Staunton Spectator.

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Staunton Spectator.

JOS. A. CAMPBELL, L. WARREN, Jr., RICHARD MAURY, } Proprietors.

TERMS.

☞ *The "SPECTATOR" is published once a week at Two Dollars and fifty Cents a year, which may be discharged by the payment of Two Dollars at any time within the year. No subscription will be discontinued but at the option of the Editors, until all arrearages are paid.*

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

A liberal discount 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
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" "	6 months	12 00
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" "	6 months	20 00

All advertising for a less time than three months, will be charged for at the usual rate—$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 BARLAR, 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. 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 Spout CORN SHELLERS, and will shortly have for sale the VIRGINIA CORN SHELLER, the best in use for large farmers; will shell from 30c to 40c bushels per day by hand, and 80c by horse power.

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

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

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

FOR SHOEMAKERS.—I have constantly on hand French Calf Skins; Men's, Women's and Grained Morocco; Lining 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, and 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, FISHERSVILLE, 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. Schumaker.

Fishersville, March 3, 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 Parent Silk Winders, Pomades, Hair Oil, and Fancy Articles of every description—for sale by

DR. H. S. EICHELBERGER & BRO.

Staunton, March 3, 1858.

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

J. D. IBODEN,
Jan. 6, 1858—6m G. W. IBODEN.

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 considerable supply of those highly approved and unequalled Cooking Stoves on hand and for sale low.

GEO. E. PRICE.

Staunton, Nov. 4, 1857—Vin. copy.

LANDRETH'S NEW CROP GARDEN SEEDS.—All varieties for sale by

JOHN W. GARLICK,
Druggist and Apothecary,
Market Place, Franklin st., Richmond, Va.

March 17, 1858.

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

Jan. 20, 1858—6m

ANDIRONS.—I have just received a lot of those old style heavy Brass Andirons, 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 8, 1857.

DENTAL NOTICE.—WM. CHAPMAN has removed to Staunton. He will be found at Dr. Anxiety's Office, four doors from the National Hotel, when not professionally engaged in the country.

Staunton, April 9, 1857.—tf.

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

KENNEDY'S Hardware Store.

Staunton, Feb. 24, 1858.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SADDLER'S and CARRIAGE TRIMMING—low for cash—at

D. W. KENNEDY'S Hardware Store.

Staunton, Feb. 26, 1858.

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

DR. T. 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, SPTS. TURPENTINE, LINSEED OIL, &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, now in store and for sale by B. J. GILBERT,

Staunton, Nov. 25, 1857. Per C. T. Coiner.

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

E. COWAN.

Staunton, Feb. 24, 1858.

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

TAYLOR & BOOE

Staunton, Jan. 13, 1858.

FLOUR.—We have on hand and will keep constantly, Flour by the barrel, half barrel and quarter barrel.

TAYLOR & BOOE

Staunton, Jan. 13, 1858.

40 SACKS SALTPETRE JUST RECEIVED, and for sale by

TAYLOR & BOOE

Staunton, Jan. 13, 1858.

POETRY.

The following beautiful and touching lines, which we clip from a California exchange, contain a pathos, a feeling and expression unsurpassed by anything of the kind that has for sometime fallen under our notice. They will strike a tender chord in the bosom of many a fond mother who cherishes with sad recollections the memory of some darling child long since buried with the hopes and pleasures of the past:

The Curl of Golden Hair.

I have a little treasure,
More beautiful to me
Than aught of gold or silver,
Or brightest gems I see.
'Tis not a costly jewel
In casket rich and fine
Nor yet a thing of value,
To other hearts than mine.

And still I deem it priceless,
More precious far than gold;
More beautiful and lovely,
Than earthly gems all told.
'Tis not in iron coffers
My treasures safe I keep,
And though I prize it highly,
I often o'er it weep.

In closely folded paper,
And laid away with care—
Lies a little sunny ringlet,
A curl of golden hair.
With beauty once it shaden
A fair and lovely brow:
And though long years have wasted,
Methinks I see it now.

How oft my fingers pressed it,
And twin'd it o'er and o'er,
All wet with tears of anguish;
Such tears can flow no more—
For the angels came and called him
To live with them above,
While my heart was all o'erflowing
With a mother's earliest love.

Then, O! how sad and lonely
Was everything to me;
His playthings all were gathered,
For those I could not see;
We put away his cradle,
With his little cushioned chair;
And my heart, like them, was vacant,
For hope had withered there.

In the dark cold grave we laid him;
Where the weeping willows bow;
And of him this precious relic
Is all that's left me now.
Is it strange that I should love it,
And guard it well with care;
This little glossy ringlet,
This curl of golden hair?

The Musician's Marriage.

After having passed the summer in visiting the principal towns in Germany, the celebrated pianist, Liszt, arrived at Prague in October, 1846.

The day after he came, his apartment was entered by a stranger—an old man, whose appearance indicated misery and suffering. The great musician received him with great cordiality, which he would not perhaps have shown to a nobleman. Encouraged by his kindness, his visitor said:

"I come to you, sir, as a brother. Excuse me if I take this title, notwithstanding the distance that divides us; but formerly I could boast some skill in playing on the piano, and by giving instruction I gained a comfortable livelihood.—Now I am old, feeble, burdened with a large family, and destitute of pupils. I live in Neuraburg, but came to Prague to seek to recover the remnant of a small property which belonged to my ancestors. Although nominally successful, the expense of a long litigation has more than swallowed up the trifling sum I recovered. To-morrow I set out for home—penniless."

"And you have come to me? you have done well, and I thank you for this proof of your esteem. To assist a brother professor is to me more than a duty—it is a pleasure. Artists should have their purse in common; and if fortune neglects some in order to treat others better than they deserve, it only makes it more necessary to preserve the equilibrium by fraternal kindness. That's my system; so don't speak of gratitude, for I feel that I only discharge a debt."

As he uttered these generous words, Liszt opened a drawer in his writing-case, and started when he saw that his usual depository for pecuniary romantic but three ducats. He sum moned his servant.

"Where is the money?" he asked.

"There, sir," replied the man, pointing to the open drawer.

"There! why there's scarcely anything!"

"I know it sir. If you please to remember I told you yesterday that the cash was nearly exhausted."

"You see, my dear brother," said Liszt, smiling, "that for the moment I am no richer than you; but that does not trouble me. I have credit, and I can make money start from the keys of my piano. However, as you are in haste to leave Prague and return home, you shall not be delayed by my present want of funds."

So saying he opened another drawer, and taking out a splendid medallion, gave it to the old man. "There," said he, "that will do. It was a present made by the Emperor of Austria: his own portrait set in diamonds. The painting is nothing remarkable, but the stones are fine.—Take them and dispose of them, whatever they bring shall be yours."

The old musician tried in vain to decline so rich a gift. Liszt would not hear a refusal, and the poor man at length withdrew, invoking the choicest blessings of heaven on his generous benefactor. He then repaired to the shop of the principal jeweler in the city, in order to sell the diamonds. Seeing a miserably dressed man anxious to dispose of magnificent jewels, with whose value he appeared unacquainted, the master of the shop very naturally suspected his honesty; and while appearing to examine the diamonds with close attention, he whispered a few words in the year of one of his attendants.—The latter went out and soon returned, accompanied by several soldiers of the police, who arrested the unhappy artist, in spite of his protestations of innocence.

"You must first come to prison," they said; "afterwards you can give an explanation to the magistrate."

The prisoner wrote a few lines to his benefactor, imploring his assistance. Liszt hastened to the jeweler.

"Sir," said he, "you have caused the arrest of an innocent man. Come with me immediately and let us have him released. He is the lawful owner of the jewels in question, for I gave them to him."

"But, sir," said the merchant, "who are you?"

"My name is Liszt."

"I don't know any rich man of that name."

"That may be; yet I am tolerably well known."

"Are you aware, sir, that these diamonds are worth six thousand florins—that is to say, about five hundred guineas, or twelve thousand francs!"

"So much the better for him on whom I have bestowed them."

"But in order to make such a present you must be very wealthy."

"My actual fortune consists of three ducats."

"Then you are a mag cian!"

"By no means; and yet, by just moving my fingers, I can obtain as much money as I wish.

"You must be a magician!"

"If you choose I will disclose to you the magic employed."

Liszt had seen a piano in the parlor behind the shop. He opened it and ran his fingers over the keys; then, seized by sudden inspiration, he improvised one of those soul-ravishing harmonies peculiar to himself.

As he sounded the first chords, a beautiful young girl entered the room. While the melody continued she remained speechless and immovable; then, as the last note died away, she cried, with irresistible enthusiasm, "Bravo, Liszt, it is wonderful!"

"Does then know him, then, my daughter," said the jeweler.

"This is the first time I have had the pleasure of seeing or hearing him," replied she; but I know the noble living, save Liszt, could draw such sounds from the piano."

Grieved at his mistake, the worthy merchant sought to repair it by inviting the two musicians to supper. The honors of the table were done by his amiable daughter, who appeared no less touched at the generosity of Liszt than astonished at his talent.

That night the musicians of the city ascended the illustrious brother. The next day the noble and most distinguished inhabitants of Prague presented themselves at his door. They entreated him to give some concerts, leaving it to him self to fix any sum he pleased as a remuneration. Then the jeweler perceived that talent, even in a pecuniary light, may be more valuable than the most precious diamonds. Liszt continued to go to his house, and to the merchant's great joy, he perceived that his daughter was the cause of these visits. He began to love the company of the musician, and the fair girl, his only child, certainly did not hate it.

One morning the jeweler, coming to the point with German frankness, said to Liszt:

"How do you like my daughter?"

"She is an angel!"

"What do you think of marriage?"

"I think so well of it that I have the greatest possible inclination to try it."

"What would you say to a fortune of three million francs?"

"I would willingly accept it."

"Well, we understand each other. My daughter pleases you; you please my daughter. Her fortune is ready; be my son-in-law."

"With all my heart."

The marriage was celebrated the following week.

And this, according to the chronicles of Prague, is a true account of the marriage of the great and good pianist, Liszt.

How Washington Behaved When He Was in the Wrong.

An incident in "The Virginians," representing Washington as ready to accept a challenge, has led "Leslie's Illustrated Paper" to reprint the following pertinent anecdote from Weems' Gossiping Life of Washington:

"In 1754, Washington was stationed at Alexandria with his regiment, the only one of the colony, of which he was colonel. There happened to be at this time an election in the town for members of the Assembly, and the contest ran high between Col. George Fairfax and Mr. Elzey. Washington was a warm friend of Colonel Fairfax, and a Mr. Payne headed the friends of Mr. Elzey. A dispute taking place in the court-house yard, Washington, at this time not twenty-two years of age, contrary to his usual manner, became excited, and, what was still more uncommon, said something that offended Mr. Payne, whereupon the little gentleman, who, 'though but a cub in size,' raised his sturdy hickory, and by a single blow brought Washington to the ground.

Several of Washington's officers being present, they whipped out their irons in an instant, and it was supposed there would be murder offhand. To make bad worse, the members of the regiment, hearing how their commander had been treated, bolted out of the barracks, every man with his weapon, threatening vengeance on those who dared to knock down their beloved Colonel. Happily for Mr. Payne and his party, Washington recovered time enough to go out and meet his enraged soldiers, and after thanking them for their expression of attachment, assured them that he was not hurt in the least, and begged them, as they loved him and their duty, to return to their barracks. As to Washington himself, he went to his room, and finding, on mature reflection, that he had been the aggressor, he determined to make Mr. Payne honorable reparation by asking his pardon on the morrow. No sooner had he made this noble resolution than he recovered his natural calmness of manner, dressed himself and went to a ball, behaving as if nothing had happened.

The next day he went to a tavern and wrote a polite note to Mr. Payne, requesting to see him. Mr. Payne presumed the import of it was a challenge for a duel, and repaired to the place appointed for the meeting, expecting to see a pair of pistols introduced. But conceive his surprise upon entering the chamber where Washington was, he discovered a decanter of wine and glasses upon the table, and upon his entering Washington arose and in a very friendly manner met him, and presented his hand, saying:

"Mr. Payne, to err sometimes is nature, to rectify error is always glory. I find I was wrong in the affair yesterday; you gave had, I think, some satisfaction, and if you think that is sufficient, here's my hand, let us be friends.' It is only necessary to say, that from this time Mr Payne became one of Washington's most enthusiastic admirers and friends. If this conduct had not been deemed in Washington to arise from *magnanimity* and not from fear, then he could not have become the immortal hero he is regarded in history."

DUELLING IN EUROPE.—A letter from Konigsburg, of the 16th ult., says:—

"When on the 11th, Gen. de Plelwe presented himself at Trutenau, and Counsellor Jachmann refused to receive him, he asked to speak to Lieut. Jachmann, who conducted him to his room, and made him sit down. The General asked whether it was by order of his parents that as he had refused admission to the house to his (the General's) son, and the Lieutenant replied in the affirmative. The General then asked whether he (the Lieutenant) shared in the opinion of his parents in the matter, to which the Lieutenant replied that his opinion had nothing to do with the affair, but that as he was interrogated on the subject he was bound to declare that his views on the subjects, perfectly coincided with those of his family. "If that is the case," said the General, "you are an infamous wretch, and you shall fight me to the death," and then he retired. The Lieutenant laid the affair before a Council of Honor of his regiment, who for three days made vain efforts to bring about an amicable arrangement. General de Plelwe admitted the correctness of the facts advanced by the Lieutenant, but refused to come to any understanding with the Council of Honor, saying that, as a General, he could not be called to do duel with pistols at eight paces distance took place on the 18th, in the presence of Captain de Schlichting, second of the General; Lieutenant de Lebwaldt second of Mr. Jachmann; and a council of honor, composed of five officers. The General advanced to within two paces of the barrier and aimed. Seeing that his adversary did not move, he called out in a loud voice, "Lieutenant Jachmann, what does this mean? I do not understand it; you must fire." The Lieutenant shook his head, but did not move. 'Gentlemen,' said the General, 'I beg you to advise the Lieutenant to fire.' As Jachmann still remained motionless, the seconds observed that the General might fire if he chose, and he did so. The ball entered his adversary's mouth, broke the jaw, and passed out at the neck. After staggering for a moment, Jachmann advanced a few paces and fired. His ball entered the heart of the General, who fell dead on the spot. Every one who had been engaged in this unfortunate affair, rendered homage to the moderation and conciliatory spirit evinced by Lieutenant Jachmann.

A fellow who is considered rather "soft," speaking the other day of the many inventions which have been made by the present generation, exclaimed wound up with—

"For my part, I believe every generation grows wiser; for there's my father he knowed more'n my grandfather, and I believe I know a little more'n my father did." "My dear sir," remarked a bystander, "what an old fool your great grandfather must have been."

It is an extraordinary fact, that when people come to what is commonly called high words, they generally use low language.

Pursuing a Widow Under Difficulties.

The Bucyrus (O.) Journal spins the following yarn, which, however faulty in its facts, is readable as a romance. The editor was prompted to "perpetuate" it, by observing in a Pittsburg paper the marriage announcement of a couple who, formerly resided in Bucyrus. The yarn is reeled off in this fashion:

Twelve years ago the bride was a young lady of twenty, the daughter of a wealthy merchant in Washington, Pa. In her father's employment was a young man named Robert ——, who the young lady being bewitchingly beautiful, as in duty bound, fell desperately in love with her. She reciprocated the attachment, and they were betrothed. Unfortunately, the young lady's father entered his protest against this pleasant arrangement, and accordingly the young people put off the happy day indefinitely. About a year afterwards she received a most tempting proposal, which, urged by her father, she accepted, and to the eternal despair of poor Robert, was married. But, alas, for the poor oddegroom! scarcely three months had elapsed, when a kick from a vicious horse killed him.

