.

The House passed the bill making an appropriation of $351,184 to defray expenses of paper printing, &c., for the 33d and 34th Congresses.

Mr. Barnack made a speech for and Mr. Dawes against the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.

TUESDAY.—*Senate.*—Mr. Houston presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Texas, in favor of the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.

After further proceedings of comparatively little public importance, the Senate took up the Kansas bill, when

Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, replied to Mr. Hammond, of South Carolina, against the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.

House.—Mr. Faulkner spoke in opposition to sending volunteers to Utah. He contended that the employment of volunteers would be appealing to the passions of the country and setting a precedent of carrying death and desolation to our citizens, prolific of most disastrous future consequences.

In Committee of the Whole on the Diplomatic bill, Mr. Keitt argued from a constitutional ground in favor of the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution; and in the course of his remarks, he stated his belief that the people cannot, according to the terms of the instrument, change it before 1868.

Mr. English said that the Lecompton Constitution does not embody the will of the people of Kansas, and they do not want it fastened upon them as their organic law. All the special pleading, because the technicality is supposed to be on the other side, is too much like Shylock who exacts the pound of flesh because it is named in the bond.

Mr. Phillips advocated the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, and contended that the proceeding of the convention were regular, according to the established principles, recognized precedents, and according to what some gentlemen regard as good authority. Congress has no right to hesitate a moment as to her admission. Adjourned.

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THE SPREAD OF REVIVALS.—The Baltimore American, at the close of an article on this subject, says:

In our city the manifestations of the great religious movement though sufficiently obvious are perhaps less striking than in some other communities. The signs of awakening interest are however increasing, and the cause of religion will no doubt here also claim its share of converts. In some of our churches earnest revivals are in progress, and in all a deeper devotional feeling than unusually is manifested. How much farther this religious movement may progress it is impossible to say. One gratifying feature attending it so far is its freedom from sectarianism. All religious denominations seem to have shared in its influence. Certainly there is a great work of moral and social purification needed among our people;—that the revivals in progress may be abundantly successful in effecting it may well be the desire of every good citizen and the prayer of every true Christian.

Proceedings of the Council.

At the meeting of the Town Council on the 11th., W. B. Kayser, J. McCoy, W. H. Slanker, J. B. Evans and A. H. Taylor were appointed Commissioners to superintend the Corporation election on the 7th of April. A resolution providing for the appropriation of Corporation bonds to the amount of $2100 for the erection of a public hall over the Market House, was rejected. The committee on the Fire Department made a report, recommending the purchase of a lot and the erection of a building for the fire apparatus, &c., &c., and the levying of a special tax on real estate to defray the expenses, which was laid on the table.

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We are sorry to see that the House of Delegates on Saturday passed a bill to amend the anti-duelling law, so as to relieve all persons who have violated it from its disabilities. The House might as will have made the bill prospective, or repealed the law at once. Is public sentiment in the State prepared for such a step?

Central Railroad.

We have received a long communication from Col. Fontaine on the subject of the charges by the Central Railroad for passengers and freight, which is crowded out of this paper. It shall appear next week. The revised rates will go into operation on the 1st of April.

The President has determined to appoint Mr. Selden, of the late firm of Selden, Withers & Co., Marshal of the District of Columbia. Several leading Democrats in the Senate manifest resentment at the nomination, and threatened opposition to confirmation. Messrs. Bright, Benjamin Bayard and Slidell exerted their personal influence for Mr. Ould, of Georgetown, and lost their debts heavily. The office and perquisites are worth $15,000 a year.

Accounts from Asia Minor describe snow storms, in one of which a Greek monastery was buried, and the five monks had to be excavated by the Turks. At Malta the snow, which had not fallen since the Russia campaign of 1812, was more than knee high, and accompanied with hail and tempests.

Proceedings of Congress.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAMES WOODS [illegible] & CO., [illegible] Virginia, [illegible] MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN PIANO FORTES, MUSIC & FANCY ARTICLES.

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PIANO FORTES—The subscriber is agent for the sale of Piano Fortes is from Chickering, Mackay & Co., manufacturers of A. Boot, Boston, Chickering and Sons, Chickering, Mackay & Co., Boston, Hallet, Davis & Co., Boston, Jas. Pirsson, Boston, Jas. Brown, Baltimore, Geo. Hanson, Baltimore, Wm. Hall & Son, New York, Wm. Hall & Son, New York, Wm. Hall & Son, New York

For the Spectator.

