Staunton Spectator.

VOL. XXXVI. STAUNTON, VIRGINIA, TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1859. NO. XIV

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALEX. H. H. STUART. D. BALDWIN STUART

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

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

Particular attention will be given to the COLLECTION OF CLAIMS.

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

ALEX. H. H. STUART.

Staunton, Aug 31, 1858.

Hugh W. Sheffey. | Jas. Bumgardner, Jr.

LAW NOTICE.

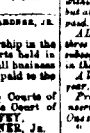
THE undersigned have formed a partnership in the Practice of Law, in the various Courts held in Staunton. They will attend promptly to all business confided to their care. Especial attention paid to the Collection of Claims.

Hugh W. Sheffey will practice in the Courts of Highland, Bath and Rockbridge, and in the Court of Appeals.

HUGH W. SHEFFEY,
JAS. BUMGARDNER, Jr.

Staunton, Dec. 7, 1858.

Western Virginia MARBLE WORKS,
AT STAUNTON
AND
HARRISONBURG.
MARQUIS & KELLEY.



Staunton, April 7, 1858.

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

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

Staunton, Nov. 23, 1854

CITY HOTEL,
Corner Royal and Cameron Streets,
ALEXANDRIA, VA.
SAMUEL HEFLEBOWER, Proprietor.
J. J. ROBERS, Supt. | A. W. BRAUN, Clerk.

THE above is a first-class Hotel. Persons traveling to and from the Springs will find it a pleasant place to stop. ☞ Omnibuses always in readiness at the Depots.

Alexandria, March 24, 1858.

A. J. TURNER, PROF. MUSIC, WESTLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE—Teaches Piano, Guitar, Flute, Violin, &c., &c.; sing, Ballad Singing. Instructs Private Classes on Tuesday and Thursday evenings. Pianos Tuned in the most accurate manner. Persons wishing to buy Pianos are respectfully invited to call at my house, opposite the residence of Col. Geo. Baylor, and examine the specimens of Messrs. Wm. Knabe & Co.'s celebrated Instruments.

Staunton, Jan 25, 1859.

GEO. M. COCHRAN. JAMES COCHRAN.
COCHRAN & COCHRAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
STAUNTON, VA.

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

Aug. 24, 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. D. BROOKS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WARM SPRINGS, VA.

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

☞ Office in Warm Springs Hotel.

Dec. 7, 1858—1y

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.

MARSHALL HOUSE,
Corner King and Pitt Sts.,
ALEXANDRIA, VA.,
M. V. MADDUX, Proprietor.
A. FOX, Book-Keeper.

Alexandria, Feb. 1, 1859—1y

DOCTOR JAMES B. GILKESON—Having located in Staunton, tenders his professional services to the public. He may be found, when not professionally engaged, at the room over the Saddle and Harness establishment of Mr. G. H. Kiick, nearly opposite the Post Office.

Staunton Feb. 8, 1859—tf.

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

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

July 27, 1857.

KIRKWOOD HOUSE,
Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.,
JOHN H. & A. W. KIRKWOOD,
Proprietors.

Washington, March 24, 1858—1y

PLOWS FOR SALE.—I have erected a large Depot, adjoining the Fire Engine House, where I will keep a large assortment of the various sizes of the Livingston County PLOWS.

SCHUYLER BRADLEY.

Staunton, March 1, 1859—tf.

PLASTER FOR SALE AT THE STAUNTON STEAM MILLS.—The Company has a large lot on the road which will be sold freshly ground, at $13 per ton cash, on delivery cars. Apply to

S. A. RICHARDSON, Sup't.

Staunton, Feb. 1, 1859.

COLLECTING!—The subscriber offers his services to the public as a GENERAL COLLECTOR OF CLAIMS. He may be found on all public days at the Law Office of the Messrs. Imboden. The best references given.

W. M. GUY.

Staunton, Jan. 25, 1859.

DENTAL NOTICE.—WM. CHAPMAN has removed to Staunton. He will be found at Dr. Atwin's Office, four doors from the National Hotel, where he will professionally engaged in the country.

Staunton, April 8, 1857.—tf.

FABER'S PENCILS.—Faber's celebrated pawing pencils, various colors and quality Also, Faber's Carpenter's Pencils, and Slate Pencils in Wood. For sale by ROBT. COWAN.

Staunton, Feb. 8, 1859.

CHAIRS AND SOFAS.—Just received from Boston, 50 dozen CANE SEAT CHAIRS, and 25 SOFAS, the best and cheapest yet offered in this place.

A. D. CHANDLER.

Staunton, Dec. 14, '58—tf

PREMIUM CORN SHELLERS.—Peacock's superior Corn Shellers, which received the Premium at the U. S. Fair; also Sinclair's Single Shellers, both recommended as very superior, for sale by

GEO. E. PRICE.

Staunton, Dec 14, 1858.

FOR CATTLE.—White Sicilian Sugar and Mangel Wurtzel Beet Seed, Long Orange Carrot, &c., &c., for sale by P. H. TROUT & CO.

Staunton, March 8, 1859.

COAL OIL! COAL OIL!—A supply of Sight colored and near inodorous Coal Oil, just received at P. H. TROUT & CO'S Drug Store.

Staunton, March 8, 1859.

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 3, '58. Per C. T. COGHAN.

PIPES.—Nine thousand Powhatan Pipes, a superior article; also, a full supply of a common article, in stock and for sale by R. J. GLENDY,

Staunton, May 4, '58. Per C. T. COGHAN.

JUST RECEIVED, A LOT OF BEAUTY Buckskin Gloves, Mitts, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gauntlets, Wholesale or retail, at Factory prices.

Staunton, Nov. 2, 1858. JNO. S. EVANS.

WALNUT OIL, Mimosy, Yankee, Palm and Omnibus Shaving Soaps, for sale by

P. H. TROUT & CO.

Staunton, March, 1, 1859.

FLOUR FOR SALE.—100 Barrels Superfine Flour on hand and for sale by

A. R. & J. P. BLEDSOE.

Staunton, March 1, 1859—1mo.

READ AGAIN!—A PICTURE WAGON for sale. D. A. PLECKER,

March 8, 1859. Mt. Crawford, Va.

GOLD PENS.—A large Assortment of the best quality of Gold Pens. For sale by

Staunton, Feb 8, 1859. ROBT. COWAN.

JUST RECEIVED.—An extra article of Tobacco, to retail at 187½ cts. per pound.

Staunton, Feb. 1, 1859. JNO. B. EVANS.

LONGWORTH'S CATAWBA BRANDY.—A superior article for sale by Druggists.

Staunton, April 17, 1858. L. B. WALLER.

UNPOWDERED TEA.—A superior article just received and for sale by L. B. WALLER.

Staunton, March 1, 1859.

ADAMANTINE CANDLES.—A superior article just received and for sale by

Staunton, March, 1, 1859. L. B. WALLER.

COAL OIL.—A first rate article of Coal Oil, just received and for sale by DR. W. S. JOHNSON.

Staunton, Mar 1, 1859.

ENGLISH CHOCOLATE.—A few cakes just received and for sale by P. H. TROUT & CO.

Staunton, March 1, 1859. Drug Store.

Staunton Spectator.

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

TERMS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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 especial 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 SIR, NECK, Pergulman's county, N. C., 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, (advertisement 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 "Remedy," at the very time we chanced to be at his store in Baltimore, last week. Its unqualified 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, and will give a thrill of joy 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 5th, 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 Pills. I wish you to send the Pills to the Postmaster at Yalobusha 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 regularly by 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 fits 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) G. H. GUY.

Grenada, Yalobusha county, Miss.

PRICES.—Vegetable Extract Epileptic Pills, $5 per box; or two boxes for $8; twelve boxes, $36.

☞ 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,
108 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.

April 7, 1858—1y

ASSETS ON 1st JAN., 1859, AMOUNTING to $1,867,826! Has transacted business successfully nearly forty years, and during that period has paid losses amounting to $1,246,267 60.

The Company insures as at favorable rates and rules as the hazard will permit, for fair profit and reliable indemnity.

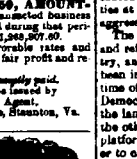
Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

Applications solicited and policies issued by

ALEX F. KINNEY, Agent,
Circuit Court Office, Staunton, Va.

Feb. 22, 1859.—3mos

New Copper and TIN SHOP.



THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Staunton, Augusta and surrounding country, that he has opened a new COPPER & TIN SHOP, in Greenville, Augusta county, where he is now prepared to manufacture every description of Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Work, such as Still Worms, Copper Kettles of every description, Roofing, Roofing Tin Water, Sheet Iron Ware, Stove Pipes, &c., &c. I warrant all work done by me, and promise to sell a little cheaper than any one else. Old Copper bought for cash or work.

AUG. A. GRUBERT.

Greenville, Nov. 16, '58—tf

100 NEGROES WANTED.—I will pay in Cash the highest market prices for able-bodied YOUNG NEGROES for the Southern Market, and will pay more than those that pretend to pay Richmond prices. Persons having such for sale will find it to their interest to call on me before selling.

Address me at Waynesboro', Augusta county, Va.

JOHN B. SMITH.

Waynesboro', Nov. 16, 1858—6m*—Vind. copy.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, Thompson's Eye Water, Gargling Oil, Putter's Pills, Little's White Oil, Tarr Oil, &c., &c., for sale by

Staunton, Feb. 8, 1859. P. H. TROUT & Co.

PHYSICIANS can always be supplied with a full assortment of Medicines of the best quality at

DR. H. S. RICHELBERGER'S.

Staunton, Jan. 25, '59

A LARGE SUPPLY OF COMBS, HAIR, TOOTH and Nail Brushes at

P. H. TROUT & CO'S

Staunton, March 1, 1859 Drug Store.

GREEN AND BLACK TEAS of the best quality can be had at

DR. H. S. RICHELBERGER'S

Staunton, March 8, 1859.

HARNESS OIL, for greasing leather. Also MACHINE OIL, for sale by

DR. H. S. RICHELBERGER.

Staunton, March 8, 1859.

A LARGE LOT OF GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELING Shawls for sale cheap, at the Clothing House of J. POLLITZ.

Staunton, Oct 19, 1858.

5 BBLS. NEW CROP N. O. MOLASSES, just received by TAYLOR, HOGE & CO.

Staunton, Feb. 1, 1859.

3000 LBS. NEW BACON, for sale by TAYLOR, HOGE & CO.

Staunton, Feb. 1, 1859.

POETRY.

Night Showeth Knowledge.

This fine composition is by William Habington and bears date 1605. It is a gem in conception and execution:

When I survey the bright
Celestial spere,
So rich with jewels hung, that night
Doth like an Ethiop bride appear,

My soul her wings doth spread,
And Heavenward flies,
The Almighty mysteries to read
In the large volumes of the skies.

For the bright firmament
Shoots forth no flame
So silent but is eloquent
In speaking the Creator's name.

No unregarded star
Contracts its light
Into so small a character,
Removed far from our human sight—

But if we steadfast look
We shall discern
In it, as in some holy book,
How man may Heavenly knowledge learn.

It tells the conqueror,
That far-stretch'd power,
Which his proud dangers traffic for,
Is but the triumph of an hour.

That, from the farthest North,
Some nation may
Yet undiscover'd issue forth,
And o'er his new got conquest sway.

Some nation, yet shut in
With hills of ice,
May be let out to scourge his sin,
Till they shall equal him in vice.

And then they likewise shall
Their ruin have;
For as yourselves your empires fall,
And every kingdom hath a grave.

Thus those celestial fires,
Though seeming mute,
The fallacy of our desires,
And all the pride of life confute.

For they have watch'd since first
The world had birth;
And found sin in itself accursed,
And nothing permanent on earth.

MISCELLANY.

Letter from Hon. A. H. H. Stuart.

At the the great Ratification meeting in Richmond, on the night of the 7th inst., the following letter from the Hon. A. H. H. Stuart was read:

STAUNTON, March 5th, 1859.

Gentlemen:—I have had the honor to receive your invitation to participate in the meeting to be held in Richmond, on the 7th instant, for the purpose of ratifying the nominations recently made by the Convention of Whigs and Americans, of candidates for the offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Attorney General.—Those nominations meet my cordial approbation; and I regret that I cannot be present to express, in person, the many reasons why I think they should be confirmed by the people of Virginia, at the polls.

With regard to the Democratic candidates I should have but little to say. I have known Mr. Letcher from his boyhood, and I should take pleasure in bearing testimony to his high character for integrity, and all the qualities which adorn the character of a private gentleman. As such I should delight to hobble him. But, standing as he does, the representative man of a political party which has, in my judgment, done so much to injure the best interests of the country, and which, unless checked in its mad and mischievous career, is destined to bring upon us still more serious calamities, by paralyzing the business of the people—alienating one section of the country from the other—endangering the stability of our institutions, and degrading our national reputation in the eyes of the civilized world—I feel bound by every consideration of public duty, to oppose his election by all fair and honorable means.

I regard the present contest as but the initiative step to the great struggle of 1860. It will show whether the people of Virginia are loyal to the principles of their fathers, and properly appreciate the blessings of our glorious Union. It will make known to the whole country whether they are prepared to rebuke and discard from the public councils those selfish agitators, who, for partizan purposes, for the secure footing they have obtained in our government, have not disdained to stoop to all the artifices of the demagogue—to trample under foot all the principles of civil liberty—to sanction the most alarming assumptions of federal authority—to pander to the most mischievous sectional prejudices—to set at naught the solemn admonitions of Washington—to squander the public treasure with a profligacy unknown to the better days of the republic—to startle the public with exhibitions of corruption in high places revolting to every sentiment of integrity—and finally to render imminent the danger of a dissolution of that confederacy which is the palladium of our liberties at home, and the surest safe-guard against aggression from abroad.

