Staunton Spectator.

VOL. XXXV. STAUNTON, VIRGINIA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1858. NO. XXXV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA,
CHARTERED MARCH 10, 1845.
Sound Capital $200,000.

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

PRESIDENT,
JOSEPH S. CARSON.
C. S. FUNK, *Secretary.* | G. F. BRENEE, *Actuary.*

DIRECTORS.

JOSEPH S. CARSON, JOHN KERR,
JAMES P. KELLY, LEWIS P. HARMAN,
LLOYD LOGAN, ROBERT STEELE,
HUGH SIDWELL.

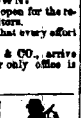
☞ *Office on Lucolon Street, near the Valley Bank.*
☞ Gordon E. Price, Local Agent, Staunton.
4 ot 8, 1858.

NEW PARTNERSHIP.—I have this day associated myself with my brother MAX, in the DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING BUSINESS, which will be carried on under the firm of of S. H. HILB & BRO.
Staunton, Jan. 6, 1858. S. H. HILB.

THE undersigned, thankful for the very liberal patronage extended to them by the good people of Augusta county, would respectfully call the attention of the public to their superior stock of DRY GOODS and CLOTHING in all its different branches, which we will sell, not at or below Cost, but a little lower still! Buying large quantities for cash at the prime Importing Seasons, will enable us to sell at such prices, that our patrons will think we are selling goods for *glory* only. Persons wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before buying elsewhere. S. H. HILB & BRO.
Staunton, Jan. 4, 1858.

AMERICAN HOTEL,
STAUNTON, VA.
MRS. MARY A. BROWN,

THIS new and elegant Hotel is now open for the reception and accommodation of visitors.
The Proprietress assures the public that every effort will be made to please her guests.
The Stages of HARMAN, BROWN & CO., arrive and depart from this Hotel, where their only office is to be found.
Staunton, Jan. 28, 1857.—tf.



100 NEGROES WANTED!! —IN THE MARKET AGAIN! —I wish to purchase One Hundred Negroes, of both sexes, for the Southern market, for which I will pay the highest market prices. Persons having such would do well to call on the subscriber in person, or address him by letter. My address is Warrenborough, Augusta county, Va.
JOHN B. SMITH.
Dec. 23, 1857—6m—Vind. copy 6m

Western Virginia
MARBLE WORKS,
AT STAUNTON
AND
HARRISONBURG.
MARQUIS & KELLEY,
Staunton, April 7, 1858.

POWELL HARRISON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
STAUNTON, VIRGINIA

WILL practice in the Courts of Augusta and Highland.
☞ He may be found at his office, adjoining the Sheriff's office.
Dec. 9, 1857.

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 tenders his professional services to the public. When not professionally engaged, he may be found at his office, adjoining the residence of P. Schmucker.
Fishersville, March 3, 1858.

FANCY CONFECTIONARY,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BY WM. T. MOUNT,
Main Street, Staunton, Virginia.

ORDERS respectfully received and faithfully executed. WM. T. MOUNT.
Feb. 10, 1858. Main Street, Staunton, Va.

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

WILL practice in the Courts of Augusta, Rockbridge, Bath and Highland.
July 29, 1857.

KIRKWOOD HOUSE,
Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.,
JOHN B. & A. W. KIRKWOOD,
Proprietors.
Washington, March 24, 1858—1y

HERRINGS AND MACKEREL.—We have in store and for sale 25 bbls. New Cut Herrings; 10 bbls. new Mackerel. P. N. POWELL & CO.
Staunton, April 7, 1858.

75 KEGS OF NAILS, low for Cash, at KENNEDY'S Hardware Store,
Staunton, April 14, '58. Under Union Hall.

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 very reduced prices.
STAPLES, MARTIN & CO.
Staunton, Feb. 10, 1858.

HOOPED SKIRTS.—Five or six varieties, also, Watch Spring, Wrapped and other Steel Steeps, Rates and Brass do., Parasols and Trimmings, new styles and a very large lot, at
PIPER & FUNKHOUSER'S.
Staunton, April 28, 1858.

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 is aides at the residence of Mr. Bailey Shumbte, near Hebron Church, Augusta county, Va.
Jan. 20, 1858—4m

DENTAL NOTICE.—WM. CHAPMAN has removed to Staunton. He will be found at Dr. Lawrence's Office, four doors from the National Hotel, where not professionally engaged in the country.
Staunton, April 8, 1857.—tf.

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 4, 1857.

30 BUSHELS PINK-EYE MERCER SEED POTATOES, for sale at STAPLES, MARTIN & CO'S. Call soon, if you want good Seed Potatoes. Some of them weigh 1½ lb apiece.
Staunton, March 31, '58.

THE OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT IS guaranteed to make pure, sweet, healthy Coffee, with one-fourth less berry than by any other process. For sale by D. W. KENNEDY.
Staunton, April 14, '58.

FRENCH WORK.—A large line of French Worked Collars, Sleeves, and sets of Lace, Muslin, Piqué, &c., for sale by
DAVIS A. KAYSER & CO.
Staunton, April 14, '58.

NEW GOODS!—A great variety of NEW GOODS just received. The Ladies, particularly, are invited to call and see.
D. A. KAYSER & CO.
Staunton, April 7, 1858.

FRENCH BRANDY, PORT, SHERRY, Madeira and Hock Wines, Holland Gin, Scheidam Schnapps, *all pure, for medicinal purposes*—by
DR. H. S. EICHELBERGER & BRO.,
Staunton, March 3, '58. Eichelberger's Old Stand.

GARDEN SEED.—Just received a large lot of Landreth's fresh and genuine Garden Seed.
DR. T. H. & J. C. KINNEY.
Staunton, Jan. 20, 1858.

LARD OIL, LAMP AND FISH OILS, Burning Fluid, Camphene and Alcohol, for sale by DR. H. S. EICHELBERGER & BRO.
Staunton, March 3, 1858.

SWEET.—I have just received a supply of a very fine article of *sweet scented* Tobacco, now in store and for sale by R. J. GLENDY,
Staunton, Nov. 25, 1857. Pay C. T. Coiner's.

ICE CREAM IN A HURRY.—Messrs Fetter's 5 Minute Freezers. Operation simple result certain. For sale by D. W. KENNEDY.
Staunton, April 14, 1858.

MANTLES.—A handsome lot of Black Silks Antiques, Silk Lace and other Mantles, received and for sale by DAVIS A. KAYSER & CO.
Staunton, April 14, '58.

FISH! FISH!—We are now receiving our Spring supply of Herring and Mackerel, which we will sell low for cash. STAPLES, MARTIN & CO.
Staunton, April 14, '58.

BASKETS.—A large assortment of Fancy and Grocery Baskets.
Staunton, April 14, 1858.

8 DOZEN French and American Calf Skins, just received and for sale by
April 14, 1858. ROBERT COWAN.

Staunton Spectator.

JOS. A. WADDELL,
L. WADDELL, Jr.,
RICHARD MATZY, } Proprietors.

TERMS.

☞ *The SPECTATOR is published once a week at Two Dollars and fifty cents a year, which may be anticipated 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 insertion. Larger advertisements inserted on 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
" "	6 months	5 00
" "	3 "	3 00
Two squares	1 year	12 00
" "	6 months	8 00
" "	3 "	5 00
Three squares	1 year	16 00
" "	6 months	10 00
" "	3 "	7 00
One third column	1 year	16 00
" "	6 months	10 00
" "	3 "	8 00
One column	1 year	30 00
" "	6 months	20 00

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

FITS! FITS!! FITS!!!
The Vegetable Extract Pills,
FOR THE CURE OF
Fits, Spasms, Cramps, and all Nervous and Constitutional Diseases.

PERSONS who are laboring under this distressing malady, will find the *Vegetable Epileptic Pills* to be the only remedy ever discovered for curing Epilepsy, or Falling Fits.

These Pills possess a specific action on the nervous system; and, although they are prepared especially for the purpose of Curing Fits, they will be found of equal benefit for all persons afflicted with weak nerves, or whose nervous system has been prostrated or shattered from any cause whatever. In chronic complaints, or diseases of long standing, superinduced by nervousness, they are exceedingly beneficial.

TESTIMONY in favor of the *Vegetable Extract Epileptic Pills.* The triumph complete! Another perfect Cure of Epilepsy by Dr. Hance's Epileptic Pills:

DEAR'S NECK, Fluvanna's county, Va., October 1st, 1856.

Dr. Hance—Dear Sir:—Having been afflicted with Falling Fits for some years past, I determined to give your Pills a trial (advertisements of which I saw in some of the papers), and continued to use them for some months, until I was entirely cured. I believe them to be a first rate article; and since I have used them I have not had one attack, and am now in the enjoyment of good health.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,
JONATHAN J. JACOBS.

P. S.—The Pills were recommended to me by Mr. Nathan Newby, of this county, to whose address you sent them.

The following editorial notice is from the Philadelphia American Courier, edited by Andrew M. Makin, Esq., by reference to the Courier of July 19, 1856, it will be found in the editorial columns:

A Sterling Remedy for Epilepsy.

We believe we have never commended any specific in these columns for qualities we did not sincerely believe it possessed, and we trust we never shall. It is under these protestations we take pleasure in introducing to those who happen to be afflicted with that terrible malady, Epilepsy, or Fits, the following letter, which was received by Mr. S. S. Hance, the proprietor of the great "Kennedy," at the very time we changed to be a resident of this place in Baltimore, last week. Its unsolicited tone and character, had we not been cognizant of its receipt, might with some, have thrown a doubt upon its genuineness, for which we freely vouch. However, it speaks for itself; will give a ray of light and hope to many now almost lost in despair of ever obtaining such a remedy as this invaluable medicine is daily proving itself:—

(*Copy of a letter received in Baltimore, July 8th, 1856.*)

GRENADA, Miss., June 30, 1856.

"Dr. Seth S. Hance—Dear Sir:—You will find enclosed five dollars, which I send you for two boxes of your Epileptic Fits. I wish you to send the Pills to Mr. L. H. Andrews, Fryar's Point, Coahoma county, Miss.

"I was the first person who tried your Pills in this part of the country. My son was very badly afflicted with Fits for about two years; I wrote to you and received two boxes of your Pills, which he took agreeably to your directions. *He has never had a fit since.*

"It was through my persuasion that Mr. Lyon tried your Pills. His case was a very bad one; he had his nearly all his life, or at least a good many years.—Persons have written to me from Alabama and Tennessee on the subject, for the purpose of ascertaining my opinion in regard to your Pills. I have always recommended them, and in no instance where I have had a chance of hearing from their effect, have they failed to cure. Yours, &c.,

(Signed) C. H. GEY.

Grenada, Yalabusha county, Miss.

PRICES.—Vegetable Extract Epileptic Pills, $3 per box, or two boxes for $5; twelve boxes, $24.

☞ Persons out of the city enclosing a remittance, will have the Pills sent through the mail, free of postage.

☞ All orders must be addressed, post paid, to
SETH S. HANCE
106 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.
April 7, 1858—1y

NEW SEGAR AND TOBACCO STORE OPPOSITE THE VIRGINIA HOTEL, *and adjoining Hanmer's Grocery Store.*—To the lovers of the Weed, and chewers of Tobacco, I have to announce that I have opened a SEGAR AND TOBACCO ESTABLISHMENT, at the above mentioned stand, where at all times, may be found SEGARS of all the most admired Brands, of imported and domestic manufacture, with Chewing and Smoking Tobacco of the very best kind. A practical experience of many years in the above business, and a thorough knowledge of the same, justifies me in saying, that I can supply all demands, and administer to the taste of the most inveterate tobacco chewers and smokers. I hope my many friends will give me a trial, and their kind support, in my endeavor to establish myself here, promising them a strict and faithful attention to business.
WILLIAM BARKMAN.
Staunton, May 28, 1858.

KEROSENE OILS, DISTILLED FROM COAL, (NOT KEROSENE.)—*Secured by Letters Patent.*—The different grades of these celebrated Oils, suitable for Machinery of all kinds, Burners and Family use, can be had of the undersigned, also of the Wholesale Oil Dealers and Druggists in the city of New York, and of the authorized Local Agent of the Company in this place.
AUSTENS,
General Agents, Kerosene Oil Co.,
No. 50 Beaver Street, N. Y.

☞ Local Agencies granted on application, as above. Orders should specify the description of lamp or machinery for which the oil is wanted.
June 3, 1857—1y

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

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

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

☞ 3 Doors West of Union Hall.
Staunton, Oct. 14, '57.

DR. JAMES JOHNSTON, SURGICAL & MECHANICAL DENTIST, having been located permanently in Staunton for the last four years, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to practice Dentistry in all its various branches, with the strictest regard to durability and usefulness.
Office on the southeast of Main Street, opposite the old Spectator Office.
Staunton, Nov. 29, 1854

GREENLEE DAVIDSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER IN CHANCERY, LEXINGTON, VA.—Practices in the Courts of Rockbridge and the adjoining counties.

☞ Particular attention paid to the Collection of Claims.
Office—with his father, J. D. Davidson, Esq.
Lexington, April 7, 1858—1y

A. J. TURNER, PROF. OF MUSIC, STAUNTON, VA.—Teaches Flute, Clarionet, 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

LAW FIRM.—IMBODEN & BROTHER.—The undersigned have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Their claims may be found at all times in their office in Staunton.
J. D. IMBODEN,
Jan 6, 1858—6m G. W. IMBODEN.

NOTICE.—Persons in want of full suits of Clothing can do better than call upon HENRY BARR, who has a very fine assortment of French Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, which he offers at reduced prices.
[Staunton, Nov. 18, 1857.

50 SACKS JEFFREY & DARCY FINE SALT; 25 sides Hole Leather, all good, for sale by
P. N. POWELL & CO.
Staunton, April 7, 1858.