Robert consoled the widow, and determined at the end of a year or so to marry her. He had so much respect for her to press his suit immediately and did not for fifteen months, when he proposed. To his horror, she informed him that she was already engaged, and that in three months more her second marriage would be consummated. Two years passed. In the meantime the widow and her husband had removed to Syracuse, N. Y., and Robert, possessed by some strange hallucination, followed them.—That season the cholera swept that city, and among its victims was the second husband. Robert allowed a year to pass, and was on the point of urging his claims, when he received an invitation to her wedding! She was to be married to her late husband's partner. Robert remonstrated. The lady assured him that her present step was not one of love, but purely of necessity. The partnership affairs of her late lamented were in such a state that settlement was impossible, and to save immense losses she had determined upon marrying the surviving partner.—She assured him, also, that her sentiments towards him were unchanged, and that should she ever become a widow again, she would give him the preference. She was married, and in a short time removed with her third husband to Detroit, Michigan. But a fatality seemed to pursue her.

Herself and husband were on board a steamer that was wrecked near Buffalo, some years since. The husband perished, and she escaped only through the superhuman exertions of a friend who happened to be on board. This friend was young, unmarried, and his gallantry inspired such sentiments in the breast of the widow, that she married him before Robert had time to claim her. When he learned the state of affairs he was somewhat indignant, but she told him the circumstances and managed to satisfy him with the promise that if she ever became widowed again she would most positively marry him.—The lady, with her fourth husband, settled upon a farm near Bucyrus, while Robert removed to Mansfield, that he might be near her. In the course of a year they removed to Pittsburg, where the husband went into the mercantile business, on Liberty street—residing, however, in Allegheny city. Robert followed them, and finding employment, determined to watch the chances closely. One day he was passing the store of Mr. ——, when he saw a terrible commotion. Rushing in he saw Mr. —— a mangled corpse upon the floor. A cask of rice which was being hoisted had fallen and killed him instantly.

He inquired if any one had been sent to acquaint his wife of the accident. Yes, the first clerk just started. Looking once more at poor Mr. ——, to make sure that he was perfectly dead, Robert started for Alleghany as fast as his legs could carry him. The first clerk was only a trifle ahead of him, and Robert knowing the importance of being in time, from past experience, and fearing that the clerk had designs upon the widow, ran like an Indian. Side by side they ran, until they reached the Hand street bridge. The clerk was obliged to stop to make change, while Robert, who paid toll by the year, passed without delay. He rescued the house, told the heart rending news, and obtained a solemn pledge from the widow, before the clerk arrived. This time she was true to her promise, and after a year had passed, they were married. As all her husbands died wealthy, Robert is very comfortably fixed. His history shows what perseverance will accomplish.

An Adventure in a Railway Carriage.

After I had taken my seat one morning, at Paddington, in an empty carriage, I was joined, just as the train was moving off, by a strange-looking young man, with remarkably flowing hair. He was, of course, a little hurried, but he seemed besides to be so disturbed and wild, that I was quite alarmed for fear of his not being right in his mind, nor did his subsequent conduct at all reassure me. Our train was an express, and he inquired eagerly, at once, which was the first station whereat we were advertised to stop. I consulted my *Bradshaw*, and I furnished him with the required information. It was Reading. The young man took out his watch. "Madam," said he, "I have but half an hour to save me and, it may be, ruin. Excuse, therefore, my abruptness. You have, I perceive, a pair of scissors in your workbag. Oblige me, if you please, by cutting off all my hair." "Sir," said I, "it is impossible." "Madam," he urged, and a look of severe determination crossed his features, "I am a desperate man. Remember you refuse me what I ask. Cut my hair off—short, close to the roots—immediately; and here is a newspaper to hold the ambrosial curls." I thought he was mad, of course, and believed that it would be dangerous to thwart him, I cut off all his hair to the last lock. "Now, Madam," said he, unlocking a small portmanteau, "you will further oblige me by looking out of the window, as I am about to change my clothes." Of course I looked out of the window for a very considerable time, and when he observed, "Madam, I need no longer put you to any inconvenience," I did not recognize the young man in the least.

Instead of his former gay costume, he was at tired in black, and wore a gray wig and silver spectacles; he looked like a respectable divine of the Church of England, of about 64 years of age; to complete that character he held a volume of sermons in his hand, which, they appeared so to absorb him—might have been his own. "I do not wish to threaten you, young lady," he resumed, "and I think, besides, that I can trust your kind face. Will you promise me not to reveal this metamorphosis until your journey's end?" "If will," said I, "most certainly." At Reading the guard and a person in plain clothes looked into our carriage. "You have the ticket my love," said the young man blandly, and looking at me as though he were my father. "Never mind, sir; we don't want them," said the official, as he withdrew his companion. "I shall now leave you, Madam," observed my fellow traveller, as soon as the coast was clear; "by your kind and courageous conduct you have saved my life, and perhaps even your own." In another minute he was gone and the train was in motion. Not till the next morning did I learn from the Times newspaper that the gentleman on whom I had operated as hair cutter had committed a forgery to an enormous amount in London a few hours before I met him, and had been tracked into an express train from Paddington, but that—although the telegraph had been put in motion and described him accurately—at Reading, when the train was searched, he was nowhere to be found.—*Household Words.*

AN EXTENDED ANAGRAM.—It is said that Napoleon, when he was asked by Dr. O'Meara if he really thought that he could have invaded England at the time he threatened to do so, answered in the following extended anagram:

"Able was I ere I saw Elba."

Whether this is true or not, we should like to see a more ingenious and extended anagram.

BLOCKHEADS.—At a church conference on the expediency of covering the new street pavement of wooden blocks, Sydney Smith gave it as his opinion that the thing might be accomplished if the vestry would lay their heads together.

For the Spectator.

To Mrs. Kate Karoline.

I read with deep interest and unalloyed pleasure your late communication in the Spectator.—And as my friend, William Wolfe, Esq., has removed to "parts unknown," I take the liberty of addressing to you a few lines of encouragement in the good work you have undertaken.

Allow me, however, in the first place, my dear Mrs. Karoline, to say, that your communication furnishes an apt and beautiful illustration of a truth expressed with much elegance by my favorite author, the glorious "Bourbon" of English poetry, in the opening of the 5th canto of the first book of the "*Faerie Queene*," as follows:

"The noble heart that harbours virtuous thought,
And is with child of glorious great intent,
Can never rest until it forth have brought
The eternal brood of glorie excellent.

The difficulties, dangers and distresses you encountered in your abortive efforts to reach the post office in search of that "important letter," which you have so feelingly and graphically described, excited my tenderest concern and liveliest sympathy, because

"Naught is there under heav'ns wide hollowness
That moves more deep compassion of mind
Than beauty brought to unworthy wretchedness,
Through envies, snares, or fortune's freaks unkind."

Indeed, to tell the whole truth and shame his religious majesty, I must confess, that during its perusal, I gave cause

"To be suspected of more tenderness
Than doth become a man."

But the main purpose of this present writing is to speak a word of encouragement to you in the Herculean task you have so manfully undertaken, you will find it not childs play to arouse the Common Council to the rigorous discharge of their proper duties. But I nevertheless bid you perseverance, difficulties with other effort upon noble and generous natures but to redouble their efforts. "It more stirs the blood to rouse a lion, than to chase a hare." And I cannot for a moment permit myself to doubt your success; you shall be rewarded by the pleasure of walking on clean wide and solid pavements—

"for when a world of men
Could not prevail with all their oratory,
Yet hath a woman's kindness overrald."

The Common Council are in some respects, I think, like the philosophic inhabitants of Laputa as described by that veracious traveller Gulliver. He says: "the observed in that Island many servants, with a blown bladder fastened to a stick like a flail, which they carry in their hands. In each bladder were some dried peas or pebbles. With those they now and then flapped the mouths and ears of those who stood near them. The minds of these people being so taken up with intense speculations, that they can neither speak, see or hear without being roused by some external action upon the organs of these senses; for which reason those persons who can afford it, always keep a flapper (in their language called a Climenole) in their family."

Now it appears to me this exactly describes the case of the Aldermen and Common Councilmen of Staunton, they are so completely absorbed, and so intensely occupied in the important work of digging deep cisterns in high places, and building magnificent halls in low places, that they can give no attention to such common and every day concerns as pavements and sidewalks. So I think, my dear Mrs. Karoline, that it ought to be a subject of public rejoicing, that you have so particularly and disinterestedly undertaken the work of a "Climenole" to our "city fathers," and it a gentle flap with the "blown bladder" upon their acoustic and visual organs will not arouse them from their deep abstraction I think you would be justified in using the "stick" upon their venerated pates.

"We'll yoke together like a double shadow,"
and will succeed. The Council must, indeed, be made of adamant if they can resist our united efforts. One of the happy results of "lonely concord" in the accomplishment of any purpose is that the

"Weake she makes strong and the strong thing does increase."

For our encouragement we already have an earnest of what the Council will do, if we can get them "flapped" into hearing and seeing upon this matter, in the fact, that years ago, they divided off with a substantial and costly curb the road through which the bipeds have to wade, from that allotted the special use of the quadrupedal citizens.

I hope you will not permit the jeers and gibes of the ignorant and malicious, to slacken your efforts or cool your zeal in this crusade you have undertaken against a worse than Saracenic neglect of the comfort and convenience of a christian community. You will be prepared to hear from croakers and old fogies, that woman's proper employment is "To finger the fine needle and nyce thread," and leave management of public matters entirely in the hands of the men. I heard one of this class, the other day declaring that if women's dresses were curtailed to a reasonable length and width, and their feet protected by a pair of "treble soled boots," such as a careful mamma provided for the Princess Royal as a part of her trousseau, they could very well reach the P. O. even if the walks were somewhat "sloshy," and his opinion was that the dresses needed shortening much more than the walks needed paving. I quote these remarks merely to express my abhorrence & detestation of their sentiments. The idea that woman would be better employed in sewing and knitting than in directing and controlling public matters, is in the highest degree preposterous. This notion that woman's duties are circumscribed by the domestic circle reminds me of the absurd follies of certain "political projectors" of the Academy of Lagado as described in the travels of Lemuel Gulliver. He says "he found those unhappy people actually proposing schemes for persuading monarchs to choose favorites on the score of their wisdom, capacity and virtue; of teaching ministers (of State) to consult the public good, of rewarding merit, great abilities and eminent service, of choosing for employments persons qualified to exercise them"—together with many other equally foolish and chimerical projects.

I hope you will not be offended when I tell you that candour compels me to differ from you upon the "stilts" suggestion. They are an article I by no means admire. They are ungracefull things either to walk upon or write upon, and I don't know which I feel most, a gilded gallow's staff or a gilded pole. But if the Common Council should determine to adopt your suggestion, I hope they will not go back to that old, exploded, and impracticable method of "sealed proposals and lowest bids." But will adopt the modern and less troublesome mode of directing some one to furnish the articles, and then charge the Council what they cost.

But I hope the "stilts" will not be adopted.—I much prefer seeing Miss Kittie Sprightly and Miss Fannie Flounter tripping gracefully through the streets or even "sloshing about generally" on their natural pedal extremities, to seeing them propped up, out of sight and hearing, on great pieces of "hickory wood." It is too Brobdingnagian idea for me.

Now, dear Mrs. K., a word or two in the strictest confidence. As I have gone with you in your scheme zealously and heartily, I hope you will not be disinclined to do me a kindness, it being a matter affecting the pericardium. Mr. Karoline, good man, seeming to have a lease of life until the extremity of three score and ten, don't you think you could persuade either Miss Fannie or Miss Kitty, that my homely virtues of a common sense, good nature and affectionate disposition, are more likely to promote connubial bliss than the shining and brilliant qualities of the "adorable Fitz Augustus?" As to my person, you know pulchritude is not one of my characteristics, yet I may say I am made of

"Comely compass and compacture strong,
Neither unseemly short, nor yet exceeding long."

There are I know many virtues and noble qualities that I do not possess, yet as a great poet and wise man hath sung,

"It is not virtue, wisdom, value, wit,
Comeliness of shape, nor amplest merit,
That woman's love can gain or long intheit."

I may not be entirely despised by both of your fair friends.

It was my intention to have sent you, for your encouragement, a brief chapter from the travels of Lemuel Gulliver, Esq., who was nearly contemporary with Gulliver—his book is, however, but little known, as he did not possess the happy and attractive style of his great prototype, but I am unwilling to trespass longer on the crowded columns of the Spectator.

Yours truly and sincerely,

PAUL POPLER.

Extract from Mr. Crittenden's Speech.

The speech delivered by Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, on the Kansas question, in the United States Senate on the 17th inst., concludes as follows:

I am as anxious now as any man here to close up this scene. I would vote for the admission of Kansas upon almost any terms that would give peace and quiet. If I thought this bill would do so, I should vote for it. I would suppress all scruples for the sake of that peace. If I was sure such would be its result, I would vote for it, thinking myself justified by the price that was to be paid—the peace of my country and the restoration of good will among my fellow-citizens. I do not hope for it. I fear further trouble. We are again told that this will have the effect, at any rate, of localizing the question of slavery, and that we shall be no more troubled with it; that the mischief and clamor and agitation will be confined to the limits of Kansas. This is the same hope that was disappointed when the Kansas Nebraska bill was passed. The same hope was indulged in then, and since then there has been nothing here but agitation on the subject, increasing with it every day.

Again, we have the idea of localizing it presented. Now, sir, if it is to be debated anywhere, it will be debated here; and, perhaps, if it is to be debated anywhere, it is best that it should be debated here; because we might hope, Mr. President, that in this body it would be debated with a spirit of moderation and conciliation that would deprive it of many mischievous consequences if it were agitated and debated among men without our years, without our responsibilities, and without the restraints which our conditions and our knowledge impose upon us. We do not debate it in the right way here. We allow ourselves to become too much excited about it. To this great country, now, what is Kansas and this Kansas question, and the two or three hundred slaves who are there, that you and I, and all the American Senate, should be here day and night, and using such language of vituperation and invective on this subject as we often do? Look at our great country, and the great subjects which claim our attention as her legislators; look at them all in their majesty and their magnitude, and then say how little, pitiful, in comparison, is the question about which we are making so much strife and contention.

On this subject, and on many others, it seems to me that it becomes us, of all the citizens of this great Republic, to set to our fellow citizens examples of moderation and conciliation. What good does the mutual charge of aggression, often fiercely repeated? What good do these invectives of one against another? Especially let me say to my friends of the North, why indulge in invectives of the most reproachful character upon those who, in fourteen or fifteen States of this great country, are slaveholders? Does that give you any cause to traduce them? Cannot you live content with the institutions which please you better, and leave these fellow-citizens, who have just the same right to adopt slavery that you have your institutions, to enjoy their liberty in peace also? Is there anything in the difference of our institutions which ought to make us inimical to one another? How was it with our fathers? Did not they live together in peace and harmony? Did not they fight together? Did not they legislate together? Did they ever abuse and reproach each other about the question of slavery? Never, that I have read of. Why is it that we cannot do as they did? Have we degenerated from those fathers, or have we grown so much better and purer than they were? I doubt whether we are any better; and I do not believe, notwithstanding all that is said about progress, that we are at all more sensible than those fathers who made the Constitution of the United States, and laid the foundation of this great Government of ours. They gave us an example of brotherhood; and when we look at all that connects us, all that unites and makes us one people, how much more powerful would its influence seem to be to connect us together, than the power of slavery and anti-slavery to divide us! We are united by circumstances of which we cannot divest ourselves. We are united in language, in blood, in country, in all the memories of the past, in all the hopes of the future. This is our connection, leading and pointing to the brightest destiny that ever awaited any people. All the unnumbered blessings of the future are in full prospect; but there is this little, this comparatively small matter of contention, that we seem disposed to come up into continual occasion for philippics and for reproaches. This is not the right temper with which to regard the subject. Crimination and recrimination is not the way to strengthen our Union—that Union of brotherhood, of good-will, of co-operation for all great national purposes, which our fathers formed.

I was gratified to hear comparisons made of the mighty resources of the different sections of this country. It was a proud exhibition. The honorable Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Hammond) gave us, in a very interesting and eloquent manner, the mighty resources of the South. They are beyond estimate—beyond calculation. This is replied to by a gentleman from the North, who gives us the mighty resources and the mighty power of New England and the non-slaveholding States. Well, Sir, if the conclusion which might be drawn from it was true, that each of those sections would by itself make a mighty country, and a country that any one of us might be proud of, what a magnificent country is made when we put it all together! What a magnificent abode for man, such as the Almighty never gave to any other people, and never placed on the surface of the earth!