The time has arrived for the people to pause, and reflect on the present condition of the country, and the causes and the party which have been instrumental in bringing it upon us. The time of reckoning is at hand. The days of the Democracy, I trust, are numbered. To quote the language or a distinguished Senator, used the other day in reference to the ambiguous platform of Democracy, Virginia desires "neither to cheat nor be cheated." Heaven knows she has been cheated long enough! She is now prepared to look the dangers which beset her squarely in the face. The language of observation and members of the late Opposition Convention show that she has aroused from her lethargy, and is really to take a new observation, to ascertain how far she has drifted from the course which duty to her own lofty fame and duty to her confederate sisters require her to steer!

It is obvious to the most superficial observer, that under the fatal auspices of Democracy the country has become divided into two great sectional parties, which are *fast* pushing us to the verge of a dissolution of the Union. Losing sight of all the great industrial interests of the country, and professing to be the exclusive guardian of the peculiar institution of the South, the Democracy has adopted as its cardinal measures, the acquisition of Cuba, *per fas aut nefas*—the repeal of the laws prohibiting the African slave trade—the seizure of Sonora and Chihuahua by force of arms—and the invasion and occupation by lawless bands of marauders of the territory of friendly but defenceless neighbors of Central America.

At home, we find the same party, at one session of Congress, repealing that great measure of pacification—the Missouri Compromise—(the repeal of which the Virginia Legislature had pledged itself, but a few years before, to resist at all hazards and to the last extremity!)—and affirming, as a fundamental article of their faith, the absence of all constitutional power in Congress to intervene in the territories for or against slavery—and, at the next session, we have seen the same party attempting, by the intervention of Congress, to force the Lecompton Constitution on the people of Kansas, in opposition to their almost unanimous wish! Defeated in this iniquitous measure, they now, in the face of their former dogma of non intervention—demand that Congress shall pass laws, repealing the acts of the territorial legislature, and substantially establishing, by Congressional legislation, slavery in the territories.

Want confidence can be placed in a party thus regardless of its own plighted faith, and of all the obligations of the Constitution and of common honesty

Is it a matter of surprise that measures like these should have strengthened the hands of the Republican party at the north, and caused the people of that part of the country to believe that an institution which leads to conduct like this is inimical to the welfare of the nation

This sectional strife has gone far enough.—The time has arrived, when it must be arrested. There is a peculiar propriety in Virginia's assuming the office of peace maker Standing as she does, in the centre of the Confederacy—having common interests with both sections but identified with neither extreme, her counsels must be received with respect. Let, then, Virginia, the parent of States, and the great pioneer in the cause of civil liberty—let Virginia, the mother of Washington, with a thousand memories, more precious than rubies, endeiling her brow, stand forth with majestic mien, and, say to the angry waves of faction, "peace! be still."

Let her invoke the good men of all parties to remember that their first and highest duty is to their country! She has erected a platform broad as the Constitution—comprehensive as our territorial limits—a platform on which all men true to the Constitution, true to the Union; true to the best interests of the country, true to the sacred trust reposed in us by an Allwise Providence, as the guardians of the great principle of the capacity of man for self government, may safely and honorably stand.

Let us hearken to that appeal—let us stand on that platform. Let us invoke by example, as well as precept, the good men of our sister States—those who love country better than party—to unite with us. Let us, in the coming contest, give them the assurance that we are in earnest; and who can doubt that, with the blessing of God, a glorious victory will crown our efforts!

It is a fortunate, though probably a fortuitous circumstance, that your meeting is to be held on the 7th of March. It is a glorious day—a day illustrated by one of the most signal displays of genius and patriotism that ever graced our Congressional annals—it is the anniversary of the great speech of Daniel Webster on the compromises of 1850!

We all remember how deeply agitated the country was, by the angry struggles of the Winter of 1849—'50. The stoutest hearts were appalled. The turbid waves of sectional strife ran mountain high. The business of the country was suspended. Every eye was turned to the Capitol at Washington. Calhoun was dying; but Clay and Cass and Webster and Dickinson and Douglas were there. The hopes of the country centred in them. At length it was announced that Daniel Webster had the floor of the Senate, to speak to the nation. The sun of the 7th of March, 1850—more glorious than the sun of Austerlitz, arose. Every avenue to the Senate chamber was thronged with anxious crowds, and thousands turned away disappointed. At length came the hour and the man! Daniel Webster arose in his place, with that majestic presence, which so well became the great defender and expounder of the Constitution, and poured forth to an enraptured audience, those words of wisdom, and patriotism, and eloquence, and devotion to his whole country, which touched a responsive chord in every American heart! By telegraph, and the mails, they were spread broadcast over the land, and sank deep into the minds of the people.

The country breathed more freely. All felt that the Union was safe! All knew that the Demon of Discord had been exorcised.

Let a similar spirit animate your meeting.—Let devotion to the Union be cherished in your hearts. Let the 7th March, 1859, borrow the inspiration of 7th March, 1850. Let all remember that although Daniel Webster be dead—though the mortal man be not present to appeal to you, in behalf of that constitution which he so much loved, his immortal spirit will be present, and inspire the last anthem which hallows its memory!

Very respectfully,
Your friend and fellow citizen,
ALEX. H. H. STUART.

Messrs. A. J. Crane, T. B. Ingram, G. Whitfield.

The Lost Balloonist.

It was rumored last night that the body of Mr. Thurston, who was carried up by a balloon, last fall, had been found, and this morning we were called upon by Mr. Drake Covert, who lives near the spot where the remains were discovered, from whom we learn the full particulars of the finding:

On Saturday afternoon a son of Mr. Hoag was searching in a piece of wood for some lost sheep on the farm of Mr. Selmon Minor, situated on the Indiana road, about six or seven miles from this city. In his search he penetrated a knoll surrounded by wet land, and there, at the foot of a large oak tree, he discovered articles of clothing, bones, &c., which satisfied him that a dismembered body had decayed, and portions of it eaten there by animals. It was near dark, the boy returned with all speed to the house with the news; but it was too late to prosecute the examination further that night, and it was postponed till morning.

On yesterday morning the neighbors were called, and a party proceeded to the spot where the boy had found the remains. There were portions of a human body, without doubt, scattered around near the tree above mentioned.—Close by the tree and imbedded in the earth, was found the jawbone, broken, and matted hair partly in the earth. About two rods from the tree was found one of the boots of the person, containing a foot nearly perfect, but much decomposed, and a portion of the shin bone, with flesh adhering to it. The boot had been gnawed, and evidently the flesh had been eaten by hogs or wild animals. The other boot was near by. Portions of the spine were also found scattered about, and portions of the nails, teeth, &c., and parts of the skull were lying near. The clothes were, however, the only means of identifying the body; they not being so much destroyed but that their texture could be discovered. The pants were of a small check or plaid pattern. The shirt was considerably rotten. The coat seemed to be snuff colored, and a black silk handkerchief has found, tied as it was on the neck. In the pockets of the clothing were found a Lapine silver watch, jack-knife, and a buckskin purse containing $1.86 in money. A pair of gloves were found in one of the coat pockets, and in another a letter and several cards. The letter, after drying, was readable, and was found to be directed to Mr. Thurston. It was from a Philadelphia house, in reply to some inquiries he had made about silk for a balloon.

From the cards, letters and memoranda, it is rendered if not certain, extremely probable that the body there scattered about was that of Mr. Thurston—last seen near Knight's station, on 16th of September last, when carried away by the escaped balloon—dashed to pieces, and those pieces gnawed by animals in that secluded thicket.

It will be remembered that Mr. Thurston was seated on the valve clasping the silk with his arms, when last seen When the balloon was found at West Tilbury, Canada, the disc of the valve was torn off three fourths of the way round. When at a great height, almost out of sight, the silk around the valve must have given way, precipitating Thurston to the earth.—The calculations of his friends, based upon his probable powers of endurance, led the search far beyond where his mutilated remains lay. The wood was frequented during the past winter by rabbit-hunters, and Mr Minor had hauled wood near by the thicket, and the wet nature of the ground around the knoll, and the thick brush wood, naturally turned aside all pessers by.

The balloon ascended from Adrian at 9 o'clock, on the 16th of September last, with Mr. Beardsler and Thurston in it; descended on the farm of Mr. J. Blage in Ogden, near Knight's Station, at about 10 o'clock, and the escapade occurred at about 10 1-2 o'clock owing to the removal of the car ropes and other weights, while Mr. Thurston was trying to open the valve—when, as bystanders expressed it, the balloon bounded up "like a rocket," carrying Mr. T., as above stated. It must have been within 20 or 30 minutes of the time that the valve gave way, and he fell.

An old sailor, at a theater, said he supposed that dancing girls were their dances at half mast as a mark of respect to departed mariners.

Pennsylvania Extraordinary.

One of the most extraordinary examples of the combination of persevering industry, conservative taste and manual skill that we have ever known or heard of may be seen at this time in the works of Mr. David Davidson, an artist of a character so peculiar that it will be necessary at least briefly to describe his works in order that it may be understood. The branch of art to which Mr Davidson has been led to devote himself, by some attraction that seems more than human, is that of pedmanship, and surely his success has been great and complete to a wonder. Between the Drill Hogan's Gallery, John N. Hunter, the Brooks, Adam McChesney and Jacob Van Lear, commissioners, and Wm. L. Hunter, Officer

Wayneboro—John J. Bell, Wm Patrick, Hugh Clure, Samuel Coiner, Sr., and George A. Bruce, commissioners, and A. S. Dalhouse, Officer

Staunton—Franklin McCue, John Hamilton, John Crutchfield, Samuel McCue and D. W. Coiner, Commissioners, and Elijah Bateman, Officer

New Hope—George C. Roberts, Jacob Coffman, Jno. Kerr, Samuel Coiner, Jr., and Wm. R. Roberts, Commissioners, and J. D. Hanger, Officer

Mt. Meridian—James W. Crawford, Benjamin F. Shuey—use to deem miracles impossible.—Mr. Davidson is by birth a Pole, and but a few years in America; yet he speaks fairly and transcribes our language most accurately. He is quite blind in one eye and near and imperfectly sighted in the other, yet no flaw in his works is any where discernible. He writes the lines that compose the gradings of his pieces without pencil or ruler, and yet their parallelism is perfect to all appearance, and must be so in fact or they could not fit in at the corners so admirably. In his choice of the subjects for his extraordinary works there is an accuracy in the design, a propriety in the breaks, and a general perfection in minutes as well as leading parts that produces in the spectator a surprise not less than profound. We can do no more than rapidly mention the pieces on exhibition. There is a miniature likeness of Mayor Tiemann, of New York, done in a history of his life, an elevation of the Maryland Institute, drawn in a description of the inauguration by Mr. Vansant, the new Capitol of the United States, done out in Horton's Life and Services of Mr. Buchanan, a likeness of the President from the same work; the two tables of the Mosaic law in beautiful Hebrew characters, surrounded with an amazing elaborateness of work and taste by the whole book of Exodus in English, and large portions of it in Hebrew; Washington at Trenton, done in a history of the battle from Sparks, Paul Morphy at his chess table, drawn in the history of his life from the Chess Monthly; and, lastly, a copy of Trumbull's painting of the Declaration of Independence, drawn in the text of the Declaration itself; the articles of confederation, the Constitution, Washington's Newburg papers, Farewell Address, and several others of his memorable writings. Great as these things are, we understand there is a greater in New York, by the same author, seventy-eight inches long by sixty wide, in which the subject is drawn in the text of the whole Bible, written out at length, and, it is said, without error or omission.—*National Intelligencer.*

KEEPING WARM IN ITALY.—The editor of the *New York Express* is in Europe, and from a letter from Florence we extract as follows:

How do people keep warm in hot climates during the winter? I am seeing and solving this riddle daily. Fire wood is dear—of coal there is none except the imported, and hence the problem of keeping warm is a problem indeed. The "natives" keep with them in their shops and places of business, a little earthen pot, with a handle to it, full of hot coals, covered over with ashes. This they hold by their finger, or keep between their legs, and this is their method of keeping warm. They sometimes have a large pot in the middle of the room for general use, which they sometimes cover over, but oftener do not. I have rushed, therefore, to the conclusion that the only wise winter residence for a man that means to keep warm is Canada, or Maine, or New Brunswick—for in these latitudes the houses are all made for summer, and there is not wood enough in the country to warm them for winter. In higher, northern latitudes, everything is in preparation to keep you warm in winter—but here, in Italy, it is "freeze," "freeze," "freeze," all the time.

The fact however, is that people never accustomed to artificial warmth do not need it as anthracite roasted people of America do. The Florentine complains not, while I shiver and shiver.—He sums himself when a little cold upon the Arno, or goes at night to the opera or theatre, where the gas and hot breath of others keep him warm. We die in our hot rooms, in dried up parchment skins, with dyspepsia, etc, but the Florentine fattens and flourishes in his damp, cold open air—so that, if we were hot at home, we suffer for it, while he is compensated for his cold aching fingers, in his better ventilation or health.

Never come to Italy, then, to keep warm.—Egypt is the nearest place that the warm sun can be found in horseboots in January. The skies of Italy are all poetry in the American eye, and Italy sober prose with the British or Northern Frenchman, to whom the winter sun is a myth or rarity. Remember me writing, Jan. 26, in two overcoats and a thick big blanket, before as good a wood fire as can be got up in Florence. Be not appalled, however, by this discomfort. There is little or no frost here.—The living, in a New York eye, is very, very cheap. I have about an eighth of a big palace, four big rooms and more, for only about $2 a day. (Rents are cheaper, however, now than usual, in consequence of "all the world" being in Rome.) Provisions are cheap. Almost every thing of the growth of the country is cheap; and $5,000 per year will, if judiciously expended go as far as $30,000 in New York city, the way we there spend money.