PAPER HANGINGS.—300 pieces Wall Paper just received and for sale by
Baltimore, April 7, 1858. ROBERT COWAN.

POETRY.

The Return of Spring.

Dear as the dove, whose waftigg wing,
The green leaf ransomed from the main,
Thy genial glow, returning Spring,
Comes to our shore again;
For thou hast been a wanderer long,
On many a fair and foreign strand,
In balm and beauty, sun and song,
Passing from land to land.

Thou bring'st the blossoms to the bee,
To earth a robe of emerald dye,
The leaflet to the naked tree,
And raindrop to the sky;
I feel thy blest benign control,
The pulses of my youth restore;
Opening the spring of sense and soul,
To love and joy once more.

I will not people thy green bowers,
With sorrow's pale and spectre band;
Or blend with thine the faded flowers
Of memory's distant land;
For thou wert surely never given
To wake regret from pleasure gone;
But like an angel sent from heaven,
To soothe creations groan.

Then, while the groves thy garlands twine,
Thy spirit breathes in flower and tree,
My heart shall kindle at thy shrine,
And worship God in thee;
And in some calm, sequestered spot,
While listening to thy choral strains,
Past griefs shall be awhile forgot,
And pleasure bloom again.

MISCELLANY.

[*From the Ohio Farmer.*]

"Meet Lizzie at Six."

BY HELEN BOSTWICH.

That was all the dispatch contained. Four little words; yet what excitement they caused in the household of Maple cottage, the quiet, sober household, whose members at the moment of its reception were on the point of going to rest for the night.

"Meet Lizzie at six!" Was our darling indeed so near to us? Two years and three months had passed since our eyes had been gladdened by her girlish beauty, since her voice had mingled with the bird-music that floated all the long summer days among the maples. Two years and three months she had been buried among books, in a far distant city bowing her sunny curls over algebra and geometry, grammar and philosophy, astronomy and botany, French and Latin; patiently at first, because her parents desired it; afterwards cheerfully, to please the teachers she had learned to love; and at last, somebody, from pure thirst for the treasures these studies unlocked to her. But it was over now; those toilsome years, and she was on her way to us once more—our Lizzie, our pet and pride—we should meet her "at six!"

She left B. in the morning; had journeyed without stopping, all day; this we guessed at and at eight in the evening, finding a hasty opportunity, she had telegraphed to us the words above.

At six, the Eastern train arrived at our station, Lizzie was to ride all night, for the sake of reaching home thus early. It was like her, impulsive, warm-hearted, child that she was!

How little we slept that night! What slight sounds aroused us; how early we were all astir—even the baby, and the whitehaired grandfather. "Meet Lizzie!" he said, "aye, indeed will we!"—and the old man's voice caught a youthful tone, and his crutches as elastic movement, as he hobbled about the house, giving orders, as if all the responsibility rested upon him to be sure.

There was Hannah, too bewildering the mother about breakfast. "Did Lizzie like coffee or cocoa best? And would she make biscuits or waffles?" And the mother smiling all the time, nodded her head to everything, and went hurrying about, with the gridiron in one hand, and the egg boiler in the other, coaxing Fanny to curl the baby's hair, and looking at the clock every minute. But Fanny, with mysterious approofs of something was flitting up stairs and down, leaving a book here, a flower there, a daguerreotype on the table, or a rosy cheeked fall apple in the window—something for Lizzie to see and smile at. Only the father seemed undisturbed. We noticed to be sure, that the dimples in his cheeks, which Lizzie always said she made with her fingers when she was a babe looked deeper when he smiled, and that his voice was a trifle less steady when he told Thomas to bring the horses; but he did not like to be considered a demonstrative man, so we only looked significantly at each other and said nothing.—Still waters are sometimes *very deep.*

At last the carriage came round, and we got in; two of us, beside the father, who was to drive. There was room for more, but it was quite out of her line, the mother said, to go on a dashing drive before breakfast; so we left her on the piazza, with the pickle dish in her hand, and wiping her eyes with her apron.

It was a half mile to the depot, and the sun had not quite risen when we started. How balmy and pure the air was, that soft September morning. We thought, egotistic as we are, in our happiness, that nature sympathized with us.

It seemed as if there had never been so fair a sun risen before, and half the glory of the morning would have been wasted, had Lizzie not been coming home.

The cars had not arrived, when we stopped at the station, but we heard the whistle of the locomotive not very far distant; and those few sweet waiting moments—what a world of blessed anticipation they held. The sun was rising—ah, Lizzie! Lizzie!

At last the train came up—stopped. We looked at the windows; only a row of sad faces! Lizzie must have sat on the other side. A few passengers came out, solemn faced and silent. We pressed forward—so did those who were going out upon the train. The conductor appeared, and waved everybody back, then motioned to some one in the car. Two men came out, and slowly descended the steps, bearing a listless body—a woman; her features covered by a veil. They bore it into a saloon, and laid it reverently upon a sofa. Still the conductor waved the crowd back—except our party! He knew us, and turned away his face as we approached.

Then we knew how it was; all except the father, he could not believe! Finally he raised the veil from the dead face. Oh, God! All Merciful! Is it thus we meet thee, Lizzie, darling, our best beloved, idol of our hearts!

In a brief time we learned the story—learned how the Angel of the Lord had "met Lizzie" before us, in the still twilight autumn morning, and after one pang, terrible, we know, but brief had waited the gentle spirit to those who waited for her in the house of angels!

At the very last stopping place, Lizzie had left the car to procure some food for a little child who had fretted all night in the arms of a wearied mother. The train stopped but a moment; it was dusk, and none of the officials had seen her leave it. She returned hastily to find it moving, made a mis-step, fell forward—and the rest—it is a common tale, such as newspapers chronicle every week. The beautiful head with its sunny curls, was what we saw at the station house!

We shed no tears at first; though it seemed as if a drop would save our hearts from bursting; it would not come! not even when one who, we afterwards learned, was on his way to a wedding party, and who journeying a few hours with Lizzie, but had yet learned to know her good as beautiful, came up and laid, in tearful silence, a bouquet of pure white rose buds upon that bosom. We buried them with her; the stranger's kindly offering of sympathy and respect.

Blessed be God for tears! They came at last; came when they saw the *mother. That* scene is too sacred for detail. But the old grandfather's mind wandered when he heard the tidings, and all day he sat in his arm chair on the porch listening for the whistle of the train, and saying as his dull ear faintly distinguished it. "Lookout Lizzie's aboard that. Has anybody gone to meet the gal?" When told again, he would seem to comprehend for a few moments, and once he called the creeping baby to him, and patting its white shoulders, said, "Grandsire's old, and lame, and blind, he can't go to see Lizzie first after all. Yes, you—grandsire's not so far from his little gal as the rest of them, but we're all following fast!"

Fashionable Friends.

The hardest trial of those who fall from affluence and honor to poverty and obscurity, is the discovery that the attachment of so many in whom they confided, was a pretense, a mask, to gain their own ends, or was a miserable shallowness. Sometimes, doubtless, it is with regret that these frivolous followers of the world desert those upon whom they have fawned; but they soon forget them. Flies leave the kitchen when the dishes are empty. The parasites that cluster about the favorite of fortune, to gather his gifts and climb by his aid, linger with the sunshine, but scatter at the approach of a storm, as the leaves cling to the tree in summer weather, but drop off at the breath of winter, and leave it naked to the stinging blast. Like ravens settled down for a banquet, and suddenly scared by a noise, how quickly, at the first sound of calamity, these superficial earthlings are specks on the horizon!

But a true friend sits in the centre, and is for all times. Our need only reveals him more fully, and binds him more closely to us. Prosperity and adversity are both revealers, the difference being that in the former our friends know us, in the latter we know them. But notwithstanding the insincerity and greediness prevalent among them, there is a vast deal more of esteem and fellow yearning than is ever outwardly shown. There are more examples of unadulterated affection, more deeds of silent love and magnanimity, than is usually supposed.—Our misfortune bring to our side real friends, before unknown.

Benevolent impulses, where we should not expect them, in modest privacy enact many a scene of beautiful wonder amidst plaudits of angels. And upon the whole, fairly estimating the glory, and the loss, and the actual and possible prevalence of the friendly sentiment, we must cheerily strike the lyre and lift our voice to the favorite song, confessing after every complaint is ended, that

There is a power to make each hour
As sweet as heaven designed it,
Nor need we roam to bring it home,
Though few there be to find it!
We seek too high for things close by,
And lose the good we oft might win,
By looking for what nature found us;
For life hath here no charm so dear
As home and friends around us.

North American Review.

Disciplining Fowls.

The Chinese, living in canal boats, send their ducks ashore, during the day time, to earn their living, and whistle them home at night. The last duck gets a switching: there is consequently a duck race—each one not to be the last.

Some years back, I kept a few fowls, and among them was a very fine, large Dominique cock, that would get in my flower garden, and then call all his family about him. There was, of course, great scratching among them until I interrupted the sport by driving them off. The hens would fly in great alarm, not so chantilleer; but perching himself on the fence, he would send me a crow of defiance, and, as soon as my back was turned, cluck a recall to his hens.

This scene was repeated so often that at last I got out of patience with his impudence and ran him down. When caught, I thought the Chinese method of drilling birds of another feather might have some affect upon my prisoner; so, holding by his legs, I laid him down at his favorite scratching ground, and with a light switch, whipped him across the wings. After he had been well chastised, I let go of him and arose; but, he lay still. I stepped back a foot or two, when he raised his head. At a threatening motion of my switch, however, he laid his head down again. I then retreated some twenty feet, keeping my eye upon him, and holding the switch "in terrorem." He lay almost perfectly quiet during the time. Occasionally he would raise his head, but the slightest motion of my right arm, at this distance, was sufficient to make him resume this very unnatural position.

Being very much amused at the success of my experiment, I held him in this position, by the power of whip and eye, for some fifteen minutes, and, in the end, had little difficulty in starting him off.

The consequence was a complete reformation in his moral character, and he never afterwards trespassed on grounds that were forbidden him.

Probably some of the farmer boys may like to repeat the experiment; if so, let me advise them not to act cruelly towards what ought to be, the pet of the farm yard. The lightest possible switch should be used—a blade of grass will almost answer. It is not the pain he suffers but the degradation that has effect.

Great Clock.—Henry C. Wright, in a letter to the Liberator, thus describes the great clock in the Cathedral of Strasburgh.

"The priest and military have retired, and I am now sitting in a chair facing the gigantic clock—from the bottom to the top not less than 100 feet, and about 30 feet wide and 15 deep.—Around me are many strangers waiting to see the working of this clock as it strikes the hour of noon. Every eye is upon the clock. It now wants five minutes of twelve. The clock has struck, and the people are gone, except a few whom the sexton or head man of the wind and sword is conducting round the building. The clock has struck in this way: The dial is some 20 feet from the floor, on each side of which is a cherub, or little boy, with a mallet, and over the dial is a small bell, the cherub on the left strikes the first quarter, that on the right the second quarter. Some fifty feet over the dial, in a large niche, is a huge figure of Time, a bell in his left, a scythe in his right hand. In front stands a figure of a young man with a mallet, who strikes the third quarter, on the bell in the hand of Time, and then turns and glides, with a slow step, round behind Time, comes out an *old* man and places his mallet to his mouth.

"As the hour of twelve comes, the old man raises his mallet, and deliberately strikes twelve times on the bell, that echoes though the building, and is heard all round the region of the church. The old man glides slowly behind Father Time, and the young man comes on ready to perform his part, as the time comes round again. Soon as the old man has struck twelve and disappeared, another set of machinery is put in motion worse yet, twelve feet higher still! Is this—there is a high cross, with the image of Christ on it. The instant twelve is struck one of the apostles walks out from behind, comes in front, turns facing the cross, bows, and walks a round to his place. As he disappears, another comes out in front, turns, bows, and passes in. Six twelve apostles, figures as large as life, walk round, bow, and pass on. As the last appears, an enormous cock, perched on the pinnacle of the clock, slowly flaps its wings, stretches forth its neck, and crows three times, so loud as to be heard outside the church to some distance, and so naturally as to be mistaken for a real cock. Then all is as silent as death. No wonder this clock is the admiration of Europe. It was made in 1571 and has performed these mechanical wonders almost to the exact minute fifty years; when it stood out of repair.

A Portrait Pickpocket.—George Harrington, the celebrated pickpocket, was the author of the lines:

"True patriot we are, for, be it understood,
We left our country for our country's good."

They appear in a Prologue written and delivered by him at the opening of the first theatre at Sidney, New South Wales. Harrington was a man of good education, fine natural parts, and gentlemanly address. These gave him access to the higher classes in England, and enabled him to carry out his schemes for a long time without detection. At last he was tried, convicted and sentenced to transportation for life.

A "Victim" to Tyrannical Laws.

Mr. Robert Russell, who formerly lived in Schoharie county, New York, now resides in the city of Albany. Russell appears to be the victim of unpropitious circumstances. Russell has an unhappy facility of doing business contrary to law. On Tuesday last, Mr. Russell was arrested for the eleventh time since spring set in. We give his examination:

"Well, Russell," said the magistrate, "you are here again, I perceive."

"Yes sir. The fact is, Squire, I'm a victim—Blow me if I care what Bobby Russell does, he is sure to violate some law or other. When I come to Albany, I says to myself, Russell, my boy, we will take hunt to-morrow and try them jay hounds. Well sir, off I goes, and what do you think? Before I got to the next corner, Barney Whalen tapped me on the shoulder, and says, 'That's agin the law!' 'What's agin the law?' I replies, and he says, 'having dogs in the street without muzzles.' He accordingly arrested me and brought me to the police court.—The result of that piece of fun was a doe of five dollars. Well, what do I do then?"

