Staunton Spectator.

VOL. XXXVI. STAUNTON, VIRGINIA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1859. NO. XXXII

Staunton Spectator.

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

TERMS.

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

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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 issue.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DISSOLUTION.—The LAW-PARTNERSHIP of Michie, Skinner & Michie terminated on the 1st of July inst., by limitation. Thomas J. and John C. Michie will continue to practice in partnership in all the Courts of Augusta Co., under the style of MICHIE & MICHIE. THOMAS J. MICHIE, JAS. H. SKINNER, JOHN C. MICHIE.

Staunton, July 12, 1859.

JAS. H. SKINNER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, STAUNTON, VA.,
PRACTICES in all the Courts of Augusta, Rockingham and Highland Counties.
Office first door, in the Brick Row in front of the Court-House.
Staunton, July 12, 1859—6m.

JAS. H. MCVEIGH. EDGAR V. MCVEIGH.
JAS. H. McVEIGH & SON.,
(Successors to McVeigh & Chamberlain,)
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Liquors, Wines, Tobacco, Segars, &C.,
PRINCE STREET WHARF,
ALEXANDRIA, VA.
March 29, 1859.—1y.

Western Virginia
MARBLE WORKS,
AT STAUNTON
AND
HARRISONBURG.
MARQUIS & KELLEY.
Staunton, April 7, 1856.

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. 29, 1854.

J. TURNER, PROF. MUSIC, WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE.—Teaches Piano, Guitar, Flute, Violin, &c., &c.; also 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 specimen 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.

POWEL 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

G. A. SMITH Manufacturer of Ladies' Shoes of all descriptions, keeps a large stock constantly on hand and offers them at very reasonable prices. Also MISSES' and CHILDREN'S SHOES. His stand is next door to the Post Office. Patronage is respectfully solicited.
Staunton, May 17, 1859.

DOCTOR JAMES B. GILKESON—Having located in Staunton, tenders his professional services to the public. He may be found at his office, when not professionally engaged, at the room over the Saddle and Harness establishment of Mr. G. H. Elick, nearly opposite the Post Office.
Staunton Feb. 8, 1859—tf.

DR. HENRY ANDERSON,
OF BALTIMORE,
HAS permanently located in Staunton, Va., for the prosecution of his profession.
Office at the American Hotel.
Staunton, April 5, 1859—6m.

R. L. DOYLE,
Attorney at Law, Staunton, Va.,
WILL practice in the Courts of Augusta, Rockbridge, Bath and Highland.
July 26, 1859.

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

DR. GEORGE M. KING,
WAYNESBORO', VIRGINIA.
OFFICE ON MAIN STREET.
July 12, 1859—1mo.

HARVEST SHOES.—We have on hand a large stock of heavy BROGANS, suitable for harvest hands. Also a good stock of Women's Shoes, which will be sold very low for cash.
Staunton, June 28, D. W. KENNEDY & Co.

TEAS.—We have in store and for sale a very superior lot of Teas, just received from the Pekin Tea Company. Call and examine.
P. N. POWELL & CO.,
Staunton, Sept. 7, '58. Union Hall Building.

PIPES.—Nine thousand Meerschaum Pipes, a super other article; also, a full supply of all common articles, in stores and for sale by R. J. GLENDY,
Staunton, May 5, '56. Per C. T. COCHRAN.

ATTENTION OFFICERS.—Military Cloth, Swords, Sashes and Epaulets, at low prices, by CRAWFORD & COCHRAN.
Staunton, April 19 1859.

PAPER HANGINGS.—Wall Papers, Fire-board Prints, Window Curtains, &c., just received and for sale by ROBT. COWAN.
Staunton, May 17, 1859.

WANTED—10,000 lbs WOOL, for which we will pay in Cash or Merchandise at the highest Richmond price. TAYLOR, HOGE & CO.
May 26, 1859

GROUND PLASTER.—A few tons of fresh Ground Plaster left and for sale at the Staunton Steam Mills. Apply to
S. A. RICHARDSON, Sup't.
May 31, '59.

PICTURE FRAMES.—A large lot of Plain and Ornamental Gilt and Rosewood Frames, at
Staunton, June 7, 1859. P. N. POWELL & CO.

25 BAGS Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee, just received by TAYLOR, HOGE & CO.
Staunton, April 19, 1859.

SOAP.—A new lot Soap, just to hand, and for sale by WOODS & GILKESON.
Staunton, July 19, '59. A. D. CHANDLER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STAUNTON COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
FOUNDED 1832. CHARTERED 1854.
LOCATED
Corner of Baltimore and Charles Sts.,
BALTIMORE, MD.
THE LARGEST, MOST ELEGANTLY FURNISHED AND POPULAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE IN THE UNITED STATES.
STUDENTS IN ATTENDANCE FROM NEARLY EVERY STATE IN THE UNION.

EVERY YOUNG MAN should write for one of those Large and Beautiful Ornamented Circulars representing the External and Interior View of the *BALTIMORE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE*, Penmanship, &c., which will be sent by return mail, *free of charge*, with Catalogue containing List of Students, Terms of Tuition, Opinions of the Press on our new system of Book-Keeping, etc.

ADDRESS, PROF. BASLEY,
S. K. LOSIER, Principal—Lecturer on the Science of Accounts, Business, Customs, etc.
J. M. PHILLIPS, Professor of Book-Keeping and Commercial Calculations.
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N. C. JOHNSON, Professor of Penmanship.
S. T. WILLIAMS, Esq., Mercantile law.
REV. E. Y. REESE, D. D. Commercial Ethics.
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Hon. John P. Kennedy, Hon. Joshua Vansant,
Hon. Thomas Swann, Wm. H. Keighler, Esq.,
Jacob Trout, Esq., William Kimmey, Esq.
The time usually required to complete the full course from 8 to 12 weeks.
Large Circulars and Catalogues stating terms, &c., sent by mail *free of charge*, address
E. K. LOSIER, Baltimore, Md.
June 21, 1859—1y.