Dear Mr. Spectator:—Though we have been long "religiously mute," it is not that have ceased to be interested in what you write about—for in truth it would so much take the wind out of the sails of learned Length and thundering Breadth, if, instead of quietly reading, reading, reading, and thinking through my head, and my pipe, like the work done on Webb's bowing Machine (see D. A. Engineer, Agent,) one had to go ashore and ravel. But lest I have to cut short the thread of my discourse without attaching my object, I will proceed as well as may be, to tell you what I am "mad" about now. The day before the Post Office was removed, (to a rather more accessible neighborhood,) expecting an important letter, I determined to risk my life and best calico gown, in the attempt to reach that proverbially unapproachable land-mark—open, use upon claims. Through snow and mud, through ruts, ditches, letter's cuttings, in stepping, stove pipes, boxes, barrels, fence-logs and planks, I got along with some degree of safety, until I reached your office—not hundred feet; there I was "brought to all standing." Ahead of me, coming from the wished for haven, I saw Fannie Flounder and Kitty Sprightly, who, having been for the adventure, in a similar plight, were hastening to some convenient spot where they might pacify the contents. I stood and watched them as they waded through what had appeared to me not impassable yesterday, while just upon that spot, I felt, that "plashed about gallantly" until the "foot, foot and a half or two-foot" deep turbidness. I turned back with them when they approached me, remarking, that I should defer my visit to the Post Office until we had introduced the "Balmoral," (*Pies la jupon rouge!*) and the English clogs, and meanwhile, should train a water dog to run errands for me. Now isn't it disgraceful! Seriously, Messrs. Attorney and Counsel So——! Ahem! Gentlemen, seriously, are you not ashamed of your city? Look at the money appropriated a few weeks since—seventeen hundred dollars!—for what? To build a public hall, to accommodate a thousand people! Now, for what purpose can we want such a hall? We hardly expect that another Editorial Convention will be called to assemble here, and if there is one of our large beer saloons will be sufficiently large to accommodate all of the fraternity who have hitherto attended; and most patient Job deliver us from another Democratic or K. N. Rally at this point. And why should the Corporation enter into competition with those public spirited, private individuals who erected Union Hall, when after all it is doubtful whether they receive the interest of their money from the casual rentings to some strolling Conjurer, Dancing Bear, Nigger Serenaders or Signor Punchinello? Why should's I ask, that seventeen hundred dollars, (and other seventeen hundred dollars, if necessary, seeing that it only needs to issue bonds to run thirty years or five thousand years to raise it,) and other money unlessly expended; for instance, that used for cutting away the streets, to the serious detriment of private property, in order to get mud for the market house foundations;—or that paid for the construction of a reservoir, which, I understand is to be *fitted up at a cost of $100 from the Newtown pump!*—why shouldn't some of *the Newtown pump!*—why shouldn't some of this money be expended in cleaning our abominable streets, removing the abominations into Lewis' Creek, paving, &c., &c.? But the main object I had in view when I commenced this letter, was to make a suggestion to our City Fathers, which, as they act so promptly upon newspaper suggestions, I hope they will take into consideration. In the event that they seriously oppose the cleansing our ways, I humbly propose, as an alternative, that, after having the census taken, they appoint an early day, upon which to receive sealed proposals, for the construction of a pair of strong stilts of hickory, or other lasting material, the foot rests to be not less than twenty-one inches from the ground, for every individual over three years of age within the corporation limits. The next step (*not* on stilts) of the honored Council must be, to send a special agent (what a pity our steamboats between Norfolk and Nantes are not now plying and paddling across the ocean!) to the Department of Landes, France, with instructions to import one or more of the peasantry of that province, who are world renowned in their skilful use of the stilts; said peasants, "for a consideration," to instruct us in the graceful art of stilt-walking. The new hall, by covering the floor with sider down or soft mat, to prevent injury to the awkward ones from falls, will be a very appropriate study hall, where I suppose a class of two hundred or more may at one time be instructed in this gymnastic art. This seems to me a most feasible plan and one worthy the consideration of our learned Council. I submit it gratuitously to them and hope that they will act immediately upon it, as that by the first thaw in the coming winter we may be proficients in this graceful mode of perpiration.—To the philanthropic among our Fathers, I would just add, that this will be a most effectual means of solving that great problem, which has occupied the attention of Philosophers, Statesmen and Rulers—"how shall we *elevate* the masses?"

Respectfully, &c.,

KATE KAREELESS.

MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.—The following appointments for the ensuing year were made by the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at the late session in Washington City:

ROCKINGHAM DISTRICT.—*E. R. Veitch, Presiding Elder.*—Staunton, George G. Brooke; Augusta, O. P. Wirginan, Benj. Frampton; Rockingham, James N. Davis, F. A. Mercer; Rushville, to be supplied; East Rockingham, John W. Wolff, A. Y. Graham; Woodstock, Jas. W. Keller; West Round, J. N. Eakin, W. Blackford; Luray, E. L. Ruple; Lost River, C. Parkinson; South Branch, C. B. Young, J. W. Cornelius; New Creek, Henry Hoffman; Moorefield, T. Hildebrand, S. H. Cummings; Franklin, R. Smith, J. F. Beans.

Wesleyan Female Institute, Benj. Arbogast, Principal, member of Staunton Quarterly Conference.

ROANOKE DISTRICT.—*John S. Martin, Presiding Elder.*—Salem, James E. Armstrong, one to be supplied; Christiansburg, Isaac Gibson, Geo. R. Jefferson; Jacksonville, J. W. Ewans; Fincastle, D. W. Arnold, W. K. Stringer; Lexington circuit, H. A. Gover, J. H. Wheat; Buchanan, J. L. W. Heeler; Rockbridge, James Beatty, one to be supplied; West Rockbridge, to be supplied; Churchville, F. C. Tebbs, W. C. Ferguson; Newcastle and Newport, J. J. Engle.

LEWISBURG DISTRICT.—*E P. Phelps, Presiding Elder.* Lewisburg, H. C. Westwood; White Sulphur and White Sulphur circuit, J. H. W. Lemon and J. E. Wesson; Frankford, J. P. Eckhison and J. L. Synder; Greenbrier, P. S. Sizens, one to be supplied; Blue Sulphur, A. W. Wilson; Monroe, J. J. Sargent; Union, J. F. Liggett and A. P. Bowd; Sweet Spring, Johnsey Leid; Covington, A. Barham and J. F. Whitman; Bath Alum, J. F. Graham; Warm Springs, P. B. Smith; Highland, Saul B. Daily; Monterey, L. D. Nixon; Crab Bottom, M. L. Hawley; Greenbank, C. O. Cronin; Little Levels, J. L. Gardner, one to be supplied.

The Conference resolved to meet next year at Lewisburg, Va. The Rev. J. M. Green, late of Staunton, has been appointed to West River station, Baltimore circuit.

Mr. William Gish, of Bedford county, Va., a leading merchant and heavy trader there, who has heretofore borne the character of being a man of large means, and of reliability, it now appears, has for some time been obtaining himself and credit by a species of financial operations and forgeries which have brought ruin and dishonor upon himself and less upon many others. To meet his engagements he has had recourse to the expedient of wholesale forgery of various responsible names on business paper, which paper he has from time to time passed to other persons at very enormous discounts. There is not less than $100,000 worth of his paper, the most of which doubtless bears forged endorsements, now held by different persons. Gish has fled.

We are beginning to get, at last, a true picture of Senator Douglas's mind and intellect (politically) from Democratic authority, not dissimilar from the Whig estimate formed several years ago—the correctness of which need to be denied but is now adopted in an exaggerated form.—For instance the Washington Union says:—"Senator Douglas is a very boyish politician, *un gros garçon*, devoted to play above the most common place appreciation of *men and affairs*. When it comes to a question of public policy, he relieves his constituents from the bothering *bright fellows*. Mr. Douglas's mind is comprehended, a priori, Philosophy, he never took to it, Metaphysics, he cares not a button, Law, not a button, Gen.

Report of the Senate Investigating Committee.

STEREOTYPED REPORT.