"Can't say."

"Well, listen, and I'll tell you. I sold the fox hounds to one of 'Aunt Pot's' friends for twenty dollars. With the proceeds I bought a sow and five pigs. I took them home, built a pen in the back yard, and thought all my troubles were at an end, but I was mistaken. Officer Bradwell called upon me the very next morning, and says: 'Russell, keeping hogs in the yard is agin the law.' I doubted it. This rifled officer Bradwell, who had me arrested again. This time I was fined five dollars."

"Well, what did you do then?"

"I sold my sow and pigs, and bought a horse and cart, and undertook to draw wood. The very first load I got on, drew the attention of policeman Stickles, who said that driving a cart without licence was agin the law. He arrested me for that offence, which caused me another fine of five dollars."

"Well what did you do next?"

"I sold my horse and cart, and bought the half of a charcoal wagon."

"Well, what success did you meet with after that?"

"The same old luck, sir. The first day I commenced peddling, policeman Stickles took me by the collar and says: 'Russell, that's agin the law, old fellow.' 'What's agin the law,' I said. He replied, 'selling charcoal in a wooden measure.' That cost me a fine of five dollars."

"Did that drive you out of the charcoal business?"

"Yes, sir. I sold out and thought I would try my fortune in carrying baggage between the steamboats and railroads. What's the use? I only commenced work to-day, and yet here I am again."

"What for, now?"

"For soliciting baggage without a permit from the Mayor. As I said before I'm a victim. If I should save a man from drowning by jumping into the whirlpool, dash my wig if don't believe the first policeman I meet in coming ashore would up and say: 'It is agin the law, Russell, to go overboard without a license from the Coroner.'"

The justice, having heard Mr. Russell to the end, admitted that he was a victim, and let him off without paying the fine. Russell left the office, saying that he would go and kill himself if it were not for one thing. On being asked what that was, replied, "that some policeman would discover it was agin the law to commit a suicide, and undertake to collect the fine from his misfortunate children."

Russell's case calls for sympathy.

The New State of Ontonagon.—A correspondent of the Chicago Journal writes:

"I see that a portion of the press are inclined to give the embryo State to be formed on the southern shore of Lakes Superior, Michigan and Wisconsin, Congress willing, the unmusical title of "Ontonagon" a preference over the more beautiful name of "Superior," which was given the noble lake bearing that name by the early Jesuit voyagers, Marquette, Hennepin, Dubuque Joliet and Father Charlievix. "Ontonagon" is an Indian name, and bears the unmixed English translation of a "wooden bowl." It became attached to the river which empties its waters into Lake Superior, from the following incident: "Many years ago, in the early settlement of that country, a gentleman who has since represented that district in the Legislature of Michigan, was travelling through that country in company with a party of Indians, and encamped for the night on the banks of the river. In the morning the party were regaling themselves on roast fish and muskrat chowder, which was served up in a large wooden bowl, belonging to one of the females of the crowd, and in which, while on the trail, she carried her infant. Now the aforesaid gentleman has never been known to be wanting in that thing called a most voracious appetite, and on this occasion was making sad havoc with the chowder, much to the tears and disappointment of the balance of the party, who had often been on the verge of famine while their white friend was with them.

"A rush was made for the bowl, and in the melee which ensued, it was kicked into the river. The dusky beauty, seeing this indispensable article of her household, which served the double purpose of soup tureen and infant's cradle, floating away, rushed to her white friend and throwing her arms around his neck, with tears in her eyes, said, *'Ne ne monko, A in yaw negyundon. On to ya gon!'* which in English means, 'Dearest Abner, save, oh! save my wooden bowl!'

"The waves were cold and the current strong, but this appeal to his love, duty and gallantry was irresistible, and the chivalrous gentleman stripping off his 'breech-cloth,' rushed to the rescue. The struggle was short, but victory perched on the wet and dripping banner of our hero, who stood, Hyperion like, on rocky shore, shaking aloft the wooden bowl and shouting, 'On-to-nagon!' From this heroic exploit the river derived its name, and is that which is now sought as the title of a new State.

"Should a new State ever be formed, as has been proposed, and it must bear an Indian name, let us hope that it will be indicative of something beside such achievements of shirt-tail chivalry."

As Enlightened Congressman.—The following letter from an Indiana member of Congress, was made public through the columns of the Cincinnati Gazette, whose editor says it is published precisely as written:

WASHINGTON, April 22 58

Dear friend.—your Kind favor of the 14 last is to hand I was glad to hear from you the situation in the Kansas troubles will be settle day by the democrat party. Which will be a time of rejoycing the administration has all Redy reenstated me in full felership of my friend John L. Robinson will consent I will be Permitted to act with the democrat Party agine the Settlement will be on the Great Principles of noninterrention so you will see we poor dedels have held our ground well. I see from your letter I will have plenty of competitors in the convention well it is a free country they have a right to be candidates And the people have a rite to Select the one that will suit them best I hope they will make that will labor for the interest of the masses they will chuse myself so I leave them perfectly free to chuse for themself any favor you can render me will be taken Kindly, and I feel certain I can carry the District—turn me loose in the district I will bring them up to the poles certin. I will help the hold ticket some hundreds in the district. I will be home by the 10 of June and will have a chance to see my friends before the convention comes off and write my friends on the subject from the condition and circumstances I think I ought to have a chance of the next race—you will do me a kindness by seeing as many of the friends as convenient and Enlist them in my favor I have been quite unwell the last week I feel much better to day—I hope this will find you and family well your friend

JAS. B. FOLEY.

In what does the American Indian differ from the modern lady? The one *whoops* in time of battle; the other *hoops* in time of peace.

A True Story.

We doubt if the records of ornithology can furnish a more striking instance of affection and sensibility than is displayed in the following story of a robin, which we can vouch to be authentic:

"The servant of a lady residing at the north part of Brighton, whilst occupied one day in the scullery, was startled by a noise, which at first was supposed to be occasioned by a mouse, but, on examination of the various pots and pans in the place, she at length discovered the true origin of the disturbance. It was a young robin, which had found its way into a bright copper coal scuttle. She succeeded in capturing it and took it into the parlor to her mistress, where it soon made itself quite at home, and as the cupped bread which was placed on its little beak—in a short time it was quite happy in its comfortable quarters; but, as some of its habits were not quite consistent with the cleanliness of a lady's sitting room, and the lady had no wish to confine it to a cage, full opportunity was given to the little stranger to recover its liberty by the window being thrown open. Of this opportunity, however, the robin only availed itself to a certain extent—that is it would fly out, but reversibly return as a certain hour of the of the day, and its practice was then to perch upon a certain flounce of the lady's dress, and then, looking into its mistress's face, it would pour forth its cheerful little song. This went on for some time, until, one afternoon, when the robin was in its accustomed place, a friend called who wished the lady to accompany her for a walk, and then came the question, what was to be done with the robin? There it was on its favorite flounce and the lady was prisoner until it flew off. It had not yet sung its song, but its mistress, anxious to join her visitor, at last took up a handkerchief, and waving it, said: "You must go now, Bobby, friend bye." The bird took the hint immediately, and flew out of the window. On the following day its coming was looked for at the accustomed hour, as a matter of course; and the window was left open as usual. But no robin came. Another and another day passed until at last it was given up for lost, to the infinite regret of the lady, and the great indignation of the old servant, who, sympathizing with the bird said: "Of course Missus couldn't expect Bobby to return after being treated in such a manner." There was however, no help for it. Every reparation would have been made and apology offered that could heal the wound inflicted upon the bird's feelings! But like a slighted lover or injured friend, he kept aloof.

"And now comes the most singular story.—One day the lady who had owned the robin was walking by herself along Rose-hill terrace, when suddenly she was alarmed and almost blinded by something striking against her face. She thought at first that it was a stone thrown by some careless boy

STAUNTON SPECTATOR AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Staunton Spectator.

STAUNTON, VA.

WEDNESDAY, MAY, 26, 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 impartially exacted from all who fail to pay before the expiration of the year.

Jan. 4, 1858.

Searching American Vessels.

The high-handed proceedings of British naval officers in the Gulf of Mexico, in reference to A merican vessels, has excited a feeling of deep and universal indignation in this country. Accounts of these outrages continue to come in, and they all indicate a purpose on the part of the officers, if not of their Government, to insult our flag in a manner which no independent nation can submit to. "Apparently in her anxiety to suppress the slave trade," says a cotemporary, "England has transferred her surveillance from the coast of Africa to the coast of Cuba, and swarms of her small cruisers have been recently hovering about that island, firing into and overhauling all vessels that come within their reach, not excepting even our small coasters. This practical enforcement of the right of search has been carried out by them in the most insolent manner and with a wanton disregard of life. So aggravating had these outrages become that, at a meeting of the masters of American vessels at Havana, it was determined to place their armaments all on one of their vessels and send her out, and, if interfered with by a British cruiser, to capture her. This would bring things to a crisis at once."—The Executive at Washington, however, has adopted all the measures within its power to prevent further outrages. Our Home Squadron consists of two vessels, and no one knows where they are, but the frigate Colorado has been sent in search of them, while the steamer Fulton, the sloop Susquehanna and the brig Dolphin have been ordered to the coast of Cuba to assist in protecting the persons and property of American citizens. A correspondence also has been opened with the British Minister at Washington, and Mr. Dallas, our Minister at London, is instructed to lay the subject before the office of Foreign Affairs immediately. From informal conferences held at Washington, there is reason to believe that the acts complained of will be disavowed, and the offending officers discussed. It is suggested that the proceedings of the English gun boats have perhaps been caused by some confusion in the issuing of orders incident to the change of ministry. Lord Derby has been considered friendly to the United States, and the representative of a conciliatory policy.

The right of search claimed by Great Britain, it will be remembered, was the prominent cause of the war of 1812. Flushed with her success in sweeping the entire French marine from the ocean, during the wars of the first Napoleon, and subjecting every European Navy to her control, England sought to reduce the United States to the same condition. She visited and searched our vessels and impressed our seamen, and finally forced us into a declaration of war. But however we may pride ourselves upon the achievements of our soldiers and sailors during the struggle, it remains true that the object for which we took up arms was not obtained. England has never formally relinquished her pretensions, although the claim has not been practically asserted, or at least offensively, since the war, until now. The present, therefore, is a favorable opportunity for a full and final settlement of the matter in controversy. It cannot be the interest or wish of England, as it certainly is not ours, to rush into another war, and negotiation will probably prove successful this time. Recent occurrences in the Gulf of Mexico would justify prompt action on our part, and, if ample explanations are not received public sentiment in this country will sustain the Government in a resort to extreme measures; but we are nevertheless gratified to find that our venerable Secretary of State has recovered from his old belligerent propensities—especially the "Anglophobia" for which he used to be celebrated—and before declaring war has determined to try the effect of other means. He has doubtless discovered that it is one thing to breathe "threatenings and slaughter" and denounce the pusillanimity of an Administration on the floor of the Senate; but a very different thing, when the responsibility is cast upon him, to precipitate a deadly struggle between two powerful nations.

Business on Hand.

The Baltimore American recites the various causes of complaint we have against different countries, which may, if we choose, get us into a war with five or six nations. First we have the Mexicans at Tampico, under General Garza, firing into our vessels, wounding their crews, imprisoning their commanders and plundering the vessels of their cargoes. To this might be added the imprisonment of a United States citizen in Sonora, in reference to which the Senate has ordered an inquiry.

Next, at the island of Hayti, we hear of an American schooner fired into by a Dominican fleet, while the treatment of Americans by the black Emperor, Faustin, is excessively insulting, and our merchantmen, who have been robbed by his subjects in the Moro passage to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars, are denied all compensation. At San Domingo our Consul and all Americans are subject to daily insults, and their lives are in constant jeopardy. The United States flag has been repeatedly dragged through the streets, and the Consul's wife followed and insulted by a negro mob. The French, who are jealous of American influence in that quarter, are said to be responsible for this state of things, and then we have a fair present for a quarrel with Louis Napoleon.

Then there is the chronic complaint of Cuba and Spain, which has remained open for years; and, lastly, the recent British outrages in the Gulf of Mexico. The American cruise in its commission the difficulty with Paraguay, as, perhaps, unworthy of notice.

While we do not question the patriotism and pluck of our Government, all these matters no doubt can and will be settled amicably. It is creditable to the Administration that it is in no hurry to take up arms. But the United States Navy is crippled in connection with these occurrences as a mere thing of ornament and no use. A meeting of ship masters and owners at New York recently asserted that their experience had proved that the Navy afforded little or no protection to American sailors in foreign waters.

Eclectic Quarterly Review.

The contents of the April No. of this periodical, which we have just received from Messrs. L. Scott & Co., are as follows: 1. Early Life of Johnson. 2. Fictions of Bohemia. 3. Italian Tours and Tourists. 4. The Progress of English Agriculture. 5. Michael Angelo. 6. Public Speaking. 7. Siege of Lucknow. 8. France and the Kate Mitchell.

Convicts in Texas.—The citizens of Petersburg, Dinwiddie co., Va., were favored on the 19th inst. with the view of fifteen negro convicts, in charge of a Texas penitentiary. They were chained together, and were guarded by a Texas officer. The party passed through the village about 10 o'clock, and stopped for a few minutes to water their horses.

Death of Gen. Smith.

Gen. Persifor F. Smith, of the U. S. Army, died at Fort Leavenworth, on Sunday night, the 16 inst. He had been appointed to the command of the Utah forces and though in feeble health, entered at once upon the duties of his position. When he left St. Louis for Fort Leavenworth he was so ill that he had to be carried on board the boat. Gen. Smith was one of the most able officers of the army. He eminently distinguished himself in the Mexican war. Gen Harney succeeds to the command of the Utah expedition.