It seems to me the most natural union in the world—the South, with her great and rich productions, while the North abounds with ingenuity, labor, mechanical skill, navigation and commerce. The very diversity of our resources is the natural cause of union between us. It would not do for us all to make cotton, nor would it do for us all to work in your manufactories. Nature seems to have organized here this country, adapted to a union of people North and South. Nature has given her sanction to the Union.—Nature has traced that Union, and you alone disturb it. Gentlemen, you alone disturb it by making this subject of slavery the cause of this sensation. On the disunion itself it is not so much the cause, for we seldom come to discussion that calls upon us to act on the subject.—Now,

STAUNTON SPECTATOR AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Staunton Spectator.

STAUNTON, VA.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1858.

Full and Fair Notice!

The price of the Spectator is $2.50 a year, but from subscribers who pay within the year $2 will be received in full. The regular price of $2.50 will be rigidly and inexorably exacted from all who fail to pay before the expiration of the year.

Jan. 6, 1858.

How to Make Money!

We desire in this prominent manner to inform those of our subscribers who have received the "Spectator" since the 1st of May, 1857, and have not yet paid their subscriptions, that they can save 50 Cents by paying before the 1st of May, 1858. All who fail to so will be charged the full price, which is $2.50. All who do fail after this notice will certainly be without excuse.

☞ Money may be sent by mail at our risk, the person sending it taking a receipt from the Postmaster.

March 31, 1858.

The Kansas Bill.

As anticipated, the bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union, under the Lecompton Constitution, passed the United States Senate on the 23d inst. Mr. Green withdrew his amendment, in regard to admitting Minnesota and Kansas together; and Mr. Pugh withdrew his, which asserted the right of the people of Kansas to "alter, reform, or abolish their form of Government" without regard to the time and manner of doing it prescribed by the Constitution. Mr. Houston voted for the bill in accordance with the views of the Legislature of Texas, and Mr. Pugh voted against it in obedience to instructions. The vote being taken the result was announced—yeas 33, nays 25—as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Biggs, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Clay, Evans, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Henderson, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Jones, Kennedy, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Polk, Sebastian, Slidell, Thompson of New Jersey, Toombs, Wright and Yulee—33.

Nays—Messrs. Bell, Broderick, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Pugh, Seward, Simmons, Stuart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson—25.

Absent or not Voting—Messrs. Bates, Cameron, Davis, and Reid—4.

We are not surprised to find some of the most zealous advocates of the bill now occupying our position on the subject—that of total indifference. Mr. Iverson, of Georgia, stated in the Senate immediately before the passage of the bill, that he "regarded this as a victory entirely without fruit, and as such he cared little or nothing about it." Weeks ago we expressed the same sentiment. The Richmond Whig also, on Wednesday last, said, "We have no particular wish to aid, in any manner, in hurrying Kansas into the Union—unless, indeed, we should be convinced that her immediate admission would crush out agitation and give peace to the country, which we do not and cannot believe will be among the results of admitting her under the bill now before Congress." The immediate cause of dissatisfaction with both Mr. Iverson and the Whig, is the proclamation of Mr. Calhoun that he would issue certificates of election in such a manner as to throw the government of Kansas in the hands of the Republican party; but the same result, sooner or later, has always been inevitable and might have been anticipated. Why, therefore, should any Southern man get into an excitement and insist upon the acceptance of the Lecompton Constitution, when the only effect was to hurry two Black Republican Senators and a Black Republican Representative into Congress?

We fully concur in the remark of Mr. Crittenden, in his speech of the 17th inst. He said: "I would vote for the admission of Kansas upon almost any terms that would give peace and quiet. If I thought this bill would do so, I should vote for it." We make no objection to the Lecompton Constitution on legal grounds, and should have no scruples about voting for it if its acceptance would accomplish the object indicated by Mr. Crittenden; but it comes in no such imposing form as to make its acceptance obligatory. The question is not between the North and South, or at all sectional in its aspects, but merely, what is best for the interests of the country at large? Upon this question there is room for a diversity of opinion, and therefore we have no censures for persons on either side who seem to be actuated by enlarged and patriotic sentiments. But, as usual, the hot-bloods of the South have magnified and distorted the question into a sectional issue. They have sought to make it a test of fidelity to the South, and denounced all men who oppose the bill, or are indifferent to its fate, as hostile to our institutions. For ourselves, we submit to no such test. When the rights of the South are invaded we shall be true to our own section, but we accept no issue at the hands of either Southern disunionists or Northern Abolitionists. This whole Kansas controversy has been a miserable affair. Mr. Hammond, of South Carolina, declared in the Senate a few weeks ago, that the history of Kansas was a disgusting one, and he had avoided reading it as much as he could; he presumed there were frauds on all sides, and any investigation into them would end in nothing but disgrace to the country. Shall the South link her fortunes and honor to a cause like this?

A Man of Nerve.

The papers contain lengthy accounts of the evidence elicited in regard to the conspiracy to take the life of the French Emperor in January last. Orsini, the leading spirit in the affair, seems to have been a man of remarkable nerve. He manufactured the fulminating powder, with which the shells were charged, in England, and transported it to France in wet cloths. Subsequently it became necessary to get it perfectly dry, and he held it before a fire for the purpose, thoroughly in hand, to regulate the heat, at the imminent risk of bringing upon himself the awful death he was preparing for Louis Napoleon. The escape of the mercury one degree might have produced an explosion and blown him to atoms.

The Religious Awakening.

For weeks past the newspapers of the country have teemed with accounts of the remarkable religious revival, which, commencing in New York city, has spread to almost every town in the Union. Even the ribald New York Herald, although sneering and blaspheming, grudgingly testifies to the fact. However the skeptic may view the matter, the Christian citizen is at a movement full of hope for both the world and the next. All men must wonder, whether they join in it or not. It is indeed something strange to see daily meetings held in the theatres and other places of a large city.

Backwood's.

The March No. of Blackwood's Magazine, which has been received from the American agents, Messrs. L. Scott & Co., contains a variety of interesting matter, and "North Africa" is the leading article. The Magazine, as usual, is filled with good reading, and we commend it to those who want a good article of the kind.

Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.

We have received from the publisher, Mr. Hunt, the April No. of Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, containing a variety of valuable matter, and well worth the price of the work, which is $5 a year.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Judge Douglas delivered his dashing speech in the Kansas debate to one of the largest and most imposing audiences ever assembled within the walls of the Senate.—The rotunda and lobbies were crowded, and the Vice President found orders that no spectator should be called out, on account of the difficulty of egress. Mr. Douglas upon entering the chamber was received with loud and enthusiastic applause, which he deprecated by shaking his head and making gestures to stop. There was not one foot of room in the galleries and the reporters were overrun. All the seats on the floor were occupied, and the windows near the roof were filled. The spectators' gallery was nearly all filled by ladies, most of whom remained over recess at four o'clock, and continued through the whole sitting until half-past eleven. On motion of Mr. Gwin the ladies were admitted to the floor, and in a few minutes it was crowded with them. Some idea of the interest attaching to the speech may be gleaned from the statements of the telegraph, received during the progress of its delivery.

"9 o'clock, P. M.—There is a tremendous crush at the Senate. Our messengers are beaten back in their attempts to effect an entrance. It seems almost impossible to get in so as to obtain the report for the press.

"10.30.—Our messenger has returned from the Capitol, and says there is no earthly chance of communication with the reporters for the Associated Press, the crowd being so great. All approaches to the floor and gallery are perfectly inaccessible. We can do nothing but wait until Mr. Douglas gets through with his speech when the crowd will disperse."

A conference of the Anti-Lecompton members of the House has been held in regard to the Senate Kansas bill. It has been agreed to move the adoption of Mr. Crittenden's substitute with a slight modification effecting the qualification of voters, whenever the question was raised.—The Americans and co-operating Democrats will accept no other arrangement, and they tender this as the best mode of testing the sincerity of the Administration upon popular rights. If this proposition be declined, the Lecompton bill will inevitably pass, as votes enough will recede to make it certain. Should the substitute be adopted, the Senate will disagree, and insist on the original bill. Then the House can give it a final quietus, while putting the responsibility of declining a fair adjustment on the Senate.

Mr. Mason significantly intimated in the Senate on Wednesday that Minnesota would not be allowed to pass into the Union till the fate of Kansas should have been decided in the House.

The Senate in executive session on Wednesday took up the nomination of Colonel Johnston commanding the army in Utah, as Brevet Brigadier General. There was a good deal of opposition by a few Senators, chiefly on the ground that he was a Colonel of but three years standing, while there were many older in that rank. But the exigencies of Johnston's situation and the necessity of such a command prevailed, and he was confirmed by a large vote.

It is the general understanding among the members of the House that the vote will be taken on the Kansas question on Thursday next. It is believed by the opponents of the bill that they will have seven majority in favor of the proposition made by Mr. Crittenden in the Senate, but there is reason to fear that certain Republicans will not vote for the bill even if thus amended. Efforts are making to overcome their objections. On the other hand the Lecompontonites boast confidently that certain men who profess opposition have changed sides.

An order will shortly be issued from the War Department, changing the Uniform of the army, and fixing upon one more adapted to service, in accordance with the recommendation of the Board recently appointed for that purpose.

☞ A typographical error having occurred in the following card of Maj. Watts, published last week, we insert it again in a corrected form:

To the Voters of Augusta:

Having to be absent from the County from early in April until about the 1st of May; and then to be occupied in the United States Court until after the 4th Thursday in the month,—it will be out of my power to so canvass the County as a candidate for the Circuit Court Clerkship as to satisfy my own sense of duty: I, therefore, withdraw my name from the canvass; acknowledging, in the same breath, my warmest gratitude for the many expressions of kind assurances given me since my announcement as a candidate for the office alluded to.

Respectfully,

March 24, 1858.—1w. J. B. WATTS.

Counterfeit Notes.

There are a great many counterfeit bank-notes in circulation in this community, some of them so well executed as to deceive very readily.—These notes are made by photographic instruments, and are almost invariably paler than the genuine notes. Ten Dollar spurious notes on the Merchants' Bank, of Newbern, N. C., are quite current. The vignette on the right corner of these is very indistinct. Those on the Wheeling Banks are most likely to deceive, being admirably executed. Counterfeit 20s on the Farmer's and Drovers' Bank, Pennsylvania, are also in circulation. Persons to whom notes on any of these banks are offered, would be wise to examine them very carefully.

Appropriation Bills.

The State Senate, on Thursday, passed all the Railroad bills which had previously been passed by the House. The amounts appropriated to the various Railroads are as follows: Alexandria and Orange extension, $400,000; Manassas Gap, $250,000; Norfolk and Petersburg, $300,000; Loudoun and Hampshire, $300,000; York River, $200,000. The total amount appropriated for Railroads by the present Legislature is $2,250,000. The Senate also passed a bill, which was rejected by the House on Wednesday, increasing the capital stock of the Central Railroad Company by $200,000, and authorizing a State subscription to that amount.

Punishment of Bank Directors.

Summary and merited punishment has lately been executed in England upon the Directors of the Royal British Bank, for conspiring to deceive and defraud the stockholders. The charges against the accused were, publishing false statements of the condition of the Bank, inducing stockholders to buy new shares when the Bank was approaching insolvency, paying a dividend when no profits were made, &c., &c.—Lord Campbell sentenced three of the parties to imprisonment for one year, and another, whom the jury recommended to mercy, to nine months' imprisonment.

Qualification of Voters.

In the debate in the U. S. Senate, on the 25th, on the bill for the admission of Minnesota into the Union, Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, said he would vote for the bill "because he wished to keep faith in the slavery question, but there were many portions of the constitution of Minnesota which he objected to, especially the basis of the franchise, which allows unnaturalised foreigners to vote; also half-breeds and Indians, who have adopted habits of civilization. That is who put on pants, spurs, shirt collars, get drunk, and thus fixed up, fulfil the constitutional essentials of the ballot box."

Lieutenant Governor.

William L. Jackson, Esq., at present Lieutenant Governor of the State by election of the General Assembly, has announced himself a candidate for the office at the election on the 4th Thursday in May, "subject to the decision of the Democratic party, if a State Convention be deemed necessary."

The Wheat Crop.

Judging from present appearances the next harvest in this region will be one of great abundance. The same report is received from other parts of the country.

Bayard Taylor's tour at the South has been postponed. The distinguished lecturer having been seriously indisposed for some time past, he has unfortunately been from his family, the Autumn before last alone. He will fulfill his engagements to lecture as soon as possible.

By the Speaker.

Virginia Central Railroad.

The Spectator of last week contained a communication "on behalf of the Board of Directors of the Central Railroad, from its President, Col. Fontaine.

The object of Col F's letter is to place before the public the reasons which influenced the Board in their recent resolution authorizing an increase in the tariff of tolls upon the Central road; and is in response to the "severe animadversions" the Board have been subjected to by the Press along its line, which, Col. F. says, have not only been "personally unkind to the Directors, but have misled, to their loss, the uninformed patrons of the road, and injured the innocent Stockholders." I have not seen the "animadversions" of other papers, but there has nothing appeared in the "Spectator" either "severe or unkind," nor in any degree calculated to "mislead the uninformed," or injure the "innocent."

The people have too deep an interest in the Central Railroad—it comes home too feelingly to their pockets and interests—for them to allow its management to pass without scrutiny or examination; and when the Board undertake, except for the most satisfactory reasons, to add to the burdens of the producing classes by an increased tariff of tolls, they must expect "severe animadversion," for every cent added to the cost of sending the products of the country to market *deducts* just that much from the price the producers would otherwise receive; and prices are, at present, one would think, sufficiently depressed without any aid from the Railroads.

I take this occasion to say that I am actuated by no unkind feelings towards the Board, and I certainly have no intention of injuring or misleading any one. My intention, however, is briefly, but plainly, to examine the reason assigned by Col. F. for the recent action of the Board. It is found in the following resolution adopted by a Convention of Railroad Companies convened in Richmond on the 8th of December last:

"*Resolved*, That the result of existing experience in the operations of our various lines of Railroad in Virginia, demonstrates conclusively that the present rates of charge both upon passengers and tonage are inadequate in price, in view of the immense facilities afforded by them and the heavy cost incurred in their construction, equipment and current working expenses, that the same ought to be increased in a sum sufficient to pay the cost of transportation, to provide for annual depreciation of equipment, and repairs of road and to return to the stockholders such profits upon their capital as are legitimately derived from investments elsewhere, the effect of which would operate to give additional credit to their securities, enhance the value of their stock and afford more stability to our whole system of internal improvement."

It is not my design to enter into a discussion of the general propositions contained in this resolution, farther than to remark that if the general principle had been openly and boldly avowed when Railroads were first started in Virginia, that the rate of charges was to have no other limit than an amount that would pay a large portion of the cost of construction, keep the road and equipment in repair, pay high salaries to officers and employees, and in addition afford to the stockholders "as large profits upon their capital as are legitimately derived from investments elsewhere," there never would have been a dollar subscribed by individuals or corporations to the stock of a Railroad in the State. The controlling consideration with individuals in taking stock in our Railroads, was to secure greater facilities for getting to market, and to lessen the cost of transportation; and to these means they looked for a remuneration for the money they invested.

I will now examine this resolution in the light of the last annual report of the President and Directors of the Central Road. This report was made to the Stockholders at their meeting in November last, only two weeks before the assembling of the Convention which adopted the resolution. The resolution, it will be seen, declares that "experience demonstrates conclusively that the present rates of charge both upon passengers and tonnage are inadequate in price."

Let us see how the condition of the Central Road "demonstates" this fact.

The Directory say the future gross income of the road will reach the sum of $600,000, and one-half that sum will be sufficient for expenses,—which will leave 50 per cent. of the receipts, or $300,000, as clear profits, which is 6 per cent. upon five millions, the cost of the road to Jackson's river.