The views of the majority of the Kansas Committee, ably by Mr. Seward in behalf of which on his own responsibility, but having obtained consent to present it, in the Senate, set out by saying that the subject matter to which attention should be directed was—

First—The law for taking the census of the people. Second—The law calling the convention. Third—The registry of the voters and the apportionment under it. Fourth—The assembling of the convention and its journal. Fifth—The constitution so made. Sixth—The official vote on the ratification of the subject committed. Seventh—The committee filed, not deeming it material, the act of December last, providing for a vote for or against the slavery clause on the 4th of January. Eighth—The official announcement of that vote, and Ninth—The written statement of Gov. Calhoun in relation to the registry of votes, etc.,—but which shedding light on the subject.

The report says that these facts show great regularity, and entire conformity to law; and that no claim heretofore applying for admission has shown a clearer record.

Any objection to the admission of Kansas arises on the usual inquiries—first as to the application; secondly, as to the regularity of the proceedings; and thirdly, whether the constitution is republican in form.

The report then answers the objections, going very fully into a reply to Gov. Walker's argument, founded on his assumption that the validity of every State constitution depends on its having received the sanction of a popular vote. This assumption is denied, as not being sustained by principle or authority.

"Sovereignty," Gov. Walker says, "is inalienable, and rests exclusively with the people."—This is granted, but the report says it does not follow that sovereign power cannot be delegated. The formation of a constitution requires the exercise of sovereign power; but so does the commonest act of legislation. If the one can be delegated so can the other. All the constitutions of the old States were made by the conventions without ratification except that of Massachusetts.

The constitution of the United States was ratified by State conventions, and never by the popular vote. The amendments to it are to be concurred in by State Legislatures, and not by the popular vote, to give them validity. If Gov. Walker's doctrine be correct we should be without State constitutions or laws in half of the States of the Union. The objection that an enabling act is necessary is also answered and shown to be untenable, both in principle and authority.

The question relative to the registry and apportionment is very fully treated. The charge that fourteen counties were disfranchised is completely answered: There are but thirty-four organized counties in Kansas. Twenty-one of these were represented. Nine of the thirteen unrepresented counties have very limited population. In seven of them not a vote was cast at the January election against the constitution.—In two others of the nine less than one hundred votes were thrown; and in the four remaining, namely: Franklin, Anderson, Coffee and Breckinridge, there were but eleven and thirty-five.—In these four counties the officers were prevented from making a registry.

The report also shows, from the registry and apportionment, together with the official returns, that at the fourth of January election, the five counties of Leavenworth, Atchinson, Douglas, Doniphan and Jefferson, cast five thousand one hundred and eighteen votes, which is a majority of the whole vote cast throughout the territory against the constitution. And yet all these counties were registered and represented in the convention, having thirty six of the sixty delegates of which the convention was composed.

If it be true that the opponents of the constitution were so largely in the majority in these counties, and so violent in their opposition, why did they not elect men to form a constitution more to their liking? They had within four votes of two-thirds of the convention; why then, did they fail to act at the proper time?—Their refusal, therefore, did not invalidate the just fair and legal action of the convention.

The resolution under which the committee was appointed, directed them to inquire whether the Lecompton Constitution is acceptable and satisfactory to the people? The reply to this is, that the only correct test is the ballot box, and such an expression of the popular will as is there given at the proper time and place, according to law. By this test the constitution was adopted by an overwhelming majority of those who joined in the election. These only can be considered as the bona fide citizens of Kansas.—Those who obtained are *mala fide* residents, who went to Kansas for mischief and strife.—They are self acknowledged outlaws, and are not to be considered as constituent elements of community or society, against which they are in open rebellion.

But on the 4th of January, at the election for State officers under the constitution, more than 10,000 voters in Kansas did go to the polls, and thus showed conclusively that at least four-fifths of the voters of that Territory were willing to vote for the election of State officers under the constitution. This shows that the constitution was not only acceptable, but that it has been accepted by at least four-fifths of the people of that Territory, though not entirely satisfactory to all of them.

The committee declined to go into an investigation of the alleged frauds at the January election for State officers for want of jurisdiction of the House over the subject. They say they can no more investigate frauds relating to the election of State officers in Kansas than in any other State. These matters are to be inquired into by other appropriate legitimate tribunals. If the seat of the member of Congress elected to this House be contested on the ground of alleged fraud, the House would have jurisdiction over that question; but not as to frauds in the election of Governor or members of the Legislature of Kansas.

The report concludes with the recommendation for the admission of the State of Kansas, in pursuance of the views of the President, believing the welfare and prosperity of the people of Kansas, as well as the general welfare, peace and harmony of the whole Union will thereby be promoted.

CAPTURE OF CANTON.—The last China mail which reached England before the sailing of the Kangaroo, stated that the Cantonese submitted and evacuated the city on the 30th of December. The Governor of Canton was taken prisoner; as well as Yeh and the Tartar General. The Governor Pitiquel, was subsequently installed as Vice Governor of the city, with powers similar to those previously wielded by Yeh. The allies were to continue their protectorate until satisfactory terms were made with the Government of Pekin. A commission composed of two English and one Frenchman had been charged with the supervision of the government, and had issued a proclamation inviting the people to return and assuring them of protection.

At the departure of the mail everything was quiet, and there was a fair prospect of the taking off of the blockade and of the resumption of trade within a week.

In the assault upon Canton there were numerous head to head encounters. The British lost 100 and the French 80, in killed and wounded. A large amount of treasure was captured, but plunder was forbidden.

ARRIVAL OF THE TURKISH ADMIRAL.—Mohammed Pasha arrived in the Europa on Saturday, the 6th inst. He is accompanied by Major Said Bellman, Captain Thesman, and Lieutenant Sadick. On their disembarkation they were escorted by one of the members of the New York Board of Aldermen to the quarters which the Committee of the Common Council had provided in the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The Richmond Whig objects warmly to logging Kansas in by the side of Minnesota. Kansas and Minnesota should each stand upon its own merits. If Northern members will not vote for the admission of Kansas per se, they should not be bribed by the admission of Minnesota.—Log rolling is the most unprincipled and dangerous style of legislation.

SECRETARY CASS.—There is a rumor via Detroit that Gen. Cass will soon resign his post in the Cabinet, not from dissatisfaction about Kansas, but from dislike to the President's excessive exercise of his power in removing public officers because of difference with him upon the Kansas question.