The following sketch of Gen. Smith's life is from the Washington Union:

General Smith, at the time of his death, was about 55 years of age. He was born in Pennsylvania, the son of an eminent citizen of that State, the late Judge Smith. On arriving at manhood he removed to New Orleans, where he passed the greater part of his life, filling many civil and judicial offices in that city with great distinction. Throughout his whole life—even during his professional services—his leading passion was for arms, and his taste was ever decidedly military. For a long time he commanded a very brilliant volunteer company and battalion, and was never happier than when he could exchange the ermine for the military garb. His first service, however, in the field was rendered during the Seminole war, when, obedient to the call of General Gaines, he raised a few regiments of volunteers, and with incredible rapidity marched to the scene of the war, and participated in a very brilliant and efficient manner in the most trying events of that long and vexatious contest. It was on this occasion he attracted the special attention of Generals Gaines, Scott and Taylor, and received their confidence, which he ever afterwards retained. On the conclusion of this service he resumed his judicial functions in New Orleans. In the midst of these duties, in the spring of 1846, the news of the alarming situation of Gen. Taylor on the Rio Grande, when pursued by Arista and Ampodia with overwhelming forces, reached New Orleans, and fired the military ardor of Gen. Smith to such a degree that he abandoned a most lucrative and valuable office and proceeded to organize a large force of volunteers to reinforce Gen. Taylor.

It was by the express wish of Gen. Taylor that this command was given to Gen. Smith.—The result of his labors in the organization of this force exhibits the most wonderful instance in our history of the military resources and spirit of our people, as well as of the high qualities of this gallant officer. In six weeks time five regiments, all equipped and in an excellent state of organization, were on their way to join Gen. Taylor. Gen. Smith took the field at the head of this force, which was double the whole army of Gen. Taylor. This timely reinforcement enabled the latter General to proceed more rapidly and vigorously in the capture and occupation of the Mexican territory along the Rio Grande, and on the forward march into the interior of the country. When the volunteers were disbanded, Gen. Smith was retained in the army as one of the head brigadier generals; and then for the first time in 1847 entered upon the life which he had so long desired, as a regular professional soldier. His career in the stormy scenes of the campaigns up the valley of Mexico, his brilliant strategy and daring in the effective and splendid achievements at Contreras, and many other brilliant feats of arms and military skill are doubtless familiar to all of our readers who love to dwell upon the achievements of our countrymen.

End of the Mormon War.

The report that Brigham Young has surrendered to Governor Cumming, although discredited at first, is now generally believed to be true. This important intelligence is briefly summed up in the following extract from the St. Louis Republican of the 18th:

In order to account for this change in the aspect of affairs it may be well to premise that Col. Thomas L. Kane, who was sent out as a Peace Commissioner by way of California, arrived in Great Salt Lake City on the 25th of February; that he remained there eight days; that after that time he proceeded to Camp Scott, that while there he frequently passed from the Camp to a place of conference with the leading Mormons, outside of the city; that, in pursuance of negotiations then commenced into, Gov. Cumming left Camp Scott for Great Salt Lake City on the 9th, and was met by a gentleman on the 9th, on Weber River, two days' travel from the city. He was accompanied by Col. Kane, and escorted by Porter, Rockwell, H. Egan, and other Mormons. His arrival was anticipated on the 11th, and handsome apartments were provided and preparations made to receive him in good style. A gentleman who knows all about the Mormon people, and was just from Salt Lake City, told our informant that the general feeling was in favor of peace, only a portion of the leaders, perhaps those who had offended against the laws, advocating resistance.

A despatch from St. Louis on the 20th says:

Col. Kane arrived at Leavenworth on the 17th, accompanied by Abbe Gilbert. The latter states that Brigham Young had abdicated in favor of Governor Cumming, who left the latest dates was 80 miles from Salt Lake City with a deputation of fifty Mormons sent to meet him.

Two of the Administration papers at Washington—the Union and Star—for several days stoutly contradicted the report of Young's abdication. Both of them denied that Col. Kane was an agent of the Government, and the Star said there was good reason to believe him "a Mormon emissary and an arrant cheat." The Union, however, now admits that he is not a Mormon, but "a worthy brother of the late lamented Dr. Kane, possessing his energetic and benevolent character," whose journey to Salt Lake, "as a private individual, was undertaken from motives of pure benevolence, and for the hope that he might be instrumental in inducing the Mormons to submit to the constitution and the laws, and thus spare the effusion of blood."

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The following will be interesting to some persons in this region of country:

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company has exploded. It was purely a speculative affair, got up in New York city. Only ten per cent. of the subscription was ever demanded, which amounted in the whole to $300,000. On this basis business was conducted by Stellman, Allen & Co., New York, who, falling last fall, the company was found moneyless. The charter in Texas has been forfeited, in consequence of the non-completion of twenty miles of road by the required period. A meeting of the stockholders has been held at New Orleans, at which the whole thing was exposed as a swindle. The N. O. Delta says:

We may take for granted that the road, its charter, franchises, &c., will be sold at Marshall, Texas, on the first day of June next. We may assume that the creditors, mostly residing in Texas or this city, will be the purchasers for $250,000, the aggregate of their claims. For this they will have twenty-five miles road bed, two locomotives and the appurtenances, worth at least $600,000; together with 256,000 acres of land, worth at least $1 per acre, making a total value of $856,000. With such a bargain and such resources as the charter would put at command of the new company, invested with all the rights of the old, who could doubt its success!

DELIBERATE SUICIDE.—William Henry Herbert, a well known writer, committed suicide in his room in the Stephens House, New York City, on the evening of the 17th inst. He sent for a friend, Mr Authon, informed him of his intention, walked into an adjoining room, and shot himself.—He had been depressed in spirits for some time, owing to his separation from his wife, to whom he was married in February last. Mr. H. was born in England, in the year 1807, of most respectable parentage, and was highly educated.—In 1831 he came to the United States, engaged in teaching for a time, and then turned his attention to literature. His *nom de plume* was "Frank Forester."

LEGISLATIVE CORRUPTION.—In a late debate in the Senate Mr. Toombs said:

We speak of the corruptness of Mexico, of Spain, of France and other Governments, with a great deal of truth, according to all accounts; but from my experience and observation, which has been somewhat extensive, I do not believe to-day, there is no corrupt a government under the sun as these United States.

Mr. Cass—Say I other.

Mr. Toombs—I agree to that.

[illegible] most of all its corruption [illegible] Executive department.

☞ Contrary to the rule in such cases made and provided, we publish the following communication without knowing the writer's name.—We do so, first, because the writer is evidently a lady, and we cannot find it in our heart to deny her request; and, secondly, because we hope young men will profit by the wholesome advice and pathetic appeal of our correspondent. We invite the special attention of our friend of the *Lexington Gazette*, who, we are inclined to think is the gay deceiver alluded to.

For the Spectator.

Attend to This, Ye Thoughtless.

There are a great many young men who seem to depreciate the worth of woman's love, who seem to disregard the devoted affections of the innocent female, whose heart is all love and gentleness, pure as the azure that overspreads us.

When those young men are at their respective business occupations, they but too often forget that in some home, and amid some of the beauties of nature, there is one whose affections are placed or centered on them, though they are regardless of it.

There are those who after they have won the favor of a lady, will leave her and go probably to the west, or may be to an adjoining county, promising as they take leave of her to keep up a regular correspondence, whilst absent, and then to return to her again, who have not done it, and again some have returned within some months, perhaps a year, and have not visited the lonely one whose hopes are placed on them for days, or it may be, perhaps weeks, oh! how cruel the man must be who would do such a thing, let me say to you young men, especially to you who have any regard for yourself or your Maker, never deceive a young lady with whom you have spent happy hours, in days long since past and gone, if your business persuits calls you away from her, don't forget to at least write to her often, I say write to her any how, write unreservedly, you may be sure her pure heart will never betray you, and when you return beware that your first visit is to see her, I say young man never neglect the lady who can place confidence in you, never trifle with affection, always answer a lady's letter without delay, and fulfil all your promises to her and then you may expect to prosper. She no doubt spends hours thinking of you when you perhaps don't spend one thought on her. I say young man the lady that can look you in the face with tears in her eyes when about to part, take her she will be the greatest treasure that heaven ever bestowed on you, she will be sunshine to you in the darkest shade.

Rockbridge May 10th 1858.

VIOLENT TORNADO.—The storm of Saturday afternoon, the 15th, inflicted great damage on the Western shore of Maryland. The steamer Planter encountered the gale at Freeman's Point, on the Patuxent. The Marlboro' Gazette says: "A number of passengers, ladies and gentlemen, had not left the boat five minutes before the gale broke upon them. Some of the carriages were smashed to pieces, and the inmates narrowly escaped with their lives. Some ideas may be formed of the powers of the wind from the fact that an ox team and four oxen with the driver, were raised from the ground and carried half way across the river. The driver was drowned—the oxen were extricated after a considerable time. One of the men belonging to the boat—a colored man—was at the same moment seen to fall overboard, to rise no more; and after the steamer was righted, and the roll called, another one of the crew was missing. He was also drowned. The Captain says that at one glance he saw four large tobacco houses fall, crushed to atoms." A correspondent of the Planters' Advocate, writing from Woodville, sums up as follows: "Barns blown in every direction; not a single timber tree standing; fencing all gone, drifts of hail four feet high in the village; chimneys blown off, and the entire enclosures of a part of the village torn to pieces." Great injury was also done in some parts of Eastern Virginia.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.—The British Minister and his lady returned to Washington on Friday from a visit to Mr. W. C. Rives, in Virginia.—He has been absent for some days. But he had, in answering the letter of the 10th of May, in relation to the case of N. R. Burden, disclaimed any knowledge of the instructions under which the British cruisers had acted, and stated that he had apprized his Government and the British Admiral in the West Indies of the facts, and the complaint made by Gen. Cass. His letter was dated the 16th, and it is to be presumed that early in the next month he will be able to give Gen. Cass some definite information as to the orders and the extent to which they are hereafter to be enforced.

Among the papers transmitted to the Senate, relating to the searches made by British cruisers, were official communications from the Collectors of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Savannah, covering the statements from masters of vessels which arrived at those ports, already substantially published. They were transmitted to Mr. Dallas, to form a basis of representations to Lord Malmesbury.

THE "STYX" TO BE CAPTURED.—The greatest excitement prevails in Havana, consequent upon the late landing of British Marines on the Island. A letter says:

"An American captain, who is about to leave Havana for the Chinese seas to bring a cargo of immigrants to Cuba, was fitting up his vessel in such a manner as to be able to resist the attack of any vessel that may assail him at sea, either going or returning; and he has declared his intention to fight for it, if the Styx attempts to board and search him. Some of the rich people of Havana so highly approve of the determination that they have offered the captain $20,000 if he can succeed in bringing this pugnacious Styx into harbor as a conquered gunboat. The results of these bellicose indications remains to be seen; but no doubt the prompt and decisive measures of the American government will prevent the sanguinary intentions of individual captains.

EXPLOITS OF THE STYX.—A letter from Havana, on the 15th inst., to the N. Y. Journal of Commerce says:

The commander of the British war steamer Styx is assuming considerable jurisdiction in the waters, and upon the shore of Cuba. A few days since, he ordered a detachment of marines on shore at a small port to the eastward, with instructions to search sundry plantations from eight to fifteen miles interior from the point of landing, giving as an excuse that he had suspicion of a cargo of negroes having been landed in the vicinity, which he wished to seize, &c. No negroes had been landed in that part of the country, so that the foraging party contented themselves with small hen-roost plunder and pigs thrown in to cure disappointment. This very gallant commander stated, in conversation at Matanzas, the other day, (I have it from good authority,) that he was determined to make money out of the slave trade one way or the other.

The peculiar properties of lager beer as a beverage, are now being deposed to in a case pending before the New York Court of Common Pleas. One witness swore that he drank one hundred and six glasses of lager beer in one day—something over ten gallons, supposing each glass to be the ordinary pint measure—and that that quantity did not have any intoxicating effect upon him; he had taken twenty-two glasses before he came to the court, between half past eight and eleven o'clock. Other witnesses deposed that from forty to fifty glasses a day is an ordinary average for a man. Some German physicians testified that it is virtually impossible for a man to contain enough of lager beer to produce intoxication.

MR. EVERETT'S SOUTHERN TOUR.—Mr. Everett has returned from his Southern tour. Since the month of November he has repeated his discourse on "The Character of Washington," for the benefit of the Mount Vernon Fund, twenty-three times, with an aggregate net receipt of $14,545; and his address on "Charity," fourteen times, for the benefit of various charitable institutions, with an aggregate net receipt of $12,433. The net proceeds of his oratorical labors for the benefit of the Mount Vernon fund and various charitable institutions, is $27,078.

An arrival at New York reports an exciting scene in the harbor of Sagua la Grande, Cuba. The commander of the British gun-boat Buzzard attempted to compel Capt. Bartlett, of the American ship Clarendon, to exhibit his papers. The ship was first fired at with blank cartridges and then the British officer with one hundred men proceeded to board her. Capt. Bartlett refused to allow any but the officer to come on board, and he was forced finally to leave without examining the ship's papers.

Thirty-fifth Congress—1st Session.

MONDAY, May 17, 1858.—*Senate.*—Mr. Davis, and pending a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to enquire whether any further legislation is necessary to enable the President to protect American vessels against British aggression in the Gulf of Mexico. Laid over.

The general appropriation bill was then taken up and passed after a long debate, the clause for the payment of the reporters being retained.

House.—The resolution proposing the dismissal of Mr. Hackney, the Doorkeeper, was debated and passed—yeas 141, nays 34.