This certainly furnishes a marvellously "conclusive demonstration" that the present prices of transportation are inadequate.

The Stockholders must indeed be insatiable if they are not satisfied with receiving 6 per cent. upon their investment. But it may be said this does not go into the pockets of the Stockholders. Let us examine that for an instant. They own a work costing and worth five millions of dollars, of which they have paid but three millions, and the income is consequently absorbed in payment of their debts, which is the same thing as putting it into their pockets.

But again, this report of the Board proposes to pay out of the net income a dividend of 5 or or 6 per cent., to pay the interest on a debt of near two millions, to set aside annually as a sinking fund the sum of $20,000, and nearly $30,000 as a surplus for contingencies. Do these facts furnish a "conclusive demonstration" that the tolls are inadequate?

Again, the net income derived from this road is $300,000. The Board state that $100,000 will pay interest, which leaves for other purposes $200,000, and this sum invested annually, from 1st July next, until 1st July 1867—8 years—as a sinking fund, will pay off the entire debt of the Central Railroad, if it should be two million dollars, and, of course, after that date, leave the entire net revenue to be divided as cash dividends. This view affords another "demonstration" of the inadequate price charged "both for passengers and tonnage."

The idea that a Railroad that has cost but $5,000,000 is doing its transportation at an inadequate price, when its income is sufficient to pay all its current expenses and liquidate in eight years a debt of two millions, appears to me to be entirely unsound.

I hope I may be allowed to say at this point that I consider this scheme for a sinking fund a much more judicious one than that proposed by the Board in their last report. The plan of the Directory would in 20 years pay not more than one-third of the debt of the company, whilst this scheme will in eight years pay it to the "uttermost farthing."

The estimate, placed by the Railroad Convention of Dec. 8th on Mr. Chas. Ellett's letter on the subject of "Rail investments," is shown by the fact that they published and distributed it along with their proceedings. This letter is an eminently able and lucid exposition of the principles that should govern and control in arranging a tariff of tolls for a Railroad. The first general principle which Mr. E. lays down is, that the tariff for each road should be "based on a direct and careful investigation of the conditions of its own trade," irrespective of and uninfluenced by any other road. But the basis of the proposed change of the tariff of the Central road is a resolution of a Convention of Railroad and Canal Companies—the resolution itself being couched in the most general terms—and not at all, so far as the public are informed, upon any "direct investigation" of its own trade and finances.

I will close this hasty communication with the remark, that when the prices charged by a Railroad are *double* the cost of transportation, the Directory, in my opinion, ought to look rather to a *reduction* than an increase of rates.

March 29, 1858. T. M. W.

To the Voters of Highland.

Many of the Voters of Highland, who deem it the best method of bringing candidates before the people, for the County Offices, suggest that a Convention be held, for that purpose, at the April Court. And it is further suggested, that said Convention shall consist of the Voters of the county, young and old, irrespective of any party associations. It will meet at the Courthouse, at 1 o'clock, P. M., and in the Jury room, if the Court be in session.

March 18, 1858. MANY VOTERS.

Ex-Senator Benton is again said to be in a low state of health, but he is working on his abridgement of debates and hopes to finish it.

Legislature—Extra Session.

MONDAY, March 22.—*Senate.*—The bill for the conversion of the debt of the James River and Kanawha Canal Company was taken up—the question being on the substitute offered by Mr. Rives. After some remarks by Mr. Rives the substitute was adopted, and a motion to postpone the bill indefinitely was then carried. This vote was reconsidered and the bill laid on the table.

The following bills were passed:

Amending the code so as to require ordinary keepers, when they take out licenses, to take an oath that they will not deal with slaves, (ayes 26, nays 11.)

Requiring any merchant procuring license to sell liquor by retail, to give bond in $500 that he will not deal with slaves, (ayes 23, nays 9.)

To prohibit any incorporated companies, save internal improvement companies, from procuring money at a rate of interest over 6 per cent., (ayes 21, nays 13.)

To prevent free negroes from acquiring slaves, except by descent, (ayes 20, nays 11.)

Empowering the Board of Public Works to continue the work on the Covington and Ohio Railroad, and Bling Ridge Railroad, in case contractors throw up their contracts, (ayes 29, nays 0.)

The bill concerning payment of State subscriptions to internal improvement companies was passed.

House.—The Senate bill authorizing the establishment of the trans-Alleghany lunatic asylum was passed—yeas 106, nays 6.

The House bill increasing the capital stock of the Richmond and York River Railroad to the amount of $200,000, to be subscribed by the State, was passed—yeas 78, nays 42.

The canal conversion bill was again defeated for want of a constitutional majority. The vote was reconsidered and the bill, after amendment, laid on the table.

TUESDAY.—*Senate.*—The bill prohibiting the circulation of notes under $10 after '59, and under $20 after 1860, passed last session, was passed by a vote of 25 to 17.

Mr. Deneale offered a resolution of inquiry as to the expediency of merging the Blue Ridge Railroad into the capital stock of the Virginia Central Railroad.

The joint resolution offered by Mr. Thomas, requiring merchants in the State to give commissioners of the revenue a list of their goods, stating which are of the growth of Virginia, which are grown out of the State, and which in foreign countries—the furnishing of this statement to be one of the conditions of obtaining the license, was taken up. After debate the resolution was indefinitely postponed.

The vote passing the bill fixing November for the resumption of specie payment by the banks was reconsidered, November stricken out, and the 1st day of August inserted.

Mr. Stuart called up the Canal "conversion" scheme, with a view to offering a substitute.—The substitute authorizes the James River and Kanawha Company to borrow a sum not exceeding $2,000,000, the loan now held by the State to be suspended until that debt shall be paid, and after its payment to be restored. The bill was ordered to be printed.

House.—On motion of Mr. McCue, a House bill to incorporate the Clear Fork Road Company, was taken up, and its passage advocated by Messrs. McCue and Ronald. The bill was then rejected for the want of a constitutional majority—yeas 74, nays 47.

The bill to amend the charter of the Winchester & Potomac Railroad Company, so as to authorize an extension of the road to Strasburg, was passed—yeas 55, nays 50.

WEDNESDAY.—*Senate.*—The House bill to amend the charter of the Winchester and Potomac Railroad was received from the House. Mr. Stuart said it was a scheme to tap the Covington and Ohio road, and after some discussion the bill was laid on the table—yeas 19, nays 17.

Mr. Stuart called up his substitute for the Canal "conversion" bill. It was adopted, after debate, and the bill passed—yeas 28, nays 18.

The bills granting aid to the various Railroad companies, passed by the House on Saturday, were taken up in succession and all of them lost for want of constitutional majorities. The respective votes were reconsidered, and the bills laid on the table.

House.—After some other business, a House bill increasing the capital stock of the Virginia Central Railroad company, to the amount of $300,000, and authorizing the Board of Public Works to subscribe therefor, was taken up, advocated by Mr. Christian, & opposed by Mr. Haymond. The bill was then rejected for the want of a constitutional majority—yeas 57, nays 56. The vote was reconsidered, and the bill laid on the table.

A House bill authorizing a subscription of $200,000 to the Richmond & Danville Railroad, was rejected—yeas 55, nays 60. The vote was reconsidered and the bill amended so as to authorize the Company to employ its surplus earnings in extending the road, and in that form it was passed—yeas 105, nays 14.

At the night session the oyster tax bill was discussed with a good deal of excitement.—Messrs. Yerby, Claybrook and others denounced the bill as grossly unjust and tyrannical.

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House.—A Senate bill to make the investments of the Commonwealth more productive, by enforcing the payment of interest and sinking fund loans to internal improvement companies, of dividends on preferred stock, &c., was taken up and discussed at length by several members. After the adoption of several amendments, the bill was passed, and communicated forthwith to the Senate.

The Senate bill making an annual appropriation of $35,000 for four years to the University of Virginia was taken up. An unsuccessful effort was made to limit the annual compensation of the Professors to $3,000. The bill was then rejected—yeas 51, nays 55.

At the night session Mr. Paxton addressed the House in favor of his substitute for the Oyster Fundum bill.

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Mr. Old offered a resolution calling on the Auditor for the amount by which the State debt had been increased by appropriations at the present and last sessions; how much of contingent debt is to be paid in '58 and '59, and what increase of taxation, if any, may be necessary to meet the interest on the same. After a discussion by Messrs. Thomas, Stuart and others the resolution was adopted.

House.—The bill authorizing a contingent State subscription of $6,000 to the Clear Fork Turnpike was passed—yeas 80, nays 42.

The bill authorizing a subscription of $6,000 to the Walker's Creek and Holston Turnpike was lost for want of a constitutional majority.

The Senate bill for requiring the payment of interest due to the State, on investments in internal improvements, as amended in the House, was returned from the Senate with an amendment practically delaying the operation of the enactment for six months, which the House, on motion of Mr. Powell, of Loudoun, disagreed to—yeas 76, nays 14.

SATURDAY.—*Senate.*—A large number of unimportant bills were passed.

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House.—The Senate bill incorporating the Norfolk and St. Nazaire Navigation Company was passed.

The Senate bill relative to the Canal was lost for want of a constitutional majority—yeas 72, nays 52.

The House bill amending the act authorizing the construction of a State road from Franklin to Monterey was passed—yeas 88, nays 6.

THE FATAL PETTICOAT.—By a calculation made by an official hand it appears that no less than fourteen deaths, since the 1st of January, have arisen from burnings occasioned by the wide-spreading of the crinoline into the fire, drawn thither by the draught from the chimney. Wood fires which are laid low upon the hearth are the most dangerous, and the flame from them rises in an instant. We insert this as a warning to our *fair* country women.—*London Court Journal, Feb. 20.*

Heldah Morrison, the wretch who set fire to the Ashtabula county (Ohio) Infirmary, by the burning of which seven persons lost their lives, pleed guilty to the indictment, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for 20 years.

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[illegible]

MONDAY, March [illegible], 1858.—*Senate.*—The [illegible] was resumed on Mr. Stuart, Bayard, Broderick, Douglas and Toombs. [illegible] the floor, and it being after eleven o'clock P. M., the Senate adjourned.

House.—An order was passed transferring Mr. John W. Walcott, the witness in contempt in the tariff bribery case, to the civil authorities of the District for trial under the law of the last session. The House then went into Committee of the Whole and the Kansas debate was resumed. Mr. Garnett, of Virginia, eloquently addressed the House in favor of the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, and was followed by Mr. Bishop, of Connecticut, on the same side.

TUESDAY.—*Senate.*—The Senate resumed the consideration of the Kansas bill, when Mr. Green, of Missouri, made the closing speech, answering the numerous objections which had been made against that measure.

The Senate then proceeded to vote on the various amendments to the bill.

Mr. Green moved three amendments, of which the substance was: First, that he withdrew the clause in regard to Minnesota, moved to strike out the preamble, and substitute that the Constitution is republican; secondly, that nothing herein be construed to prevent the people from amending said Constitution, Congress disclaiming the right to construe or interfere; and thirdly, several verbal amendments, all of which were carried.

Mr. Crittenden moved, as a substitute to refer the Constitution back for the vote of the people, which was disagreed to.

Mr. Pugh moved that Kansas be a judicial district of the United States, which was carried.

The bill as amended was then put and carried—yeas 33, nays 25. So the Lecompton Constitution triumphed.

House.—In Committee of the whole on the Deficiency bill, the Kansas discussion was continued by Messrs. Kellogg, Singleton and others.

WEDNESDAY.—*Senate.*—After the usual morning business, the Minnesota bill was taken up and Mr. Douglas offered a substitute giving the New State three representatives in the House.

House.—The Kansas discussion was continued by Messrs. Clark, of Mo., Granger and Clark, of N. Y., and Stewart, of Maryland.

TUESDAY.—*Senate.*—The Minnesota bill was under consideration. Messrs. Brown, Wilson, Johnson, Bigler and Crittenden opposed Mr. Douglas's motion to allow the new State three representatives.

House.—Mr. Stevens proposed an early day for the consideration of the Senate Kansas bill, but after some remarks by other members withdrew his suggestion in the belief that an agreement would be effected.

The Kansas question was then discussed by Messrs. Peyton, Grow and Reilley, of Pa., and Thayer, of Mass.

FRIDAY.—*Senate.*—Not in session.

House.—The Kansas discussion was continued by Mr. Smith, of Va., Mr. Palmer and others.

SATURDAY.—*House.*—The report on the Matteson case was discussed and laid on the table. Kansas matters were then debated.

THE REVIVAL INCREASING.—The Evening Post says that the revival movement is extending in New York. In no less than fifteen churches in that city are noon prayer-meetings held on secular days, not to speak of Burton's old theatre, which is so crowded that negotiations are pending to obtain some larger building. In Brooklyn, also, an increased number of churches will be opened for those who are concerned on religious matters, and all the signs portend that the excitement has not reached its culmination. Legislative prayer meetings are held at the Court of Appeals daily in Albany, merchants and lawyers have prayer meetings, ladies have their uptown prayer-meetings, and there is some talk of a broker's prayer-meeting at the Exchange, between the first and second Boards.

One great auxiliary to the spread of the revival is the notice taken of it by the secular press. Column after column is devoted to the record of religious experiences, and Revival Intelligence is made as much "a feature" as financial or political news. This is quite unprecedented, and shows the extended usefulness of the Press of late years. Certainly never was religious propagandism so thoroughly carried out. Printed hymns, tracts, placards, everywhere remind the inattentive of their duties. Girls and young men visit families by the block, giving them tracts, urging them to repent, offering them free seats in the neighboring church, and taking an inventory or spiritual census of the number and condition of the households. Altogether the revival may be pronounced the most striking phenomena of the day.

THE EXPEDITION TO UTAH.—It is stated that, on the 26th of January, there were at Fort Laramie 1,982 head of draught oxen, in good condition, and that, in pursuance of instructions from the War Department, a train, consisting of 110 wagons, would start on the 20th of the present month, for Camp Scott. Each wagon is laden with provisions and clothing, and the train will probably reach the camp by the middle of May, or in time to supply the army with all that is needed, prior to the march on Salt Lake City. The latest advices from the Mormons are of a belligerent character. They still threaten to resist, and are making their arrangements accordingly. But if the provision train above alluded to cannot reach Fort Scott till the middle of May, the conflict is not likely to take place before the beginning of July. Meanwhile the Mormons may repent, and determine upon some more pacific policy. A letter from Colonel Johnston, under date of February 5th, says that he has received no communication from the Government since the 23d of October. This exhibits a truly deplorable condition of affairs.—The troops were impatient to move forward, but they cannot do so with safety until the arrival of reinforcements and provisions.

THE REMOVAL OF JUDGE LORING.—The removal of Judge Loring, by the Governor of Massachusetts, is producing quite a sensation throughout the State. His offence was merely the performance of his duty as United States Commissioner in the restoration of a fugitive slave (Anthony Burns) some years ago at Boston—a case which caused much excitement at the time, and which our readers doubtless remember. This blow at the independence of the Judiciary, in cashiering a Judge for inflexibly following his conscience, even in the face of popular passion and intimidation, has been struck where we should least have looked for it. His moral courage and his

STAUNTON SPECTATOR AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Fatal Accident.

On Thursday last our community was shocked to learn of a most painful accident which had befallen Mr. Junius M. Baylor, son of Col. George Baylor, of this place. Mr. Baylor was residing on a farm about five miles from Staunton, and was engaged during the day attending the Chopping Mill upon the place. The wheel, which was an overshot, was somewhat out of condition, owing to a leakage in some of the buckets, and was occasionally stationary for a considerable length of time. During one of these intervals Mr. Baylor was engaged in greasing a part of the machinery, when the buckets became full, the wheel started, and Mr. Baylor was drawn in by the cogs. His left ankle was crushed, his arm seriously injured, the fleshy part of the thigh horribly mashed and the large artery located there severed. Mr. B. was in the mill alone at the time and when discovered could scarcely speak. Messengers were immediately dispatched to Staunton and other places for physicians, but the loss of blood had been so great before they reached him, that he lived but a few minutes after their arrival. Thus has an amiable and promising young man been called without a moment's warning from time to eternity and a whole family plunged in unutterable grief. Mr. B. was about twenty-two or three years of age and was much beloved by his acquaintances for his genial and attractive qualities. His afflicted family have the sympathies of the entire community in their sore bereavement.