THE ROLL OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—A roll of the Lords spiritual and temporal, in the present session of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, has been published. His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, the heir apparent to the Crown, of course, heads the list, followed by his Majesty George V., King of Hanover, (who site in the House of Duke of Cumberland and Teviotdale,) his Royal Highness the Duke of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, Thomas, Archbishop of York, John George, Archbishop of Armagh, the Lord President of the Council, (the Marquis of Salesbury,) the Lord Privy Seal, (Earl of Hardwicke,) and Henry Granville, Duke of Norfolk, who holds the office (hereditary in his family) of "Earl Marshal of England." I have given the list in name in order to illustrate the rule of precedence which obtains in high places, and which is more fully explained by Captain Dod in his *Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage.* The Duke of Somerset ranks immediately after his Grace of Norfolk, and the Duke of Cleveland tails the list of Dukes. The first Marquis on the roll is the Marquis of the Exeter (Lord Steward,) and the last the Marquis of Dalhousie, George John; Earl Delaware heads the list of Earls, as Lord Chamberlain of the Household, and Earl Cowley is the last in the list. The first Viscount is Robert, Viscount Hereford, and the last, Charles, Viscount Eversley, better known as Mr. Shaw Lefevre, the late Speaker of the House of Commons. The Bishops, by custom and etiquette, follow the Viscounts, and precede the Barons, or common "Lords." The Bishop of London heads the list of mitred Prelates, at the tail of which is the Bishop of Cork; Cloyne and Ross The first Baron or common "Lord" is Lord de Ros, and the last is Thomas, Lord Kingsdown, the penultimate Baron being Colin, Lord Clyde, of Indian celebrity. *Liverpool Times.*

People are, to some extent, estimated according to the texture of the cloth which conceals them, and the style in which it is fitted to them. But no such rule is sure to obtain for the wealthiest office from the plainest, and the most sensible and learned individuals are the least conspicuous in their externals, for the reason that their energies are given to other subjects. The superficial person is apt to be absorbed in the niceties of dress; and the really rich man can afford to dispense with mere display, pursuing the solid substance, he needs not tax himself to give indications of it by showing how much he can afford to spend.

Henry Evans, the Negro Preacher.

In the course of his autobiography, Bishop Capers refers to some of those remarkable characters who may be found in many parts of the South, to shame our abolitionists and who are denominated "black preachers." The account of Henry Evans, of North Carolina, exhibits one of these:—

"Henry Evans was confessedly the father of the Methodist Church, white and black, in Fayetteville, and the best preacher of his time in that quarter, and was so remarkable as to have become the greatest curiosity of the town, insomuch that distinguished visitors hardly felt that they might pass a Sunday in Fayetteville without hearing him preach Evans was from Virginia; a shoemaker by trade, and, I think, as born free. He became a christian and a Methodist quite young, and was licensed to preach in Virginia. While yet a young man, he determined to remove to Charleston, S. C., thinking he might succeed best there at his trade. * * * This determined him to stop in Fayetteville; and he began to preach to the negroes with great effect. The town council interfered, and nothing in his power could prevail with them to permit him to preach. He then withdrew to the sandhills, out of town, and held meetings in the woods, changing his appointments from place to place. No law was violated, while the council was effectually eluded, and so the opposition passed into the hands of the mob. These he worried out by changing his appointments, so that when they went to work their will upon him, he was preaching somewhere else. * * * Happily for him and the cause of religion, his honest countenance and earnest pleadings were soon powerfully seconded by the fruits of his labors. One after another began to suspect their servants of attending his preaching, not because they were made worse, but wonderfully better. The effect on the public morals of the negroes, too, began to be seen, particularly as regarded their habits on Sunday, and drunkenness. And it was not long before the mob was called off, by a change of opinion, and Evans was allowed to preach in town. At that time, there was not a single edifice in town, and but one congregation—Presbyterian—who worshipped in what was called the State-house, under which was the market; and it was plainly Evans, or nobody, to preach to the negroes. Now, too, all of the mistresses, there were not a few, and some masters, were brought to think that the preaching which had proved so beneficial to their servants, might be good for them also, and the famous negro preacher had some white as well as blacks to hear him. Seats, distinctly separated, were at first appropriated to the whites, near the pulpit. But Evans had already become famous, and these seats were insufficient. Indeed, the negroes seemed likely to lose their preacher, negro though he was, while the whites, crowded out of their appropriate seats, took possession of those in the rear.

STAUNTON SPECTATOR AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Staunton Spectator.

STAUNTON, VA.

TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1859.

☞ The STAUNTON SPECTATOR has the largest circulation of any paper published in Western Virginia, has no superior in the quality of its publication as an advertising medium.

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM L. GOGGIN,

OF BEDFORD.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

WAITMAN T. WILLEY,

OF MONONGALIA.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,

WALTER PRESTON,

OF WASHINGTON.

Trading on Small Capital.

It is evident that the Democracy, with "Honest John" at their head, will be compelled to do business in a very small way, during this campaign, and consequently, that they will obtain a very scanty return for their labors. Upon the fair sound of Wm. L. Goggin they can find no state large enough to serve as a target—no speck dark enough to be visible even through John Letcher's gold spectacles. Neither in their newspapers nor from the hustings have they found anything to urge against the claims of the Opposition candidate; nor would they find time to aim a blow if they had the chance, so busily are they occupied in wading off the blows from the destructive hand of their own champion.—Furnishing for some sort of pabulum upon which to nourish their drooping energies, the editors of the Examiner and Enquirer looked through their green goggles upon the field of battle before them and saw the huge form of one whose heavy battle-axe they feared. Forthwith a thousand Lilliputians surrounded the giant and began to stick him with pins and pelt him with paper bullets, and Mr. Letcher, standing like a prudent general, far out of the reach of danger, as he supposed, and inspired by the chivalrous daring of his subalterns, ventured to aim an arrow from the high point of the hustings, at the bosom of his personal friend, John Minor Botts. The small shot of the press rebounded from the rough hide of the "bison" and fell harmlessly to the ground, but the poisoned missile sent from the midst of Mr. Letcher's retainers in Woodstock lodged in his mane and aroused him from his indifference. Mr. Letcher would persist in his assaults upon Botts, and when told by Mr. Goggin in Harrisonburg that Botts was able to defend himself, still declared that he meant to "deal with him freely," and the result is that something very like a bomb-shell has shivered his timbers and scattered his component parts promiscuously. Mr. Letcher and everybody else who reads Mr. Botts' letter will be entirely satisfied that Botts is "able to defend himself;" and every candid man will admit that the great hue and cry made against that gentleman on account of his sentiments in regard to the votes of free negroes, is a mere device, intended to withdraw attention from the indefensible record of John Letcher. The whole thing was artfully concocted to seduce the opposition press and electors from an *aggressive* policy into a *defensive* position, but the game has been most effectually stopped by Mr. Botts' clear explanation and able vindication of the sentiment which so horrifies John Letcher and his party.

It was sufficiently absurd in a partisan press to be trading upon this small capital—distorting and misrepresenting the sentiments of a man who is not before the people, in order to cover up the tracks of their own chosen leader, but we confess our surprise that Mr. Letcher should have condescended to pursue a course so disingenuous and unfair towards one whom we heard him pronounce his warm personal friend. It is a kind of warfare beneath the dignity of a candidate for the high office to which he aspires.—Let him vindicate his own fame before he undertakes to cast aspersions upon Botts or any other man. Let him open his mouth and respond to Dr. Ruffner's interrogatory as to the points in which the printed address differed from the speech as delivered. Let him open his mouth and tell the people whether he did not assist in the circulation of the Ruffner pamphlet in Rockingham, as certified to by a gentleman whose integrity and unquestionable veracity is avouched by all who know him. Let him open his mouth and say whether he did not cast his vote for Martin Van Buren, who proposed to ingraft a clause upon the constitution of New York *allowing free negroes to vote?* Let us hear from him on these points, before he undertakes to terrify the language of John Minor Botts into a sentiment so abhorrent to his delicate Southern taste. If the Convention that nominated Mr. Goggin and the party that sustains him, are to be held responsible for the sentiments of Mr. Botts, even if he had declared his willingness to unite or coalesce with free negroes legally authorized to vote, because they endorsed his speech by a vote, is not the party that sustains Mr. Letcher, is not Mr. Letcher himself, equally responsible for the sentiments of Van Buren, endorsed by their votes? In truth their position is far more culpable. Mr. Botts only expressed a willingness to receive the votes of free negroes for his party rather than see them cast for the opposing party, if there were a State in the Union composed of such a class, *authorized by the Constitution to vote.* Mr. Van Buren proposed *in express words to confer* the right of suffrage upon free negroes. Mr. Letcher has endorsed Van Buren by his votes, and yet he urges with such the Opposition party because they endorse Botts' speech. Such a course does seem to us unworthy of a man whose friends claim for him the distinctive appellation of "Honest John," and certainly justifies his opponents in giving him the full benefit of the Ruffner pamphlet. We presume, however, that Mr. Letcher at least, will hereafter let Botts alone, and devote his attention more especially to Goggin. One of a time, at any rate, will be as many as he will find it convenient or comfortable to well-handle.

A Much Needed Improvement.

We learn from the Hampden that the Town Council has lately purchased the street Commissioner to improve the sidewalk leading from the Court House down towards the Presbyterian Church. But the Council does so, and it can only find the Commissioners have the matter entrusted to them. The condition of that walk, well known to both sheriffs, is a disgrace to the town and absolutely dangerous. We have seen the ladies, lately in which ladies returning from public worship at the Presbyterian Church, have fallen to the ground and [illegible]

Fire.

This morning the building on South main street, East of the marble yard, belonging to Mrs. Kelly, was discovered to be on fire in the upper story. It was pretty fairly under way when the firemen arrived, but they soon extinguished the flames and saved the building.

A MISTAKE.—There was a mistake made in the publication of the name of James W. Kogler, of Parnassus, as a delinquent tax-payer. Mr. Hyde left an article for publication to this effect, which was unaccountably omitted. We presume this paragraph will answer the purpose and set Mr. K right before the public.

March Court

We would again remind our political friends of the meeting to take place on Monday next, the first day of March Court. Candidates for the Legislature will be introduced, and addresses delivered by several gentlemen. The meeting will be held at Union Hall, at 11 o'clock.

The Congressional Elections.

Our readers will doubtless desire to know what is doing in the various Congressional Districts of the State, with reference to the May elections. We have therefore taken some pains to collect information, and present below all the facts in our possession.

In the First and Second Districts, lately represented by Mr. Garnett and Gen. Millson, respectively, no candidates have been announced, and we presume the gentlemen named will be re-elected without opposition.

Mr. Franklin Thomas, of Richmond city, has announced himself a candidate in the Third District; and Mr. D. C. DeJarnett, of Caroline county, has also taken the field, in compliance with the request of his friends. Mr. Caskie, the late representative, has not yet signified his intentions. All of these gentlemen are Democrats.

The Hon. W. O. Goode is now the only candidate in the Fourth District. A few weeks ago he had three competitors—Mr. Gordon, of Petersburg, Col. Henry L. Hopkins, of Petersburg, and Col. T. F. Goode, of Mecklenburg—and a fierce newspaper war was carried on for several weeks between Mr. Goode and Col. Hopkins. The Democracy called a Convention to put an end to the trouble, but in the mean time Mr. Goode's opponents retired, and left him in possession of the field.

Mr. Thos. S. Bocock has no opposition in the Fifth District. We take it for granted that he will again be a candidate.

Messrs. Paulus Powell and Shelton F. Leake are before the people of the Sixth District.—The former occupies the position of an independent Democratic candidate. Mr. Leake's friends will probably endeavour to give him the endorsement of the Convention which is to meet in Charlottesville.

Ex-Governor Smith and Mr. Henry Shackelford, Democrats, and Col. H. W. Thomas, Whig, are candidates in the Seventh District. Since the nomination of Col. Thomas by the Alexandria Convention, Mr. Shackelford has published a call upon his political friends to hold a Convention to nominate a candidate. Gov. Smith has heretofore refused to submit to Conventions. His intentions in the present emergency are not known.

A Democratic Convention met at Winchester on Wednesday last, to nominate a party candidate for the Eighth District. Strong opposition to the re-election of Mr. C. J. Faulkner has been manifested in Hampshire and Clarke counties, but he carried the Convention by a decided majority. Mr. Alex. R. Boteler, of Jefferson, will be supported by general consent as the Opposition candidate.

A Democratic Convention of the Ninth District will meet in Harrisonburg on the 30th inst. Rockingham still holds out against it, but she will probably appoint delegates on her next Court day. It is not certain, however, that a nomination will be made.

Mr. Sherrard Clemens has been nominated for re-election by a Democratic Convention of the Tenth District; a Convention which, it is said, was gotten up to supersede him.

Mr. A. G. Jenkins has been re-nominated by the Democratic Convention of the Eleventh District, and has no opposition.

Some opposition to the re election of Mr. H. A. Edmundson has been manifested in the Twelfth District. A Democratic Convention to consider the state of affairs, was called to meet at Raleigh C. H. on the 7th inst.; but only six counties being represented, by a small number of delegates, the Convention merely expressed a preference for Mr. Edmundson, without making a formal nomination.

Times are quite lively in the Thirteenth District—Little Tennessee. Judge Hopkins, the late representative, desires a re-election, but is opposed by Fayette McMullin and a host of other Democratic aspirants.

Powell and Leake.

The contest between the friends of these aspirants for Congressional honors in the Albemarle District, is growing in interest. Mr. Franklin Minor, of Albemarle, publishes in the last Jeffersonian, a long protest against the action of the meeting of the 7th inst. He says it was *tyrannical*, in that the right of the minority, in the county to vote in the District Convention, called to select a candidate for Congress, was denied and trampled down. He shows also that while this action of the majority tramples down the rights of the minorities in the counties, it may result in giving the minority in the *district* the power to make the nomination.—And, moreover, it not only prevents his voting for Powell, whom he prefers, but counts his *vote* for Leake, whom he does not prefer. Mr. Minor eulogizes Powell as possessing "accurate information, keen insight into political matters, and honest sagacity." As to *Leake*, he is "an acute debater and a bold partisan," and nothing more. Mr. Minor never heard a speech from him, "which showed much thought, learning or wisdom." Wonder what Mr. Minor thinks of the Democratic gerrymander, which deprived the Whig minority in the State of representation in Congress!