The Sixteenth Democratic Ward of Baltimore has well nigh disgraced itself by the fact that city,

Avon, Lake Erie.—On Monday evening last, about 7 o'clock, the Steamer Cleveland, Capt. Hatch, and the Propeller Ohio, Capt. Ellis, left Buffalo, bound for Chicago, the Ohio having in tow the Propeller Chicago, Capt. Stone, and when the Ohio had proceeded about five miles below Cattaraugus Creek, she was discovered to be on fire, and at a point about forty five miles below, Cattaraugus, she was discovered to be on fire, and at a point about forty five miles below, Cattaraugus, she was discovered to be on fire, and after part of the alarm was given, and a story extension made to prevent the flames. But in vain, for owing to a high wind and the point at which the fire first caught, it communicated almost instantly with the ladies cabin, and cut off all egress to the fire hose and yawl. All on board were driven to the forward part of the boat, where they remained until the scorching flames drove them into the water. Some were fortunate enough to get bales of cotton, and some sustained themselves by clinging to the limbs of trees for several hours, until rescued from their perilous position after daylight. It will be remembered that Sunday night was bitterly cold, and of the twenty-nine or thirty-three who perished, it is more than probable a majority was frozen to death. The accident occurred, we learn, at a point where the river was swollen over its banks, and spread for half a mile or more into the swampy lowland, and that when an effort was made to reach the shore, the boat came in contact with a large tree, which was broken down by the violence of the concussion, and arrested her progress. There were between fifty and sixty persons on board, and of these, it is stated by some, twenty-nine, and by others thirty-three, were lost. Between twelve and thirteen hundred bales of cotton were destroyed, and the boat burned to the water's edge.—*Mobile Register, March 4.*

THE FRENCH ASSASSINS.—The trial of the persons arrested for attempting to assassinate Louis Napoleon, commenced in Paris on the 25th ult. The prisoners were all young men with the exception of Pierri, who is middle aged. All seemed composed and listened with attention.—Orsini accepted the full responsibility of the part he had taken in the affair. He confessed that he wanted to kill the Emperor, and said he was ready to die. The jury gave a verdict of guilty as regards four of the accused. The Court pronounced sentence of death on Orsini, Rudio and Pierri. Gomez was sentenced to penal servitude for life.

The Englishman, Hodge, arrested at Genoa as an accomplice in the late attempt upon the life of Napoleon, has been given up to the French police by the Sardinian authorities. Two more Englishmen had also been arrested at Genoa.

BOXING IN NEW YORK.—The New York State Assembly passed Anti-Lecompton resolutions on Saturday, by a large majority—only 23 votes being recorded in the negative. And yet the number of national Democrats in the Assembly is about 60! Largely over half of the Democrats of the New York Legislature thus belting from the Administration and its Kansas policy! Does this look like the Democracy of the North were all right on the great test" measure of the Administration?—*Richmond Whig.*

A letter from Malta, of February 6th, says:—"This being the nineteenth century of St. Paul's shipwreck in Malta, grand preparations are making to celebrate it, consisting principally of fire-works and illuminations, which are to continue from the 5th to the 10th."

There are twenty speeches yet to be made on the Kansas question in the Senate, consequently a vote cannot be taken in that body before the last of this week, unless night sessions are resorted to.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ A perfumed breath can be obtained by DOWDEN'S DENTAL FLUID. Toothache instantly relieved by Dowden's Dental Fluid. Soft and Spongy Gums cured by Dowden's Dental Fluid. Teeth made white and tartar removed by Dowden's Dental Fluid, recommended by Drs. Pleasants, Hudson, Edwards, Hancock, &c., &c., of this city, and Physicians everywhere. For sale by all Druggists, wholesale and retail.

ISAC DOWDEN, Druggist,
Sixth and Broad Streets, Richmond, Va.

☞ Beware of imitations, Toothwashes, &c.
March 17, 1858.—6m

TO THE LADIES.—To acquire a fair and beautiful complexion, free from freckles, eruptions and all imperfections, use "*Fontaine's Cream of Wild Flowers*," one of the most agreeable of toilet luxuries.

For Washing Infants and Children.—Mothers will find it invaluable for its medicinal properties, in preventing chafing, &c., and promoting health, sweetness and beauty.

Gentlemen will find it admirable for shaving purposes. F. G. FONTAINE & CO., 805 Broadway and No. 4 Astor House, New York. Sold by Dr. YOUNG.
March 17, 1858—1m

☞ Dr. Hoofland's Celebrated German Bitters, Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, Pa., will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach. Such as Costiveness, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Flutterings at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil and Depression of Spirits.

The proprietor, in calling the attention of the public to this preparation, does so with a feeling of the most confidence in its virtues and adaptation to the disease for which it is recommended.

It is no new and untried article, but one that has stood the test of a ten years' trial before the American people, and its reputation and sale is unrivalled by any similar preparation extant. The testimony by its favor given by the most prominent and well-known Physicians and individuals in all parts of the Country is immense, and a careful perusal of the Almanac, gratis to be had annually of the proprietors and the agents of any of his Agents, cannot but satisfy the most sceptical that this remedy is really deserving the great celebrity it has obtained.

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 422 Arch St., Philad., Pa.

☞ For sale by Dr. H. S. Richelberger & Bro., Staunton; Jas. R. Rose, Staunton; Wm. Sidenay; Wm. A. Thompkins, Buchanan; W. M. Bumgardner, Covington.
March 5, 1858—1yif

BRAGG'S GREAT IMPROVEMENT,
THE ARCTIC LINIMENT,
DEFIES COMPETITION!

THIS wonder working medicine is carrying the day triumphantly wherever it is introduced. Thousands who have used it for

RHEUMATISM,

testify to its happy effects. In every instance a radical cure was effected, and generally by a single bottle. For

NEURALGIA,

nothing can surpass it; its magical, pain-soothing property gives relief in a few minutes, and no relapse need be feared. It is one of the worst cases of

ERYSIPELAS,

in a remarkably brief period of time, as has been fully proven by the experience of hundreds. For

SCALDS AND BURNS,

it is a sovereign balm, extinguishing the fire in a few seconds, and soothing and cooling the inflammation immediately.

PILES,

are relieved by it at once, and a few applications will always effect a radical and permanent cure.