The remains of Mr. Baylor were brought to town on Thursday evening. On Friday an impressive funeral discourse was delivered at the Lutheran Church, by Rev. J. M. Seiss, of Baltimore, after which the body was borne to Thornrose Cemetery, followed by a large number of our citizens.

Patent Safety Lamp.

It is known to the readers of this paper that we are not guilty of the reprehensible habit of "puffing" indiscriminately, and that we never notice anything commendatorily in our columns that does not possess the merit we ascribe to it. We deem it due to the public to state that Newell's Patent Safety Lamp is an article which should be possessed by every family, as its use is attended by no danger whatever, howsoever careless the servants or children may be, and howsoever explosive in its character the nature of the fluid used. Its merit consists in the application of the well-known principle of Davy's Safety Lamp. Though we have, heretofore, been afraid to use lamps containing explosive fluids, we have no dread of the Lamps of Newell's Patent. Having seen it satisfactorily tried, we immediately got one, with the accompanying safety can, for our own use, and would unhesitatingly recommend others to do likewise. They can be purchased on reasonable terms from Alfred H. Reip, No. 337 Baltimore St., Balt. For certificates of distinguished men, refer to the advertisement in another column.

Corporation Election.

The election for Mayor, Sergeant, Councilmen and Aldermen takes place on the 7th of April. This election has generally been a mere farce, in reference to which comparatively few troubled themselves. It ought, however, to receive more attention from the people. The gentlemen elected to these offices have the entire management of the affairs of the town in their hands, and it is an important matter to elect the right sort of men. There are those who complain of mismanagement, reckless extravagance, injudicious appropriations, heavy taxes, &c. The remedy for all such difficulties is at the polls, and those who feel the evils should at least manifest sufficient interest in the selection of public servants to induce them to go forward and vote. We make no complaints of the present Council, but would suggest one safe rule to guide the people in the election. In choosing men to manage your business, vote only for those who know how to manage their own affairs judiciously.

Death of Professor Fishburn.

We were greatly pained on Saturday last, to hear of the death of Professor Junius M. Fishburn, of Washington College, which occurred in Lexington on Friday morning. His disease was a complication of measles and dysentery, from which he had been suffering for about two weeks. Prof. Fishburn was one of the most promising young men of our acquaintance—talented, learned, energetic and earnest—having just entered upon a career of much usefulness.—Suddenly called away by a "mysterious Providence" his death is another verification of the Scripture warning—"In the midst of life we are in death." He was born and reared in this county, where he had many warm friends whose tenderest sympathies are with "the widow and the fatherless."

Curious Coincidences.

There are some rather remarkable facts connected with the death of Mr. Junius M. Baylor, which seem to us worthy of notice. His grand uncle, Col. Martin Baylor, was killed in a mill, and his uncle, Mr. Andrew J. Baylor, was killed near the same spot where Junius lost his life, by a saw long falling upon him. Another curious coincidence may be mentioned. Junius M. Baylor was, we understand, named after Junius M. Fishburn, of Washington College, who died on Friday morning. They were both born in the village of Waynesboro in this county, probably associated together in their early youth, and in death were not very long divided.

Strawberry Plants.

Mr. Newland, the "Strawberry Man," will be at Lexington with plants for sale, on Tuesday, April 6th; at Staunton, Thursday, the 8th; at Harrisonburg, Monday, the 12th; at New Market, Wednesday, the 14th; at Woodstock, Thursday, the 15th; and at Strasburg, Friday, the 16th.

☞ To-morrow morning according, to the prediction of learned astronomers, a wonderful sight will be visible in the heavens to the naked eye. It will be visible during the entire day, but more particularly apparent about 12 o'clock M. Before that time smoked glasses will be a great assistance.

Land Sale.

Capt. H. H. Peck and Capt. J. C. Webb have sold their plantation, on the Mt. Solon Road, to Mr. Samuel Cline for the sum of $10,640. The tract contained 468 acres and is about four miles distant from Staunton.

For the Spectator.

W. L. Asylum.

Messrs. Editors:—I have been looking for some time for a response from the Superintendent, (Dr. Stribling) to my, whether the directors of the W. L. Asylum are not the largest contractors for articles furnished at the Hospital. And, also, if the said directors have not the appointment of the men who are to inspect and receipt for the articles furnished by those directors.

In my former card I appealed to Dr. Stribling for information on the subject, and as a heavy tax-payer to the State, I claim the right to obtain the desired information—without favor or affection of any "combination or clique that may be going on in that quarter." Should the Doctor remain mute on the subject, the taxpayers of the State may naturally conclude that there is real cause for "veiled lips"—*No proof needed, altogether useless.* I am sorry that the Doctor seems to be "unmanned" by my imaginary TAX-PAYER.

THE KANSAS BILL PASSED in the House of Representatives last night, ran out before the close of last week. Most of the late speeches on the subject have been read, and the Washington Union of Friday, referring to the previous evening, says: "About eight o'clock, our messenger returned from the Capitol, and reported that four members were in their seats, making at audience for the last reader of the day. It is just as well, however, for, will they not all appear in the Congressional Globe? But, then, what an unnecessary waste of *gas*, in more ways than one!

A man named Manuel Serano was seized, bound and robbed in a house in Richmond on Tuesday last. He was nearly choked to death when discovered—and all his money gone about $3000 in Spanish doubloons. John Noble and Mary G. Mull have been arrested on a charge of being concerned in the robbery.

Mr. Harris, of Illinois, whose illness has been mentioned, is reported to be far gone in consumption. He is about to be removed to the residence of Senator Douglas, as more comfortable than his lodgings.

Prayer meetings in which all denominations of Christians unite are now held in a number of the towns in Virginia.

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 improved by Dowden's Dental Fluid. Teeth made white and tartar removed by Dowden's Dental Fluid, recommended by Drs. Pleasants, Hudson, Edmonds, Hancock, &c., &c., of this city, and Physicians every where. For sale by druggists, wholesale and retail.

GEO. 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 sharing purposes. F. G. FONTAINE & CO., 305 Broadway and No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by Dr. Young.

March 17, 1858—1m

☞ If you are sick, the probability is that the root of your suffering is in the stomach. From a weak stomach proceed dyspepsia, hunger, oppression in the diaphragm, jaundice, headache, nausea, bodily weakness, dimness of sight, heartburn, costiveness, dysentery, and a legion of other tormenting diseases. Indigestion produces thin blood, and therefore destroys the strength and vigor of the patient. To restore the tone of the stomach, and enable it to throw off and dismiss forever all these tormenting and dangerous complaints, nothing is necessary but a persevering use of Hoofland's German Bitters prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. There is no mistake, no failure in their sanative effects.

For sale at 75 cents per bottle, by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, West Indies and South America.

March 31, 1858.—2w

OXYGENATED BITTERS.

The annexed statement of Prof. A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer, is ample testimony of the scientific manner in which this medicine is compounded, and recommends it to professional men:

An opinion having been asked for of me, in consequence of the formula for preparing *Oxygenated Bitters* being known to me, I express the following in form:—

The composition of these Bitters includes those medicinal substances which experienced physicians have long resolved to be special action on the system, when deranged by Fevers, Dyspepsia, Agues and General Debility, resulting from exposure or climate influence.

These are readered permanent, and remain active in this preparation, *as a consequence of the scientific manner in which they are combined.*

It was a well founded inference, that the preparation, used in larger or smaller doses, would prove a valuable *General Medicine*, which experience has demonstrated.

In this medicine, no metallic salts can be found, by the most delicate chemical trials.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
Assayer to the State of Massachusetts.

No. 1 Pinse Street, Boston, Dec., 1853.

SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, Proprietors.—Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. For sale in Staunton by Dr. T. H. & J. C. Kinney, Dr. H. S. Eichelberger & Bro., and by Dr. W. B. Young.

March 31, 1858—1w

DYSPEPSIA AND FITS.

DR. TRACY DELORME, the great cure of Consumption, was for several years so badly afflicted by Dyspepsia that for a part of the time he was confined to his bed. He was eventually cured by a prescription furnished him by a young clairvoyant girl. This prescription, given by a mere child while in a state of trance, has cured many who had been sick, never having failed once. It is equally as sure in cases of Fits as of Dyspepsia. The ingredients may be found in any drug store. I will send this valuable prescription to any person on the receipt of the stamp to pay postage. Address, DR. TRACY DELORME,
Great Cure of Consumption,
March 31, 1858—1m New York Post Office.

I. M. SINGER & CO'S
Improved Sewing Machines,
For Manufacturing and Family Use.
SOUTHERN SALES AND EXHIBITION ROOMS,
No. 105 Baltimore Street,
BALTIMORE.
W. E. BRODERICK, Agent.
Baltimore, March 31, 1858—1y

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Sheriff.

☞ We are authorized to announce RUDOLPH TUSK as a Candidate for re-election to the office of HIGH SHERIFF of Augusta county. He will, in the main, be assisted by the former Deputies.

March 17, 1858.

For Circuit Court Clerk.

☞ We are authorized to announce NICHOLAS C. KINNEY 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 COURT COURT of Augusta.

Feb. 17, 1858.

☞ We are authorized to announce THOMAS. P. WILSON as a Candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COUNTY COURT of Augusta.

March 24, 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.

☞ We are authorized to announce M. S. CEASE as a Candidate for the office of CONSTABLE in the 2nd District.

March 24, 1858.

☞ We are authorized to announce E. M. CUSHING as a Candidate for the office of CONSTABLE in the 2nd District.

March 31, 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.

For Surveyor.

☞ We are authorized to announce A. D. TROTTER as a Candidate for re-election to the office of SURVEYOR of Augusta county.

March 24, 1858.

☞ CLERKSHIP OF BATH COUNTY.—WM. H. BEVERGOOD, Esq., is a Candidate at the coming election for the Clerkship of the County and Circuit Courts of Bath county. MANY VOTERS.

Dec. 30, 1857.

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

March 10, 1858.

ATTENTION CAVALRY OF 160th REG. ☞ ORDERS—Parade at Wm. Howell's, on the 1st *Saturday in April*, at 11 o'clock, A. M., in uniform.—A full turn-out is desirable, as there will be an election of non-commissioned Officers.

JNO. H. CRAWFORD, Capt.

March 24, 1858—2t.

LIVERPOOL SALT.

5000 SACKS G. A. SALT; 1000 Do. FINE SALT, in store and for sale by

Alexandria, March 24, '58. FOWLE & CO.

FLOWER GARDEN SEEDS—Silver Skin Onion—

Staunton, March 17, 1858. DR. W. B. YOUNG'S Drug Store.

MARRIED.

On the 8th inst., by the Rev. J. Polin, Mr. G. W. HAGGERTY to Miss ISAAC LOBTSOM, both of Rockingham county.

On the 9th inst., near Keezletown, by Rev. T. Brashear, Mr. JOSIAH M. BLACK to Miss MARINA CALDWELL.

On the 23d inst., by the same, Mr. ARSENE J. WEAVER to Miss ELIZA RANDOLPH, daughter of Wm. Anderson, all of Rockingham county.

On the 18th inst., by the Rev. Daniel Thomas, Mr. ISAAC FAIR to Miss REBECCA CATHARINE, daughter of Mr. Christian Wesen, all of Rockingham.

In this place, on Tuesday, the 23d inst., by Rev. J. B. Davis, Mr. JAMES VANPOMBAN to Miss MARY F. HAUSER, both of this county.

On the 16th inst., in Frederick City, Md., by the Rev. Mr. Reese, Mr. JONATHAN SHUMATE to Miss MARTHA J., daughter of Thos. Berridge, Esq., all of Highland county, Va.

On the 17th ult., in the county of Dinwiddie, by the Rev. John Willroy Mallory Kirby, Mr. JOHN W. SEVENTANY, in the 22d year of his age, to the amiable and well beloved Miss MARTHA OLIVER, aged 18 years.

On the 18th inst., at Burlington, Hampshire county, by Rev. T. Hildebrand, Rev. A. N. HANS, of the Baltimore Conference, to Miss MARY E. VANDIVER, daughter of Mrs. Rev. B. V. Blake.

DIED,

In this place, on Wednesday last, at the residence of her son-in-law, (Mr. Henry Bear,) NANCY SHIPMAN, aged upwards of 70 years.

THE MARKETS.

STAUNTON MARKETS.
WHOLESALE PRICES.
Reported by Staples, Martin & Co.
MARCH 30, 1858.

FLOUR	New Superfine	$4.00@0.00
	Extra	4.50@0.00
	Family	5.00@5.50
GRAIN	Rye	0.70@0.00
	Oats	0.35@0.00
	Corn, (New)	0.50@0.00
BUTTER	Fresh Roll	0.00@0.00
LARD		0.10@0.00
PLASTER	Lump, per Ton	11.00@0.00
	Ground	14.00@0.00
SALT	Ashton	3.00@3.00
	Marshall	2.75@0.00
	Ground Alum	2.25@2.50

RICHMOND MARKETS.
Reported for the Spectator by W. D. Tompkins & Bro
RICHMOND, MARCH 29, 1858.

FLOUR—We quote the article in brisk demand to shippers at $5¼@5½ for Superfine, and $5¾@6⅝ for Extra. To the city trade and bakers, $5¾@6⅝ for Superfine, and $5¾@6 for Extra.

WHEAT—White, $1.15@$1.40; Red, $1.10@$1.30.

CORN—New, 55c@56c; Old, 55c@60c.

RYE—75c@80c.

BUTTER—16½@20c@25.

LARD—10c@12c.

APPLES—Per barrel, $3@$3.

WOOL—Washed, 30c@35c; Unwashed, 20c@25c.

BEESWAX—27c.

SEEDS—Clover Seed, $5¼@5⅜; Timothy Seed, $2½@2¾; Orchard Grass Seed, $1¾@1¾; Flax Seed, $1.10@$1.15.

OATS—35@40.

PLASTER—$4.

GUANO—$55.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERIES!
For APRIL, 1858,

R. FRANCE & CO., Managers.

Purchasers of Tickets will bear in mind that the Maryland Lotteries are drawn by State authority and by a State officer—and all the schemes are examined and approved by him.

☞ Beware of all Lotteries with extraordinary large prizes for a small cost of tickets—all such are swindles. The Managers of the Maryland Lotteries present as large and fair schemes as can be made for the price of Tickets; and persons purchasing in them, if they draw a Prize, will certainly be paid. In the others, every dollar invested is so much thrown away.

Magnificent Scheme for 17th April!
62,518 CAPITAL PRIZE!
GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, CLASS E,
To be drawn in Baltimore City, April 17, 1858.

☞ 14 Drawn Ballots in each Package of 26 Tickets

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

1 Grand Prize of	$62,518	10 Prizes of	$1,800
1 Prize of	14,500	10 Prizes of	1,600
1 Prize of	12,500	10 Prizes of	1,200
1 Prize of	9,000	10 Prizes of	1,000
1 Prize of	8,000	100 Prizes of	600
1 Prize of	6,000	200 Prizes of	400
1 Prize of	5,000	64 Prizes of	150
1 Prize of	5,000	64 Prizes of	100
1 Prize of	5,000	64 Prizes of	80
5 Prizes of	4,000	64 Prizes of	60
5 Prizes of	3,000	5,568 Prizes of	40
5 Prizes of	2,000	22,324 Prizes of	20
34,412 Prizes, amounting to			$1,179,175

Tickets $20, Halves $10, Quarters $5, Eighths $2.50.

A Package of 26 Whole Tickets costs $520
Must draw 325
Risk 262

Persons desirous of paying the risk only, can do so, and get a Managers' Certificate of Package of 26 Wholes, for $260
do. do. 26 Halves 130
do. do. 26 Quarters 70
do. do. 26 Eighths 35

HAVANA PLAN—SINGLE NUMBERS!—All the Numbers put in one wheel, and every Prize put in another. In this plan, which is the old-fashioned mode of drawing, every Prize is drawn out.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED EXTRA CLASS A,
To be drawn in Baltimore, Md., Saturday, April 24, '58.
20,000 Prizes 1—40,000 Numbers!!