IMPROVED INSTRUMENT FOR SURVEYING AND CALCULATING AREAS.
This instrument is highly recommended by
A. T. Bledsoe, Prof. Mathematics, University of Va.
Maj. Thos. H. Williamson, Prof. Engineering, Va. Military Institute.
Rev. Charles Phelps, Prof. Civil Engineering, University of N. C.
" W. T. Walters, Prof. Mathematics, W. F. College, N. Carolina.
" H. Snyder, Prof. Mathematics, H. S. College, Va.
" B. Craven, President Trinity College, N. C.
" P. C. Wills, Prof. Math., R. M. College, Va.
L. Turner, Prof. Math., Richmond College, Va.
Jas. Curly, Prof. Nat. Phil. and Ast., Georgetown College, D. C.
Edward T. Fristoe, Prof. Math., Columbian College, D. C.
T. R. Connell, Prof. Engineering, Georgia Military Institute.
Prof. A. D. Bache, Supt. U. S. Coast Survey.
Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott, Col. Philip St. Geo. Cocke, A. L. Nelson, Prof. Math. Washington College.
J. L. Campbell, Prof. Phys. Science, Wash. College.
L. L. Holladay, Prof. Nat. Science, Hampden Sidney.
Chas. W. Hackley, Prof. Astron'y, Col. College N. Y. City.
Wm. O. Peck, Prof. Math. Col. College, N. Y. City.
Rich'd H. Bull, Prof. of Civil Eng. University of the City of New York.
A. R. Church, Prof Math. U. S. M. Academy, West Point.
Charles Davies, Prof. Higher Math. Columbine College.
A. W. Craven, Chief Eng. Croton Aqueduct, N. Y. City.
James P. Kirkwood, Chief Eng. Water Works, Brooklyn, N. Y.,
and many other gentlemen of scientific attainments.
I have a lot of these Instruments on hand and for sale.
JAMES M. LILLEY, Patentee.
Staunton, May 10, 1859.

VIRGINIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAIN GOING EAST.

Leaves Staunton, daily, at	6.40 a m
" Waynesboro', daily, at	7.14 a m

GOING WEST.

Leaves Staunton daily (except Sunday,) at	3.45 p m
Passes Waynesboro', daily going West at	4.40 p m

Freight Trains with Passenger Car Attached,
GOING WEST.

Leaves Waynesboro' Monday at	8.30 a m
" " Wednesdays and Fri-days, at	7.30 a m
Leaves Staunton for Jackson's River on Wednesdays and Fridays at	9.15 a m

GOING EAST.

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

Mail Train going East connects at Gordonsville with Orange and Alexandria Train for Washington, Baltimore, &c. Mail Train going West connects at Goshen with Stages for Lexington; at Milboro' for Warm Springs; at Jackson's River for Covington, White Sulphur, Lewisburg, &c.
Through Tickets can be procured at Staunton to Alexandria, Washington, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Zanesville, Louisville, St. Louis, and all important points in the West.
THOS. DODAMEAD, Gen. Supt.
Richmond, July 13, 1859—tc.

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE—HORSES AND MULES.—We have leased for a term of years the commodious and convenient Stables attached to the National Hotel in Staunton, where we intend to keep constantly on hand for sale the finest Mules and Horses which can be procured. J. S. Byers, whose experience and qualifications as a horse dealer is well established, will select from the Kentucky and Virginia stables the best stock which can be found. As our business is to be one of years no pains will be spared to obtain and keep the public patronage.
We will also take horses on livery. County custom solicited. Drivers are furnished to stop with customers who want the best quality of forage, &c., and attentive ostlers. J. S. BYERS & CO.
Staunton, June 28, 1859.—Vin. copy.

GLASS PRESERVING CANS PERFECT AT LAST.—I have just received and will keep on hand during the season, (being sole agent for the manufacturer) a new style of GLASS PRESERVING CANS, just patented, with glass tops to screw on, which we think combines all the merits, without the disadvantages, of the best Cans heretofore in use and must take the place of all others. They operate upon the same principle as Spratt's screw-top tin Can, the only objection to which has been the material of which it is made, and which can be entirely obviated in glass. A trial and examination will be sufficient to show its merits and all interested are invited to call and see them. GEO. E. PRICE.
Staunton, May 17, 1859.—Vin. Copy.

DOCTORS! DOCTORS! NOW IS YOUR TIME.—The advertiser, wishing to retire from the practice of medicine for the present, will relinquish a good location and practice to any physician who will purchase a small amount of highly improved medical furniture. The location is in a pleasant village in one of the wealthiest neighborhoods in the Valley of Virginia. A practice worth from $1000 to $1200 per annum will be insured to a very physician old or young, who is qualified to practice medicine.
☞ Persons wishing to buy can obtain further information from DR. W. B. YOUNG.
March 22, 1859—tf. Staunton, Va.

WHERE ARE GOOD TIMES COMING? "When the people of Virginia turn their attention to Home Industry. HENRY HUGHES takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to the public for their liberal patronage, and would inform his friends that he has just received a fine assortment of Material for the manufacture of Ladies', Misses' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, and Gentlemen's Boots, Gaiters and Shoes of every variety, manufactured to order, and warranted to give satisfaction. Thankful for past patronage, and hoping, by industry and strict attention to business, to merit the public patronage.
Staunton, April 21, 1858.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—We are now receiving at our depots in Washington and this City, the cargoes of the "Cossack" and "Templeman" *just arrived direct from the Chincha Islands*, and thus are enabled to offer to our customers a fresh article in new and strong bagging.
Alexandria, June 7, '59. FOWLE & CO.

A MANUAL OF SCIENTIFIC and PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE, for the School and the Farm; by J. L. Campbell, A. M. Professor of Physical Science, Washington College, Va. Just received and for sale by ROBT. COWAN.
Staunton, June 28, 1859.