CORNS AND CHILBLAINS

cannot long exist when the Arctic Liniment is used; its penetrating and softening qualities reach them by two or three applications. Its healing nature is so great that all

OLD SORES AND ULCERS

yield at once to its influence, and are speedily purified and healed. Its disinfecting qualities render it invaluable in all such cases.

SPRAINS AND BURNS

are always cured by three or four applications, and generally by one or two. It is also an infallible cure for all

DISEASES OF THE SKIN,

such as Tetter, Ringworm and Scaldhead, Itch, &c.—We have known many chronic cases of these diseases cured by a single bottle.

CAUTION.

Many Druggists having old Liniments on hand will try to sell them to you, but do you positively refuse to purchase them. Ask for BRAGG'S ARCTIC LINIMENT, and take no other. The proprietors make this

LIBERAL PROPOSITION

to furnish each purchaser of a Dollar Bottle with a free subscription to the United States Journal—one of the best New York illustrated papers—for one year.—The certificate entitling the holder to the benefits of this proposition is enclosed in the wrapper around every dollar bottle.

Price 25 cents, 50 cents and $1, for small, medium, and large size bottles.

☞ For sale by all Druggists, and by Dr. W. B. Rose, Verona and Dr. H. S. Richelberger & Bro., Staunton.
Feb. 10, 1858—12mif

VIRGINIA.—At Rules held at the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Bath county, on Monday, the 1st day of March, 1858, John S. Pullin, executor of Jere Starr, dec'd.,—Plaintiff,

AGAINST

John Colton Starr, Thomas Starr, George Starr, Wm. Starr, and George Gillett and Adam his wife, (late Adam Starr,) Defendants.

The object of this suit is to obtain a decree directing a Commissioner of the Court to convey the lands in the bill and proceedings mentioned to George Gillett, under a contract entered into between said Gillett and testator in his life time, and to obtain a decree for the payment of the purchase money due from said Gillett to Plaintiff, as personal representative of the testator, Jere Starr, dec'd.

The Defendants John Colton Starr, Thomas Starr and George Starr, not having entered their appearance, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth; on motion of the Plaintiffs, it is ordered that the said Defendants do appear here within one month after the publication of this order, and answer the Plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be published in the "Staunton Spectator" once a week for four successive weeks, and posted at the front door of the Court-house of said county on the first day of the next Court after its publication.

A Copy—Teste,

S. A. PORTER, Clk.

March 10, 1858.

VIRGINIA.—At Rules held at the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court for Bath county, on Monday, the 1st day of March, 1858, Robert P. Williams, administrator of Otho Williams, dec'd.,—Plaintiff,

AGAINST

Andrew W. Hall, Otho Williams, Marcus L. Williams, Mahala D. P. Williams, Joel Bethel and Matilda his wife, (late Matilda Williams,) Isaac Bender and Mary his wife, (late Mary E. Williams,) Cornelia Ann Hughart, and Otho W. Hughart,—Defendants.

The object of this suit is to obtain a decree for the sale of the real estate in the bill and proceedings mentioned, for the payment of the purchase money due therefrom.

The Defendants Marcus L. Williams, Mahala D. P. Williams, Joel Bethel and Matilda his wife, (late Matilda Williams,) having entered their appearance, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth: On motion of the Plaintiff, it is ordered that the said Defendants do appear here within one month after the publication of this order, and do what is necessary to protect their interests; and that a copy of this order be published in the "Staunton Spectator" once a week for four successive weeks, and posted at the front door of the Court-house of said county on the first day of the next Court after its publication.

A Copy—Teste,

S. A. PORTER, Clk.

March 10, 1858.

CORN PLANTERS.—The undersigned having purchased the right for the county of Augusta, the sale of WILT & ALBAUGH'S CORN PLANTER, he takes this method to inform the Farmers of Augusta, that he intends commencing the manufacture of the article immediately, at his residence.

This Planter will furrow the ground any required depth, drop corn, (as many kernels as desired,) deposit lime, plaster, ashes, guano, or other fertilizers together, enclose in the hill with the corn, and cover all at one operation.

It can be constructed to plant one or more rows at the same time. One man with an ordinary team can plant from 3 to 5 acres of corn per day.

For further information address the subscriber at Swoope's Depot, or West View P. O., or call on him at his residence near Jacob Baylor's.

March 10, 1858—3m W. ANDERSON.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the Boot and Shoe business, was dissolved on the 30th inst., by mutual consent of parties. All persons having claims against the partnership concern are requested to present them to A. K. Wood, Esq., for settlement, and those indebted to us are requested to call at the Boot and Shoe Store and make their accounts.

A. J. GIBBS,
HUGH COBERLY.

March 3, 1858.

NOTICE.—Having associated my Sons with me, in the FOUNDERY BUSINESS will still be carried on at the old stand, in the town of Staunton, under the name, style and firm of A. J. GARBER & SONS.

A. J. GARBER.

Staunton, March 3, 1858.—3t

Clerk's Office, Court of Augusta county, March 1st, 1858.

ESTRAY.—Taken up by David Rankin, living on the Middle River, in Augusta county, on the 1st day of December, 1857, of the following description, viz: A STEER, of light brindle color, crop off and a slit in the right—supposed to be two years old and upwards.

Extract—Teste,

WM. A. BURKETT, Clk.

March 3, 1858.

A CARD.—I have satisfactorily ascertained that my cure for Ague and Fever, and the Vapor of a Cow, is a certain cure for Ague and Fever, and the Vapor of a Cow, and I will be prepared to give certificates of the cure, in connection with the Vapor of a Cow, on and after the 1st of March, 1858.

DR. J. H. BOWMAN.

Staunton, Feb. 24, 1858.—3t

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Sheriff.

☞ We are authorized to announce RODOLPH PARK as a Candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Augusta county. He will, in the event, be assisted by the former Deputies.
March 17, 1858.

For Circuit Court Clerk.

☞ We are authorized to announce JOHN B. WATTS as a Candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT of Augusta county.
Feb. 17, 1858.

☞ We are authorized to announce NICHOLAS C. KINEY as a Candidate for re-election to the office of CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT of Augusta county.
Feb. 24, 1858.

☞ We are authorized to announce JAMES COCHRAN as a Candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT of Augusta county.
March 3, 1858.

For County Court Clerk.

☞ We are authorized to announce JEFFERSON KINNEY as a Candidate for re-election to the office of CLERK OF THE COUNTY COURT of Augusta.
Feb. 17, 1858.