☞ More Prizes than Blanks, and every Prize paid in full, without deduction ☞

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$50,000	4 Appr'x to	$200
1 Prize of	12,000	4 "	160
1 Prize of	4,000	8 "	200
1 Prize of	4,000		
1 Prize of	2,000	8 "	150
1 Prize of	2,000		
1 Prize of	1,500	8 "	100
1 Prize of	1,500		
1 Prize of	1,200	8 "	80
1 Prize of	1,200		
1 Prize of	1,000	8 "	60
1 Prize of	1,000		
10 Prizes of	400	40 "	50
10 Prizes of	300	40 "	40
100 Prizes of	200	400 "	20

20,000 Prizes of $8, determined by the Capital Prize, being odd or even.

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

A Package of 14 Whole Tickets, costs $140
Must draw 84
Risk 56

A Managers' Certificate of 14 Wholes, where persons wish to pay the risk only, will be sent for $56
do. do. 14 Halves 28
do. do. 14 Quarters 14
do. do. 14 Eighths 7

All orders for Tickets in the above splendid Schemes will be faithfully and promptly filled. Address,

T. H. HUBBARD & CO.,
March 24, 1858. Box 40, Baltimore, Md.

THE HOME JOURNAL
FOR 1858!

"EWERYTHING thought of or authought of in literary circles, appears weekly in the columns of Morris and Willis's HOME JOURNAL—spicy correspondence, sparkling stories, dainty and memorable *morceaux*—together with a universal chronicle of facts, faces, fashions, news, novelties. These are interspersed with running accounts of the progress and improvements of the age. Where else can such an attractive *melange* be found?

We take this opportunity of returning our thanks for the liberal encouragement we have met with since locating here, and hope, by close attention to business, to continue to merit the confidence of our friends and the public generally. DOAN & GARBY,
Under the Virginia Hotel.

Staunton, March 17, 1858—1w. Vind. copy

WANTED AT CRAIGSVILLE—A Dry Goods Merchant to whom I will rent a first rate house. I want also a SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER, (a single man preferred,) a good BLACKSMITH and a WAGON MAKER. The situation is a good one for either of the above. My Blacksmith's Shop is a large one, and is furnished with two sets of tools and a good blower. The Wagonmaker Shop is also large, and has machinery turned by water-power. Persons in want of a good situation will do well to call upon me soon. No one need apply who cannot come well recommended. JAMES A. CRAIG.

Craigsville, March 10, 1858.

GUANO!

NO. 1 PERUVIAN, of direct importation;
AFRICAN, containing ammonia and phosphate in large proportions;
GOLCHER'S, in 1 and 2 barrels;
'A' and 'A A' MEXICAN, in barrels;
RUF. PHOS. OF LIME, in bags and barrels, warranted of best quality;
BONE DUST, in barrels, and warranted pure.

All the above Fertilizers are *warranted of the best quality*, and are offered at the lowest rates.

Alexandria, March 24, '58. FOWLE & CO.

TO PHYSICIANS. Just received, a fresh lot of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c., among which are the following:

Venitum Viride,
Syrup Iodid of Iron,
Turkey Opium,
Tartar Rhubarb,
Nitrate of Lead,

and a fresh and large variety of other kinds of Medicines. For sale by DR. W. B. YOUNG.

Staunton, March 17, 1858.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have rented the Warehouse in Staunton, and ask a share of public patronage. We have secured the services of an old and experienced Miller, who can be fully relied upon. We will grind Corn, Rye and Plaster.

JOHN D. BROWN,
A. LUERBAUGH.

March 17, 1858—3t—Vind. copy.

SARSAPARILLA. Wood's and Mrs. Allen's Hair Restorative, Sanford's Invigorator, German Bitters, Cherry Pectoral, and all kinds of Patent Medicines, for sale by DR. W. B. YOUNG'S Drug Store.

Staunton, March 17, 1858.

AUCTION SALES.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—By virtue of a deed of trust executed to the undersigned by Wright Ayres, on the 17th of November, a certain sum of money therein specified, and by the request of the said Alexander Wright, I shall proceed, on *Wednesday, the 21st day of April*, 1858, to sell to the highest bidder, the land described in the said deed of trust, situated in Augusta county, near the Valley Turnpike, two miles above Mt. Sidney, and eight miles distant from the Staunton depot, containing 140 Acres, an ample portion of which is well timbered. The improvements consist of a commodious dwelling house, a tolerable barn, and all necessary out-buildings, also a good orchard. There are 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 be not complied with, or modification can, 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 so arranged as to promote the interest of Mr. Wright and the purchaser. JOHN T. HARRIS,

March 10, 1858—1da.

TRUST SALE.—In pursuance of a deed executed by Stephen Moyers and wife, on the 8th day of January, 1857, I will sell, on *Wednesday, the 7th of April*, all the right, title and interest of said Stephen Moyers and wife in a certain Tract or Parcel of Land, in Buffalo Branch, in Augusta county, containing 200¾ Acres, but 50 acres of which have been heretofore sold by Stephen Moyers to P. H. Eidson, also his interest in a Tract of Land and Trust Fund, devised and bequeathed by the will of George Keller, or, also, the interest of said Moyers and wife in the Land and Trust Fund above mentioned, acquired by a purchase from Andrew J. Moyers and John Moyers, also, the following property, to wit: 1 Harrow, 1 Cow, 1 lot of Fodder, a lot of Hay, 8 Hogs, 1 Cooking Stove, 1 Smoothing Iron, 1 Dresser, &c., 2 Barrels of Vinegar, 2 Bedsteads and Furniture, 1 Table and Cover, 2 lots of Carpeting, 2 Pictures, 1 Candle Stand, 2 Flat irons, 1 Glass, 3 Waiters, 1 Safe, 1 Book Case, 1 lot of Queensware, 1 Clock, 1 pair Shovels and Tongs, 6 Cords and 1 lot of Cut Wood, 15 Shocks of Corn, 1 Bay Horse named Mac. Terms made known on day of sale. ROBERT P. BURANK, Trustee.

March 17, 1858.

TRUST SALE.—By virtue of a deed of trust executed to me on the 25th day of February, 1857, by John J. Hemp, I shall proceed, on the premises, on *Wednesday, the 21st 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 $355.55, 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, with the usual deed of trust, bond, &c. 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—1da. Vind. copy.

TRUST SALE OF LAND AND MILLS.—In pursuance of a deed of trust given to me by D. J. Hyden, on the 28th of December, 1857, I shall proceed, on the premises, on *Tuesday, the 13th 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 Grist and Saw Mill.

The title of said Hyden is considered good, but acting as Trustee I will convey to the purchaser only such title as is vested in me.

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

A SNUG LITTLE TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—As Attorney in Fact for Joseph Walsh, of Washington City, I offer for sale privately, and on reasonable terms, that very desirable little home in Staunton, near the residence of Thos. J. Michie, and now in the occupancy of C. P. Woods. If not sold privately before the 15th day of April next, I will then offer it at public auction. J. D. IMBODEN,

Attorney for Jas. Walsh.

March 10, 1858—Vind. copy.

PRIVATE SALES.

FOR SALE—250 ACRES OF LAND, LYING on the Port Republic road, at its junction with the Waynesborough road, and 4½ miles from Staunton. Said land fronts 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. 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 fire-wood. Said land has on it several never failing Springs, besides bordering for a short distance on Lewis's Creek. Although preferring to sell the whole of this land together, I am yet willing, in order to suit purchasers, to sell any amount of 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 Rep. 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 Rowardsville and Rockbridge Turnpike, 5 miles from Waynesboro'. The tract contains 580 Acres, seventy of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation—the balance heavily timbered with pine. The improvements consist of a large and comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, a good Barn and all necessary out houses. There is on the farm an excellent SAW MILL, capable of sawing from 1500 to 2000 feet per day. The stream will keep the Mill in operation nine months in the year. An opportunity is offered in this property for a fine investment to any one wishing to engage in the lumber business.

For further information apply to the subscriber personally, or by letter to *Sherando, Augusta county.*

Feb. 4, 1857—tf. JAS. M. LEWIS.

☞ Rock Rep. copy and charge J. M. L.

A NICE LITTLE PLACE FOR SALE.—I offer for sale my little TRACT OF LAND—FIFTY ACRES—lying within 1½ miles of Staunton, between the Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike and the old Hebron Church road, adjoining the lands of Wm. J. Shumate, Archibald Stuart and others. The land is all cleared and in cultivation, and there is upon it a comfortable frame DWELLING HOUSE and a Well of good water.

This little place may be made a very desirable small farm and market garden.

The terms will be moderate, and will be made known on application to the undersigned, or J. D. Imboden, Esq., who is authorized to act for me. If not sold in a body, I am willing to divide it into two or four parcels, to suit purchasers. JNO. E. RILEY.

Aug. 12, 1857—tf

CARDING MACHINES.—The subscriber has a full set of Carding Machines—nearly new and in good order—which he offers for sale on very reasonable terms. They may be seen at the mill of Nicholas Rhyan, in the Big Calf Pasture.

JAMES S. GUY.

West View, Augusta co., Dec. 9, 1857.

FOR SALE OR RENT—Two neat Frame Houses, with good Gardens attached, near Mr. Harkman's residence. Apply to D. S. YOUNG.

Staunton, Dec. 2, 1857—tf

SPRING GOODS!—We are receiving our SPRING GOODS, manufactured for this market, and would call the attention of the trade to the same.

We will continue to keep on hand an assortment of FINE CLOTHING, out in the latest style, and well made, which will be sold Cheap for Cash, also on hand a small lot of Overcoats, which will be sold for cost.

We take this opportunity of returning our thanks for the liberal encouragement we have met with since locating here, and hope, by close attention to business, to continue to merit the confidence of our friends and the public generally. DOAN & GARBY,

Under the Virginia Hotel.

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Staunton, March 17, 1858.

BALTIMORE ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. S. GARRIGUES. WM. P. GARRIGUES. JOS. S. GARRIGUES
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

Consolidated, Brother & Co.,
230 Baltimore Street,
BALTIMORE, MD.,

ARE now prepared to offer the greatest inducements to Country Merchants, having just opened an extensive stock of goods, such as

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE, FANCY
GOODS, PINK CUTLERY,
CLOCKS, WAVOS MASSAS
TOOLS AND MATERIALS,
FORT MONAIES, ALBATA
& PLATED WARE, CHINA
VASES, PISTOLS, &c., &c.

IN THEIR OWN IMPORTATION

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

WATCHES direct from
Jurgensen, Cooper, Cowdery, Adams, Hutton, Bowley, Johnson, Harrison, Blundell, Patek Philippe & Co., Henry Capt, M. J. Johnson & Co., Kobl, Rendall, Roberts, etc.

London, Paris, Geneva, Vienna and Italian JEWELRY, in great variety; ROSEWOOD WORK BOXES and WRITING DESKS, fine FANCY GOODS, of entirely new styles.

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

☞ Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

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

Baltimore, March 24, 1858—1y

WM. P. TOWLES,
Successor to E. Wightman & Co.,
PATENT SHIRT MANUFACTORY!
145 *Baltimore St., under Carroll Hall,*
BALTIMORE, MD.

PARTICULAR attention is given to the manufacture of the PATENT SHOULDER SEAM SHIRT. Experienced Cutters are employed and a satisfactory fit is warranted in every case. Gentlemen at a distance can have their Shirts made to order and for warded to them, to any part of the Union, by sending their measurement according to the following

FORMULA.

1. Size around the neck
2. Length of sleeve from centre of the back to the knuckle on the hand, at the root of the fingers.
3. Size around the wrist
4. " " breast under the arm pits
5. " " belt, if a corpulent person.
6. Length from shoulder to knee pan.
7. Height of collar, space in front, and peculiarity of style or fashion that may be desired.

The above rules must be carefully and accurately in order to insure a fit, as no allowance can be made by the cutter of the establishment.

Baltimore, March 24, 1858—1y

JNO. D. HAMMOND,
Saddle, Harness and Trunk
MANUFACTURER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 335 Baltimore Street,
(nearly opposite the Nelson House,)
BALTIMORE, MD.,

Manufactures and keeps constantly on hand, every description of HARNESS, TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS, COLLARS, and every other article in his line.

☞ All orders executed with neatness and dispatch.

Baltimore, March 24, 1858—1y

SPRING GOODS, 1858!

HOPKINS, HULL & CO.,
Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants,
No. 258 Baltimore Street,
BALTIMORE,

INVITE the attention of buyers to their large and varied stock of BRITISH, FRENCH & AMERICAN DRY GOODS, for Spring and Summer sales, which they are now receiving. For cash, or to prompt buyers, they will offer great inducements. Special attention given to orders.

Baltimore, March 24, 1858—6m

Money for the Million!
30,000 DOLLARS FOR FIVE DOLLARS! ONLY 30,000 NUMBERS! 3,286 PRIZES! MORE THAN ONE PRIZE TO EVERY NINE TICKETS! ONE TICKET CAN DRAW THREE PRIZES!

☞ *Registered

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cummings' Stove Store.

THE subscriber, having removed from 144 Main street, to the new building erected by Mr. Belvin, on the corner Market Street, adjoining Main and Franklin, takes pleasure in recommending his thanks for the liberal patronage of the last four years, assuring his friends and customers, that with increased facilities for the manufacture and exhibition of the various Wares in his line, at the new stand, he will endeavor to merit a continuance of their favors. He will also keep for sale a select assortment of Stoves, Ranges, Portsmouth, Tin and Iron Ware, Pumps, Water Rams, Bath Tubs, Iron Sinks, Lead and Iron Pipe, Zinc, Sheet Iron, *Farmer's Boilers*, (for both wood and coal,) *Portable Ovens*, (a new and superior article for Baking and Roasting purposes, of which he is making seven sizes,) and many other articles in the House Furnishing line, to which he respectfully invites the attention of purchasers.

Our assortment of Large Stoves, &c., being as complete as can be found in any similar establishment in the Northern cities, and as we are prepared to furnish them at Northern prices, the attention of Hotel Keepers, Proprietors of Watering Places, Colleges, &c., is respectfully solicited.

☞ Odd Castings for repairs always on hand.

GEORGE STARRETT

Richmond, March 17, 1858—1y*

Extract of a letter received from Dr. Samuel Goode, of the Virginia Hot Springs.

"HOT SPRINGS, Va., July 1, 1856.

MR. GEO. STARRETT—Dear Sir: I have found the GELVANIZED OVEN to answer an admirable purpose for baking. I know of no apparatus for baking at all equal to the Gelvanized Oven. It saves fuel immensely. Yours, very respectfully,

SAMUEL GOODE."

TO THE PUBLIC!—The undersigned, having learned that a rumor is current that the ST. CHARLES HOTEL had changed hands, takes this method to inform the public and his friends generally it is false, and that he still the Proprietor, and expects to continue so.

The Table, as heretofore, will be served with the best the market affords; and the Bar with Choice Liquors; and every attention will be paid to render his guests comfortable while at the ST. CHARLES.

Previously having declined in prices, he also will reduce his prices in proportion, as follows, from and after the 1st day of March, 1858:

TRANSIENT BOARDERS.

By the month	$40.00
" week	10.50
" day	1.75
Dinner	75
Breakfast	50
Tea	50
Lodging	50

PERMANENT BOARDERS.

By the year, with rooms	$400
" quarter, with rooms, per month	40
" year, without rooms	340
" month, " "	30

☞ No deductions for absences.

THOMAS M. FARROW,

Richmond, March 17, 1858—1y Proprietor.

1858. SPRING TRADE. 1858.

CLARKSON, ANDERSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, AND "ANCHOR" BOLTING CLOTH.