GARDEN TOOLS.—Ames' Spades, Common Spades, Rakes, Hoes, Garden Forks, Potatoe Hooks, Planting Trowels, Garden Lines, Pruning Knives, and a general assortment of tools for the season, just received and sold cheap.
Staunton, March 15, 1859. GEO. E. PRICE.

LACE MANTLES.—We have just received by Express from New York another lot of those FRENCH MANTLES at $9.
DAVIS A. KAYSER & CO.
Staunton, July 5, 1859.

HERE AGAIN.—Another supply of GOLD LEAF LIGHT PRESSED TOBACCO just arrived in prime order and for sale by R. J. GLENDY,
Staunton, June 21. per C. T. Cochran.

JUST RECEIVED.—The best and cheapest lot of pure TOBACCO that can be found. Wholesale or retail by JNO. B. EVANS.
Staunton, July 26, 1859.

TOBACCO.—Just received a large lot of very fine CHEWING TOBACCO, for sale by JNO. B. EVANS.
Staunton, July 26, '59.

100 POINTS for the Last Plug, just received by TAYLOR, HOGE & CO.
Staunton, April 19, 1859.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S FLATS of every style at PIFER & FUNKHOUSER'S
Staunton, April 19, 1859.

NAIL ROD.—Hewson and American Nail Rod, just received by WOODS & GILKESON.
Staunton, Aug. 9, 1859.

POETRY.

Reveries.

BY THOMAS BOWRES.

One by one the hastening years flit by,
Conducting mortals nearer to the tomb;
One by one, the loved companions die,
Cut off, perhaps, in youth and beauty's bloom.

We miss familiar voices in the hall,
Old seats are vacant, too, about the hearth;
Dear friends obeyed the grim destroyer's call,
And sleep forever, 'neath the shades of Death.

Their forms now rest in undistinguished clay!
The rich and poor, alike, lie side by side,
Ah! little now is thought of grand display—
With their cold bodies was entombed their pride.

What doth avail the pomp of regal power
The quickly fleeting joys of mother earth?
Alas! not even for a single hour,
Can they remove the canopy of Death.

Oh! mortal, ponder on this mighty truth,
That, unto dust, one day, you must return,
Spurn not the golden years of ardent youth—
Delay not till the setting of life's sun.

Nor power nor genius can the body save,
Or drive away disease's withering breath;
Though crowned with glory we must meet the grave
And yield obedience to the call of Death.

MISCELLANY.

The Tail of a Tadpole.

BY G. H. LEWIS.

A blade of grass is a world of mystery, "would man observingly distil it out." When my erudite friend, Geranda, glancing round my work room, arrested his contemptuous eye on a vase abounding in tadpoles, and asked me with a sniffing superiority:

"Do you really mean to say you find any interest in those little beasts?"

I energetically answered:

"As much as you find in Alzevira."

"H'm!" grunted Geranda.

"Very absurd, isn't it? But we have all our hobbies. I can pass a bookstall on which I perceive that the ignorance of the bookseller permits him to exhibit an edition of Persius among the rubbish at "one shilling each." The sight gives me no thrill—it does not even slacken my rapid paces. But I can't so easily pass a pond in which I see a shoal of tadpoles swimming about as ignorant of their own value, as the bookseller is of Persius. I may walk on, but the sight has sent a slight electric shock through me. Why, sir, there is more to me in the *tail* of one of those tadpoles than in all the poems of that obscure and dreary Persius. But I won't thrash your Jew unless you thrash mine."

"Why, what on earth can you do with the tail?"

"Do with it? Study it, experiment on it, put it under the microscope, and day by day watch the growth of its various parts. At first it is little but a mass of cells. Then I observe some of these cells assuming a well-known shape, and forming rudimentary blood vessels. I also observe some of the cells changing into blood cells. Then the trace of muscle becomes visible. These grow and grow, and the pigment cells, which give their color to the tail, assume fantastic shapes."

"Very interesting, I dare say."

"You don't seem to think so by your tone.—But look in this vase; here you see several tadpoles with the most apologetic of tails—mere stumps in fact. I cut them off nine days ago."

"Will they grow again?"

"Perfectly; because, although the frog dispenses with a tail, and gradually loses it by a process of resorption as he reaches the frog form the tadpole needs his tail to swim with, and Nature kindly supplies any accident that may deprive him of it."

"Yes, yes," added Geranda, glad to feel himself once more in the region of things familiarly known: "just like the lobster, or the crab, you know. They tear off their legs and arms in the most reckless manner, yet always grow them again."

"And would you like to know what has *become* of these tails?"

"Arn't they dead?"

"Not at all. 'Alive and kicking'"

"Alive after nine days? Oh! oh!

"Here they are in this glass. It is exactly nine days since they were cut off, and I have been watching them daily under the microscope. I assure you that I have seen them *grow*, not *larger* indeed, but *develope* more and more, muscle-fibres appearing where no traces of fibre existed, and a cicatrice forming at the cut end!"

"Come, now, you are trying my gullibility!"

"I am perfectly serious. The discovery is none of mine. It was made this time last year by M. Vulpian in Paris, and I can only wait for the tadpole season to repeat the observations. He says that the tails constantly lived many days—as many as eighteen on one occasion; but I have never kept mine alive more than eleven. He says, moreover, that they not only grow as I have said, but manifest sensibility, for they twist about with a rapid swimming movement when irritated. I have not seen this; but M. Vulpian is too experienced a physiologist to have been mistaken; and with regard to the growth of the tails, his observations are all the more trustworthy because he daily made drawings of the aspect presented by the tails, and could thus compare the progress made."

"Well, but I say, how in the dence *could* they live when separated from the body? Our arms or legs don't live; the lobster's legs don't live."