☞ We are authorized to announce JOHN D. IMBODEN as a Candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COUNTY COURT of Augusta.
Feb. 17, 1858.

For Constable.

☞ We are authorized to announce J. H. CRAWFORD as a Candidate for the office of CONSTABLE in District No. 1.
Feb. 24, 1858.

☞ We are authorized to announce THOS. MARSHALL as a Candidate for the office of CONSTABLE in the 1st District.
March 10, 1858.

For Commissioner of Revenue.

☞ We are authorized to announce THOMAS M. DONOHO as a Candidate for re-election to the office of COMMISSIONER OF THE REVENUE in the 1st Revenue District of Augusta county.
March 10, 1858.

☞ We are authorized to announce JNO. G. STOVER as a Candidate for re-election to the office of COMMISSIONER OF THE REVENUE in the 2nd Revenue District of Augusta county.
March 10, 1858.

CLERKSHIP OF BATH COUNTY.—WM. H. BEVERCOMB, Esq., is a Candidate at the ensuing election for the Clerkship of the County and Circuit Courts of Bath County. MANY VOTERS.
Dec. 30, 1857.

☞ We are authorized to announce CHARLES R. McDANNALD as a Candidate for the CLERKSHIP OF THE CIRCUIT AND COUNTY COURTS of Bath county.
March 10, 1858.

AUCTION SALES.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF LAND.—The undersigned Commissioner, appointed for that purpose by a decree of the Circuit Court of Augusta, made on the 17th day of February, 1858, in the suit of Mary J. Johnston against Mildred F. Johnston—will, in conformity with said decree, on *Thursday, March 18th, 1858*, offer at public auction, on the premises, a very valuable TRACT OF LAND, lying on Middle River, in the county of Augusta, adjoining the lands of George Yoage, McCue & Parkins, and Col. Kerr, about 7 miles north-east of Staunton. The tract contains about **175 Acres**, a considerable portion of which is first rate Middle River Bottom.—The improvements consist of a good BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, a good barn, with Stables and Sheds, Corn-cribs, and all other necessary out houses. It is deemed useless to give a minute description, as parchasers will view the premises for themselves.

TERMS:—A sum sufficient to defray the expenses of sale to be paid in hand; one third of the residue to be paid on the 15th of June, 1858, and the remainder in two equal annual payments, one payment the 15th of June, 1859 and the 15th of June, 1860.

The undersigned lives in the immediate neighborhood, and will take pleasure in showing the premises to any one desiring to purchase.

☞ If the land is not sold, it will be publicly Rented on said day. GEO. W. MOWRY, Com'r.
Feb. 24, 1858—tds

TRUSTEES SALE.—By virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by Absalom Wright, to secure C. C. Strayer a certain sum of money therein specified, and by the request of the said Absalom Wright, I shall proceed, *on Wednesday, the 31st day of April*, 1858, to sell by way of public auction, to the highest bidder, the tract of LAND on which Absalom Wright now lives, situated in Middle River Valley Turnpike, two miles above Mt. Sidney, and eight miles distant from Staunton, containing by an old survey 160 Acres, an ample portion of which is well timbered. The improvements consist of a commodious DWELLING HOUSE, a tolerable barn, and all necessary out-houses; also a good ORCHARD. There are two never-failing springs of excellent water near the House.

TERMS:—One-half in hand, and the remainder in three equal annual instalments, with interest from date. If these terms should not suit a purchaser, such modification, if any, no doubt, be made as will accommodate all concerned.

If convenient for Mr. Wright to leave, possession will be given on day of sale; if not, by the 15th of August, but like the terms, the possession will be assured and to promote the interest of Mr. Wright and the purchaser. JOHN T. HARRIS,
March 10, 1858.—tds. Trustee.

TRUST SALE.—By virtue of a deed of trust executed to me on the 25th day of February, 1856, by John Hemp to George C. Robertson and wife, which deed of trust is duly recorded, I shall proceed, *on Wednesday, the 31st day of March*, 1858, to sell at public auction, a TRACT OF LAND, containing **100 Acres**, on the waters of Christian's Creek in Augusta county, which said tract of land was conveyed to said Hemp by George C. Robertson and wife. The amounts secured by said trust deed are $555.56, due March 1st, 1858, the like sum on the 1st day of March, 1859, and the like sum on the 1st day of March, 1860.

The land will be sold for so much in cash as may be sufficient to pay costs of sale and the payment due March 1st, 1858, and interest; and the residue in two equal annual payments, the first due March 1st, 1859, and the second March 1st, 1860. Bonds, with good security, will be taken for the deferred payments, and a lien retained as ultimate security. HUGH W. SHEFFEY, Trustee.
March 10, 1858—4td, copy.

TO LAND BUYERS.—On THURSDAY, the 18th day of MARCH, 1858, at 11 o'clock, A. M., I will proceed, on the premises, to sell at public auction, that very valuable FARM, belonging to Chesley Kinney, containing 370 Acres, lying on both sides of the Middle River road, 4½ miles from Staunton. Persons in want of a farm are invited to inspect the premises and attend on the day of sale, as a bargain will be sold.—If the day above appointed should prove too inclement for the sale to take place, the land will be offered on the next fair day.

TERMS OF SALE:—One third of the purchase money will be required in hand, (a negotiable note also will be received,) or satisfactory security, which will be accepted for the hand payment, and the residue in one, two and three years from day of sale, for which bond and good security will be required, and a lien retained upon the land until the purchase money is all paid. H. M. BELL,
Attorney in Fact for Chesley Kinney.
March 10, 1858—tds

STOCK CATTLE FOR SALE.—As Agent of Samuel C. Luddington, of Greenbrier county, I will offer for sale at public auction, on *Thursday, the 18th day of March*, 1858, on the farm of Chesley Kinney, on the Middle River Road, 4½ miles from Staunton, 103 Head of FINE STOCK CATTLE.

TERMS OF SALE:—Upon a credit of six months, for a negotiable note, satisfactorily endorsed. The sale is at the risk of Samuel Lewis, of Bath county, who purchased the Cattle and failed to take them.