No. 106 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.,

ARE now in receipt of their Spring Stock of FOREIGN & DOMESTIC HARDWARE, to which they invite the attention of Merchants who wish to buy for cash, or invoice to pay promptly at maturity. Their stock is composed in part of—

Grain and Grass Scythes, Sneaths & Grain Cradles; Trace, Halter, Log, Ox, Fifth and Breast Chains; Washing Boilers, Planters' and Grubbing Hoes; Spades, Shovels, Forks and Rakes; Hand, Cross Cut, Mill and Tenon Saws; Horse Rasps, Mill, Hand, chisel, and other Mill Files; Axes, Hatchets, Hammers and Adzes; Pen and Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, and Carvers; Razors, Scissors, Shears, Shoe and Butcher Knives; Building Hardware, of every kind; Anvils, Bellows, Vises, and Stocks and Dies; Pistols, Chisels, Augers, and Tools of every description;

Double and Single Barrel Shot Guns and Rifles; Horse Collars, Bridles and Bridle Fillings; Blind Bridles, Webb Reins and Girths; Quilted Skinn Steel, Horse and Mule Shoes, &c.

They are also sole Agents in Richmond for "Pulsifer's" Scales, and Jacob's celebrated "Amalgam" Pens. [Richmond, March 17, 1858—1y

POWERS' GREAT PHOTOGRAPHIC AMBROTYPE & MELAINOTYPE FACTORY, No. 151 Main Street, RICHMOND, VA.—Two hundred and twenty-five thousand specimens taken at this establishment since 1850.

POWERS is now engaged in making Pictures of Members of the Legislature. The number contemplated for a class.

MR. POWERS has introduced a new style of Picture. From one sitting a million or more of copies can be made, each one as perfect as life itself, and at a very reasonable cost.

Ambrotypes, Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Melainotypes, and every known style of Picture made, and at the very lowest prices. Warranted satisfactory, or no charge is made.

The public, and particularly those who have friends in the Legislature, are respectfully invited to call and examine specimens of the members of the Legislature, taken early at POWERS' PICTURE FACTORY, No. 151 Main street.

Richmond, March 17, 1858—1y

POWHATAN HOTEL,

RICHMOND, VA.

THE undersigned having leased the above pleasant and celebrated Hotel, respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and the traveling public that he has had it REPAIRED, and furnished with SUBSTANTIAL NEW FURNITURE throughout. The Hotel having undergone a good many changes, is now ready for VISITORS and BOARDERS.

To those to whom the Hotel is known, it is unnecessary to say anything in regard to its location. For the individuals of strangers, he would state that it is decidedly the highest point upon the highest ground in the city, fronting on three of the principal streets, viz: Broad Capitol and Eleventh streets, opposite the City Hall and the Capitol Square, in which is the State Capitol, the Offices of the Government and the Governor's Mansion. It is also convenient to the Post Office, Banks, Custom House, &c.

The Table will be supplied with the best the market affords, and the Bar supplied with choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars, and every effort will be used to contribute to the comfort of the guests.

G. J. SCARSON, Agent. } WM. H. FRY,
W. P. TALLEY, Clerk. } Proprietor.

☞ An Omnibus and Porter will always be in readiness to convey passengers to and from the Hotel.

Richmond, Feb. 3, 1858—1y W. H. F.

JOHN TYLER, (Formerly of Bootsville.) WM. R. TYLER.

TYLER & SON,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

127 Cary Street, RICHMOND, VA.

SOLICIT consignments of Tobacco, Flour, Wheat, Corn, Meal, and Country Produce generally, to the sale of which, and selection of goods ordered, their entire attention will be given. (With a business experience of over 30 years,) will give his personal attention to business. March 10, 1858—1y

NEW GALLERY FOR PATENT AMBROTYPES AND PHOTOGRAPHS, of every size and description.

Depositions, if required, into Ambrotypes and made permanent by JAMES H. DAVIS, in the size on Pedestals, retaining the perfect likeness and painted by first class artists, making a most beautiful and durable article of Ambrotype. Ambrotypes in Lockets, Plus. Cases and Frames of all descriptions.

P. R. GIBBS,

Opposite Hall, Main street, below 9th, R'ch'd

Richmond, March 17, 1858.—1y

The Cheapest Establishment for Obtaining Stoves, Ranges, Stoves, &c.

WM. WARE, respectfully call your attention to our large assortment of PLAIN and JAPAN TIN WARE, wholesale and retail, which we are determined to sell on the most reasonable terms for cash, or to prompt customers.

☞ Planing tin a call before purchasing elsewhere. D. & C. R. WELLS,

Richmond, March 10, 1858—1y 144 Main Street.

C. S. LOWNES,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Rifles, Balconettes, Shotguns, Pistols, Powder, Flasks, &c.

Rifles made to order, and put up in the best manner. Gunsmithing of all kinds done to order. Shop on Main Street, opposite the Exchange Hotel.

Richmond, March 10, 1858—1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fire and Inland Navigation Insurance.

CALLS the attention of the business and insuring public generally, to the following facts. Of having a Cash Capital of $600,000!—with assets amounting to $1,357,983.68! Has transacted business successfully 30 years, and continues to progress in health, solidity and vitality! Paid its aggregate loss of over $[illegible]. Is organized on a national basis, with local agencies in all principal places, under a monetarch system. Founded on a Cash standard, with assortable reputation alike the same on the banks of the Hudson, of the Mississippi, the gulf of Mexico, or the Northern Lakes; presenting a powerful organization as a conservator of public good and bond of integrity; equal to all large risks or emergencies; worthy the stability and dignity of an eminent American Corporation, on merit alone finishing its claims to patronage and favor, affording superior facilities and security in matters of insurance. Merchants, Manufacturers, Mechanics, or Shipping—while ranking for unparalleled public service the first of Fire Insurance Companies in America. Insures at rates and risks as liberal as the risks assumed permit the safety and security of property. Insures against loss or damage by Fire, Dwelling and Contents, for a period of from one to five years.

☞ Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid. Policies issued without delay.

A. F. KINNEY,

March 10, 1858. Agent at Staunton, Va.

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 Alban his wife (late Alban Starr,)—Defendants.

The object of this suit is to obtain a decree directing a Commissioner of the Court to convey the land in the bill and proceedings mentioned to George Gillett, under a contract entered into between and 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 Plaintiff, 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 of Augusta county, March 1st, 1858. Wm. K. Stuart, (guardian of Harriet L. Rippeto and Margaret Rippeto,—Plaintiff,

AGAINST

Harriet L. Rippeto and Margaret Rippeto, and ——, the heirs of John Livingston, dec'd.,—Defendants.

The object of this suit is to have a lot of land in Augusta county, formerly belonging to Mrs. Root, sold, and the proceeds divided among the heirs.

It appearing by satisfactory evidence that the Defendants, the heirs of John Livingston, dec'd.,—whose names are unknown, are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth: 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 interest. A Copy—Teste, S. A. PORTER, Clk.

March 10, 1858.

E. STOCKERT,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

Next door to Price's Hardware Store,

STAUNTON, VA.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has just received a large supply of BOOTS AND SHOES, of all descriptions and sizes, which he is prepared to sell at prices as low if not lower than any other house in this market. The stock is of superior kind, and purchasers will find it to their interest to call and see him before buying elsewhere. Cobbling done from 25 cents to a higher price. Children's Shoes from 25 cents to a higher price.

Buyers are respectfully requested to call, as they will rest assured that BARGAINS may be had.

All work as his own warranted to wear well, and to be made of the best materials.

E. S.

Staunton, March 10, 1858—tf.

100 REWARD WANTED!

I will give the above reward for any one to purchase Cow Pastures, Meadows, &c., of both kinds, in the Western market, for which I will pay the highest cash price. Persons having such to sell, will do well to call on the subscriber in Staunton, or let him know by letter. My address is Mount Meridian, Augusta county, Va.

JOHN B. SMITH.

March 10, 1858—4m—Vind. copy 4m

S. H. HILB, GEORGE HARRISON, S. H. HILB, JR.

HILB, HARRISON & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Ready Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c.

No. 13 Main St., Staunton, Va.

☞ Particular attention paid to orders.

Staunton, March 10, 1858—1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LIVER IS YOUR GOVERNOR!

DR. BARKER'S GREAT SCIENTIFIC MEDICAL DISCOVERY, and infallible drinking cures, almost beyond belief. It imparts health, life, vigor and strength to the worst Jaundiced or Dyspeptic in a common handbottle, all of which are the result of a Diseased Liver.

The Liver is one of the principal regulators of the human body, when it performs its functions system are fully developed, most naturally dependent upon the Liver for the proper tions. When the stomach sets at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence—but very little reasoned to be aware of their organs, one such it has stately, in a very, to find some reason for the many derangements.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, and that the Complaint in any of its forms, has but to try certain.

A compound has been guess & extensive, that the active virtues of the Liver, and effectually all morbid or bad supplying in their place, invigorating the stomach, well purifying the blood, removing the obstructions, diseases, and effecting of the disagreeable after-effects, effected by using Calomel or the Mineral Poisons, that is usually formed by dissolving plant which is soluble in water. These gums matter from the system, a healthy flow of bile, in causing food to digest and give health to the system, removing the causes of the radical cure without any effects, felt by using Calomel or the Mineral Poisons, that is usually.

One dose after eating stomach, and prevent souring

Only one dose taken nightmare.

Only one dose taken at gently, and cures constipation.

One dose taken after dyspepsia.

One dose of two relieve Sick-Headache.

One bottle taken for removes the cause of the perfect cure.

Only one dose immediately relieves Cholic, a while

One dose often repeated Morbus, and a perfect cure.

One dose taken often rence of bilious attacks, painful feelings.

☞ Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of mercury.

One bottle taken for chronic or unnatural

One dose taken a short vigor to the appetite and the Liver. Regular use complaints in the worst forms, complaints yield

One or two doses cures chills for women in the worst form, and a sure remedy in the world, as it never fails.

There is no exaggeration in these statements; they are plain sober facts, that we can give ample evidence to prove, while it is more than we are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

We take infinite pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, and all Fevers of a Bilious Type. It operates without certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

Among the hundreds of Liver Remedies now offered to the public, there are none we can so fully recommend as Dr. Sanford's Invigorator, so generally known now throughout the Union. This preparation is truly a *Liver Invigorator*, producing the most happy results on all who use it. Almost innumerable certificates have been given of the great virtues of this medicine, by those of the highest standing in society and we know it to be the best preparation now before the public.—*Hudson County Democrat.*

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

SANFORD & CO., Proprietors,

345 Broadway, New York.

☞ For sale by Dr. Wm. B. Torrey, Druggist, Staunton, Va.

Jan. 27, 1858—6m

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF RICH GLOSSY HAIR,

Completely Preserved

TO THE GREATEST AGE!!

AND who has that gray would not have it restored to former color; or bald, but would have the growth restored; or troubled with dandruff and itching, but would have it removed; or troubled with scurvy, dandruff and eruptions, but would be cured; or with sick headache, (neuralgia,) but would be cured. Prof. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE will do all this. It will also remove all pimples from the face and skin. See circular and the following:

ANN ARBOR, November 5, 1856.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: I have heard much said of the wonderful effects of your Hair Restorative, but having been so often cheated by quackery and quack nostrums, hair dyes, &c., I was disposed to place your Restorative in the same category with the thousand and one loudly trumpeted quack remedies of the day. I was induced to purchase some months ago, when you gave me such assurance as induced the trial of your Restorative in my family—first by my good wife, whose hair had become very thin and mixed, a white and mottled appearance, and of a dull color; her hair was restored nearly to its original beautiful brown color, and had thickened and become beautiful and glossy upon, and entirely free the head; she continues to use it, not simply because of its beautifying effects upon the hair, but because of its healthful influence upon the head and mind. Others of my family and friends are using your Restorative, with the happiest effects; therefore, my skepticism and doubts in reference to its character and value have all been removed; and I can and do most cordially and confidentially recommend its use by all who would have their hair restored from white or gray, (by reason of sickness or age,) to original color and beauty and by all young persons who would have their hair beautiful and glossy.

Very truly and gratefully yours,

SOLOMON MANN.

FRIEND WOOD: It was a long time after I saw your bill and held before I got the bottle of Restorative for which you gave me an order upon your agent in Detroit, and when I got it we concluded to try it on Mrs. Mann's hair, as the surest test of its power. It has done all that you assured me it would do; and others of my family and friends, having witnessed its effects are now using and recommending its use to others as entitled to the highest consideration you claim for it.

Again, very respectfully and truly yours,

SOLOMON MANN.

CARLYLE, ILL., June 28, 1856.

I have used Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative and have admired its wonderful effects. I can now recommend it to all persons troubled with gray, but by the use of his Restorative it has resumed its original color and, I have no doubt, permanently so.

S. BREESE, ex-Senator, U. S.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway N. Y., (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 Market street, St Louis, Mo.

☞ Sold by Dr. T. H. & J. C. KINNEY, Dr. W. B. TORREY and H. H. RICHENBERGER & BRO., Staunton

Jan. 27, 1858—3m

MCCORMICK'S IMPROVED REAPING AND MOWING MACHINE FOR 1858!—The *world renowned Machine*, has proved *superior* to all other Reaping Machines, and is now *reliable* Machine in use. It will take all kinds of Grass or Grain can be cut with it under almost any circumstances without breaking down.

This Machine is simple, strong and durable, having no brass bearings and fine malleable iron fingers, and can be run as close to the ground as may be necessary, or raised to any required height.

PRICE of 4-horse Machine at Baltimore, $185 gold cash, and balance in 4 months, with interest, or $180 cash; 2-horse Machine $140—$40 cash, and balance in 4 months, with interest, or $135 cash.

PITTS PATENT SEPARATOR & HORSE POWER, warranted to Thresh and Clean Wheat the Grain or Market One Bushel of Wheat per Minute—This Machine is superior to any in the market. Price $400.

☞ CASTINGS, &c., on hand.

☞ FARMERS *wanted to act as Agents.*

Apply to or address R. T. ELKINTON,

146 West Pratt street, Baltimore, Md.,

and 143 Market St., Phila., Pa.

March 10, 1858—3m

WAR IN KANSAS!

A Revolution in the Picture Trade.

RIDDLEMOSER'S

NORTHERN SKY-LIGHT

AMBROTYPE GALLERY,

BURWELL'S BUILDING, (MAIN ST.,)

STAUNTON, VA.

WE have, at considerable expense, fitted up a first class AMBROTYPE GALLERY in Staunton and are prepared to take beautiful and perfect Likenesses at the extremely low price of FIFTY CENTS. These pictures are not paper Pictures, can be seen mounted with the finest Cases and Gilt Frames, at low prices.

☞ Pictures taken in Lockets and Breast Pins.

☞ Sale Ambrotypes, Photographs, Melainotypes, Patent Leather, Stereoscopic and Crayon Pictures.

☞ Instructions given in the art, and Outfit furnished to students at a moderate rate.

☞ Call and examine Specimens.

RIDDLEMOSER & BRO.

Staunton, Jan. 13, 1858—tf

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the Foundery Business, is dissolved on the 24th inst. by mutual consent of parties. All persons having claims against the partnership concern are requested to present them to S. K. Trout, Esq., for settlement, and those indebted to us are requested to call at the Foundery and settle up their accounts.

A. J. GARBER,

March 9, 1858. HUGH CONNELL.

ALMANACS FOR 1858.—Another supply of A Dutch-English Almanac, just received and for sale by ROBT. COWAN.

Staunton, March 17, 1858.

SEIDLITZ POWDER, Baking Soda, and Biscuit Powders, at DR. YOUNG'S Drug Store.

Staunton, March 17, 1858.

FRESH CITRATE OF MAGNESIA prepared daily at DR. YOUNG'S Drug Store.

Staunton, March 17, 1858.

A FRESH LOT OF WORM CANDY, or Candy Lozenges, at DR. W. B. YOUNG'S Drug Store.

Staunton, March 17, 1858.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WEED'S

PATENT SEWING MACHINES.