☞ The *National Era*, the Black Republican paper published at Washington, has come out against Goggin and in favor of Letcher. Referring to the latter it says:

"*The election of such a man to the office of Governor would, to say the least of it, argue a growing indifference to the distinctions of 'sound' and 'unsound' upon the subject of Slavery; and for this and other reasons we confess that, much as we dislike the dominant party, and desire its overthrow, we shall be very well reconciled to the continued ascendancy of the Democracy in Virginia, while our own old friend Wise holds its helm.*"

We cannot forget, at the same time, that Governor Wise, who, during his memorable campaign of 1855, let fly many shafts of wit and ridicule at the slave-holder aristocracy of Virginia, is now supporting Mr. Letcher; and that which gives peculiar significance to this circumstance is the fact, that up to the day of the gubernatorial nomination, the Governor's organ, edited by his son, denounced Mr. Letcher as an abolitionist, or something very near akin to one, in consequence of his connection with the Ruffner pamphlet; and yet, the next day hoisted the name of that gentleman as the candidate for Governor—an indelible proof that downright free-soilism, though somewhat repulsive to the Governor, is not an insurmountable objection.—Here, then, is progress. The world moves.

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For the Spectator.

To the Voters of the Ninth Congressional District.

Through high regard to the Petitioners of the Virginia Committee of the Tenth Legion, Gov. Wise issued a proclamation on the 10th instant, requiring me, State's Organic Chemist, to make and report an analysis of the elementary constituents of the gentlemen candidates, whose names are before you for Congress. The voice of the Tenth Legion is dissolved, the chemical affinity broken, and nothing but an amalgam of the elements could save her and elect a Democratic Congressman.

I was sick when the proclamation reached me, by Blood, Hoot's Express, with Typhoid Democracy, (fever high). Thinks I to myself, there are critical times among chemists and statesmen. I hitched right up and put the analysis through on a fast line. Notwithstanding the deleterious gases (health or no health) that were thrown off spontaneously from the hydrochloric acid decomposing the conglomeritic specimens, I soon precipitated the material from its crude associations. I flatter myself with the hope that the Governor will find my analysis entirely correct, and satisfactory to himself and the voters of the District.

For the Spectator.

Letter from Hon. John M. Botts.

RICHMOND March 14th, 1859.

To the Editors of the Whig

The ridiculous and unfair attempts at misrepresentation of what I said a short time since in the Convention, by a portion of the Democratic press in this city, can only serve to satisfy all who heard my remarks of the abandonment of all attempt to answer the argument, and of the desperate straits to which they are reduced, for something that will constitute a capital upon which the election can go in this State may be conducted.

Despairing of all efforts to refute the stubborn facts that have been presented against the Democracy, they have resorted to the most uncandid, disingenuous, and unfair means, to create a popular prejudice for the moment—not against the candidate of our party, but against me, who am in no sense before the people for any office. At this, however, I have neither felt surprise nor regret. I was not surprised, because I have been too long accustomed to such misrepresentation not to have been prepared for it. I did not regret it, because it conclusively showed the weakness of our adversaries' position.

But I did regret to see that Mr. Letcher, between whom and myself the kindest relations have always existed, had imitated so bad an example; and, taking the "cue" from the Richmond Enquirer, had unceremoniously and gratuitously introduced my name into the canvass, as if my soundness, or unsoundness, on the slavery or other questions, had anything to do with the contest between Mr. Goggin and himself; and as if my merits or demerits were now presented for the consideration and judgment of the State. If he is correctly reported, he has misrepresented my language, and the meaning it conveyed.

I am not in the habit of taking positions that will impose upon me the necessity for retraction or apology, on the score of youth, indiscretion or thoughtlessness. It is customary with me to weigh and measure all my words; and it is usual for me to say what I mean, and to mean what I say; and, on the occasion alluded to, I certainly meant all that I *did* say.

In the N. Y. Herald of the 10th, Mr. Letcher is reported to have said several ungracious and uncomplimentary things of me, that I had no reason to expect from him

"John M. Botts," he said, "had taken the stand against him. How stands he?" "The Richmond Whig has been compelled to denounce his unsoundness." "He avowed in his Richmond speech his willingness to *unite* with free negroes to put down the Democracy." "Spoils were of more interest to him than the rights of the South."

When and where have I taken the stand against him? I have mentioned his name but once, and then in terms of warm personal friendship, and chiefly to show the inconsistency of those who had denounced him as being "a decided abolitionist," "untrue to the South," "unfaithful to Democracy," "deficient in moral integrity," and "wanting in mental capacity," and yet, in the same breath, declaring their purpose to vote and work for him, if he should be the nominee of the party. My object was to show that the institution of slavery and the interests of the South were least cared for, by those who were most "*fussy*" on the subject, and that the Democratic party had only used the question as a football for party unity and ascendency.

This is the only connection in which I have used Mr. Letcher's name, and if that is offensive, then I plead guilty of having thrown the first stone, although I did not make one of the charges myself. Several weeks ago, certain facts were placed at my disposal, under the supposition that I intended to take an active part in the canvass, connected with certain speculative operations of Mr. Letcher in Washington, that cannot be otherwise than detrimental to his prospects if disclosed, as they certainly will be, and if they should be established; but which I declined to meddle with, because they partook of a personal, as well as of a political nature, and because I felt towards him all the ties of personal friendship.

But, "the Richmond Whig," he says, "has been compelled to denounce my unsoundness." How far it is either generous, or proper, or admissable, for a gentleman to repeat a charge or denunciation, that has been again and again, to his knowledge, unconditionally withdrawn, voluntarily and without consideration other than that of well settled conviction and manly acknowledgement, I leave to Mr. Letcher, on a less interested occasion, to determine.— But he relies upon the *withdrawn charge* of the Whig to establish unsoundness in me, how does he propose to acquit himself of the *unwithdrawn* and *lately reiterated* charges of unsoundness and *unworthiness* against him by the Enquirer—notwithstanding he is a candidate of the party that the Enquirer is now *pretending* to support.

And, "I announced my willingness to *unite with free negroes* to put down the Democracy," he says. When and where did Mr. Letcher see this, except in the Richmond Enquirer—authority that one might suppose he would not be *eager* to quote, or establish as reliable—and which he was obliged to know was a gross misrepresentation of what I had said; for he had evidently read my speech as reported, and that certainly furnished no foundation for such a charge.

There was but one report of my speech as far as I have seen, and that was taken for the New York Herald, by its regular reporter, who, I take pleasure in saying, reported me, in substance, with great accuracy—and his report was never seen by me until it was in print—and *that* represents me as saying, in reply to a complaint that I was willing to receive the vote of the Republican party—"that if there was a State in the Union composed entirely of free negroes, *and the Constitution gave them the right to vote, I would be much obliged to them to help me to beat the Democratic party*"—and so I would—and Mr. Letcher and all his party would, as all know, make every effort and sacrifice to secure their votes to keep them in power.

But, will Mr. Letcher as a lawyer, a politician, a gentleman, or a man of sense, say that the language justified him in saying of me, before a crowd of his constituents, and in my absence, with no one to represent me, or correct him, that I had said I was willing to *unite* with free negroes, on any terms, or for any purpose?—First, it was apparent to all, that my remark was intended merely as an *illustration* of my deep seated, and earnest conviction of the necessity for, and determination to use all Constitutional and lawful means to accomplish the defeat of Democracy, and not as a proposition to seek their aid *even*, for the reason that there was no such State in the Union, and never could be; and secondly, to *receive aid* from them was very different from uniting with them, as every body is obliged to know, who understands the weight and meaning of the English language.

To *unite or coalesce* with a party implies a recognition of equality, and reciprocity; to *receive aid* from them implies neither the one nor the other.

I presume if Mr. Letcher's house or barn should be on fire, he would be glad to get aid, either from Black Republicans, or free negroes, to put it out. Yet nobody would ever suspect that HE would unite, or coalesce, or form a partnership in business transactions for pecuniary speculations, or political advantage with either. We all know he would be too pure and immaculate *now*, whatever he might have been willing to do in 1855, to form a coalition or to unite with that degraded, unworthy and disfranchised portion of our population, known as Whigs and Know-Nothings; but will he say, he would not be thankful for their aid, to beat Mr. Goggin? Or will he, or any other man of respectability and common sense, say, that if a candidate for office he would not prefer that the votes of any class of people, that were clothed by the Constitution with the power to vote, should be given to him, rather than to his competitor. If they will, then I have only to say, I don't believe them, and nobody else will; but if true, they ought at once, as Col. Benton would have said, to be "*cut for the simples.*"

During the revolutionary war, the negroes were armed, and their aid accepted to repel the enemies of the country; and at the battle of New Orleans, Gen. Jackson availed himself of the aid of the slaves of Louisiana, in beating back the British forces under Packenham. But, was it ever charged that either our forefathers, or Gen. Jackson proposed to *unite* with the negroes, free or bond, on terms of equality and reciprocity? Such an attempt in this case on the part of Mr. Letcher is unworthy of his past position, and of the position he seeks to fill. Let him leave such efforts to a reckless party press, and conduct the canvass on his own merits, and the merits of his party, on its measures and principles, with a manliness that would seem to indicate that he had some little remaining confidence that the cause he represents is upright and just, and need honestly adopt that subtler intensity for his cause, and be influenced thereby, as a sort of an expedient, that will scarcely add to his political advantage, nor to his personal honor.

There would be persons formerly of this city, who are now dead, but whose memories live in the public regard for many, many long years to come, who never omitted an opportunity to cast their votes for me when I was a candidate, either for the State Legislature or for Congress and of whose support I have felt, and shall ever feel, a just degree of pride—they were John Marshall, John Wickham, Chapman Johnson, Watkins Leigh, and Robert Stanard; and yet, when the Sheriff came to count up the votes at the close of the polls, they counted but five—and if I had received the vote of one "*Molungeon*," and he had been authorized by the Constitution to vote, did I *lack* a majority of only one—it would have been difficult, to tell whether I was most indebted for my election to the "*Molungeon*," or to the Chief Justice of the United States, and if my competitor had received six "Molungeon" votes, or the votes of six worthless and degraded loodleoos, (supposing there could be any such) they would have more than balanced these five of the first men the State could boast, and I hardly think I ever had a competitor who would not have claimed the benefit of the return, on the ground that one constitutional vote was as good for an election as another.

But, lastly, he says, "Spoils are of more interest to me than the rights of the South." Now, I ask John Letcher, to lay his hand upon his heart and answer, before Heaven, whether he believes this to be true. What spoils have I received, or sought. What evidence have I given of a desire or thirst for spoils? What party have I forsaken or abandoned? What principles, or notions have I *changed or recanted* when a candidate, or not a candidate, for public honors and emoluments? When was I charged with taking spoils, under the instructions of Madison, that I would not take without them, and that I had admitted I was not entitled to receive? When was I charged with keeping watch over the Treasury to defeat private claims, old soldiers' bounties, and old widows' pensions, whilst I was voting the appropriation of millions, for purposes that would necessarily enhance the value of my own private speculations? No, Mr. Letcher; a sacrifice of principles for spoils is a very common charge against politicians, especially those of the party to which you belong; but no such charge has ever been before made, or can now be sustained against me.

If when I have been denounced and *beaten* by my own party—and had every possible inducement and promise of reward held out by the other—if when daily examples were spread before me, of those who had renounced their party associates, abandoned their long cherished opinions and principles, and gone over to those whom they had for years and years denounced, as rogues and royalists, and thieves and traitors, and were then rewarded for their apostacy with high honors and emoluments—if when I saw all this, I stood firm and immovable in my integrity, and my principles, not in a hopeless minority only, but almost by myself alone, when *spoils* and *honor* and *distinction* were within my grasp—if this gives evidence of my preference for spoils over the rights of the South, or anything else that was right or just, or proper in itself, then Mr. Letcher's denunciatory charge is well founded, and I will submit without defence.—But, if, on the contrary, my course has exhibited a preference for truth, and honesty, and justice, and right, and principle, and love of country, then Mr. Letcher's charge falls harmless at my feet, and recoils with tenfold severity upon him who rashly makes it; and I leave him to the full enjoyment of whatever advantage it may yield him.

But, John Letcher does not believe it himself, and *honest John* should have been *too honest* to have said it. Let him reach the Gubernatorial chair by fair and honorable means, if he can, but let him exhibit more generosity and fairness than thus to attempt the sacrifice of a friend, or make his reputation a stepping stone to his own preferment; but he must not expect me to sit with my arms folded, under such imputations from him.

Respectfully,

JNO. M. BOTTS.

The Hon. Mike Welsh, formerly a member of Congress and a notorious politician of New York city, was found dead in the area of a house on Eighth Avenue, on the 17th inst. It is supposed that he was killed by a fall.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VIRGINIA:—At rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Bath County, on Monday the 7th day of March, 1859. Daniel Roberts, who sues in his own right and as Administrator of John Roberts' dec'd, Plaintiffs,

AGAINST (In Chancery.)

Christiana Roberts, widow of John Roberts, dec'd.; John H. Burns, and Elizabeth his wife (late Elizabeth Roberts) Andrew Roberts, Robert Douglas and Sally his wife (late Sally Roberts) Washington Rodgers and Margaret his wife (late Margaret Roberts) Rachel Roberts, —— Esrett and Caroline his wife, John Esrett and Sarah his wife, —— Roe and Elizabeth his wife, (the said Caroline, Sarah and Elizabeth being children and heirs-at-law of James Roberts, dec'd.), the unknown heirs and legal representatives of William Roberts, dec'd, and Charles Roberts, Defendants.

The object of this suit is to obtain a Decree for a sale of the real estate of which the said John Roberts died seized.

The Defendants —— Esrett and Caroline his wife, John Esrett and Sarah his wife, —— Roe and Elizabeth his wife, the unknown heirs and legal representatives of William Roberts dec'd., and Charles Roberts are not having entered their appearance, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth: On motion of the Plaintiff it is ordered that the said Defendants do appear here within one month after the publication of this order, and do what is necessary to protect their interest.