At the same time I will offer the Farm for sale. See advertisement in another column. H. M. BELL,
Agent of Samuel C. Luddington.
March 10, 1858—tds

TRUST SALE OF LAND AND MILLS.—In pursuance of a deed of trust given to me by D. J. Hively, on the 15th of December, 1857, I shall proceed, on the premises, on *Wednesday, the 14th day of April* next, to sell, at public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following property, (or so much thereof as may be necessary to bring about $1200,) namely: A tract or parcel of land, containing about 53 Acres, situated about 5 miles from Staunton, upon Mill Creek. The improvements are a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, Stable, and a Water Mill.

The sale of said Mill is considered good, but settling a Trustee sale is allowed to the purchaser only such title as is vested in me.

March 10, 1858. NICHO. K. TROUT, Trustee.
Vind. copy.

PUBLIC SALE IN MIDDLEBROOK.—I will sell to the highest bidder, on *Saturday, the 24th of April*, 1858, HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE of every description, Corn, Oats and Fodder, a quantity of Bacon, and a variety of other articles. At the same time and place I will also sell the following Blacksmith's Shop and tools: Blacksmith's age of age: one Healy Woman, about 25 years of age, and her four Children; and one Woman, about 45 years old;—if not sold privately before the day of sale. Any person wishing to purchase Negroes should attend to the sale. Terms made known on day of sale.

JOHN GARDNER.
Middlebrook, Feb. 21, 1858—tds

NOTICE TO MECHANICS.—Proposals will be received at the store of Gilliam & McNutt, Brownsburg, until the 15th inst., for building a Brick Dwelling, together with all the necessary out-buildings, for a Manse in connection with the Church of New Providence, Rockbridge county.

Terms, plans and specifications to be had on application to W. Gilliam, Brownsburg. Bids received for the whole work or any part of it.

JAS. G. VOURI,
HENRY OTT,
J. W. GILLIAM, Committee.

March 10, 1858.—3t

PRIVATE SALES.

VALUABLE MILL LAND IN STAUNTON.—I am authorized to offer for sale a SMALL TRACT OF LAND upon Big Spring Creek, in the corporate limits, about 1 mile from the town, adjoining Mill Land of Mr. Kinney, and Mr. Carter's Mill Land, the property of Mr. Carter, and the property of Bottom Lands, a good deal of which is Wild Cherry and Crab Apple bottom, and the remainder is best quality of White Oak and Dogwood upland, and all arable but about one acre. This tract is well watered by the Creek and its branches, and affords some of the finest Springs in the county, and has an abundance of Stone Coal.

This body of land has been divided into two tracts—one of 53¾ Acres, of which you across are measured bottom, and the other of 43¾ Acres, which is estimated to contain an equal amount of bottom or Creek land, and has more arable upland.

The title is indisputable, and will be conveyed with general warranty. This survey presents the most compact and richest body of Grazing Land in this county and has about 100 Acres cleared and under fence in both lots, and a small but comfortable Log House.—Both, or either of the lots, will be sold, as may be desired.

TERMS:—One-half the purchase money in hand, and the residue in one and two years, with interest from possession. ALFRED BUCKLEY.
Wildwood, Raleigh co., Va., Jan. 20, 1858—3m

FOR SALE.—250 ACRES OF LAND, LYING on the Fort Republic road, at its junction with the Waynesborough road, and 4½ miles from Staunton. Send land trusts on both roads for more than half a mile, has on it a small LOG DWELLING and a BLACKSMITH SHOP, and is situated in a neighborhood convenient to a store, post-office, mills, &c., &c. About one hundred acres of it are cleared—the balance heavily timbered, and its proximity to Staunton and the Railroad is such that one residing on it could make it profitable to sell the wood. Said land has on it several never failing Springs, besides bordering for a short distance on Lewis Creek. Although preferring to sell the whole of this land together, I am yet willing, in order to suit purchasers, to sell any amount or it exceeding one hundred acres. To those desirous of investing in land I would say that seldom is such an opportunity offered of purchasing good land at a low figure, as I am determined to sell, if I can find a purchaser, without delay.

Persons wishing to purchase are invited to examine the land, which will be shown them by Jno. W. Hemp or O. E. Cleveland, living near the premises.

Feb. 17, 1858—tf WM. J. NELSON.
☞ Rock. Reg. copy 4t

FARM AND SAW MILL FOR SALE.—The subscriber, owing to the failure of his health, offers at private sale, the TRACT OF LAND upon which he resides, lying on Back Creek, in Augusta county, immediately on the Howardsville and Rockfish Turnpike, 8 miles from Waynesboro'. The tract contains 580 Acres, quantity of

STAUNTON SPECTATOR AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERIES!
Free Gift Schemes, 1858.
R. FRANCE, CO.
IN THE LAPROSE CITY!
R. FRANCE, R. FRANCE, Managers.

We present to our customers throughout the Union, some of the most Magnificent Schemes for the month of April, ever offered. The Maryland State Lottery has been the most fortunate to purchase Tickets in, Prizes have been drawn by the State Lottery Commissioners, in public, and all Prizes are promptly paid by the Managers. All our dealers and will take the Hint, and have ascertain that the Maryland State Lottery, under the sole management of R. France & Co., are the only legal Lotteries in Maryland, and are the best of any.

R. R. HUBBARD & CO., will fill all orders in the Maryland Lottery promptly, and all communications will receive prompt attention.

We are sparing in footing with swindling bogus Lotteries, which have sent inducements, in the shape of Prizes, which have a mere nominal price of Tickets. Showing of a Ticket, that anyone need to try your luck, remember that the MARYLAND LOTTERIES, which have been drawn by the last forty years, are the best Lotteries to order Tickets in.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, CLASS 7,
To be drawn in Baltimore City March 13, 1858.
SCHEME OF SEMI-MONTHLY SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$40,000	8 Prizes of	$3,000
1 Prize of	10,422	8 Prizes of	1,500
1 Prize of	6,000	10 Prizes of	1,000
4 Prizes of	5,000	500 Prizes of	500

&c. &c. &c.

Tickets $10, Halves $5, Quarters $2.50.
Certificate of Package of 26 Whole.....$144.00
do. do. 26 Halves.....70.00
do. do. 26 Quarters.....35.00

"The Great Scheme of the Month!"
GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, CLASS E,
To be drawn in Baltimore City, March 20, 1858.
SCHEME.