"Quite true; but in these cases we have limbs of a complex organization, which require a complex apparatus for their maintenance; they must have blood, the blood must circulate, the blood must be oxygenated—"

"Stop; stop; I don't want to understand why our arms can't live apart from our bodies. They *don't*. The fact is enough for me. I want to know why the tail of a tadpole can live apart from the body."

"It *can*. Is not the fact enough for you in that case also? Well, I was going to tell you the reason. The tail will only live apart from the body so long as it retains its early immature form; that is to say, so long as it has not become highly organized. If you cut it off from a tadpole which is old enough to have lost its external gills a week or more, the tail will *not* live more than three or four days. And every tail will die as soon as it reaches the point in its development which requires the circulation of the blood as a necessary condition."

"But where does it get food?"

"That is more than I can say. I don't know that it wants food. The power of abstinence possessed by reptiles is amazing. I was reading the other day an account of a reptile which had been kept in the Boston Museum eight-and twenty months without any food, except such as it might have found in the small quantity of dirty water in which it was kept."

"Really I begin to think there is more in these little beasts than I suspected. But you see it requires a deal of study to get at these things."

"Not more than to get at any other open secrets of Nature. But since you are interested, look at these tails as the tadpoles come bobbing against the side of the glass. Do you see how they are covered with little white spots?"

"No."

"Look closer. All over the tail there are tiny cotton-like spots. Take a lens if your unaccustomed eye isn't sharp enough. There now you see them."

"Yes; I see a sort of *fluff* scattered about."

"That fluff is an immense colony of parasites. Let us place the tadpole under the microscope and you will see each spot turn out to be a multitude of elegant and active animals, having bodies not unlike a crystal goblet supported on so extremely long and flexible stem, and having round their rim or mouth a range of long delicate hairs, the incessant motion of which gives a wheel like aspect, and makes an eddy in the water which brings food to the animal."

"Upon my word this is really interesting!—How active they are! How they shrink up, and then, unwinding their twisted stems, expand again! What's the name of this thing?"

"*Vorticella*.—It may be found growing on water-fleas, plants, decayed wood, or these tadpoles. People who study the animalcules are very fond of this Vorticella."

"Well, I never could have believed such a patch of fluff could turn out a sight like this—I could watch it for an hour. But what are those small yellowish things sticking on the side of these parasites?"

"Those, my dear Geranda, are also parasites."

"What, parasites living on parasites!"

"Why not? Nature is economical. Don't you live on beef and mutton and fish? Don't these beeves, muttons, and fish live on vegetables and animals? Don't these vegetables and animals live on other organic matters? Eat and be eaten is one law; live and let live is another."

Geranda remained thoughtful, then he screwed up one side of his face into frightful contortions, as with the eye of the other he resumed his observations of the Vorticella. I was called away by a visitor to whom I didn't care to show my tadpoles, because to have shown them would have been to forfeit his esteem forever. He doesn't think very highly of me as it is, but has a misty idea that I occupy myself with science; and as science is respectable and respected—our Prince Consort and endless bishops patronizing the British Association for the Advancement of Science—the misty idea that after all I *may* not be an idiot, keeps his contempt in obeyance. But were he once to enter my workroom, and see its bottles, its instruments, its preparations, and, above all, the tadpoles, I should never taste his champagne and claret again.

The Husband who was to mind the House.

Once on a time there was a man so surly and cross, he never thought his wife did anything right in the house. So, one evening, in haymaking time, he came home, scolding and swearing, and showing his teeth and making a dust.

"Dear love, don't be so angry; there's a good man," said his goody; "to-morrow let's change our work. I'll go out with the mowers and mow, and you shall mind the house at home."

Yes! the husband thought that would do very well—he was quite willing, he said.

So, early next morning, his goody took a scythe over her neck, and went out into the hay field with the mowers, and began to mow; but the man was to mind the house, and do the work at home.

First of all, he wanted to churn the butter; but when he had churned awhile, he got thirsty, and went down to the cellar to tap a barrel of ale. So, just when he had knocked in the bung and was putting the tap into the cask, he heard overhead the pig come into the kitchen. Then off he ran up the cellar steps with the tap in his hand, as fast as he could, to look after the pig lest it should upset the churn; but when he got up, and saw the pig had already knocked the churn over, and stood there, rooting and grunting amongst the cream which was running all over the floor, he got so wild with rage, that he quite forgot the ale barrel and ran at the pig as hard as he could. He caught it just as it run out of doors, and gave it such a kick, that piggy laid for dead on the spot. Then all at once he remembered he had the tap in his hand; but when he get down to the cellar, every drop of ale had run out of the cask.

Then he went out into the dairy and found enough cream left to fill the churn again, and so he began to churn, for butter they must have at dinner. When he had churned a bit, he remembered that their milking cow was still shut up in the byre, and hadn't had a bit to eat or a drop to drink all the morning, though the sun was high. Then all at once he thought 'twas too far to take her down to the meadow, so he'd just get her up on the house top—for the house you must know was thatched with reeds, and a fine crop of grass was growing there. Now their house lay close up against a steep down, and he thought if he had laid a plank across to the thatch at the back he'd easily get the cow up.

But still he couldn't leave the churn, for there was his little babe crawling about on the floor, and "if I leave it," he thought, "the child is sure to upset it." So he took the churn on his back, and went out with it; but then he thought he'd better first water the cow before he turned her out on the thatch; so he took up a bucket to draw water out of the well, but as he stooped down at the well's brink, all the cream ran out of the churn over his shoulders, and so down into the well.

Now it was near dinner time, and he hadn't even got the butter yet; so he thought he'd best boil the porridge, and filled the pot with water and hung it over the fire. When he had done that, he thought the cow might perhaps fall off the thatch and break her legs or her neck. So he got up on the house to tie her up. One end of the rope he made fast to the cow's neck, and the other he slipped down the chimney and tied round his own thigh; and he had to make haste, for the water now began to boil in the pot, and he had still to grind the oatmeal.