On motion of Mr. Barksdale a resolution was adopted calling on the President, if not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate any information in his possession relative to firing into and searching vessels belonging to the United States, by British ships of war on the coast of Cuba.

TUESDAY.—*Senate.*—The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Seward was passed unanimously.

The Oregon bill was taken up and passed—yeas 35, nays 17. The bill to run the Texas boundary was also passed.

Mr. Gwin introduced a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to adjust the difficulties with Nicaragua, New Grenada and Mexico.

House.—Joseph L. Wright, of N. J., the Democratic nominee, was elected Doorkeeper.

The civil appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole.

WEDNESDAY.—*Senate.*—The bill repealing the Fishery Bounty was passed—yeas 30, nays 25.

House.—On motion of Mr. Harris, of Illinois, the Committee on Elections were discharged from the further consideration of the memorial of Mr. Brooks contesting the seat of Mr. Davis, of Maryland.

On motion of Mr. Pettit the further consideration of the Fort Snelling report was postponed until next Wednesday.

The Homestead bill was debated in Committee of the Whole.

THURSDAY.—*Senate.*—Nothing of interest.

House.—The civil appropriation bill was passed, after striking out the appropriation of $1,000,000 for the Capitol extension.

Mr. Harris, of Illinois, from the Committee of Elections, made a report that Messrs. Phelps and Kavanaugh be admitted as members from Minnesota, provided such admission shall not be construed as precluding any contest of their rights that may hereafter be instituted by any person having the right to do so.

Messrs. Gilmer and Washburn, of Maine, severally presented their views from the minority of the Committee.

The Democrats wished to have immediate action on the subject, but the opposition resisted it and resorted to dilatory motions. The contest continued for two hours, and was ended by an adjournment.

FRIDAY.—*Senate.*—A large number of private bills were passed.

House.—A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, asking a loan of $15,000,000, was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The question of admitting the Representatives from Minnesota was further considered, but no final action taken.

SATURDAY.—*Senate.*—The Homestead bill was taken up. Mr. Clingman moved as an amendment, that a warrant for 160 acres be granted to each head of a family. Mr. Clingman spoke to his amendment, saying that he was in favor of retaining these lands in the Public Treasury; but, if they are to be given away, he wished them to be distributed equally. Messrs. Hayne, Reid, Crittenden and Houston, opposed the bill and amendment, and Messrs. Hale, Durkee and Doolittle, spoke in favor of it.

House.—Messrs. Phelps and Kavanaugh were admitted to seats as Representatives from Minnesota. The Ohio election case was then considered.

INDIA.—Full details of the scenes following the fall of Lucknow are now published.

The son of one of the Begums and two or three ladies of the Zenana were killed by a discharge of musketry, when the doors were burst in, before the soldiers saw that they were women. The plunder and destruction of property seems to have been immense. The troops had been exposed to great labor before the city.

Strong measures were at last taken to preserve order in the city, and prevent plunder. It was expected that 8,000 men would have to be left to garrison Lucknow.

Symptoms were observable of a gathering cloud in the northwest, and preventative measures were urged for fear of a sudden outbreak of the Sikhs.

Sir James Outram had issued a proclamation declaring that the British government had no intention to carry on an armed propagandism, as was believed among the natives; and the Governor, General had issued a proclamation promising rewards to those who had been faithful and calling on others to submit, and throw themselves on the mercy of the British Government. He confiscates all the estates of the latter, but promises that their lives shall be spared, if they are not guilty of shedding murderous blood.

The Paris Pays affirms that in a private despatch Sir Colin Campbell has urgently demanded large and immediate reinforcements, on account of the great losses his army has sustained by sickness and the enemy's fire.

The Paysays that notwithstanding the taking of Lucknow, Oude is still in full insurrection and revolt, and instead of being trodden out, extends daily.

The Fourth Bengal Light Infantry, 150 strong, have been brought to Court Martial, and sixty sentenced to be hanged, whilst the remainder are to be transported for life. Col. Seatin's forces have beaten the enemy, taking three guns. Rohilcund is in possession of the rebels, who are said to be 100,000 strong.

AFRICAN AND CHINESE SLAVE TRADE.—A recent letter from Havana, Cuba, says:

Last week, about 3,000 negroes were landed on the north coast, between Havana and Bahia Honda. Two of the vessels were American and one Spanish. The schooner Wintermoyah, of New York, landed 450. One of the vessels, a Spanish bark, which landed 900, was found adrift and brought into this port by a Spanish cruiser. The cargoes belong to Messrs. Sama, Pedro Lacoste, and others of Guinea renown, but as they form a part of Concha's Kitchen Cabinet it is unreasonable to suppose that the negroes will be seized by the authorities, unless the English Abolitionist papers open fires again on the honest and upright Marquis of Havana.

Last Wednesday we had three arrivals of Chinese emigrants—the Flora Temple—notwithstanding Minister Reed's endeavors. The total number landed was 1,500, all in remarkably good health. The business is rather dull at present, the coolies not bringing over fourteen ounces each. This trade, which has been frequently announced as another species of African Slavery, has been virtually declared such by the Cuban Government in two recent orders, the first one of which denies the privilege of purchasing the time of apprenticeship, or changing his employer; and the second obliging them to leave the island on the expiration of their term, or enter into obligations to serve out a second term. As but few among them have the means paying their own passage back after the first eight years, they are virtually made slaves of.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.—The Report of the Select Committee on the Tariff, presented in the House of Representatives on Wednesday by Mr. Boyce, takes the ground that the protective policy should be entirely abandoned, and that resort should be made, as early as practicable, to direct taxation, as a measure of economy. Articles of primeo necessity should be taxed at the lowest rate of duty, and the burden thrown, as much as possible, on luxuries. The navigation laws should be so modified as not to require any portion of the officers and crews of American ships to be American seamen, and that American citizens shall be free to purchase and sail foreign ships, on an entire equality with American built ships, and that the American coasting trade shall be open on terms of perfect equality to foreign built ships. The Committee say they do not entertain the hope that they can inaugurate a new policy now. Such radical changes must be the work of time. They do not, therefore look so much to immediate practical results as to effect on public opinion, and thus ultimately insure the triumph of the principles they advocate.

MARRIAGE BY PROXY.—A London letter says:—The pretty young queen of Portugal has just arrived here, on a visit to the queen of England. She has not seen her husband yet, having been married by proxy. The queen received her majesty with great distinction.

Proceedings in the Gulf of Mexico.

Capt. Loring, of the brig Windgold, arrived at Boston on the 18th from Sierra Morena, Cuba, and gives the following account of his being boarded by a boat's crew from a British war vessel but a short distance from the harbor of Sierra Morena, on the 15th of last month. The narrative is taken from the Boston Traveller of the 18th inst.

Captain Loring states that on the 15th he was running before a two or two and a half knot breeze, for Sierra Morena, whence he intended to load for Boston. He was in ballast, and was about a mile distant from the anchorage of the harbor. The place was new to Captain Loring, and his attention was principally engaged in looking after his vessel, but as he swung his glass around he noticed a boat coming in the direction of the brig; this he supposed might be a fishing boat, and he did not pay much attention to it, as he thought they might be coming to offer their services as pilots; a little later upon looking at the boat he saw that it was full, or nearly so, of men, perhaps some twelve or fifteen, who had a rather hard look, and the thought suggested itself that they might possibly be deserters out of food, and who were about to levy upon him for a supply; or perhaps even worse, that they were pirates; it was not until they had got within half a cable's length of the vessel that he noticed the English flag (a small pattern,) flying in the stern of the approaching boat.

It was then a little forward of the beam of the Windgold and within easy talking distance; there was no hail from them; but they passed along by, and when they were a cable's length astern they fired three muskets from the boat to the Windgold. One of these muskets was apparently aimed at him, but he supposed that it was loaded with blank cartridge only. The third musket fired contained a ball, for Capt. Loring distinctly heard it whiz by his head and strike the mast. It was afterwards picked up from the deck and found to be a Minnie ball. (This ball is now in the possession of Messrs. Blanchard, Sherman & Co., of this city, who chartered the vessel) At this Captain Loring hailed the boat and inquired "what they wanted, what they were firing at him for?" at the same time he noticed that they were at work mounting a swivel in the forward part of the boat. The reply was, "we have a swivel here, and if you do not heave to we'll sink you."

He then hove to and they came alongside; Captain Loring asked who and what they were, and they replied, "We'll let you know when we get on board." The British officer then came on board, attended by ten or twelve of his men, all fully armed with revolvers and cutlasses, which they had taken from an arm chest on board the boat as they neared the vessel. The officer asked Capt. Loring why he did not heave to, inquiring if he did not know it was an English war vessel. Capt. Loring replied that he did not know the fact nor see the flag until about the time the muskets were fired, and inquired to what vessel they belonged; this question Capt. Loring asked three times without obtaining a satisfactory answer; at one time he said he belonged to the steamer out there, pointing to a vessel in the distance; the second time, he replied that it was none of Capt. L.'s business, and the third time "never mind;" with the politest language that had been used, the officer then asked the captain to "please let him see his papers."

With a dozen armed men around him, Captain L., of course, at once assented, and led his way to the cabin. The officer followed, accompanied by one of his men with a loaded revolver in one hand and drawn cutlass in the other. At the cabin door was placed another man armed with a cutlass and revolver. The other men from the boat were ranged about the deck.—Having examined the papers of the brig and found them all right, he mustered his men and soon after left the vessel. Captain Loring describes them as a curious looking set. The officer had on a pair of pantaloons, apparently made out of an old blanket; his cap, however, had a faint insignia of the English coat of arms. The men were dressed in a slovenly style some in ganza frocks, and some in other materials. Captain L. could hardly believe that they were attached to an English man-of-war, were it not for their flag, arms, chest, &c.

He learned on shore that they belonged to the sloop of-war Buzzard, engaged in connection with the Styx, in searching all vessels on the coast, in accordance with orders received, as they report, from the Admiral upon the Jamaica station. At Sierra Morena the American Consul, upon being informed of what had occurred, took down the statement of Capt. Loring, which was sent to Havana, and thence are this has been placed in the hands of the authorities at Washington. Capt. Loring is positive that he was not hailed to heave to before the last musket was fired, and though a quietly disposed gentleman, who has been for some time in the West India trade, is, of course, highly indignant at what had occurred, not only considering the search of his vessel illegal, but that the way it was conducted, and the carelessness exhibited in regard to human life, to be of a highly outrageous character.

Captain Loring also states that the American bark, V. T. Martin, Charles A. French commander, while lying at anchor in the harbor of Cardenas, was boarded by an English naval officer, who requested to see his bill of lading and his charter-party, but was finally satisfied with an inspection of his register.

In addition we learn from Captain Loring, that a fore-and-aft American schooner, hailing from New York, whose name he does not recollect, was seized by a British war-steamer off Stone Key. This schooner, Captain L. says, he laid near by while in the port of Havana, and noticed that she took on board lumber and a large quantity of water, but her papers were all regular, and the passports of her Spanish passengers were signed by the Captain-General.—The passengers of this vessel, after her capture, were landed at Stone Key, and the vessel sent to Jamaica in order to have the case examined into.

A RIGHTEOUS VERDICT.—At the recent term of the Circuit Court for Nelson county, Judge Thompson presiding, George Monroe, charged with the murder of a negro slave, was tried and convicted. A correspondent of the Lynchburg Virginian says:—The murder was committed last November. The slave was an old and much respected family servant, the property and sole support of an aged lady. Being hired out, Monroe became his overseer. The negro had been unwell and went out to work, in an enfeebled condition, therefore not capable of performing much labor. Monroe became irritated at his moving about slowly; whipped him severely and stabbed him with a knife in several places. The physicians testified that he died from Pneumonia, caused by the attack of the Overseer upon him; but, as there was doubt in the minds of the jury as to the cause of the fatal termination, they reduced their verdict down to murder in the second degree, and confinement in the Penitentiary for five years. The Judge refused an application for a new trial, and, in sentencing him, remarked, that in his opinion the verdict of the jury was right, as he regarded it as a most atrocious murder.

SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.—This body adjourned *sine die* on Friday the 14th inst. The slave trade resolutions of Mr. Spratt were disposed of by a resolution to lay on the table and print. A resolution condemnatory of the acts of Capt. Davis and Com. Paulding in Central America, and declaring the interests of the South in the colonization of that country paramount to all other interests, was adopted. A resolution declaring it "inexpedient for any State to re-open the African Slave trade while it is in the Union," and an amendment declaring that "just as soon as we are out of the Union, it will be expedient and advisable to re-open the slave trade," were laid on the table—ayes 71, nays 8. A resolution calling a convention to take into consideration "the duty of the South, under existing circumstances, was lost—ayes 88 1-2, nays 33 1-2—Florida being divided. After the usual votes of thanks, the Convention adjourned, to meet on the second Monday in May next, at Vicksburg, Miss.

The first Wine Fair of Missouri opened at St. Louis on the 13 instant. About seventy specimens were exhibited, contributed from Illinois, New York, Indiana, Minnesota, Ohio, Iowa, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri. Seventeen gentlemen were selected as a board of judges to examine specimens offered and award the premiums. They reported that all the specimens are very superior in character, and indicate great improvement in the manufacture of native wines. It has been decided by the Missouri Wine Company to hold hereafter in St. Louis an annual fair, from which most encouraging results are expected.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The citizens of Lexington have just a most lucrative and [illegible] establishing direct trade, by barges, [illegible] North.

The Hessian fly has made its appearance in the wheat in some portions of Rockingham county, more particularly on Cub River. A large amount of wheat, we understand, has been destroyed by it.

The Secretary of the Treasury has applied to Congress for an additional loan, not exceeding fifteen millions of dollars, to be negotiated for a period not more than ten years, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent.