A Copy Teste,

March 22, 1859. C. K. MCDANNALD, C'K.

☞ TRUST SALE OF LAND AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.—Under the provisions of a deed of trust executed by Thomas Washington, I will proceed, on the premises, on *Friday, the 22d day of April, 1859*, to sell at public sale to the highest bidder, the following lands. A tract being the first purchase of Emily Bolen, a small tract purchased of Kyle, and a small tract purchased of Sarah Bernman, making altogether about 70 Acres, with improvements. Washington's interest in a tract of land known as the Dillard land. Also a number of Horses, Cattle and Hogs, a large variety of farming utensils, Household and Kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

The lands are of very fine quality, and in fine plight. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

TERMS:—Land, one third in hand, or negotiable notes at thirty days, well endorsed; the balance in equal payments, one and two years, the purchaser giving bond and good security. Other property, all sums under $50 cash; over that three months credit secured by negotiable note, well endorsed.

Upon the payment of the money such title only as is invested in me by said deed.

March 22, 1859. NICHO. K. TROUT, Trus.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE ONE DOOR EAST OF UNION HALL.—The undersigned have just received and are now opening at the above stand, formerly occupied by Turk & Cushing, Auctioneers, a large stock of BOOTS AND SHOES of every description, Men's, Ladies', Children's and Misses, purchased for cash in Boston, New York and Philadelphia, to which they respectfully invite the attention of the public.—Having purchased for cash they propose to sell for CASH at such prices as will prove satisfactory.—Their work is city-made and of the best material and the latest styles. "Quick sales and short profits" will be their motto, and all they ask is an examination of their goods before purchasing elsewhere.

D. W. KENNEDY & Co.

Staunton, March 22, 1859.

FOR SALE.—A NEGRO BOY about 10 years of age, sound and healthy not sold for any fault, but that the owner needs a heavier and gardner—instead of a field hand. Farmers who want to buy for their own use ought to attend this chance. If not sold privately before the March Court he will then be sold at the Sheriff's office publicly.

TURK & CUSHING, Auctioneers.

Staunton, March 22, 1859—2w.

ATTENTION CAVALRY!—The cavalry attached to the 52d Regiment, V. M., will parade in New Hope on the 1st *Saturday* in *April* next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. A full attendance is required, as an election for non-commissioned officers will take place, and other business of importance will come before the Company. *By order of*

H. M. PECK, Captain.

March 22, 1859.—Vin. copy.

NOTICE.—I, William R. Parent, of the county of Rockbridge, Virginia, have this day constituted Reuben L. Gilkeson of Augusta county, my agent for me and in my name to purchase and sell cattle and other stock, and hereby ratify all of his acts as such agent.

W. R. PARENT.

Staunton, March 22, 1859.—2t* Val. Star, Lex. Gazette copy 2tc.

PUBLIC RENTING.—We will rent, on the premises, on the *30th day of this month*, (March,) to the highest bidder, the Lot and Tenements opposite Wm. Kinney's residence, known as the Hill Lot, for one year. Possession to be given the 1st day of April, 1859.

TURK & CUSHING, Auctioneers.

Staunton, March 22, 1859.—2t

EXECUTORS NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the estate of Wm. Brooks, dec'd., are respectfully notified to present them for settlement. Those indebted are requested to make prompt payment.

J. H. BROOKS, Ex'r.

March 22, 1859.—3t of Wm. Brooks, dec'd.

COFFIN MANUFACTORY.—An entirely new article and warranted to answer the purpose, at

WOODS & GILKESON.

Staunton, March 22, 1859.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO THE FARMERS.—Mr. C. J. Parkins says that hitherto Mr. Ruff has seemed to have one of Mr. Mc Cormick's machines and a set of Manards, and the farmers have seemed to think they could pay for what they got the bargain with me, (or if there was such a bargain I have not.) They asked me to make such a bargain, and I objected. I told them if they wanted one of my Machines I would put it up and show them in any kind of grass or grass its performance, as I did for all the farmers that I sold machines to, and I will still continue to do the same, but they would not do it, if they would take me up at that offer or not. While I was away from home Mr. Parkins sent to the Depot and got one of my Machines and sent for me to come and put it up the next day. There was a McCormick there also, and we both cut at the same time. I am sure that was enough to test that part. He never tried the other any more, and went on until he had his harvest nearly all off. Afterwards he sent to me to know if he would pay me twenty dollars if I would let him off. I want the gentleman to know that it will not do to bring Machines here to hire out, and if he wants to hire machines he must go to some one else. He was not satisfied with cutting his own—he cut for one of his neighbors with the Manny Machine, and never tried the McCormick any more. After we got together he never tried the McCormick in grain at any time. Respectfully,

MAT. WALLACE, Agent.

☞ Castings for Repairs always on hand, and all orders for Work or Merchandise executed with despatch. [Richmond, March 22, 1859.—1y

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!!

HITCHCOCK & OSBORN,

RICHMOND CARRIAGE WAREHOUSE,

No. 213 and 225 Main Street,

Have constantly on hand

The Largest and best Assorted Stock OF CARRIAGES IN THE STATE.

Consisting, in part, of the following STYLES:

Calesches	Phaetons
Coaches	Chaises
Brett Phaeton	Barouches
Six seat Rockways	Buggies
Five-seat do.	Top Buggies
Four-seat do.	do. Wagons
Two-seat do.	Concord Wagons
Road Sulkays	Trotting Sulkays
Slide Seat Buggies	do. Wagons

Harness Wagons and Whips.

It is confidently believed that no stock of Carriages in this or any other market is more worthy of public attention, embracing nearly all the latest styles and improvements that are desirable and will be sold at the lowest possible prices, and warranted the usual length of time. We present our sincere thanks to our patrons for their liberal patronage, and hope to merit a continuance of their favors.

☞ All kinds of Carriage repairing done promptly.

Richmond, March 22, 1859—1y.

1859. **ADIE & GRAY,** 1859.

APOTHECARIES AND DRUGGISTS,

No. 147 Main St., Richmond, Va.

WHOLESALE Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Drugs,

Putty, Medicines,

Varnishes,

Chemicals,

Colors,

Paints,

Perfumery,

Oils,

Dye Stuffs, Tooth, Hair and Nail Brushes,

Window Glass,

Patent Medicines, &c., &c.,

Have in store, and are now receiving their usual large and varied assortment of the above Goods, together with a variety of articles too numerous to mention—all of which they are prepared to offer to the Merchants of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, on the most favorable terms for CASH, or the usual credit to responsible and PROMPT dealers. The long and thorough experience of their house, based on assiduous business relations with these States, enables them to guarantee the satisfactory execution of all orders with which they may be entrusted.

We are the *Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors of the HERPICIO FILE LOTION.*

☞ Orders carefully packed and forwarded with despatch. ADIE & GRAY,

March 22, 1859.—6t. 147 Main Street.

AMERICAN HOTEL,

Main St., Opposite the Custom House,

RICHMOND, VA.

ALEX. DUVAL, PROPRIETOR.

THE subscriber having recently taken this Hotel, respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally.

The House is located in the most desirable part of the City, on Main Street, opposite the new Custom House, only half a square from the Farmers' Virginia and Exchange Banks, and within a few minutes walk of the Capitol. Its accommodations are of the first order and not surpassed by that of any other House.

His tables are supplied with all the delicacies of the season, and will always be furnished with the best of everything that the market can supply.

Omnibuses will always be found at the different depots to convey passengers and baggage to the Hotel.

ALEXANDER DUVAL.

Richmond, March 22, 1859—1y*

RICHMOND MADE CARRIAGES.

KING & LAMBETH,

Franklin St., *One square below Exchange Hotel.*

HAVE on hand a large and fashionable assortment of best quality Carriages consisting of Coaches, Coachees, Chariotees, Barouches, Slide Seat Buggies, Top Buggies and Buggies without tops.

Our work is manufactured by first class workmen, and of the best materials, and we pledge ourselves to furnish our friends and the public with any description of CARRIAGE on as good terms as it can be purchased elsewhere.

Gentlemen and Ladies are invited to call and examine our assortment of Carriages before purchasing, as we are confident we will make it to their interest to deal with us.

ALFRED KING,

THOS. H. LAMBETH.

Richmond, March 22, 1859—1y.

1859. NEW AND LARGE STOCK. 1859.

OF FINE SPRING CLOTHING

NOW ON EXHIBITION AND FOR SALE AT

No. 119 Main St., Richmond Va.

D. GOODMAN & CO. are now prepared to supply the wants of their customers and the public generally with all the new Spring styles of CLOTHING comprising DRESS COATS, BUSINESS do., of every variety of style, new Spring Overcoats, Farmering Goods, &c. Stock varied as usual, embracing many new and novel styles. We know no competition in soliciting an examination of our stock which we have manufactured for a continued liberal patronage, guaranteeing its quality, workmanship, style, fit and price full satisfaction.

Richmond, March 22, 1859.

1859. Spring & Summer Stock. 1859.

MORRIS & CO. are now receiving their Spring and Summer Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, consisting of an entire, new and splendid assortment, of their own manufacture, which (the latter) enables them to give satisfaction, in style, workmanship and cheapness. Through this medium, they only ask of you the favor of a call when next visiting our city.

Country merchants will find it to their advantage by examining their stock before purchasing elsewhere!

E. MORRIS & CO.,

106 Main Street, Richmond, Va.

☞ We would also call your attention to our new extensive and unsurpassable stock of Gents' FURNISHING GOODS.

☞ Clothing made to order, at short notice.

Richmond, March 22, 1859—1y

JAS. C. RUFF, BAT'L B. RUFF.

RUFF & BROTHER,

GENERAL COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS

CORNER OF CARY AND VIRGINIA STREETS,

RICHMOND VA.

Solicit consignments of Wheat, Flour, Tobacco and Country Produce generally; also orders for the purchase of Merchandise.

REFER TO

MESSRS. HARRIS & CO., Richmond; HARVEY, ARMISTEAD & WILLIAMS, do., do., Rds. STAUNTON SPECTATOR.

March 22, 1859.—1y.

JNO. C. PAGE, JR., HAS REMOVED TO the Store formerly occupied by BRYSON, MAYO & BLAIR, No. 96 Main Street, 3 doors above the store of R. Price & Co., where will be constantly kept a large and varied assortment of BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, &c., of the best and most fashionable styles of his own, French and Northern manufacture, which will be sold, wholesale and retail, at moderate prices.

He solicits a call from purchasers visiting Richmond.

JOHN C. PAGE, Jr.,

Richmond, March 22, 1859.—1y 96 Main Street.

POWERS'

NEW STYLE

"PEARL AMBROTYPES,"

No. 154 Main Street,

RICHMOND.

OLD Pictures copied likeness, colored in oil or water colors. Large size Ambrotypes 50 cents to $3. Pictures framed, &c.

March 22, 1859.

DAVID N. JONES, AGENT,

MANUFACTURER OF

DOUBLE REFINED STEAM CANDIES

AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

CONFECTIONERIES, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN FRUITS, PRESERVES, PICKLES, *Cigars, Chewing Tobacco, &c.,*

No. 70 Main St., Richmond, Va.

March 22, 1859.

F. B. BAUGH,

WITH

WADSWORTH, TURNER & CO.,

WHOLESALE & WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

No. 12 Main Street,

F. B. WADSWORTH, RICHMOND, VA.

R. H. TURNER,

S. S. PALMER,

Richmond, March 22, 1859—1y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GEORGE STARRETT,

Solein's New Building, Governor Street,

Between Main and Franklin, (formerly 14½ Main St.,)

RICHMOND, VA.,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

STOVES, RANGES, FURNACES, FARMERS BOILERS, PORTABLE OVENS, PUMPS, WATER RAMS, BATH TUBS, SINKS, LEAD & IRON PIPE, ZINC, TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE, SAD IRONS, AND

House-Keeping Goods Generally.

☞ Castings for Repairs always on hand, and all orders for Work or Merchandise executed with despatch. [Richmond, March 22, 1859.—1y

GEO. W. WESSELS,

Fashionable Clothier & Merchant Tailor,

No 120, Corner Main and 13th Streets,

☞ One price only. RICHMOND, VA.

Richmond, March 22, 1859.—1y

CARPET SWEEPERS—We will have in a few days, a sample of this most desirable article, which is intended to supersede the broom. It gathers up the smallest particles of dust, hairs, pins or anything that may be upon the floor. No dust is created in the room to injure books or furniture.

WOODS & GILKESON.

Staunton, March 22, 1859.

NEW GOODS.—We have commenced receiving our Spring Supplies of Hardware, Cutlery, &c., which have been purchased for cash in the Northern Cities, and to which we invite the attention of farmers and others, believing we can sell on as good terms as they can buy elsewhere.

WOODS & GILKESON.

Staunton, March 22, 1859.

ATTENTION CAVALRY!—The Cavalry attached to the 85th Regiment, will parade at Wm. Howell's on the 1st Saturday in April next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. By order of

J. H. CRAWFORD, Capt.

March 22, 1859. S. M. CRAWFORD, O. S.

SAVE YOUR COF

STAUNTON SPECTATOR AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Ministerial Appointments.

The Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at their late session in Lewisburg, made the following appointments for the ensuing year:

ROCKINGHAM DISTRICT—*F. R. Veitch, P. E.* *Staunton*—G. G. Brooks. *Augusta*—O. P. Wagoner, B. M. Osmotugs (one to be supplied) *Rockingham*—James N. Davis, F. Ward. *Rockbridge*—(to be supplied.) *East Rockingham*—R. Smith, P. A. Mercer. *Woodstock*—John W. Wolfe, J. T. Eakin, Sup. *Front Royal*—John W. Kelly, J. W. Cornelius. *Luray*—E. L. Kroglo. *Lost River*—C. Parkinson. *South Branch*—C. B. Young, B. F. Frampton. *New Creek*—H. Hoffman. *Moorfield*—T. Hildebrand W. D. Rip.ston. *Franklin*—J. Beaty, Samuel Waugh. B. Arbogast, Principal Wesleyan Female Institute, and member of Staunton Quarterly Conference.