So he began to grind away; but while he was hard at it, down fell the cow off the house-top after all, and as she fell, she dragged the man up the chimney by the rope. There he stuck fast; and as for the cow, she hung half way down the wall, swinging between heaven and earth, for she could neither get down nor up.

And now the goody *had* waited seven lengths and seven breadths for her husband to come and call her home to dinner; but never a call they had. At last she thought she'd waited long enough, and went home. But when she got there and saw the cow hanging in such an ugly place, she ran up and cut the rope in two with her scythe. But as she did this down came her husband out of the chimney; and so when his old dame came inside the kitchen, there she found him standing on his head in the porridge pot.—*Norse Tales.*

CARATS FINE.—The term *carat* or *karat*, originally designated an Abyssinian bean. Being very uniform in size, and prolonging scarcely any loss by drying, they came to be used as the standard weight, in Africa, for gold, and in India for diamonds. Each carat was divided into 4 grains, of which 74 are nearly equal to 72 grains troy. This system of carats and grains is still used in the valuation of diamonds. But in the case of gold, the term *carat* implies, not so much any actual weight, as a fractional division of which 24 go to make a unit. *Twenty-four carats fine* expresses the unity of pure gold, and signifies, not the specific weight of any given mass, but only that, in the 24 imaginary parts into which it may be supposed to be divided there is no alloy.

The gold assayer takes his unit or *integer* 6 or 12 grains troy. This small quantity is most convenient for purposes of assay, and three particular numbers are used for convenience of calculation. This 6 or 12 grains is called, by the English assayer: an *assay pound*, and is, by him, divided into 24 carats, and carat again into quarters and sixteenths. The assayer of silver takes 18 to 36 grains troy for his assay pound, and divides it into 12 ounces, each ounce into 20 pennyweights, and these again into half pennyweights—making, for the silver assay pound, 480 divisions or *reports* and for the gold assay pound 384 *reports*. On the continent of Europe the division of the assay pound for gold is different from the English.

In the English mint, the term carat expresses no given weight, but merely degree of fineness, of which 24 indicate purity. The carat is subdivided into quarters, and these again into eighths, making to each carat 32 parts, 768 of which represent pure gold.

These varying, complicated and arbitrary systems are the relict of an age which delighted in intricate and perplexing mysteries. They are gradually yielding before the scientific decree of uniform and universal formulæ. Instead of each trade having its own peculiar weights and measures, there must come to be one standard for all business, and ultimately one for all the trading nations of earth. Instead of one measure for wine, another for beer, and another for grain; one weight for the apothecary, and another for the grocer; one standard for France, a second for England, and a third for America, there will be one uniform standard for all, based upon the *decimal* system.

Thorts on a Faded Boka.

BY A JERSE MOOSE.

In looking over mi trunk one da
I hit onto an ole boka
Immagitly thorts come into mi hed
A thus to the boka I sed—

Poor dried up thing what made u fad
And riukle up like a ole made
What made u lose your sweet perfume
Which u had about the middle of gune

A lass what a lesson u lyre
To all hu see u with there tee
But mosst of awl shud the fare sex
Learn wisdom from u I expect

There phorms so phare and plump to see
Like ded rose leves will dred up bee
There sholders which they show to awl
Will then be kivered with a shoul.

There round bare arms so very whyte
Will then be hid clean out of site
And various other of them man killers
Will be conseeled by physe manitlers.

Lion Adventure in Algeria.

I was roused by something, and felt a pain in my head, and directly afterward received a blow on the head through the side of the tent, which made me think for a moment I had been struck by an iron bar with claws at the end which I carried with me in my wagon; but in an instant the idea flashed across me that it was a lion that was sniffing at me through the back of the tent. If I remained there without moving, there was the probability of the beast tearing up the tent and dragging me through. On the other hand an attempt to move closer to the fire would probably be detected, as the lion has the same characteristics as the cat, and would have carried me off. While hesitating what to do, the animal, most likely from not being able any longer to feel me through the wall of the tent, must have turned away, for after what was, in fact, but a few moments, which seemed a very long time, there was a terrific shriek; followed by a low, deep growling, and then a shot and a louder growl.

I felt about for my revolver, which I had placed beside my head before going to sleep, and creeping round the tent, I saw the horrid beast standing perfectly still, with glaring eyes, and continuing the same low, deep growling, and holding in his mouth the body of a man, which he occasionally lowered to the ground as if with the intention of taking a firmer hold, but never entirely letting go of it. I saw by the direction of his look that he caught sight of me, and so terrible were the associations connected with the beast in my mind that I dared not move or breathe for some seconds, when the thought suddenly occurred to me that it must be the body of Hamed that he had in his mouth. My liking for this man had become so strong that the desire to rescue or avenge him drove every feeling of fear out of my mind, and, with a steady aim, I fired at his body just behind the shoulder. Singularly enough, although I knew I had hit him, he merely gave a loud growl and remained stationary, without relaxing his hold of the Arab's body.

How long he would have remained in this state of immobility I can't say, but I was just about to try the effect of a second shot when a regular volley of guns was fired from out of the darkness, the beast sprang forward toward me, almost at the same instant that I felt a sharp stinging sensation in the upper part of my arm, and he fell to the ground, so close to me that I stepped back to avoid a blow from his paws in his death struggles. They did not last long, and as soon as they were over I fetched a lighted brand from the fire, and first holding it to the face of the dead man to see who it was, and feeling much relieved at finding it was not Hamed, I waved it about as a signal for the others that they might come with safety. They soon came and clustered round the body of the dead lion, some kicking it, and others spitting on and reviling it, and all of them claiming the honor of having killed him—a claim that they seemed more interested in defending than in commiserating the fate of their dead companion.