COUNTERFEIT NOTES.—counterfeit five dollar notes of the Bank of the Old Dominion, Va., are in circulation, and the engraving is so well executed as to deceive most persons, unless critically examined. The signatures are not good.

Not more than one in ten of the members of the late Southern Convention approved of the English compromise Kansas bill. The Hon. W. L. Yancey, of Alabama, a decided Democrat, denounced it in unmeasured terms.

The great Buffalo hunt which, according to the newspapers, was to start from Breckinridge, Kansas Territory, next summer, is pronounced a hoax, gotten up to give notoriety to the city of Breckinridge, a paper town in the hands of a few sharp speculators.

Several parties who composed the firm of Messrs Swan & Co. have been arrested at New York and at Augusta, Georgia, for carrying on a bogus lottery swindle. Bail to the amount of $10,000 was required in each case. It is said that the receipts of the concern amounted to $150,000 per week.

The Emperor of China does not appreciate costly presents from "outside barbarians." The magnificently bound copies of Audubon's Birds of America, and Wilkes' Exploring Expedition, which our Government sent him, have been found recently in the hands of Canton book-peddlers, who were offering them for sale at a mere trifle.

SUICIDE.—James Davis committed suicide by hanging, at his residence near Nestonville, in Albemarle, Va., on Friday last. Early in the morning of that day Mr. Davis persuaded his wife and family to pay a visit to a neighbor, and accompanied them a part of their way. On their return he was found dead.

As a curious incident, taking place simultaneously with the searching of American vessels in the Gulf of Mexico, we see a strange movement set on foot in Jamaica for the purpose of inducing black and colored fugitives from the Southern States to seek that island, which, it is probably supposed, will present a more congenial asylum than Canada for our runaway negroes.

Richmond boasts the largest flouring mill in the world. It is ninety-six feet front, one hundred and sixty-five feet deep, one hundred and twenty-one feet high in front, divided into twelve stories. Each floor contains about 14,550 superficial feet; including the two floors in the roof, the total world be about 155,000 square feet, or rather more than three and a half acres. Altogether, the available space within the walls is about 200,000 square feet.

ETHAN ALLEN'S REMAINS MISSING.—The ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the Monument to Ethan Allen, by the State authorities of Vermont, were postponed for the reason that the remains are missing. No trace of Ethan Allen can be found on the spot where he was supposed to be, and the supposition is that his bones have been stolen or mislaid. As Vermont has no live heroes, the larceny of the bones of a dead one is very deeply felt in the State.

FROM KANSAS—MORE OUTRAGES.—Accounts from Kansas continue to report outrages and robberies by Montgomery's band of outlaws.—Three hundred families are said to have been driven out of Lynn county. It is understood that the band have sworn to drive all the proslavery men out of the Territory and break up the land sales in July. They are also reported to have said that unless General Denver withdraws his troops from Fort Scott, they will proceed to Lecompton and hang him.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR HARE.—Dr. Robert Hare died at Philadelphia on the 15th inst. He was one of the eminent chemists of the age and has contributed many valuable discoveries in that science, and was the inventor of several of the most valuable improvements and modifications in chemical apparatus that now facilitate the labors of the laboratory. The latter years of his life have been clouded and his character injured by a devotion to the illusions of spiritualism. He was seventy years of age at the time of his decease.

UNITED STATES NAVY.—The United States have not more than eighty ships of war of all classes, and only thirty in commission, or ready for action, and these are scattered about various parts of the world. Forty-two years ago we had seventy-four vessels, in good condition, with a commerce of only 800,000 tons. Now we have a commerce of nearly five millions of tons. We shall have, however, the advantage, when we do build up a naval force, of being able to adopt all the modern improvements.

The London Times has some lengthy remarks on the extension of the United States southward, and says, in effect, that *absorption of the weaker Republics of Central and South America by the United States cannot be long delayed should America now pursue the course that seems imminent.* The change as regards English interest, assuming that they will honestly provide for the existing debts of the various States in question, cannot but be a great improvement upon their present position. The writer thinks that far more opposition will be shown to the extension at home than abroad.

Religious Notice.

REV. WM. E. BAKER, of Staunton, will preach at Hebron Church on Sabbath next, the 30th inst.

MARRIED.

On the 23d inst., by Rev. Geo. A. Shuey, Mr. JAMES W. VANPOSSEN to Miss ELIZABETH M. SHAFER, daughter of Mr. Jacob Shaver, all of Augusta county.

On the 18th inst., by Elder J. Jennings, Mr. JACOB S. YOUNT, of Augusta, to Miss MARGARET, daughter of Mr. J. B. Homan, of Rockingham.

On the 9th inst., by Rev. D. Thomas, Mr. HENRY A. SHOWALTER, of Rockingham, to Miss ELIZABETH R., daughter of Daniel Sanger, of Augusta.

At the residence of Thos. Burke, on the 13th inst., by Rev. S. Filler, Mr. CHRISTOPHER MILLER, of Rockingham, to Miss MARTHA J. BURKE, of

STAUNTON SPECTATOR AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Reorganization of the Militia.

The election of Company Officers in the three Regiments of Militia in this county, took place during last week. The 52d Regiment met at New Hope on Thursday last, and was re-organized by the election of the following officers:

Mt. Sidney Company.—Wm M Wilson, Captain; John White, 1st Lieut.; Jos. P. Shumate, 2d Lieutenant.

Mt. Meridian Company.—Henry Hahn, Capt.; Addison Weller, 1st Lieut.; Wm. H. Long, 2nd Lieut.

South River Company.—T. Koiner, Captain; Levi Fellers, 1st Lieut.; Archibald S. Rife, 2nd Lieutenant.

Tinkling Spring Company.—David W. Kulner, Capt.; John W. Hamilton, 1st Lieut.; Edwin Evans, 2nd Lieut.

New Hope Company.—Lilburn Stout, Captain; Geo. Towberman, 1st Lieut.; David Cullen, 2nd Lieutenant.

Cherity Company.—H. H. Peck, Captain; Benj. G. Patterson, 1st Lieut.; Wm. M. Guy, 2nd Lieut.

A quorum of the Waynesborough Company was not present, and that company will elect officers on the second Saturday in June.

The 140th Regiment met at Spring Hill, on Friday, and elected the following officers:

Company A.—Staunton—(formerly Capt. Harman's.)—Bolivar Christian, Captain; Wm. H. Patterson, 1st Lieut.; John C. Miehle, 2d Lieut.

Company B.—Staunton—(formerly Captain Wm. D. Bickle.)—John D. Imboden, Captain; Vincent T. Cooper, 1st Lieut.; Geo. W. Imboden, 2d Lieut.

Company C.—(formerly Capt. Jno. Greiner.)—Wm. D. Anderson, Captain; Geo. W. Fishburn, 1st Lieut.; Jos. K. Cline, 2d Lieut.

Company D.—Thomas H. Dryden, re-elected Captain; Augustus B. Seig, 1st. Lieut.; Samuel A. Cochran, 2d Lieut.

Company E.—(formerly Jacob Hoover.)—Jno. Sanderson, Capt.; Jacob F. Keller, 1st Lieut.; Elias L. Dull, 2d Lieut.

Company F.—(formerly Capt. Byrne.)—Not filled.

Company G.—Wm. L. Heiser, re-elected Captain; Cyrus H. Hunter, 1st Lieut.; Wm. Bowers, 2d Lieut.

Company H.—(formerly Capt. Todd.)—Francis R. Carson, Capt.; B. F. Michael, 1st Lieut.; Job Conger, 2d Lieut.

Company I.—(formerly Capt. Clarke.)—Albert R. Whitmore, Capt.; Andrew J. Silling, 1st Lieut.; Daniel Shue, 2d Lieut.

Company K.—(formerly Capt. Ruff.)—Samuel Andrew, Capt.; Dennis Michael, 1st Lieut.; Elijah Michael, 2d Lieut.

Company L.—(formerly Capt. T. B. Clarke.) Jas. H. Clarke, Capt.; George Rimel, 1st Lieut.; George Sellers, 2d Lieut.

Cavalry officers as they were.

The 93d Regiment met at Middlebrook on Saturday. The following is a list of the officers elected:

Newport Company.—I. H. Hite, Captain; Lieutenants not elected.

Smoky Row Company.—Frank Shuey, Captain; Robert Mitchell, 1st Lieut.; Thomas Shelton, 2d Lieutenant.

Greenville Company.—John B. Hawpe, Captain; Lieutenants not elected.

Mint Spring Company.—Jas. Cochran, Captain; Jas. R. Paris, 1st Lieut.; Robert McFarland, 2d Lieut.

Stover's Company.—Wm. H. Randolph, Captain; C. B. Adkins, 1st Lieut.; Edward Heiser, 2d Lieutenant.

McCormick's Company.—Not filled.

Pasture's Company.—Jas. Crawford, Captain; Alfred H. Campbell, 1st Lieutenant; C. C. Bear, 2d Lieutenant.

Middlebrook Company.—John D. Summers, Captain; Geo. Bowers, 1st Lieut.; Mordecai Smith, 2d Lieut.

Cavalry Company.—Robt. B. Dunlap, Capt.; Robt. Carson, 1st Lieut.; Frank Gilkeson, 2d Lieut.

An election for Field Officers was also held in this Regiment, which we presume is not valid. We give the result as indicating the choice of the officers, viz: Wm. S. Sproul, Colonel Commandant; P. B. Hogshead, Lieutenant Colonel; Robert Lilly, 1st Major; Samuel H. Templeton, 2d Major.

The attendance upon these musters was quite as large as in olden time, and we are happy to say that they passed off quietly, with but little drinking and few fights. The candidates for the County Offices were present, and addressed the people at each of the places of parade.

Entertainments of the Week.

Union Hall has been occupied pretty constantly during the evenings of the last week.—On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday nights, Mr. and Mrs. Drew, commedians of considerable merit, gave their humorous entertainments, and on Saturday night, a Mrs. French, one of the strong-minded Ladies of the North, furnished the public with some illustrations of the strong delusion called "Spiritualism." She is quite a good looking "medium," and professes while in a trance to receive communications from the spirit world, which she delivers to the inhabitants of this mundane sphere. We have not heard that she made any converts to the faith of the Foxes by her exhibition on Saturday night, but presume that our community is one of too much intelligence to be tempted into the belief of such palpable absurdities and nonsense.

In addition to the above notice of Mr. Frank Drew, we are forced to give him further notoriety by publishing the fact that he left Staunton without paying his printing bill. We have sent it after him, and hope that his negligence may prove to have been occasioned by mere forgetfulness. Having learned, however, that a landlord's bill from Charlottesville followed him to this place, we are constrained to believe that it would be the best policy for our friends of the press in other places to require payment of Mr. Frank Drew *in advance.*

Ladies' Fair.

We announced last week that the Ladies of the Presbyterian Church in this place would hold their annual Fair, at Union Hall, on Tuesday, the first day of June next. As is always the case with every enterprise in which the gentler sex is engaged, a meritorious object is in view, connected with the comfort of the church edifice, which appeals strongly to the liberality of an *enlightened* public. The church is at present inadequately supplied with light at the evening meetings, and the proceeds of the Fair will be applied, we understand, to the purchase of new lamps, chandeliers, &c.

As Tuesday will be the first day of the Circuit Court, special provision will be made for the accommodation of gentlemen from the country who may need a *snub* about the middle of the day. They will find the tables well supplied with substantial fare, which will be served to them by fair hands at fair prices, and it is hoped that they will avail themselves of the opportunity to assist the ladies in a mode so convenient.

Inclined to Back.

We learn that some of the "bowld soldier boys" who recently enlisted in this place, have already begun to wish themselves out of the harness. The rain water at Fort Monroe seems to go specially hard with them. One of the boys writes back that he wishes his sister to give a statement that he is "blind of an eye," for which reason he hopes to get a discharge. We hope for the credit of our town that they will become reconciled, and stick up to their bargain with Uncle Sam, without further flocking or tough yarns about bad eyes and broken bones.

Acts of Assembly.

Maj. McCue has left a large number of copies of the Acts of the last General Assembly at our office. Those who desire a copy can be accommodated.

The New Market House.

The Compton Council of Staunton having erected a large and convenient office for the accommodation of buyers and sellers, we hope our citizens will make the most of it. When the side ways are completed around it, it will be a pleasant place of resort. Already we find that numbers of people from the country are bringing their produce to market and receiving fair prices for it. As the season advances, and the matter becomes better understood, the number of buyers and sellers will increase and the quantity and variety of articles brought to market will be greatly augmented. There are now four butchers' stalls well supplied with meats of every kind and good quality. We find too ample supplies of butter, poultry, eggs, vegetables, fruits, fish, and flowers every day in the market. It would be well for our citizens to attend as often as possible, and give their countenance to the enterprize. Almost every one finds he has a surplus of some article which he can spare. If he will take it to market and sell it, he can pay for other articles bought from his neighbor, and thus the convenience of both will be promoted.

We should like to see the ladies also occasionally in Market. Their presence will give dignity and respectability to the place. And why should not the young people meet there of a morning to exchange kindly greeting and give a joyous aspect to the scene?

In ancient times the Greeks and Romans went to the Market Place to hear the news and exchange a little gossip! But as the race of *gossiping* sages has become extinct we cannot hope to see any of that class at our market. We should be glad, however, if it would be made an assembling place for the citizens, not only to exchange material commodities, but to interchange opinions and thoughts about matters and things in general. Having made the suggestion, we will in furtherance of it indicate Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, between the hours of six and seven A. M., as the *fashionable* hour for meeting at the Market House. Let all, then, who aspire to be fashionable be forthcoming at the appointed time.

Pic-nic.