ROANOKE DISTRICT—*J. S. Martin P. E.—Salem* J. E. Armstrong, W. J. Perry. *Christiansburg*—C. Dalrymple, L. E. Johnson. *Jacksonville*—J. J. Engle. *Pamasatie*—A. Buhrman *Lexington Circuit*—J. W. Ewan, John A. Cantor. *Lexington Station*—J. R. Wheeler. *Rock Bridge*—A. B. Dolly. *Churchville*—F. C. Tebbs (one to be supplied) *Newcastle and Newport*—(one to be supplied) *Blacksburg*—W. F. Speake *Deerfield*—G. R. Jefferson. *Sweet Springs*—J. Leek, (one to be supplied) *Covington*—H. A. Gaver. *Bath Alum*—M. May. *Highland*—J. Wysong, J. H. Bean. *Monterey*—L. D. Nixon. *Crab Bottom*—W. R. Stringer. D. W. Arnold, Agent of Tract Society of Baltimore Conference, and member of Crab Bottom Quarterly Conference.

LEWISBURG DISTRICT—*E. P. Phelps, P. E* *Lewisburg*—R. S. Hough. *White Sulphur*—Thomas F Carson. *White Sulphur Circuit*—Joseph P. Chittim. *Frankfort*—J. J. Largent. L. Lenx. *Greenbrier*—C. O. Calbert. *Blue Sulphur*—John W. F. Graham. *Monroe*—P. S. E. Sites, J. A. H. Moore. *Union*—James F. Liggett. *Warm Springs*—P. B. Smith.—*Greenbank*—M. L. Hawley. *Little Levels*—J. S. Gardner. *Union Circuit*—Saul B. Dolly, J. H. Swope. *Petersburg*—(one to be supplied) S. F. Butt. *Meadow Bluff*—James E. Snyder. *Huntersville*—A. P. Bowde.

EXTRA SESSION.—A despatch from Washington on Saturday says there is much reserve in official quarters as to the question of an extra session of Congress. It is a generally accredited fact that nearly all the members of the Cabinet are against an extra session. The compensation of the postmasters and the contingent expenses of their offices amount to $2,000,000 per quarter, or equal to the revenue, leaving nothing for the mail service. It has been estimated that the service which is absolutely necessary to be performed will require about twice as much as the entire receipts, to say nothing of present indebtedness. Next month the contracts for the Southern States are to be made, and in view of the bankrupt condition of the Department it is reasonably supposed the proposals will be far less favorable than if contractors were to frame their proposals on a cash basis.

FROM EUROPE.—The advices by the steamer City of Washington note another change in the aspect of affairs in Europe. The confidence in the preservation of peace, which prevailed when the Arabian sailed, had been lost, and warlike rumors were again in the ascendant. The report that the Pope had invited the withdrawal of the French and Austrian troops from Rome is confirmed, but the action of those powers was not known. The result of Lord Crowley's mission to Austria had not been announced.

The steamship Weser brings dates to the 5th. The aspect of affairs was still warlike and the belief in the success of Lord Cowley's mission to Vienna had suffered some abatement. At both Vienna and Paris the tone of the journals is quite belligerent.

THE VIRGINIA OPPOSITION AND THE BLACK REPUBLICANS.—The New York Herald of the 15th ult. says: "The election for Governor in the Old Dominion, which will take place on the 26th of May, is beginning to attract attention all over the country. If the new Opposition succeed in that State, it will be the signal of reorganization for similar parties in the Middle States, and it will be the greatest blow to the Black Republican faction in the free States that it has yet received. The idea put forth by some ignorant journalists, that if the Virginia Opposition should prove successful, it will affiliate with Black Republicanism in the North, is very preposterous and absurd. It is a perfectly independent movement, and if it succeed in Virginia it will fall in other States."

FLOUR INSPECTORS.—A jury in Richmond, Virginia, have rendered a verdict of $2,361,08 in favor of a milling firm and against the flour inspector. It has been the rule for years that the draws are considered the perquisites of the inspectors, and when less by inspections are made these "long sugar draws" amount to a considerable toll. Gresham and Fisher, of Richmond, served a protest against the practice upon D. S. Dolspane, on January 1, and sued for "draught flour" retained by him since that period to July 1858. The judge and jury went to the mills and saw the flour inspected in the usual manner—the "draught" being from seven and three-fourths to ten and a half ounces. The legal half-inch "dryer" drew out one and a half ounces.

THE FILLIBUSTERS.—There is good reason for believing that Walker's departure for California is moved by an arrangement for another filibustering expedition from that quarter, against Nicaragua. The impression obtains at Washington that his recent conversion to Catholicity was as much moved by reasons of policy as religious conviction, in order to render himself acceptable to a people who now execrate his very name. The Emigration Scheme of General Hemmingsen, which is said to have Arizona for its object, is believed to be organized for co-operation with Walker's movement.

The Grand Jury of Washington city have made a presentment against Daniel E. Sickles for the murder of Philip Barton Key. The Washington Star says:

"It is intimated that the trial will disclose an amount of scandal far exceeding what has already been spread before the public, and bring reluctantly, to the witness stand persons who have not heretofore figured in the newspapers in connexion with the affair."

A HENDERSON PARDONED.—Leroy Evans, of Caroline county, Va., was recently sentenced to one year imprisonment in the county jail, for swearing that the young lady he married was over 21 years of age, when she was't. The opposition of the lady's mother to this match caused the exposure and imprisonment of the groom. A petition to Gov. Wise, and the extreme youth of the prisoner, procured his pardon.

ELECTION IN KANSAS.—Governor Medary has issued a proclamation for an election on the fourth Monday in March, in accordance with the act of the last Legislature providing for the formation of a constitutional and State government for Kansas. Three months, residence prior to the election is a requisite to vote. Aliens having declared intentions to become citizens, are qualified.

GEORGE W. SUMMERS.—From the Greenbrier Independent we learn that the Hon. George W. Summers proposes to take the stump at next Kanawha court in behalf of our glorious cause. Judge Summers is one of the finest and most effective orators in the Union, and we anticipate heavy gains for our ticket, wherever his eloquent voice may be heard.

Ex Senator Jones, of Iowa, has resigned the appointment of Minister to Bogota. Several candidates have already signified their willingness to serve their country in that capacity.

MARRIED.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. O. P. Wirgman, Mr. JAS. WALKER, and Miss BARBARA J. Crouse, all of Augusta County Va.

DIED,

In Staunton, on Thursday last, Mr. HENRY SAUNDERS, after a protracted illness.

In Harrisonburg, on the 14th inst., ELLA VIRGINIA, infant daughter of John H. and Margaret Wartman, aged 1 year and 8 months.

On the 17th inst., at his residence in this County, Mr. GEORGE HOGSHIRE, after a protracted illness of over 6 years, aged 76 years and 4 days.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

I. M. SINGER & CO'S
Improved Sewing Machines,
For Manufacturing and Family Use,
SOUTHERN SALES AND EXHIBITION ROOMS
No. 108 Baltimore Street,
BALTIMORE.
W. H. SEDDERICK, Agent.
Baltimore, March 8, 1859—1y

To Nervous Sufferers.

A retired Clergyman having been restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is willing to render others by sending (free) on receiving a stamped envelope bearing the applicant's address, a copy of the prescription used. Direct to the Rev. John M. Dagnall, 156 Fulton St., Brooklyn N. Y.

March, 1, 1859—4tm.

"FOR"
HERRING'S FIRE PROOF SAFES,
LEATHER and HIGH BELTING,
LACE LEATHER,
STEAM PACKING HOSE, &c.
COTTON and LINEN TWINES,
AND FOR
INSURANCE on your life, or the lives of your servants, at the lowest cost, call at Stationers' Hall, No. 21 Pearl Street, Richmond, Va.
ANOWLES & WALFORD.
Richmond, March 15, 1859 1y

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER and PILLS
For the destruction of all kinds of Garden Insects, Ants, Bedbugs, Roaches, Ticks, Fleas, Moths, Rats, and Mice. &c.
What greater trouble, in an hour of ease,
Than gnawing rats, bed bugs and fleas
Gardens can be preserved and houses rid of these pests. As discovered by Mr. E. Lyon, a French Chemist, in Asia, and has been patronized by all Eastern Governments and colleges. Reference can be made where ever the article has been tried. *It is free from poison*, and harmless to mankind and domestic Animals. Many worthless imitations are advertised. Be sure it bears the name of E. Lyon. Remember—
This Lyon's Powder kills insects in a trice.
White Lyon's Pills are mixed for rats and mice
Sample Flasks, 25 cts; regular size 50 cts and $1
BARNES & PARK, New York.
Also the Mexican Mustang Liniment.
March 15, 859—ow1m

P. K.

Travellers are always liable to sudden attacks of *Dysentery and Cholera Morbus*, and those occurring when absent from home are very unpleasant. PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER may be relied upon in such cases. As soon as you feel the symptoms, take one teaspoonful in a gill of new milk and molasses and a gill of hot water, stir well together and drink hot. Repeat the dose every hour until relieved If the pains be severe, bathe the bowels and back with the medicine, clear.

In cases of *Asiatic and Pestilential*, take a teaspoonful in a gill of hot water sweetened well with molasses also, bathe the throat and stomach faithfully with the medicine clear.

Dr. Sweet says it takes out the soreness in cases of boneseting faster than anything he ever applied.

Fishermen, or persons exposed to the water, their skin pierced with hooks and fins of fish, can be much relieved by bathing with a little of the Pain Killer as soon as the accident occurs; in this way the anguish is soon allayed, bathe as often as once in five minutes, say three or four times, and you will seldom have any trouble.

The bites and scratches of dogs or cats are cured by bathing with the Pain Killer, clear. Great success has been realized by applying this medicine as soon as the accident occurs.

The stain on linen from the use of the P. K. is easily removed by washing in Alcohol.

☞ Sold by Druggists, Grocers and Medicine dealers generally.

March 22, 1859 —3w.

More Home Testimony.

BOSTON, April 18, 1852.
No. 60, Old Dock St.

MR SETH W. FOWLE—*Dear Sir*: Your invaluable medicine, I can truly say, has literally snatched me from the grave. Last July I was attacked by a sudden Cold, which resulted in a very severe Cough, with violent Pains in the Side and Chest. I became so much reduced, that my friends frankly told me that I must die. At this crisis, I heard of *Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*, and immediately sent for a bottle. The effect produced was indeed wonderful. My physician, one of the most respectable in Boston, who had previously told me that a cure was hopeless, came in, and I informed him what I had taken. He examined the Balsam, and advised me to continue the use of it, since which time I have continued to improve daily; and the same physician who had given me up, told me, a few days since, that I might yet live many years. Respectfully, MARY ROWE.

We can cheerfully testify to the truth of the above statement, Mrs. Rowe having been an inmate of our family. WILLIAM DENNETT.
MARINA DENNETT.

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 P. H. Trout & Co., Dr. H. S. Eichelberger, & Brooad Dr. W. B. Young.

March, 22, 1859—1y

LADIES! LADIES!

Are you afflicted with Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Want of energy, Weakness, Dizziness, or Sick Headache. Read the following:

J. M. Hulsizer, Doylestown, Pa., June 9, 1858, says:—My wife has been afflicted with a Nervous Debility since September, 1851, which time I have been unable to find any physician or medicine that would benefit her in the least, until one day I called at the store of Dr. Harvey, of this town for some tincture of iron, and described to him the symptoms of my wife, he then handed me a lot of papers to read, among which I found one describing Hoofland's German Bitters. I immediately procured a few bottles from him, and am pleased to state that the use of the bitters has done more good than all the medicine she has heretofore taken. I wish you to send me a half dozen bottles.

These Bitters 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.

For Sale by Dr. W. B. Young, Dr. H. S. Eichelberger & Bro., and P. H. Trout & Co., Staunton; Jas. F. Ross, Mt. Sidney; Wayt & Thompson, Buchanan; W. M. Scott, Covington.

March 22, 1859—tws

MR. JAMES F. DAVIS is authorized to act as Agent for the *Staunton Spectator*.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR CONGRESS.

☞ We are authorized to announce Col. WM. H. HARMAN, of Augusta, as a candidate for Congress from this District, subject to a decision of a District Convention, to be called by the organization of the Democratic party require the assembling of such Convention.

Jan. 11, 1859.

☞ JAMES H. SKINNER, Esq., is a candidate to represent this District in the next Congress, subject to the decision of a Convention, if desired.

☞ We are authorized to announce JOHN T. HARRIS, Esq., of Rockingham, as a candidate to represent this District in the next Congress of the United States, subject to the decision of a Convention, if one be necessary.

Jan. 18, '59.

☞ We are authorized to announce Dr. A. M NEWMAN, of the county of Rockingham, as a candidate to represent this District in the next Congress of the United States, subject to the decision of a Democratic Convention, should one be held.

JUDGE OF COURT OF APPEALS.
(ELECTION, THURSDAY, APRIL 14th, 1859.)

☞ We are authorized to announce WILLIAM J. ROBERTSON, of Abingdon, a candidate for the office of Judge of the Court of Appeals for the third Judicial Section.

☞ We are authorized to announce Col. JOHN B. BALDWIN, of Augusta county, a candidate for the office of Judge of the Court of Appeals for this (the 3d) Judicial Section.

☞ We are authorized to announce RICHARD PARKER (at present Judge of the 14th Circuit) as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Court of Appeals for this (the 3d) Judicial Section.

For Constable.

Mr. John J. Lurew contemplates resigning the office of Constable in the 4th district of the Augusta Court, and in that event I take this method of announcing myself a candidate for the said office. I respectfully solicit the votes of my friends and fellow citizens, and should I be elected, pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability. GEO. M. APPLE.

Feb. 8, 1859.

☞ We are authorized to announce JOHN H. BASELTZ as a candidate for Constable in the Greenville District.