THIS is the most reliable Sewing Machine ever offered in this market, both in the quality of its work, its durability and simplicity. The operation of it is easier learned than that of any other Machine, while its work is more even and better set than most cloth or leather, on either of which it works in a very superior manner; making a straight evenly laid seam, much finer than ordinary hand work, while both sides of the cloth are stitched alike, rivaling in beauty the most elegant hand work; it rarely gets out of order or requires repairing, and is so simple that an operator can perform all ordinary repairs on it, until it is worn out. With these advantages over other Machines, we feel confident that Weed's Patent Sewing Machines will best meet the wants of Families, all kinds of Manufacturing Clothes, Tailors, Boot and Shoe Makers, or any others requiring a seam in their work. Harness and Saddle Manufacturers will find this a Machine that will do their work in a rapid and substantial manner, and much nicer than the ordinary sewing. Families who require work sewing will find this Machine perfectly adapted to their wants, besides saving labor enough in a few months to pay for it.—Tailors will find a great saving by using this Sewing Machine, besides being always sure of a superior quality of work that does not rip easily, and that looks much nicer than hand work. Boot and Shoe Manufacturers can save thousands of dollars by using this Machine, while for many purposes the work done on it is better than this Machine is better than if done in any other way.

The editor of the Cedartown (Ga.) Pioneer says: When we purchased your Weed's Patent Sewing Machine, we intended it when fairly tried, if it did not, we was recommended to sew on leather, we tried it on Harness and Carriage Trimmings, and many of our neighbors can testify to the superiority of the work done in this way, both in point of beauty and strength, and we feel confident, for this alone, the Machine has saved labor enough to pay its cost. One of our neighbors, who has a large plantation, says it is worth the wages of his two best hands in the time it saves in sewing clothes for the rest. Every Machine you have sold in this vicinity has given the greatest satisfaction, and several intend to order Machines from you soon.

Extract from a letter written by a gentleman owning a plantation near New Orleans: Four two Weed's Patent Sewing Machines have been in almost constant use since I bought them, and with the best practical results. In less than three weeks the operators on them finished a complete suit of clothes for each of six two hundred and ten plantation hands, and I find the time saved in using them one season has more than paid their cost.

Another planter says: I used to employ three or four hands in making clothes for the rest, but since I purchased your Weed's Patent Sewing Machine, one hand does the sewing for the whole plantation, while we are the most for making nearly all the clothes of this family. I feel confident the Machine pays for itself very three months.

We wish all who need a Machine to examine these, as they are the simplest and best Family use, Plantation or any other use where a stitch is required.—Price of Weed's Patent Sewing Machine $100 and $80.

Canada's Patent $15 Machines, using a single thread, for sale, or State or County Rights for the same.

WHITNEY & LYON, Proprietors,

345 Broadway, New York.

☞ Sold by DAVID A. KAYSER, Staunton.

Jan. 27, 1858—10m

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERIES!

R. FRANCE & CO., Managers.

CAUTION NOTICE!

PERSONS living at a distance should be extremely cautious of whom they order Lottery Tickets or Certificates of Packages of Tickets. The country is flooded with bogus and swindling Lotteries. Every Lottery advertised out to get persons to invest money in them. Capital Prizes of from $20,000 to $40,000 need their schemes—with tickets at One Dollar. $10,000 Capital Prizes are offered—tickets $5. All such, in every instance, are frauds, and if money be sent to them for tickets, it is so much thrown away without the shadow of a chance of getting a prize. Beware of all Lotteries where the Capital Prize is unusually large in comparison to the price of the tickets. In every instance where large prizes are offered for a small cost of tickets, put it down as a certain fraud.

The Kentucky State Lottery for the benefit of the Shelby College, under our management, is the only Lottery in the United States which is legally decided by the Maryland Drawings; all other Lotteries which purport to be decided by the Maryland Drawings, are frauds.

THE MARYLAND STATE LOTTERIES.

Purchase in the Maryland State Lotteries—then you are sure of being right; and in ordering in the Maryland Lotteries, you are sure of fair and honest drawings.

One thing look to, and that is, if you order from any licensed vender in Baltimore, do not receive any but Managers Tickets and Managers' Printed Certificates of Packages. The Managers' Certificates have the numbers printed, and have the lithographed signature of R. FRANCE & CO.

No one has a right to send his individual certificates, and if he does it, be sure there is a fraud at the bottom of it.

R. FRANCE & CO.,

Managers of the Maryland State Lotteries.

Feb. 17, 1858—3m

NEW FEATURES FOR AUGUSTA, IN THE FINE ARTS.

NOW is the time to procure the Likenesses of yourself or friends, at R. J. RANKIN & CO'S. GREAT PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, in Staunton.

The reputation of this Gallery is a sufficient guarantee for the fidelity of the Proprietors in their profession. Our Rooms are known to be spacious and convenient, easy of access for old or young—*only in the second story.* Our Light is admitted in accordance of its beautifying effects upon the hair, but because of its healthful influence upon the head and mind. Others of my family and friends are using your Restorative, with the happiest effects; therefore, my skepticism and doubts in reference to its character and value have all been removed; and I can and do most cordially and confidentially recommend its use by all who would have their hair restored from white or gray, (by reason of sickness or age,) to original color and beauty and by all young persons who would have their hair beautiful and glossy.

Very truly and gratefully yours,

SOLOMON MANN.

FRIEND WOOD: It was a long time after I saw your bill and held before I got the bottle of Restorative for which you gave me an order upon your agent in Detroit, and when I got it we concluded to try it on Mrs. Mann's hair, as the surest test of its power. It has done all that you assured me it would do; and others of my family and friends, having witnessed its effects are now using and recommending its use to others as entitled to the highest consideration you claim for it.

Again, very respectfully and truly yours,

SOLOMON MANN.

CARLYLE, ILL., June 28, 1856.

I have used Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative and have admired its wonderful effects. I can now recommend it to all persons troubled with gray, but by the use of his Restorative it has resumed its original color and, I have no doubt, permanently so.

S. BREESE, ex-Senator, U. S.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway N. Y., (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 Market street, St Louis, Mo.

☞ Sold by Dr. T. H. & J. C. KINNEY, Dr. W. B. TORREY and H. H. RICHENBERGER & BRO., Staunton

Jan. 27, 1858—3m

MCCORMICK'S IMPROVED REAPING AND MOWING MACHINE FOR 1858!—The *world renowned Machine*, has proved *superior* to all other Reaping Machines, and is now the *reliable* Machine in use. It will take all kinds of Grass or Grain can be cut with it under almost any circumstances without breaking down.

This Machine is simple, strong and durable, having no brass bearings and fine malleable iron fingers, and can be run as close to the ground as may be necessary, or raised to any required height.

PRICE of 4-horse Machine at Baltimore, Md., $185 gold cash, and balance in 4 months, with interest, or $180 cash; 2-horse Machine $140—$40 cash, and balance in 4 months, with interest, or $135 cash.

PITTS PATENT SEPARATOR & HORSE POWER, warranted to Thresh and Clean Wheat the Grain or Market One Bushel of Wheat per Minute—This Machine is superior to any in the market. Price $400.

☞ CASTINGS, &c., on hand.

☞ FARMERS *wanted to act as Agents.*

Apply to or address R. T. ELKINTON,

146 West Pratt street, Baltimore, Md.,

and 143 Market St., Phila., Pa.

March 10, 1858—3m

WAR IN KANSAS!

A Revolution in the Picture Trade.

RIDDLEMOSER'S

NORTHERN SKY-LIGHT

AMBROTYPE GALLERY,

BURWELL'S BUILDING, (MAIN ST.,)

STAUNTON, VA.

WE have, at considerable expense, fitted up a first class AMBROTYPE GALLERY in Staunton and are prepared to take beautiful and perfect Likenesses at the extremely low price of FIFTY CENTS. These pictures are not paper Pictures, can be seen mounted with the finest Cases and Gilt Frames, at low prices.

☞ Pictures taken in Lockets and Breast Pins.

☞ Sale Ambrotypes, Photographs, Melainotypes, Patent Leather, Stereoscopic and Crayon Pictures.

☞ Instructions given in the art, and Outfit furnished to students at a moderate rate.

☞ Call and examine Specimens.

RIDDLEMOSER & BRO.

Staunton, Jan. 13, 1858—tf

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the Foundery Business, is dissolved on the 24th inst. by mutual consent of parties. All persons having claims against the partnership concern are requested to present them to S. K. Trout, Esq., for settlement, and those indebted to us are requested to call at the Foundery and settle up their accounts.

A. J. GARBER,

March 9, 1858. HUGH CONNELL.

ALMANACS FOR 1858.—Another supply of A Dutch-English Almanac, just received and for sale by ROBT. COWAN.

Staunton, March 17, 1858.

SEIDLITZ POWDER, Baking Soda, and Biscuit Powders, at DR. YOUNG'S Drug Store.

Staunton, March 17, 1858.

FRESH CITRATE OF MAGNESIA prepared daily at DR. YOUNG'S Drug Store.

Staunton, March 17, 1858.

A FRESH LOT OF WORM CANDY, or Candy Lozenges, at DR. W. B. YOUNG'S Drug Store.

Staunton, March 17, 1858.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gold Medal Premium Piano Fortes.

WILLIAM KNABE, senior partner in the late firm of KNABE, GAEHLE & CO., continues the manufacture and sale of GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO FORTES, under the name of *WILLIAM KNABE & CO.*, at the old stand, Nos. 1, 3 and 7 North Eutaw street, opposite the Eutaw House, Baltimore. They have also just opened a *New Sales Room*, at No. 207 Baltimore street, between Charles and Light streets, on the premises formerly occupied by Mr. Henry McCaffrey, as a Music Store, where they will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Pianos and Highly Finished GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO FORTES; also, MELODEONS, from the best makers, from 4 to 8 Octave, some with Double Key-boards, Double Reeds, and Stops to suit small Churches.

Being extensively engaged in the manufacture of Pianos, we will sell Wholesale and Retail, on the most liberal terms.

Our Pianos were awarded the Highest Premium (Gold Medal) at the Fairs of the Maryland Institute, three successive years, October, 1854 and 1855, in competition to 14 and 18 Pianos from some of the best makers, from New York, Boston and Baltimore. We were also awarded the First Premium at the Industrial Exhibition held in Richmond, Va., 1856 and 1857.

In addition to this, we are in possession of testimonials from the most distinguished Professors and Amateurs in the country, which can be seen at our Warerooms, speaking for themselves and others, of the high appreciation in which our Instruments are every where held.

All Instruments are guaranteed for five years, and a privilege of exchange is granted within the first six months from the day of sale, if the instruments do not give entire satisfaction.

Wholesale Dealers will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing.

☞ Pianos exchanged, hired, and tuned.

WM KNABE & CO.

Baltimore, May 30, 1857. Boston, March, 1858.

GOULD & LINCOLN'S

LATEST PUBLICATIONS!

ANALYTICAL CONCORDANCE OF THE HOLY SCRIPTURES; or The Bible Presented Under Distinct and Classified Heads or Topics. By John Eadie, D. D., LL. D., author of "Biblical Cyclopædia," "Ecclesiastical Cyclopædia," "Dictionary of the Bible," &c. One vol. 8vo., 840 pp. $3. Sheep $3.50. Half Turkey, $4.

THE TESTIMONY OF THE ROCKS; or, The Bearings of Geology on the Two Geologies, Natural and Revealed. By Hugh Miller. With One Hundred and Fifty-two Illustrations. To which is prefixed Memorials of the Author, embracing an Authentic and Minute Account of his Death, with other matters. 1 vmo. Cloth, 85 pp. $1.25.

THE EPISTLE OF THE APOSTLE PAUL TO THE ROMANS. With Notes, chiefly Explanatory. Designed as an Accompaniment to the Author's Notes on the Gospels and the Acts. By Hemry J. Ripley, Newton Theological Seminary. 12mo. Cloth, 6 cents.

THE GRESVON LETTERS. Selections from the Correspondence of R. K. H. Greyson, Esq. By Henry Rogers, author of "The Eclipse of Faith," &c. 12mo. Cloth, $1.25.

LIFE OF JAMES MONTGOMERY. By Mrs. H. C. Knight, author of "Lady Huntingdon and her Friends," &c. With a new Portrait by Chantrey, and a vignette of the Poet's residence. 12mo. Cloth, $1.25.

ESSAYS IN BIOGRAPHY AND CRITICISM. By Peter Bayne, M. A., author of "The Christian Life, Social and Individual." 12mo. Cloth, $1.

MARCUS; OR THE BOY TAMER. By Walter Aimwell, author of "Oscar," "Clinton," "Ella," "Whistler," &c. 16mo. Cloth, 63 cents.

GATHERED LILIES; OR LITTLE CHILDREN IN HEAVEN. By A. C. Thompson, author of the "Better Land." 16mo. flexible cloth, 25 cents; flexible cloth, gilt, 31 cents, and lguards, full gilt, 42 cents.

Boston, March 3, 1858.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.—Otho Williams, —Plaintiff,

AGAINST

Robert P. Williams, in his own right and as administrator of Otho Williams, dec'd, Marcus L. Williams, Mahala D. P. Williams, Joel Bethel and Matilda his wife, Isaac Hepler and Mary E. his wife, Cornelia Ann Hughars and Otho W. Hughars,—Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

In pursuance of a decretal order of the Circuit Court of Bath county, made in the above cause on the 21st day of February, 1858, referred to me, as Master Commissioner of said Court, the accounts of the Defendant Robert P. Williams, as administrator of Otho Williams, dec'd., for settlement, and also to state and report an account of such advancements as may have been made by Otho Williams, dec'd., in his life time, to the Defendant Robert P. Williams, unless the latter shall waive his right to participate in the distribution of the estate of said testator—notice is hereby given to the parties interested to attend me at my office, at Bath Court-house, on Monday, the 5th day of April, 1858, as I shall then and there proceed to execute said order.

C. H. MCDANIEL,

March 10, 1858. Master Commissioner.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN STAUNTON!

GABRIEL STILL IN THE FIELD!—GABRIEL HIRSH, long and favorably known to the people of Staunton, Augusta county, begs leave to inform them that he has just received a large and well selected assortment of FANCY ARTICLES than ever before at his well known and favorite VARIETY STORE, and that in a short time he will be in receipt of large additions for the Christmas Holidays. He would also inform the public who wish to have accurate Time Pieces that he has in his employ one of the best Watchmakers and Repairers ever in this country, who has been imported from that particular part of Europe where the best Watchmakers grow. Those who wish their Watches Repaired will do well to give him a trial. Also on hand a large and fine assortment of JEWELRY of all descriptions.

GOOD REWARD

for any one who can find a better Watchmaker than the one in our employ.

Recollect the place, Main Street, next door to Evans' Tobacco Store, where you can always find the Leading GABRIEL HIRSH.

Staunton, Nov. 18, 1857—6m

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WE have Slippers for breakfast, dinner and ball, Boots, Shoes and Gaiters for the comfort of all! Shoes to suit the taste, quality, and well fit in Gaiters to dance in, dirt in and talk in! Slippers in which to do nothing at all! Boots for Winter, Spring, Summer and Fall; Boots, Shoes and Gaiters never equalled before, And found in great numbers by a call at our store

There Fashion and Grace, with most liberal hand, Offer goods as cheap as found in the land—

Offer goods adapted to every class—

To young men, old men, matron and lass—

There courteous attendants, both early and late, On our customers kindly and willingly wait.

Please give us a call the next time you are buying, And see for yourselves, if you think we have been lying.

FAUST & CO., Main St.

Staunton, Nov. 18, 1857.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Having purchased the interest of Wm. C. Graham in the assets of the firm of Wm. C. Graham & Co., I shall hereafter conduct the BUTCHERING BUSINESS in my name.

Persons indebted to said firm are hereby required to make payment to me forthwith, as all claims due to it, which are not settled in a reasonable time, will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. Persons having claims against said concern, will present them to me as usual. The name of the firm will be used only in settling the business of the firm.

I will be found at Market three times a week, on the regular market mornings, with my usual variety of FRESH MEATS. My friends and the public are invited to give me a call.

THOS. L. HARMAN.

Staunton, March 10, 1858.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF BOOTS & SHOES.

E. STOCKERT 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 Cobbling's Old Stand, Main Street, and has in his employ Mr. Wm. M. Mayhew, who is an experienced and practical workman. E. LAWTON.

Staunton