We understand the young ladies of the Wesleyan Female Institute had a pic-nic in the grove opposite Mr. Summerson's on Saturday last.—We were not present ourselves, but learn through a friend that everything passed off in fine style. The Mountain Sax-Horn Band (A. J. Turner, Prof.) was present on the occasion, and by their excellent music added greatly to the pleasures of the day. Our friend also informs us that they had all sorts of good things and a plenty of them. All seemed to enjoy themselves, and were loth to leave when the time arrived to return.

The Election.

On Thursday next the people will proceed to elect a Sheriff, County Clerk, Circuit Court Clerk, Surveyor, Commissioners of the Revenue, Constables, and last, but not least, a Lieutenant Governor. In District No. 1, a Magistrate will be elected to supply the place of B. Crawford, Esq. It will be recollected that the citizens of Staunton do not vote for Commissioners of the Revenue. We trust that the election will pass off quietly, and result in the choice of those best qualified to discharge the duties of the various offices.

Whiskey and Tobacco!

Mr. L. B. Waller has "laid upon our table" a bottle of "Old Rye Whiskey," and a twist of Extra Tobacco. Our friends of the "Vindicator" say that the Whiskey is not bad to take when made into a "very weak toddy." We have "looked at the bottle" and have no doubt that they speak the truth. Some of the same sort was circulating pretty freely at the muster of the 93rd on Saturday, and seemed to be generally popular with those who indulged. The Tobacco is certainly good.

Staunton Supplying Charlottesville.

Some of the citizens of Charlottesville are carrying into effect the suggestion of a correspondent of the "Advocate," in reference to the purchase of fresh meats. Mr. Harman has been sending a considerable quantity over on the morning trains, and unless the Charlottesville butchers become more reasonable, will doubtless have orders for still more. A saving of three or four cents in the pound is certainly an object even to the smallest family.

Episcopal Convention.

The Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Virginia met in Winchester on Wednesday last. We learn from the Republican that about eighty clerical and lay members and a large concourse of spectators were in attendance. The opening sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Packhard.

Deerfield Commissioners.

The County Court having omitted to appoint Commissioners of Election, at the April term, the following were appointed on Wednesday last: Wm. Guy, Joseph Mann, W. W. Montgomery, R. Hodge, and Jacob Beck. Officer, Thomas E. Montgomery.

Card Writers.

Messrs. Crowley and Ohandlee, card-writers, now at the Virginia Hotel, exhibit a great variety of visiting cards, written by them in the most beautiful manner. Ladies who desire to have cards executed in a style superior to anything we have seen lately will patronize these gentlemen.

Homeward Bound.

Two convicts from the county of Monroe arrived at this place on Wednesday evening last, and took lodgings for the night at Armentrout's house of entertainment. On Friday morning's train they proceeded to Richmond, where they will probably tarry for a while at the Penitentiary.

Declines.

Mr. Thornton Berry requests us to say that he declines being a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace, in the First District, for which he has been nominated by a correspondent of this paper.

Greenville District.

We are requested to state that Mr. John J. Larew is a candidate for re-election to the office of Constable in the Greenville District.

TO THE PUBLIC.—DR. YOUNG has on hand and for sale low the following OILS:

Neat's Foot Oil,
Harness Oil,
Tanner's Oil,
Fish Oil,
Machine Oil,
Lubricating Oil,
Sperm Oil,
Elder Oil,
Linseed Oil,
Coal Oil,
Camphene Oil,
Castor Oil,
Juniper Oil,

With a large and fresh stock of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Spices, &c., &c., and which he offers low for Cash, or to punctual customers. Staunton, May 19, '56.

HARDWARE.—I have just received a large addition to my Stock, making a very complete stock of House-builder's, Saddler's, Shoemaker's, Blacksmith's and House keeper's Hardware, to which I wish to call the attention of the public, with the assurance that they will be sold at the very lowest market rate. GEO. E. PRICE.
Staunton, May 19, '56—Vind. copy.

MAY APPLE.—A beautiful, bright, mild, pure article of Tobacco, at a moderate price. Just received and for sale by R. J. GLENDY.
Staunton, May 5, '56 Per C. T. COGHILL.

LAMPS.—All kinds of Lamps changed into Coal Oil Lamps, for a mere trifle, at DR. YOUNG'S.
Staunton, May 19, '56.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ROUGH SKINS, CHAPPED HANDS &c.

These annoyances, incident to the season, can be readily cured by the use of "Fontaine's Cream or Wild Flowers." Its medicated lather penetrates the pores, heals the sore and chapped surface, and imparts delicacy and softness to the skin.

For Shaving—Gentlemen will find it admirable, and for washing infants and Children, it will prove an effectual safeguard against chafing eruptions. &c. F. O. FONTAINE & CO. 505 Broadway and No. 4 Astor House, New York. Sold by all Druggists. For sale in Staunton by Dr. Wm. B. Young.
April 12, 1858—1m.

☞ A perfumed breath can be obtained by HOWARD'S DENTAL FLUID. Toothache instantly relieved by Howard's Dental Fluid. Soft and Spongy Gums cured by Howard's Dental Fluid. Teeth made white and tartar removed by Howard's Dental Fluid, recommended by Drs. Pleasants, Hudson, Edmonds, Hancock, &c., &c., of this city, and Physicians everywhere. For sale by all Druggists, wholesale and retail. GEO. HOWARD, Druggist
Sixth and Broad Streets, Richmond, Va.
☞ Beware of imitations, Toothwashes, &c
March 17, 1858—4m

I. M. SINGER & CO'S
Improved Sewing Machines,

Manufacturing for the use of the SOUTHERN SALES AND EXHIBITION ROOMS, No. 105 Baltimore Street, BALTIMORE.
W. H. HOODERICK, Agent.
Baltimore, March 31, 1858—1y

The Ladies! The Ladies! The Ladies!

It is a well established fact, that fully one half of the female portion of our population, are seldom in the enjoyment of good health, or to use their own expression, "never feel well." They are haggard, devoid of all energy, extremely nervous, and have no appetite. To this class of invalids, the Hoofland's German Bitters are *especially* recommended. Their peculiar tonic and invigorating properties render them invaluable in such cases.

☞ Read the testimony. F. M. CRAIGHAY says:
MONGAHEYSVILLE, VA., Sept. 26, 1855.

Ship me immediately 12 dozen German Bitters, and I assure you no medicine that I sell gives such satisfaction, the demand for it being beyond all precedent. It affords me a pleasure to sell a medicine so satisfactory to all. Our physicians no longer scout at it, but are compelled to acknowledge its intrinsic value and the greater part of them have had magnanimity of soul sufficient to lay aside their prejudices and and prescribe it in their practice.

Ask for *Hoofland's German Bitters*, and take nothing else. They are prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, No. 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and are sold by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, West Indies and South America, at 75 cents per bottle.
May 26, 1858—1yr

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

BOSTON, December 8.

Dr. Geo. B. Green—Dear Sir: In reply to your question in regard to the action of the Ozrnavian Bitters, I feel much pleasure in stating that from its prompt and decisive effect in alleviating and overcoming a severe and chronic case of Indigestion and Dyspepsia in my own family, and from a knowledge of its wonderful results in curing several attacks quite as severe in other families of my acquaintance, I consider it a sovereign and infallible remedy in that distressing complaint, and would cordially and earnestly recommend it to all who may be thus afflicted.

ISAAC DANFORTH, 17 South Market St.

The above Certificate is from a well known and highly respectable merchant of Boston, and is entitled to the fullest confidence.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

Prepared only by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, Mass. to whom all orders should be addressed. Sold by their agents everywhere. For sale in Staunton by Dr. T. H. & J. C. Kinney, Dr. H. S. Eichelberger & Bro., and by Dr. W. B. Young.
May 26, 1858—1w

From the "Boston Bee."

"Fontaine's Cream of Wild Flowers,"

Though of comparatively recent introduction to the market, is already immensely popular; nor is it a matter of surprise, for the "Cream" is about the creamiest preparation that ever saluted the senses of mortals. We have tried every compound that has come before the public for beautifying the skin, removing eruptions, &c., shaving, cleaning the teeth, washing infants and children, and as a healer and balmer of the skin, and have found nothing so agreeable and efficient.—For sale by the up top dealers generally.

☞ For sale in Staunton by Dr. YOUNG.
May 26, '58—1m

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Sheriff.

☞ We are authorized to announce RUDOLPH TURK 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.

☞ We are authorized to announce PETER G. STEELE as a Candidate for the office of SHERIFF OF AUGUSTA COUNTY.
April 21, 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 8, 1858.

For County Court Clerk.

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

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

☞ 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.

☞ We are authorized to announce A. B. LIGHTNER as a Candidate for re-election to the office of CONSTABLE in the Middlebrook District.
April 28, 1858.

For Commissioner of Revenue.

☞ We are authorized to announce THOMAS. M. DOFF 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. BEVERCOMB, Esq., is a Candidate at the ensuing election for the Clerkship of the County and Circuit Courts of Bath County. MANY VOTERS.
Dec. 30, 1857.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST. MARKET AGENCY.—Having rented a Stall at the new Market House, the subscriber offers his services to the public generally as an Agent for the sale of whatever MARKETAGE they may wish to dispose of, whenever they cannot spare the time to remain two hours of the whole day at the Market House, as the law requires.

He will always be found at Stall No. 5, and persons who may have other business in town to transact, on leaving their Marketags with me, may have returns before leaving town or those who prefer not coming themselves, on sending their articles to me, I will dispose of them, and thus save them much trouble and time. Receipts given in all cases when required, and paid promptly on their return, either in Cash or Groceries, at my store in Staunton. N. B. LONG.
Staunton, May 19, 1858.

TAKING REAPERS.—This celebrated self-raking Reaper and Mower having been much improved in many of its details since last season, is now offered to Farmers as the most complete and perfect Machine now in use. Those for this season's sales have been manufactured with great care, and will be fully warranted in every respect. We will say to those in want of a Reaper, try one, and if you are not *entirely satisfied*, you will not be required to keep it. Who is purchasing does not want the best? Therefore, try an Atkins, and you will not be disappointed.

☞ Orders should be sent in early, as none will be brought on save those engaged.
GEO. E. PRICE.
Staunton, May 19, 1858—Vind. copy.

GRAIN CRADLES.—I have on hand a large lot of superior Cradles, to which the attention of farmers is requested; also, Grain and Grass Scythes, Snaths, Rifle Sickles, &c. GEO. E. PRICE.
Staunton, May 19, '58—Vind. copy.

HORSE SHOES.—50 kegs Burden's Horse Shoes just received and for sale. GEO. E. PRICE.
Staunton, May 19, '58—Vind. copy.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Rockbridge, pronounced on the 17th day of April last, in a cause therein pending between John Bell, Alexander, in his own right and as administrator of John Alexander, deceased, plaintiff, and Elizabeth Alexander and others, defendants, I shall proceed on the *5th day of June* next, at the Court house Square in the town of Lexington, to sell at public auction that valuable LOT, in the said town of Lexington, adjoining the Court house square, with the Brick of Buildings thereon, now occupied as Law Offices and Dwelling Houses.

Terms—Cash on the day of sale this property will be divided into separate tenements and lots, and will be offered in separate parcels, a diagram of which, defining the metes and bounds, will be exhibited. The Building immediately in the rear of the Court house, contains five Law Offices, with upper rooms to each, and two of them with double rooms on the lower floors. These offices will be offered separately, and each sold with the lower and upper rooms belonging to it together, with a certain space of ground immediately in the rear. They are too well known to need further description. The Dwelling House, on the same lot, will be sold separately or together, with sufficient quantity of ground attached, fronting on Washington and Randolph Streets. If the property is offered in separate parcels, it will be sold on credits varying from six months to three years, bearing interest from the day of sale; if offered as one entire property, it will be sold on credits of 1, 2, and 3 years, with like interest. In either case the purchasers will pay cash in hand sufficient to defray the expenses of sale, and give bond for the residue of the purchase money, with good personal security, the legal title being retained until the purchase money is fully paid. Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale.

At the same time and place, I will, by virtue of a decree pronounced in the same cause, on the 18th of April, 1858, sell at public auction, a TRACT OF LAND lying in said county, near the Plank Road, four miles from Lexington and three miles from Jordan's Point, on North River, and joining David Pulliam, Wm. Miller, Jacob Miller, Peter Keller and others, and known as the "Beard Tract." It contains about 250 Acres, about 150 of which are cleared, the residue well timbered. Improved with an ordinary Log Dwelling and a good Barn. There are 30 acres of good watered Meadow, and 30 may be made. There are several good Springs, and water in every field.

And at the same time and place I will also sell a certain TRACT OF LAND, called the "Duck Pond," containing about 460 Acres, and lying on South Mountain, on Irish Creek, in said county. This tract is well timbered, and contains one of the finest Orchards in the county.

These two last named tracts will be sold for cash in hand sufficient to pay the costs of sale, and for the residue, on credits of 1, 2 and 3 years, in equal payments, the purchaser giving bonds therefor, with good security, and legal titles retained until the purchase money is fully paid.

All of the foregoing property, being sold for division, will be sold unencumbered by dower rights.

The sale will commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

J. McD. ALEXANDER,
Commissioner.

May 12, '58—3t

VALUABLE LAND AND MERCHANT MILL FOR SALE.—The subscribers will offer for sale to the highest bidder, on *Wednesday, the 14th day of July* next, TWO TRACTS OF LAND, in Botetourt county, being portions of Mr. Wm. Langhorne's Cloverdale estate, one of which, known as the "West Tract," contains 680 Acres, a large part of which is in cultivation, and the remainder well timbered, with about 150 acres of fine Tobacco land yet to clear. The improvements consist of a plain but comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, Stable, and other out-houses, making altogether a valuable and desirable farm.