Feb. 22, 1859.

For House of Delegates.

☞ We are authorized to announce WM. W. FLEMMING, Esq., a candidate to represent the county of Highland in the next Legislature of Virginia.

Monterey, Feb 26, 1859—tds.*

THE MARKETS.

STAUNTON MARKETS.
WHOLESALE PRICES.
Reported by P. N. Powell & Co.
MARCH 22, 1859.

FLOUR	New Superfine	06.75@0.00
	Extra	6.25@0.00
	Family	7.00@0.00
GRAIN	Rye	0.70@0.00
	Oats	0.25@0.30
	Corn (New)	0.70@0.75
BUTTER	Fresh Roll	0.17@0.18
LARD		0.10@0.10
PLASTER	Lump, per Ton	11.00@0.00
	Ground	14.00@0.00
SALT	Ashton	2.00@2.00
	Liverpool	2.75@0.00
	Ground Alum	2.25@02.5

RICHMOND MARKETS.
Reported for the Spectator by W. D. Thomkins & Bro
RICHMOND, MARCH 19, 1859

FLOUR firm with sales of superfine, $7.00; Extra, $7.25. Receipts and stock small. We look for good prices ere long if more supplies demand, until the new crop. Wheat $1.00@1.10@1.18. Corn, 60@65cts Bacon, 11c@12. Flasher, 09c@10c.

☞ CAPT. JOHN SANDERSON'S COMPANY will parade at West View, instead of Hawfield Mill, on Saturday Saturday in April.

March 15, '59.

AUCTION SALES.

PUBLIC SALE OF LAND IN ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY VA.—I will offer at Public Auction on the premises, on *Monday the 18th day of May next*, my tract of land lying in the upper end of Rockbridge county Va. 14 miles south—of the Lexington, and 14 miles from the Jordan's ferry on Kanawha. This tract contains 301 Acres, about—of which are cleared and the balance in timber of original growth and adjoins the Natural Bridge tract

Terms of sale—Ten dollars cash on the day of sale, good bond for the balance, and all other necessary conditions.

The greater part of the upon land has a Southern exposure, and is well adapted to the growth of Wheat, Corn, Oats and all the other crops usually produced in this region; there is a small WATERED MEADOW, and about 60 acres well set in grass of different kinds—mostly timothy and clover

There is a good Apple Orchard—25 trees of which are choice grafted fruit, just beginning to bear—together with Peaches, Cherries, &c., in abundance on the place.

There are also a number of never failing Springs of pure limestone water, which might be so managed as to have water every field.

If desired, this land will be divided into two parts and offered as follows: First, a tract containing about 150 acres one hundred and thirty five of which are cleared, and the balance timber, and has on it a small Dwelling House, Stable, good Springs, and seven acres of cleared land adjoining the watered meadow. There is also some fruit trees on this part of the land.

The other parcel contains about 151 acres, and has on it a good Dwelling House Barn Stable, Meadow, Orchards, and is the best watered tract.

The subscriber is anxious to sell, and invites those wishing to purchase to call and view his land.

The growing crop will be reserved

This land is adjoining the Natural Bridge, where there is generally a pleasant company, and would make a most desirable Summer residence for a gentleman doing business in city

TERMS made known on the day of sale

March 15, 1859—tds JOHN SCHINDEL.

TRUST SALE.—By virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by John Steele, jr., dated the 20 of July, 1848, I will, on *Friday the 15th day of April*, next, offer for sale, to the highest bidder, that Valuable Farm, at Midway, in the County of Augusta, and better known as STEELE'S TAVERN. 18 miles south of Staunton, on the Jordan Valley Turnpike road. The farm contains 197 1-2 Acres. The improvements are a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, Barn and Stables, also a valuable MERCHANT MILL AND MILLER'S HOUSE. There is on the land a larger quantity of Timber than is usually found on farms of this size. I will sell the entire tract together, or I will divide it if desired, and sell it in the following parcels: 112 ACRES of land, including the Mill & Miller's House, or I will sell the Mill and Miller's House, with 5 acres of land, separately, and the Tavern Stand, with about 35 acres of land attached, containing a sufficiency of Timber; also a STORE HOUSE AND LOT, the lot contains about half an acre, joining the premises, and SIX VALUABLE LOTS on the south east of the Junction Valley Turnpike. Persons wishing to view the land and lots will be shown them by Peter G. Steele, who resides on the premises.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money in hand, and the balance in two equal annual payments; bonds with good personal security will be required for the deferred payments, and the title to be retained as ultimate security. The title to all the above property is believed to be unquestionable, but as trustee I will only convey such title as I have under the trust deed aforesaid. Possession given on the day of sale, except the ground will be needed. JOHN SEWTON, Trustee.

Feb. 8, 1859—tds

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Augusta County, rendered at the November term, 1858, in the cause of Blackburn's legatees vs Blackburn's Executor and others, we will proceed, on the premises on *Friday, the 8th day of April*, 1859, to sell to the highest bidder, at public auction, that valuable tract of land known as the "**Oakland Farm**," containing about 508 Acres. And also a MOUNTAIN TRACT containing upwards of 500 Acres, lying in the Great Calf Pastures in Augusta County, and now in the possession of Joseph Baum. The improvements are good, consisting of an excellent Dwelling House and all necessary out houses, stables, &c. Persons wishing to purchase can have the opportunity of viewing the premises by calling on Mr. Baum at Oakland.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash sufficient to pay reasonable costs of suit and sale and the balance on a credit of 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, bonds with good security to be given for the deferred payments and the title to be retained as ultimate security.

ROBERT J. GLENDY, } Com'r.
HUGH W. SHEFFEY, }

March 8, 1859—Vind. Copy—tds.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of a decree rendered on the 20th day of Nov., 1858, in the case of Snapp, guardian, vs. Rodes' heirs, &c., I shall proceed on *Saturday, the 2nd day of April, 1859*, to sell, on the premises, to the highest bidder, a TRACT OF LAND in the Valley of the Great Calf Pasture in Augusta County, and near Deerfield, containing about 50 Acres.

TERMS—So much as will pay costs of sale in hand and the balance in six, twelve and eighteen months, the purchaser giving bond and good personal security and the title to be retained as ultimate security.

RUDOLPH TURK, Com'r.

March 8, 1859—ds 22 25.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—In pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of Augusta, rendered in a cause therein depending between Evans, plaintiff, and Walsh and others, defendants, I will proceed, on *Friday the 8th day of April next*, on the premises, to sell at public sale, a HOUSE AND LOT on Mossy Creek, now occupied by Reuben Brown, near the Academy, adjoining Otto & Evans and in a very desirable residence.

TERMS—Costs of sale in hand; balance on a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months, bearing interest from the date, the purchaser to give bonds with good personal security and the title to be retained as ultimate security.

NICHO K. TROUT, Com'r.

March 9, 1859.—tds

DESIRABLE TRACT OF LAND FOR SALE.—The subscriber contemplating removing to the South, offers for sale, privately, his very desirable Tract of Land, in Nelson county, upon the south branch of Rockfish River, containing 300 Acres principally low grounds. Believing that any one desirous of purchasing, will examine for themselves, a more extended notice is deemed unnecessary. I will only add, that by good judges it is regarded as one of the most productive and elegant Farms in the county.

If not sold privately by the 9th May, it will be offered for sale at public auction on that day.

March 15, 1859—tds. O. H. WOODS.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF LAND.

By virtue of a decree pronounced on the 15th day of Feb. 1859 in the cause of Kinkaid against Baker Corby, the undersigned acting as Commissioner will proceed to sell, at public auction, on the premises on *Tuesday, the 5th day of April* next, a tract of land situated and adjacent to Augusta County, 7 miles south east of Middlebrook adjoining the lands of Capt. Jas. McKinney and others, and containing 64 ACRES more or less. The improvements consist of a LOG HOUSE, Kitchen and Other necessary out houses, Barn, Stables, &c., and the place is under very good fencing

TERMS—So much cash in hand as will pay costs of sale, and the balance in equal payments at twelve and eighteen months from the day of sale, the purchaser to execute bonds with good personal security, the title to be retained as ultimate security.

JAS. M. CALLISON, Com'r

☞ At the same time and place, I will sell Essex of Wm. P. Corby, sell a likely negro boy about 16 or 17 years of age, belonging to the estate. Terms cash. JAS. M. CALLISON, Ex'r

March 15, 1859—ts

SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—Having disposed of the farm belonging to Mrs. M. E. Nelson and her children and formerly the residence of James and A. F. Nelson I will proceed to sell, at public auction, on *Saturday, the 9th day of April*, next, at the residence on said farm, all the stock, consisting of 40 head of cattle, sixty sheep, seventy head of hogs, one wagon and gears, one new combined header and Mower, one Grain Drill. Also the growing of Wheat—a most fine crop.

TERMS—Cash for all sums of ten dollars and under, and for all sums over that amount a credit of six months, the purchaser executing bond with approved security.

March 15, 1859 ROBT. K. NELSON, Agt.

SALE OF LAND.—In pursuance of a decree rendered in a cause in the Circuit Court of Augusta County, in which Wm. Kinney is plaintiff, and Hugh V. Kinney, et al. is Defd., I shall proceed on *Saturday, the 9th day of April*, next, to sell, on the premises, near Rocky Spring Church, on the Great Calf Pasture River in Augusta County, a TRACT OF LAND, one containing 70 Acres, 1 Rood and 14 poles the other containing 25 Acres or as much as will be sufficient to pay said decree and costs. Terms—A credit of 6 and 12 months, the purchaser to give bonds with approved security and the title to be retained as additional security. K. TURK, Com'r

March 8, 1859—4t.

PRIVATE SALES.

IN MARKET.—TOWN PROPERTY AND FARMS.—Finding it inconvenient to give proper attention to property in the country, and having determined to settle my home in the South, I am desirous of selling. The FIDMAN FARM on the line of the Central Railroad and Scottsville Turnpike, a mile from the Depot, containing 157 1-2 Acres, is well improved with DWELLING HOUSE, Barn Stabling, Ice house, Spring house, &c. About 100 acres are clear, and in a fine state of cultivation, and all seem green and productive. There is on it a large proportion of choice young fruit trees, and is well watered. About 20 acres are sown down in small grain, and under good fencing—a great portion being new ground. I hesitate nothing in saying this farm is one of the most desirable dwelling place for a gentleman's country seat in the County.

2. A small tract of about 17½ acres situated about 1½ miles from the above. It has on it a good two story Dwelling House and a shop, offering a new home for a mechanic, and is well watered, and convenient to market.

3. A tract of 50 ACRES in the Pastures, adjoining the lands of Wm. Gay, Esq. Has on it a good dwelling House, Barn and a SAW MILL. The land is admirably adapted for grazing, and produces crops very well, and is finely watered being the land I purchased of Samuel Gordon.

4. A HOUSE AND LOT in Staunton, in that part thereof known as "New Town." The house is two story with kitchen and other out houses.

5. A HOUSE AND LOT in Fishersville, about one mile from Staunton. The lot contains an acre, and has on it a comfortable dwelling house.

I will make my terms reasonable and accommodating, and as I am determined to sell, persons in want of the kind of property I have for sale will find it to their interest to call soon and buy.

Staunton, Feb. 8, 1859. B. F. POINTS.

A SPLENDID ESTATE FOR SALE.—The subscriber having determined to make a change in his business, offers for Sale his valuable farm called "LOCUST HILL," on which he now resides. He believes he hazards little in saying that it is one of the most beautiful, tersile and desirable estates in the county. It is situated on the water Lewis Creek, four miles east of Staunton. The tract contains about [illegible] Acres, [illegible] of which are well [illegible] and productive. It would not well to divide into two farms as it was originally in two tracts. There are about three hundred and twenty five acres cleared including the meadows, and the balance is well set in grass, only what is in crop and in a high state of improvement. The soil is remarkable for its fertility and adaptation to every agricultural production suitable to our climate, particularly corn, wheat, rye, oats, clover, timothy, &c., and fruit of every description. There is a young Orchard of choice fruit trees. The improvements consist of the following buildings, viz: A DWELLING HOUSE of brick, one and a half stories high, with cellar underneath, and 7 rooms. A BRICK MANSION, with nine rooms, a large and commodious BARN, Corn house, Ice house, Carriagehouse, a stone dairy, and a well of good and never failing water.

A more minute description of the place is deemed unnecessary, as any one desiring to purchase will of course, examine the property for himself.

Terms made very easy. B. T. REID.

March 15, '59.

A DESIRABLE AUGUSTA FARM FOR SALE.—Desirous of removing westward, I have *determined* to sell out, and now offer at private sale, the very desirable farm upon which I reside. It is situated in the county of Augusta, 5 miles west of Staunton, on the Virginia Central Railroad, and contains about 300 Acres, 200 acres cleared, and the balance well timbered. The timber is valuable, owing to its proximity to Staunton, which is always a good market for fire wood. The soil is good, with an excellent clay subsoil; is in a good state of cultivation, and just such land as is susceptible of the highest degree of improvement. It is well adapted to the growth of Wheat, Corn, and all kinds of grass and grain. This farm lies in a very pleasant neighborhood, convenient to Churches, Mills and Schools. The improvements consist of a substantial BRICK HOUSE, with cellar underneath, a good Barn, Stable and Double Corn Crib, with all the necessary out houses. There is first rate water in the yard, and a creek running near the stable.

To any one wishing to buy, I would say come and look at the farm, for it is one that will recommend itself. My terms are reasonable, and will be made known on application.

Possession given at any time desired.

March 15, 1859—tf. DAVID STERRETT.

VALUABLE STOCK OF GOODS FOR SALE, AND STORE FOR RENT.—Having determined to change my business, I now offer for sale my *VALUABLE STOCK OF GOODS*, which are all most entirely new, in excellent condition, and well adapted to the trade in this section of country. The stock may purchase my stock. The situation is as good as any in the place, and to any person wishing to engage in the Mercantile business, I can offer inducements. Persons wishing to buy, will do well to call on the first of April Court I will dispose of my stock at a small advance for cash. If not disposed of privately by that time, the remainder WILL BE SOLD FOR CASH AND BACK.