☞ 20 Drawn Ballots in each Package of 26 Tickets
Making more Prizes than Blanks. ☞

1 Grand Prize of	$40,000	1 Prize of	$2,000
1 Prize of	12,444	1 Prize of	1,000
1 Prize of	10,000	1 Prize of	1,000
1 Prize of	7,500	1 Prize of	1,000
1 Prize of	7,000	1 Prize of	1,000
1 Prize of	3,000	1 Prize of	1,000
1 Prize of	2,000	1 Prize of	1,000
1 Prize of	2,000	20 Prize of	500
1 Prize of	2,000	20 Prize of	300

1,000 Prize of $200 each.

Tickets $20, Halves $10, Quarters $5, Eighths $2.50.
Certificate of Package of 26 Whole.....$520.00
do. do. 26 Halves.....260.00
do. do. 26 Quarters.....130.00
do. do. 26 Eighths.....67.50

HAVANA PLAN—SINGLE NUMBERS!—Every Number put in the wheel, and all the Prizes drawn out. Every Prize in this Scheme must be drawn. More Prizes than Blanks. 320,000 Prizes 40,000 Tickets!! Whole Tickets only 10 Dollars.—Maryland Lottery to be drawn on the Havana Plan.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED EXTRA CLASS 3,
To be drawn in Baltimore, Md., Saturday, March 27, '58.
No deduction on prizes. Prizes payable in full.

1 Prize of	$20,000	4 App'x to	$300
1 Prize of	11,980	4 "	284
1 Prize of	4,000	4 "	200
1 Prize of	4,000	8 "	200
1 Prize of	2,000	8 "	150
1 Prize of	2,000	"	
1 Prize of	1,980	8 "	100
1 Prize of	1,500	"	
1 Prize of	1,250	8 "	50
1 Prize of	1,200	"	
1 Prize of	1,000	8 "	40
10 Prizes of	600	40 "	30
10 Prizes of	500	40 "	20
60 Prizes of	200	440 "	20

80,000 Prizes of $6 each.

Whole Tickets $10; Halves $5; Quarters $2.50.
If you purchase two Tickets, one of them must draw $6
Certificate of Package of 26 Whole.....$80.00
do. do. 26 Halves.....40.00
do. do. 26 Quarters.....22.50
do. do. 26 Eighths.....11.25

All orders for Tickets in the above splendid Schemes will be faithfully and promptly filled. Address,
T. H. HUBBARD CO.
Box 506, Baltimore, Md.

☞ Persons in the West or South can have their orders filled in the Beatty Cottage Lottery of Kentucky. Schemes publishing the same as above—and drawn under the management of R. France & Co.
T. H. HUBBARD & CO.
Feb. 25, 1858. Louisville, Ky.

VIRGINIA.—At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Augusta county, March 1st, 1858, Edward D. Cobb and Henry F. Stickley, late merchants and partners in trade under the style and firm of Cobb & Stickley,—Plaintiffs,

Adolph Dreyspring and Lucy H. Dreyspring his wife, John Henry H. Ward, (who are now non-residents of the State of Virginia,) and Hamilton Sebastian, John H. Sebastian, and Jacob Sauffer & Bayley,—Defendants.

The object of this suit is to attach in the hands of the home Defendants any money that they, or any one or more of them, may owe to the absent Defendants, Adolph Dreyspring, or to either of them; or any effects at property, either real or personal, that said home Defendants, or any one or more of them, may have in their possession, which belongs to the said absent Defendants, or either of them, or in which said home Defendants have a debt due to them from the absent Defendants.

It appearing by satisfactory evidence that the Defendants Adolph Dreyspring and Lucy H. Dreyspring his wife, John Henry H. Ward, are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth; it is ordered that the said Defendants do appear here within two months after the publication of this order, and do what is necessary to protect their interest.

A Copy.—Teste,
R. B. Haas, c. c. N. C. KINNEY, CR.

March 4, 1858.

NOTICE.—I have this day sold to Messrs. Brubaker, Rose & Co., my whole Stock of Clothing Goods, &c., the store room occupied by them, where we hereafter will be pleased to give us a call. We will be prepared at all times to furnish a fine assortment of Clothing of the latest styles, cheap for cash, and cash only. We will sell at Cost, for cash, the balance of Clothing now sold in this country. It is unknown to my anything in regard to our character for fair dealing, as we hope the citizens of the town and country have not forgotten us since we lately resided in this town. Our old friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give us a call. They will receive public attention and can examine our goods free of cost.

A PARTICULAR NOTICE.—All persons indebted to our firm are earnestly requested to pay up without delay. Henry Frank, who may always be found in the store, is authorized to collect and give receipts.

March 4, 1858. STRUBE, ROSE & CO.

VIRGINIA.—At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Augusta county, March 1st, 1858, David S. Gwin and A. W. Brown, lately trading as partners under the style of Gwin & Brown,—Plaintiffs,

Henry Kinney and Daniel Forrer,—Defendants.

The object of this suit is to recover a debt due from the Defendant Kinney, who is a non-resident, and to attach his effects in the hands of the garnishee, Daniel Forrer, or any other thing in his hands belonging to said Defendant Kinney.

It appearing by satisfactory evidence that the Defendant Kinney is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth; It is ordered that the said Defendant do appear here within two months after the publication of this order, and do what is necessary to protect his interest.

A Copy.—Teste,
R. B. Haas, c. c. N. C. KINNEY, CR.

March 4, 1858.

THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS will receive Proposals for the transportation of various articles on the following Canals and Railroads, viz: Chesapeake and Ohio Canal; James River and Kanawha Canal; Shenandoah Navigation; Manchester Extension; Chesterfield Railroad; Petersburg Railroad; Orange and Alexandria Railroad; Richmond and Danville Railroad; Virginia and Tennessee Railroad; Southside Railroad; Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad; Petersburg and Weldon Railroad; Richmond and Petersburg Railroad; Richmond and Pamunkey Railroad; Dutch Gap Canal; Appomattox Navigation; Roanoke Navigation; James River and Kanawha Canal, Lynchburg Section; James River and Kanawha Canal, Richmond Section; Chickahominy Navigation; Pamunkey Navigation; Mattaponi Navigation; Rappahannock Navigation; Rappahannock Canal; Rappahannock Canal, Falmouth Section; Rappahannock Canal, Fredericksburg Section; Rappahannock Canal, Rappahannock Section; Rappahannock Canal, Rappahannock Section; Rappahannock Canal, Rappahannock