All the efforts we made to release the latter unfortunate from the jaws of the lion were unavailing without having recourse to our knives, and as there was not the least doubt about his being dead, for the teeth of the powerful brute were buried in his chest and back, we determined to leave both bodies where they were till daylight. The first thing I did when I awoke was to look for the bodies of the Arab and the lion. They were lying where the beast had fallen in the night, and his stiffened jaws still held the body of the man as in a powerful vice. The desire of preserving a record of the event for my friends in England to look at was too strong to be resisted; so we went to work, cut three pieces of timber to a point, and having raised the lion to an upright position, kept him up by means of the pieces of wood. To conceal these, I planted a shrub here and there, which had the desired effect, and the result I obtained was a negative, the like of which I believe never before was taken. The attitude is as natural as possible, and makes one shudder to look at it.—*Photographic News.*

A SIROCCO IN CALIFORNIA.—The Santa Barbara Gazette says: Friday last, the 17th (June) inst., will be long remembered by the inhabitants of Santa Barbara, from the burning, blasting heat experienced that day, and the effects thereof; indeed, it is said that for the space of thirty years nothing in comparison has been felt in this county, and we doubt if any other.—The sun rose like a ball of fire on that day; but though quite warm no inconvenience was caused thereby, until 2 o'clock, P. M., when suddenly a blast of heated air swept through our streets followed quickly by others, and shortly after-ward the atmosphere became so intensely heated that no human being could withstand its force; all sought their dwelling, and had to shut doors and windows, and remain for hours confined to their dwellings.

The effect of such intense and unparalleled heat was demonstrated by the death of calves, rabbits, birds, etc; the trees were all blasted, and the fruit, such as pears and apples, literally roasted on the trees ere they fell to the ground, and the same as if they had been cast on live coals; but, strange to say, they were never burned only on one side—that is the direction from whence the blast came the hard. All kinds of metal became so heated that for hours nothing of the kind could be touched with the naked hands. The thermometer rose nearly to fever heat in the shade, but near an open door, and during the prevalance of this properly called *sirocco*, the streets were filled with impenetrable clouds of fine dust or pulverized clay. Speculation has been rife since to ascertain the cause of such a terrible phenomenon, but though we have not been fully convinced yet; however, that might be, we see its terrible effects all around us in blighted trees, ruined gardens, blasted fruit, and almost a general destruction of the vegetable kingdom here.

LOW-NECK DRESSES.—A city servant girl, in a letter to the "Old Folks at Home," thus describes the prevailing fashion of low-necked dresses:

"As for the lo neck the leer it is the more fashionabil yu air, an the les eleve yu ware the more fashionabil yu air drest. Mis Goolra giv me a bis silk ov hern and I cut its nee orf and sutin simmons dat orf hern and so wat iver a grat deal of attention to our manners, prominadin' in the street lyke other ladys and holdin up our clos. Nobody lant nothin now whitch dusnt hold up her clov, and the hier yu holds them the more yu air thot ov."—*Clipper.*

A DELICATE REBUKE.—Mr. Webster wrote, after continued provocation, to the editor of a newspaper, which referred to his private affairs, and especially to his not paying his debts. He said substantially: "It is true that I have not always paid my debts punctually, and that I owe money. One cause for this is, that I have not pressed those who owe me for payment. As an instance of this I enclose your father's note made to me thirty years ago, for money lent him to educate his boys."

From the Scientific American.

Phosphorescence.

It is related by Christiana, the daughter of Linnæus that while she was walking in her father's garden in the evening of a hot and brilliant summer's day, now and then watering some favorite plants with her *aurrosir*, her attention was arrested by flashes of light which were emitted by some flowers of nasturtium. Coleridge the poet thus alludes to it:—

"'Tis said, on summer's evening hour
Flashes the gilded colored flower
A fair electric flame."

Strolling at twilight or in the evening by the hedge-row or along the field path at this season of the year, especially over the sandy soil of the Surrey hills (England) you will see little sparkling gems illuminating the banks which divide the fields. Should you be fortunate enough to entrap one of these living jewels, it will be found on examination by daylight to have legs and wings if it be a male, but no wings if it be a female; it is, in fact, an insect which naturalists have named the *Cicindela*, or "Sparkler;" you doubtless have heard of it by the familiar name of the glow-worm, more correctly glow-beetle.

Should you be sailing down the Mersey, or merely crossing that stream in the ferry-boat from Liverpool to Birkenhead in the autumn, (particularly if the evening be such as to overshadow the harvest moon) you will be delighted and surprised to notice that as the vessel cleaves the water it will appear to be floating "on the realms of light." A closer examination of the water shows it to be charged with minute infusorial animalcules, (*Pyrosoma Atlantica*) only to be discovered by a microscope; every one of them, however, glows with light.

Down some of the lead mines in Derbyshire the miners throw out with the ore a pretty greenish blue crystal stone, like bits of broken glass; this is called "Flour Spar." There is such an abundance of it that some of the operative chemists sell it at a few pence per pound. If you make this spar warm over a flame, (holding it with a piece of wire,) and then take it into a dark room, it will shine with a beautiful blue light. While in the dark room be provided with a few lumps of sugar, of such shape as you can divide between your hands. Now break them and a flash of light will be visible; rub the lumps of sugar together and there will be more light; or if you are provided with two rounded whitish flint pebbles, such as boys call milk-stones, you will by grating them strongly together see a brilliant reddish light.

On many of the commons in England, and by the sides of numerous streams, willow trees are allowed to grow here and there. One more venerable than the rest has, perhaps, begun to decay, and you may help yourself to pieces of its trunk without the saw or axe. Country boys call it "touch-wood," for, if a spark fall on it, it will burn like tinder. When the day has been unusually bright and warm, this touch-wood, if taken into a dark place, will shine

Staunton Spectator.

STAUNTON, VA.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1859.

☞ The STAUNTON SPECTATOR having, on large a circulation as any paper published in Western Virginia, has no superior in this section of country as an advertising medium.