All those wanting good and cheap goods can be accommodated by calling upon

March 15, 1859.—6w. I. F. COFFMAN
Harrisonburg, Va.

A SMALL FARM FOR SALE.—I offer for sale my Tract of Land, containing 50 Acres, adjoining the Va. C. R. R., within a half mile of Craigsville depot. There are 30 acres cleared, the balance well timbered and tillable. About 20 acres river bottom. There is on it a good CHIP PINE SAW MILL, in good order, and a log Dwelling House

I will also offer for rent my DWELLING & STORE HOUSE, in Craigsville. The Store House is close to the Depot. Possession will be given at any time. Persons in search of a good farm or a good stand do well to call upon me soon. For further particulars address me at Craigsville P. O., Augusta Co., Va.

Sept. 21, 1858—tf JAMES A. CRAIG.

NEW TOBACCONIST.—I have taken the store room lately occupied by Wm. Barkman, and immediately opposite the Virginia Hotel, where will be found a general assortment of TOBACCO, SEGARS, SNUFF, PIPES, and all articles usually kept in a wholesale and retail tobacco Store. By prompt attention to business, and determination to please, I hope to merit and receive a share of the public patronage. C. S. JENKINS

Staunton, Feb. 1, 1859

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the firm of JAMES M. STOUT & CO., late of Augusta, are respectfully requested to call at the earliest practicable moment and settle them. Accounts due to James M. Stout alone, fell due on the 1st of January, 1859, and he would be glad to have them call and settle, and he hopes it will not be inconvenient, pay.

March 8, 1859—3t

GARDEN TOOLS.—Axes, Spades, Common Spades, Rakes, Hoes, Garden Forks, Potatoe Hooks, Planting Trowels, Garden Lines, Pruning Knives, and a general assortment of tools for the sea son, just received and for sale

Staunton, March 1, 1859 GEO. E. PRICE

KEY STONE STATE SALOON FOR ON CENTRALTED HIT warranted to make wine, without lime and with [illegible] trouble. For sale at [illegible] H. TROUT & CO'S

Staunton, March 1, 1859 Drug Store

ATTENTION MILITIA—COMPANY A.—You will parade on the [illegible] of the 2d of April Court, on Saturday the [illegible] of April next at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of FOX, Captain

Staunton, March [illegible]

COOK STOVES.—The Superior Cast Steel Corn Hook just received and for sale

GEORGE E. PRICE.

Staunton, March 15, 1859

NOTICE.—The connection between the undersigned and James Beatty is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JOHN F. BULST

Staunton, March 1 1859

125 SACKS MARSHALL'S FINE SALT, just received and for sale low by TAYLOR, HOGE & CO.

Staunton, Feb. 1, 1859

BRUSHES.—A general assortment of Whitewash and other Brushes, just received and for sale by

Staunton, March 15, 1859 GEO. E. PRICE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VIRGINIA TO WIT:—At a Court continued and held in Augusta County, at the Court-house, on Friday the 4th day of March, 1859.

The Court doth appoint the following freeholders of the County as Commissioners to superintend the election to be held on the 14th day of April next, for a Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals and also to Superintend the general election to be held on the fourth Thursday in May next, for the election of a member of Congress and the several State Officers that may be to elect. And the Court doth also appoint the officers of election to conduct the said election at the Court house, and at each other place of Voting in the County, to wit:

Court House—Joseph Smith, J. Way Hall, Thornton Berry, Henry Herdman and Wm. M. Tate, Commissioners, and George A. Armentrout, Officer.

Dudrick No. 1—William W. Doughe, John Trimble, Albert J. Trotter, Judson McKee, and Wm. H. Slaubaugh, Commissioners, and J. M. Cushing, Officer.

Middlebrook—William R. Dunlap, Samuel Kerr, Wm. Thompson, James A. G. Scott, R. Hogshead, Commissioners and A. B. Lightner, Officer.

Greenville—Jacob Kinkle, Jr., Robert Young, Luke Wisdom, Robert Craig and John Lackridge, Commissioners, and O. W. Cutchen, Officer.

Greenville—Wm. F. Smith, Wm. Hess, John Merritt, J. H. Shultz and Lewis Bungardner, Commissioners and John Lewis, Officer.

Wager's Draft—Hugh C. Guthrie, John S. Hunter, John Brooks, Adam McCleaney and Jacob Van Lear, Commissioners, and Wm. L. Hunter, Officer.

Hogshore—John J. Bell, Wm. Patrick, Hugh McClure, Samuel Conner, Sr., and George A. Bruce, Commissioners, and A. N. Baldwin, Officer.

Beverdale—Franklin McCoy, John Hamilton, John H. Hulfish, Samuel Wise and D. W. Culver, Commissioners, and Elijah Bateman, Officer.

New Hope—George C. Robertson, Jacob Coffman, Nat. Kerr, Samuel Conner, Jr., and Wm. R. Roberts, Commissioners, and Wm. H. Slatzger, Officer.

Mt. Meridian—James W. Crawford, Benjamin Byerly, James Johnson, James A. Patterson and A. Braun Mohler, Commissioners, and Benjamin Craig, Officer.

Mt. Sidney—Addison Hyde, Wm. Crawford, Wm. Bruffey, John C. McCune and Thomas Burke, Commissioners, and John H. Crawford, Officer.

Spring Hill—Theophilus Gamble, Jacob Crist, Jno. Bizzell, and B. Herring, Commissioners, and C. D. Cox, Officer.

Fishersville—James Wilson, Bailey Dunlap, Henry Sterrett, John M. Huff and Harvey Bare, Commissioners, and R. P. Bubanks, Officer.

Middle Run—Samuel H. Bell, Washington Swoope Sr., George Sinsey, Jacob Baylor and A. G. Warlord, Commissioners, and Washington Swoope, Jr., Officer.

Mossy—W. T. Bush, John H. Carson, A. M. Moore, James Henry, and Jamison D. McCullin, Commissioners, Horace A. Henry, Officer.

Newport—Henry Stewart, James J. Martin, Dr. John McChesney, James Henry, and Thomas Steele, Commissioners, and A. S. Tate, Officer.

Pleasant—Wm. Gay, Wm. W. Montgomery, Reuben Hodges, J. Manu, and Dr. McCutchen, Commissioners, and Andrew Montgomery, Officer.

Ordered that the same be published, for three weeks, the foregoing appointments in the two newspapers published in Staunton. A Copy Teste.

March 10, 59—3t WM. A. BURNETT, D. C.

THE MEXICAN
MUSTANG LINIMENT
Is conclusively the MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT, is coextensive with the civilization of the globe. Other articles claim to *alleviate* pain and distress—this *cures*. Family Physicians, Government Hospitals, Farmers, Planters, Ferrymen, Livery men, &c., have practically demonstrated this fact, through out the world. No article ever before received such individual praise and support from Medical and Scientific men.

RHEUMATISM

of years' standing has been totally cured. Piles, Ulcers, Tumors, Running Sores, Scrofula, Stiff Joints, Felons, Swellings, Burns, Bites, Boils, Chaps, Sprains, Salt Rheum, and all aches and pains upon man, and kindred complaints upon

HORSES, CATTLE, &c.,

such as Ring Bone, Galls, Scratches, Spavin, Poll Evil, Sweeney, Hoof-rail, ect., are subdued and cured by the

MUSTANG LINIMENT.

Valuable Horse Saved.

MR. S. LITTLE, Richmond, Va., writes:—That the horse was considered worthless. In this case was Spavin, but since the free use of Mustang Liniment, I have sold him for $100 cash. Your Liniment has been doing wonders up here."

420 Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

(Extract.) "In lifting the kettle from the fire it became slippery, tilted over, and scalded my hands very severely, almost to a crisp. It was an awful sight. The Mustang Liniment appeared to extract the pain. It healed rapidly, without scarring, and all to scar of account. Yours truly,

"CHARLES FOSTER"

Such language as this is but the constant and natural tribute to a article so valuable and useful.

This Liniment is indispensable to planters and owners of Horses, Mules and Cattle. Mr. John Osanels, Montgomery, Ala., sold a slave for $800 who was cured from utter uselessness by this Liniment.

Sold by all dealers throughout North and South America, Europe, and all the Islands of the Ocean, for 50 cents, 75 cents, and $1 per bottle.

BARNES & PARK, New York.

Also Lyon's Celebrated Insect Powder.

March 15, 1859—ow3m.

DR. HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS!
*Dr. C. M. JACKSON

STAUNTON SPECTATOR AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

BALTIMORE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Pianos! Pianos!! Pianos!!!

GOLD MEDALS IN TWENTY SUCCESSIVE years at the Maryland Institute Fairs, besides first premiums at Fairs in Philadelphia, Washington and Richmond.

THE WARERS ARE ENGLISH VIEW PIANOS, STRAIGHTS, and G. GATTER.

As also from some of the most eminent Professors and amateurs in the country.

WM. KNABE & CO.,

1, 3, 5 and 7 North Eutaw Street, and No. 207 Baltimore St., between Charles & Light, would respectfully invite the attention of the public to their extensive and elegant stock of

GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO FORTES, which, for quality of tone, power, and evenness of touch, have been, by judges, pronounced unrivalled. Every Piano guaranteed for five years, and privilege of exchange granted at any time within six months, if not entirely satisfactory.

Terms Liberal. A call is respectfully solicited before purchasing elsewhere.

Pianos taken in exchange, hired, tuned and repaired.

WM. KNABE & CO.

NOTICE.—The undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has now taken charge of WILLIAM KNABE & CO'S PIANO FORTE SALES-ROOM, No. 207 Baltimore street, between Charles and Light streets. Having had thirteen years' practical experience in the manufacturing of PIANOS, he flatters himself that he understands the various qualities necessary to constitute a superior Piano Forte in tone and durability—a knowledge only to be acquired by experience. He would therefore, by strict attention to merit and the public generally, of the selection of instruments to suit the taste of any customer. The usual guaranty is given with every Piano sold. For particulars, write for the circular of the Factory.

LEOPOLD GOETZEL,

At Wm. Knabe & Co's. Salesroom,

No. 207 Baltimore-st., between Charles and Light.

Baltimore, Feb. 23, 1859.

HODGES BROTHERS,

23 HANOVER STREET, Baltimore.

(Office, Sun Street Warehouse.)

IMPORTERS OF

HOSIERY, GLOVES,

EMBROIDERIES,

WHITE GOODS,

Handkerchiefs,

SHAWLS, CRAPES,

LACES,

And a variety of other articles.

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

AMERICAN FANCY GOODS,

AND

NOTIONS.

OUR stock, which we built expressly for our city trade, contains six floors, each 30 x 140 feet, and the large stock and extensive assortment which it contains fill the entire occupancy. No house in any of the Northern cities, jobbing goods to the country, can present the same combined advantages to the country merchant, as our stock is not only large, but we have the conditions which will defy competition.

We contract with the Manufacturers for all the American articles we sell, and need a buyer in Europe regularly twice a year, to select our Foreign goods. We are enabled thereby to offer great advantages in prices, as well as to get up a stock at all times replete with the newest and most desirable goods.

Merchants in good credit are invited to examine our stock when they next visit Baltimore, and they will promote their own interest by doing so.

Orders by mail carefully executed when accompanied by satisfactory references.

Baltimore, Feb. 8, 1859.—3m*10

SANDFORD'S

MYER'S INVIGORATOR!

Compounded entirely from GUMS, IT GIVES THE BEST EVIDENCE OF ITS EXTENSIVE USE AND EXCELLENCE, BY THE MANY PERSONS WHO HAVE TRIED IT, AND LIVE TO TELL THE TALE.

THE MANY CURES BY THE USE OF THIS MEDICINE are before the public.

Three Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, purify the blood, give a healthy tone to the vital energy, invigorate the stomach, enabling food to digest well, purifying the bowels, giving regularity to health in the vital energy, removing the cause of the disease and feeling a radical cure.

Stubborn attacks of the bowels and, what is better, prevented by the essential use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the foul humo disturbance.

Only one dose taken at night lessens the bowels gently, and cures Costiveness.

One dose taken after each meal will cure Dyspepsia.

One dose of two ounces will always relieve Sick Headache.

Only one dose immediately relieves Colic, Cholera Morbus.

A little water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

Sold by all druggists. Sold, also, by Dr. W. R. Young, Dr. H. A. Rammensnow and P. H. Tracy, St. Clair-street.

March 3, 1859.—1y.

TO THE FARMERS.—I am the Agent for MANNY'S MACHINE with Woods' improvement. I shall have a lot of machines kept in time for harvest. I will be replaced but my time.

In looking in a paper a few days ago, I found a certificate given by J. J. Perkins, in which he pulled out on the Manny machine. I am truly sorry for the gentleman that he should so grossly misrepresent the facts in the matter, and, in the conclusion of his work ponder where he is to stand. I have certificates to prove that from more practical men than either that have given certificates in reference to the Manny machine; and I am sorry to think that any man should attempt to injure a valuable machine by such a low trick. I have certificates of all the Premiums which I could obtain, to prove that the Manny machine is preferred by its owners to their remunerative Reapers.

Very Respectfully,

BENJAMIN WELLER, Jr.

Maryland, Sept. 10, 1858.

Mr. Wilson A. Wood—Dear Sir:—I purchased one of your celebrated machines this season. I was told what it would do in green by your agent. I was sceptical in regard to it. I put it on trial against the best machine I ever saw. I tried it fairly side by side, and it proved itself far ahead of the other. I have used the plan five years in field do nothing in the morning. I tried it fairly side by side. Having a large acreage of wheat to cut, I bought the Manny machine. I have cut 100 acres with it, and it has given me satisfaction. I have cut it in green and dry, and it has done all I claim for it. I have used the machine two years, and have purchased a Manny 1858 Reaper. I find it perfectly beyond my expectation. I have cut 100 acres