The other tract contains 460 Acres, of fair quality, and has on it a valuable MERCHANT MILL, in high repute and now undergoing extensive repairs.—This Mill will be sold, if desired, in connection with 30, 50 or 100 acres of the land.

These lands lie immediately on the South Western McAdamized Turnpike, leading to Buchanan, which is 18 miles distant, and a well graded road leads to Bonsack's Depot on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, which is four miles distant.

The terms of sale will be one, two and three years credit, with interest from the date of giving possession for seeding.

CATHARINE LANGHORNE,
GEORGE P. TAYLOE,
F. JOHNSON,
Executors of William Langhorne, dec'd.

May 19, 1858—4ts

TRUST SALE.—By virtue of a deed of trust executed to me on the 25th day of February, 1857, by John W. Hemp, I shall proceed, in the town of Staunton, in front of the Court house, on *Monday, the 24th day of May*, 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 Geo. C. Robertson and wife. The amounts secured by said trust deed are $555.55, 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 the purchaser will be required to give equal annual payments, to fall due March 1st, 1859, and 1860. Bonds, with good security, will be taken for the deferred payments, and a lien retained as ultimate security. HUGH SHEFFEY, Trustee.

May 5, 1858—1ds—Vind. copy.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—By virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by John B. Scherer and Mary his wife, on the 5th day of October, 1857, and of record in the Hustings Court in the town of Staunton, I shall offer at public auction, on SATURDAY, THE 29TH DAY OF MAY, 1858, the following property, conveyed by said deed: The STORE HOUSE and BILLIARD SALOON, formerly occupied by said Scherer, on the east end of Court-house alley. Also, the DWELLING HOUSE where Scherer now resides, situate east of the Presbyterian Church. The above property is well worthy the attention of any one wishing to purchase Town Property. The title is believed to be unquestionable, but as trustee, I shall only convey such title as is vested in me.

Terms of sale, Cash. GEO. W. IMBODEN,
May 12, '58—4ds Trustee.

TRUST SALE.—By virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by Christian Michael and wife, Abraham Kershner and wife, and James H. Kershner, for certain purposes mentioned in said deed, I will sell at public sale, on the premises, on *Saturday, the 5th day of June* next, a TRACT of LAND, on the Great Calf Pasture River, adjoining the lands of David Argenbright and others, containing 536 Acres. The improvements are a pretty good Dwelling House, Barn, and all necessary buildings; also, a SAW MILL. The land is well improved, and worthy the attention of purchasers. Acting as trustee, I will only convey such title as is vested in me by said deed, but I have no doubt about the title being good. Terms at sale.

May 12, 1858. SAM'L H. BELL, Trustee.

PUBLIC SALE OF LAND.—On *Friday, the 28th of this month*, (May,) I will offer for re-sale the HOUSE and LOT now in the occupancy of C. W. Weeks, in Staunton. This is the same property sold at public auction on the 1st day of April, 1858, when Daniel Croghan became the purchaser. He having failed to comply with the terms of sale, it is now offered for re-sale, and I will use said Croghan for any deficiency that may result from such re-sale.

JOSEPH WALSH,
By J. D. Imboden, Attorney.

May 12, 1858—tds—Vind. copy.

PRIVATE SALES.

FOR SALE—250 ACRES OF LAND, LYON the Port Republic road, at its junction with the Waynesborough road, and 4¾ miles from Staunton. Said land fronts on Long Meadow Run, one half a mile, has on it a small LOG DWELLING and a BLACKSMITH SHOP, and is situated in a neighborhood convenient to a store, post-office, mills, &c., &c. About one hundred acres of it are cleared—the balance heavily timbered, and its proximity to Staunton and the Railroad is such that one residing on it could make it profitable to sell fire-wood. Said land has on it several never failing Springs, besides bordering for a short distance on Lewis Creek. Although preferring to sell the whole of this land together, I can 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 there is not 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 desirous of purchasing 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.

FARM AND SAW MILL FOR SALE.—The subscriber, owing to the failure of his health, offers at private sale the FARM OF LAKE UPON which he resides, lying on Buck Creek, in Augusta county, immediately on the Howardsville and Rockfish Turnpike, 8 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 farmer desirous to say one wishing to engage in the lumber business.

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

Feb. 24, 1858—tf JAS. M. LYLE.

☞ Rock. Reg. copy and charge. J. M. L.

A NICE LITTLE PLACE FOR SALE.—I offer for sale my little TRACT or LAND—FIFTY ACRES—lying within 2½ miles of Staunton, between the Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike and the old Lebanon Church road, adjoining the lands of Mr. 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. Possession can be obtained, if desired, by any Req., who is authorized to sell at one time. If not sold in a body, I am willing to divide 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 Rhyne, in the Big Calf Pasture.

JAMES S. GUY.
West View, Augusta co. Dec. 9, 1857.

SODA WATER.—DR. YOUNG has his fine Soda Fountain in operation, and has Pine Apple, Strawberry, Vanilla, Lemon, Sarsaparilla, Upper Ten and Cream Syrup every Saturday.
Staunton, May 19, '58.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRAGG'S ARCTIC LINIMENT!

THIS incomparable Liniment, upon which the great reputation of the affiliated of all kinds now rest for relief from the pangs of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Erysipelas, Consets, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, and all cutaneous diseases, is rapidly superseding all similar preparations.

Pity the Little Children.

A little daughter of Mrs. Lee, residing on Lake st., Chicago, was scalded all over by the upsetting of a bottle of boiling water. The Arctic Liniment was applied according to the directions, and the flesh was instantly extracted, and in a few days the little sufferer was well.

An Explosion.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Nov. 28th, 1857.

I hereby certify, that having been badly bruised and scalded by the explosion of a Steam Boiler, I found relief in the use of Bragg's Arctic Liniment. The smart was instantly extracted from the scalds, and in a very short time all the pain was gone from the bruises. I is two weeks I was well, and able to resume my business.

HENRY RAVENSCRIFT,
Residence: Jackson street.

The Blind See!

WAPELLO CITY, Iowa, Nov 9th, 1857.

Dr. Bragg—Dear Sir: For more than five years I had been afflicted with inflamed eyes, in an aggravated degree, and tried various Physicians, and several nostrums, to no effect. I was induced by Dr. Beaumont to try the Arctic Liniment, and in two months was nearly well. My little daughter was afflicted in the same manner for the same time, and during a portion of the time was entirely blind in one eye. I applied your valuable Liniment, and her eyes are now perfectly sound. They have I, with one two bitt bottle, cured my daughter's eyes and my own, besides curing the rheumatism in my back. I would not be without your invaluable remedy in my house.

Yours truly, WM. RUSSELL.

Good for Animals.

Messrs. J. & A. Arnot, and Lynch, Arnot & Co., keep the two largest livery stables in the West, and are generally known throughout the United States.

St. Louis, Dec. 25d, 1857.

We, the undersigned, having used Dr. Bragg's Arctic Liniment for a number of months, cheerfully testify to its superior efficacy in curing the diseases of horses, as well are we satisfied of the Arctic being the best Liniment made, that we would use no other. We keep, and have kept for a number of years, extensive livery stables in this city, and consequently our experience about horses and their diseases is great, and we unhesitatingly say that the Arctic Liniment is the only one we have ever found AWAYS EFFECTIVE. We cordially recommend it to all livery stable keepers and others having the care of horses.

J. & A. ARNOT,
LYNCH, ARNOT & CO.,
Chestnut street.

Caution.

Many Druggists having old Liniments on hand will try to sell them to you as the best, but do you positively refuse to purchase them. Ask for "BRAGG'S ARCTIC LINIMENT," and take no other.

Liberal Proposition.

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

For sale by BRAGG & BURROWS,
Sole Proprietors, St. Louis, Mo.

An agent is wanted in every town and village. Applications must always be accompanied by responsable references.

☞ For sale by all Druggists, and by Dr. W. B. YOUNG and Dr. H. S. EICHELBERGER & BRO., Staunton.
May 19, 1858 ytmif

NOTICE.—We have sold our entire stock of Watches and Jewelry to G. C. YEAKLE, who will continue the business at our old stand as heretofore. Very thankful for the liberal patronage extended to us the last four years, we hope that the former patrons to the late firm will continue the same arrangement to G. C. Yeakle, as he will endeavor to give perfect satisfaction to all.

May 12, '58. KAMERER & FLAIG

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.—The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has purchased of KAMERER & FLAIG their entire stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY SILVER & PLATED WARE, and is now receiving, at their old stand, a new and well selected stock, which he will sell low for cash. Persons will do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell cheaper than the cheapest.—Work done at short notice and warranted 12 months.

G. C. YEAKLE,
Opposite Virginia Hotel.

Staunton, May 12, 1858.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The accounts of KAMERER & FLAIG have been placed in my hands for collection, and, as will be seen by the advertisement above, they have sold out their business here, and it is therefore necessary that all indebted should settle without delay. E. M. CUSHING.

May 12, '58.

NEW BOOKS!—The Mystery; or Evil and God, by John Young, L. L. D.; Spurgeon's Sermons, 4th series; The Literary Attractions of the Bible, by LeRoy J. Halsey, D. D.; Narratives of Revivals Conversions and Revival Incidents, &c., &c., by Wm. C. Conant; Alexander on the Acts; The New York Pulpit in the Revival of 1858; a Memorial Collection of Sermons, by 25 eminent Clergymen of different denominations, of New York and Brooklyn; The Knowledge of God Objectively Considered, by Robt. J. Breckridge, D. D., L. L. D.; The Divine Government, Physical and Moral, by James McCosh, L. L. D.; Typical Forms and Special Ends in Creation, by McCosh; another supply of Dr. Sprague's Annals of the American Pulpit. ROBT. COWAN.

Also, the 7th vol. of Bancroft's History of the U. S.; The Suffering Savior; The Interpreter; The Quaker Soldier; Harpers' Weekly for 1857, neatly bound.

Staunton, May 12, '58 R. C.

LOOK AT THIS, ALL YE FARMERS WHO WISH TO SAVE MONEY!—AN ABUNDANT HARVEST IS APPROACHING:—I have at Staunton, and Waynesboro' Depot, C. R. R., and at Woodstock Depot, M. G. R. R., a good supply of McCORMICK'S COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER, warranted to be the best Machine in use, which I will sell on the terms of the order attached to small hand bill, or, if the whole price is paid down in cash, I will deduct ten dollars. Farmers down the Valley will apply to C. IRVIN, Bridgewater, J. WENGER, Edom, J. J. DOWNAY, Timberville, or W. COOK, New Market, either of whom will sell, put up and start Machines for

THORN

BALTIMORE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co.'s

SEWING MACHINES!
Office, 214 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.

WE prefer these Machines to all others.
They are the simplest, most durable, and rapid.
The machine for family use is Wheeler & Wilson's No. 1.
We warrant superior stitch, strength and perfect ease.
Will give perfect satisfaction.—Observer.
Are the most perfected.—Christian Inquirer.
In point of simplicity, ease and speed.—Examiner.
A Wonder for family use.—Republican.
Perfect in all its details.—Christian Intelligencer.
Worthy of the highest award.—Boston Recorder.
The subscribers are in a stock that will suit every purchaser.
The Wheeler & Wilson Machine is the only one which has stood the test of time, and forms a seam which can be ripped only by the hand, with great economy of thread.—Mobile Tribune.
Durable and beautiful than hand sewing.—Family Magazine.
Baltimore, April 2, 1858—1y

PAPER HANGINGS.
HOWELL & BROTHERS, MANUFACTURERS,
203 Baltimore Street, opposite Hanover Street,
Baltimore, have recently been making extensive additions to their Factory, and have now one of the most complete establishments in the Country for the manufacture of Paper Hangings, and have given the trade ample facilities, and are now greatly increased our stock, and can now offer unprecedented attractive assortment to select from, in all the different grades.
Our assortment represents WALL PAPER & BORDER, of all the different qualities and styles in order the extent of the stock forbidding any enumeration.
GILT CURTAIN PAPERS, FIRE BOARD PRINTS, &c.
Customers will bear in mind that we are extensive manufacturers, and therefore the prices must be the lowest; besides our having been in business 25 years, gives to our friends ample assurance that they will be fairly dealt with. ☞ Orders promptly attended to.
Baltimore, March 31, 1858—1y

WM. F. LEWIN,
WITH
DANIEL MILLER & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
No. 223 Baltimore Street,
Third door above Howard,
DANIEL MILLER,
DANIEL GLOSS,
JOHN S. MILLER,
HENRY R. LACEY, } BALTIMORE
☞ Orders carefully and promptly attended to.
Baltimore, March 31, 1858—1y

SPRING GOODS, 1858!
HOPKINS, HULL & CO.,
Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants,
No. 238 Baltimore Street,
BALTIMORE.
INVITE the attention of buyers to their large and well assorted 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 26, 1858—4m

ARMSTRONG, CATER & CO.,
IMPORTERS & JOBBERS IN
Ribbons, Millinery, Silk Goods,
AND
STRAW BONNETS,
Flowers, & Bonnets,
No. 227 Baltimore St.,
Between Charles & Hanover Sts.
BALTIMORE
☞ Our stock is unequalled in variety, extent and cheapness.
Terms—Strictly six months; or 6 per cent off for cash.
Baltimore, March 31, '58—2m*

THE GREAT BEAUTIFIER SO LONG UNSUCCESSFULLY SOUGHT, FOUND AT LAST.—For to remove permanently grey hair to its original color; secure luxuriant growth to the beard, whiskers, and moustache; to impart to the hair and all scrubbs, soft, healthy and glossy; to strengthen the hair and all scrubbs, soft, healthy and glossy; to strengthen the hair and all scrubbs, soft, healthy and glossy; to strengthen