☞ The *Vindicator*, alluding to our article of last week, in which we protested against the Opposition assuming an extreme position on the slavery question, even in the event that the Democracy should abandon it, seems to imagine that we entertain those views merely as a matter of policy, and because it would interfere with "the precious scheme of a union of all the elements of opposition, Whigs, Americans, Free-Soilers, Free Niggers, &c." We can assure our neighbor that he is mistaken in two particulars. In the first place we do not oppose ultraism and sectionalism as a mere matter of *pruent* policy; and in the next place we do not, nor does the Opposition party, desire any *coalition* either with Free-Soilers or free "Niggers." Our neighbors know full well that the Southern gentlemen of whom the Opposition party is composed, would never tolerate coalition with free negroes for the accomplishment of any political end, and we had supposed that intimations of that kind, having served their purpose in a heated political campaign, would not have been seriously mentioned again. Neither are we disposed to enter into any coalition or bargain with Free-Soilers, but if the Opposition should place before the country a sound national and conservative man of either section, and the free soilers should see fit to sustain him for the Presidency in opposition to the sectional candidate of the Democracy, we shall be obliged to them for their assistance. We are not of those who believe that because a Northern man is opposed to the extension of slavery, he is necessarily a bad man, an enemy of his country and unworthy of the respect and confidence of his fellow-men. On the contrary, we maintain that there are thousands of good men and true patriots at the North who, while they are decidedly anti-slavery in sentiment, are not disposed to interfere in any manner with the just rights of the South, and who have been driven by the ultraism of Southern Democracy into the ranks of the Black Republicans. Such men we should be glad to see reclaimed, as they will be if the Opposition at the South pursue the course recommended in our article of last week. And not only would we expect to see men from the Black Republican party rallying around a national standard, but we should even hope to see some of the Democratic free-soilers, who have not yet deserted the fold, coming to the rescue of the country and uniting with the conservative Opposition, not by any formal coalition, but by the common desire to bury all feuds and act together for the good of the whole country and the perpetuity of the Union.

We regard this effort of the Opposition in the South as the last hope of the country, as in the event of its failure nothing can prevent a strictly sectional contest at the next Presidential election. To avoid such an issue should be the aim of every true patriot; and for ourselves we shall have the satisfaction to know that we have had no agency directly or indirectly in bringing it about. The Democracy at the South and the Republicans at the North have sown the wind—let them reap the whirl-wind. We will not be found co-operating with any party, by whatever name it may call itself, which pursues a policy previous to the Presidential election, tending to a sectional issue; and when such issue is made, shall reserve the right of deciding whether or not it is our duty to participate in it. As the "Vindicator" says, our protest may avail nothing, but we are nevertheless disposed to enter it in advance, that our skirts may be clear of all responsibility for a state of affairs so deplorable. Of one thing, however, we can assure our neighbors: that we shall not wait to be spurned and spit upon by the Black Republican party, before we assume an extreme Southern position.—Whenever the South needs our aid for the maintenance of her rights upon a *practical issue*, we shall be with our section; but we cannot consent to be forced into co-operation with one of two sectional parties, against both of which we have been battling, while a corporal's guard can be found to rally around the standard of the Union.

Ministers' Salaries.

We refer to ministers of the Gospel, not ministers of State. The latter are well enough paid for their services, such as they generally are, but the former, as a class, are notoriously the worst paid body of men in the country. Popular preachers in the cities are of course handsomely supported, but the large majority of the clergy, of all denominations, receive little more than keeps them just above want, and many not even that. It is not desirable that preaching should become a money-making business, but it is disgraceful to our professed Christianity that those who minister in holy things should not receive a competent maintenance. The merest speculative believer in the doctrines of the Bible, unless he be a Quaker, acknowledges the importance of the ministerial office; members of the Church profess to hold it in the highest esteem; yet how often is it the case that clergymen whose character and services are universally approved, are permitted to want the common necessaries of life? Even persons who have united in inviting them to take charge of particular congregations and have promised to render to them all things just and right, suffer this state of affairs to continue year after year, while they themselves are adding bond to bond and acre to acre. The Pastor's claim to a support is not based upon charity, as many persons seem to think; it is a claim for services rendered, which cannot be honestly repudiated any more than any other debt. The laborer is worthy of his hire, as well in this as in other departments of human labor.

But the sufferings of ministers arise principally from the want of punctuality in the payment of their stipends. Sporting men pay gambling debts with the utmost promptness. The law cannot reach such cases; they are "debts of honor," and therefore must be met without delay. Ministers' dues are in a higher sense debts of honor; the law is never called in to enforce their payment; no Pastor or body of Church trustees ever sued a delinquent subscriber. Why, then, the difference?

Sad Occurrence.

Mr. Wm. A. Harris, of this place, was bitten by a rattle-snake at Stribling Springs, on Saturday afternoon last, and died from the effects of the poison on Sunday morning. He had caught the snake and was playing with it at the time the wound was inflicted.

[illegible]

Another Virginia Aspirant.

The Pittsylvania Press announces, as it "by authority," that Mr. Letcher is not a candidate for the Presidency. He believes, says the Press, that the Constitution of Virginia forbids his acceptation to the office at this time. What has the Valley Star, which nominated Mr. Letcher a few weeks ago, to say to this?

But while one Virginian is thus apparently withdrawn from the contest for the first office in the Republic, another prominent gentleman of our State is brought forward for the second office. "Old Virginy never tires," would no doubt take pleasure in furnishing men for all the offices, from the highest to the lowest, in every department of the Government. Our cotemporary, the Charlottesville Jeffersonian, copies a paragraph from the Cincinnati Enquirer, nominating Judge Douglas for President, and the Hon. Shelton F. Leake for Vice President! The Jeffersonian remarks upon the "merited compliment to the talents and the future eminence" of Mr. Leake, and makes no objection to the association. We are no little surprised at this, in view of the recent denunciations of Douglas by the Virginia Democratic press generally, and the low estimate still put upon him at the South. The Mississippian, a leading Democratic paper, abuses the Illinois Senator in such terms that we abstain from quoting its article. The Charleston Mercury and the Columbia Guardian, in more courteous language, repudiate him utterly. The Hon. W. L. Yancey, of Alabama, pronounces him "the most dangerous man to the South that the North has ever presented in the Federal Council."—More dangerous than Seward, or Hale, or Giddings!—These are but examples to show how Douglas is regarded at the South. It is true that a portion of the Democratic press of this State now speak of him in terms rather different from those they used towards him not very long ago; but he has not changed in the least. The Cincinnati Enquirer, which is devoted to his interests, says expressly that "Mr. Douglas has no 'confessions of error' no 'recantations to make.'" The Virginia Democracy, therefore, who were lately so bitter against Douglas, do the recanting, and probably a dozen or more of them would not object to run with him on the same Presidential ticket.

The Two Emperors.

Louis Napoleon, in an address to "the great bodies of the State," and the Emperor of Austria, in a published Manifesto, make known to the world the causes which induced them respectively to bring the war to a close. The two Emperors should have compared notes at that fraternal meeting at Villegio, so as to have some sort of consistency in their statements. As it is their accounts of the state of affairs are ludicrously contradictory. The French Emperor says when he arrived beneath the walls of Verona, he found himself "in the face of Europe in arms" ready to dispute his success or aggravate his reverses. The Emperor of Austria declares that in spite of the acknowledged justice of his cause, his natural and ancient allies, "the governments and peoples of Germany," stood aloof, and "consequently Austria would have been obliged *all alone* to face the events," &c. It is evident that one or the other was unnecessarily alarmed.

The Duello.

The Baltimore American concludes an article on the late artistic duel between two gentlemen of this State, as follows:

"Self preservation is an instinct, and all that a man hath will he give for his life. On this ground we justify the killing of a man who himself intends murder. By the weakness of human nature, and the power of passion excited by insult or injury, we account for, and in a measure excuse assaults made in hot blood.—None but a ruffian will avenge himself on the body of an offender after there has been time for the blood to cool. In what does the duellist differ from the ruffian except that he gives his victim notice? If newspapers of standing and influence would unite in denouncing the duellist and the duel instead of spreading the contemptible puerilities of the code of honor before the public—instead of giving the same prominence and importance to the sayings of principals and seconds, as to the utterances of Kings and Statesmen—the time would soon arrive when a man would shrink from proclaiming himself at once a sinner, a criminal, and a fool; and the duellist would stand upon the same level with the bully."

Journalism.

The Philadelphia Bulletin alludes to the bickerings of the New York newspapers, and says:

"The daily papers of Philadelphia might be hunted through for a year, and there would not be found in them so much of temper and personality as may be found in the New York daily papers in a single week. The conductors of respectable papers here have found out long ago that there is nothing so offensive to the mass of readers, in a civilized, intelligent community like this, as personalities and abuse. Especially do the public despise the professional quarrels of journalists, which, let them spring from what they may, are sure to be attributed—and often rightly—to jealousy. All the abuse that a paper may indulge itself in will never make the public think well of it, or worse of the object of it."

Correction.

Mr. Englebrecht has called our attention to a typographical error which occurred in his advertisement of a piano, as it appeared last week. The error is corrected in this issue. The piano is undoubtedly a first rate instrument and none the worse of the printer's mistake.

By the way, we announce with regret that Mr. Englebrecht is about to leave Staunton, after a residence here of eleven years, to engage in teaching in Alexandria. He is widely and most favorably known as a composer of music, and as a musical teacher we presume he has no superior in the United States.

Dangers Ahead.

The value of imports entered at the New York Custom House, one day a few weeks ago, was $1,066,517. The total value of dry goods received at the same port during the seven months of this year, is $71,763,985,—upwards of forty-one millions more than last year, and five millions ahead of the importations during the same time in 1857, the year of the last money crisis. The New York Herald, a free trade paper, is alarmed at these figures, and urges upon importers the propriety of taking in sail before the squall breaks over their heads.

The Wheat Crop.

The Fredericksburg Herald says it is a fact now established that the wheat crop in Eastern Virginia will be less by from 25 to 33 per cent, than the estimate previous to threshing. A partial disappointment has been experienced in this county also, some of our farmers having suffered severely from the frost of the 4th of June. We can form no estimate, however, of the amount of the reduction.

Political Meeting.

We are authorized to state that a County meeting of the Opposition will be held in Staunton on the first day of August Court, to consider the subject of a State Convention, and appoint delegates if it be thought expedient. A full meeting is desired.

Large Hickory Tree.

Mr. David Spoek felled on Saturday last one of the largest Hickory trees in the county. It measured five feet in diameter at the stump, and was without a shoot for fifty-five feet. It took four men two hours to cut it down.

Important Letter from Gov. Wise.

The Democratic State Committee of New York met at Albany on the 3d inst., to arrange matters for the appointment of delegates to the Charleston Convention. It was decided that a State Convention should prescribe the mode for the appointment of delegates. The most interesting incident of the meeting, however, was the production of the following letter from Gov. Wise to a prominent New York Democrat. The letter caused a good deal of excitement, and no wonder. The Albany correspondent of the New York Herald, who sends a copy of the letter to that journal, says the language is so incredible that he could not have deemed it genuine if he had not himself seen the original, and if he were not perfectly acquainted with the Governor's hand-writing. It will be seen that the Governor defies "all comers," and Douglas particularly. He is also confident of crushing out "opposition in Virginia"—that is, we presume, Democratic opposition to himself.

RICHMOND, July 13, 1859.

DEAR SIR—I thank you for yours of the 8th inst. I have apprehended all along that the Tammany Regency would carry a unified delegation from New York to Charleston. For whom?—Douglas, I know, is confident; but you may rely on it that Mr. Buchanan is himself a candidate for reconsideration, and all his patronage and power will be used to disappoint Douglas and all other aspirants. Our only chance is to organize by districts, and either whip the enemy or send two delegations.

If that is done or not done, we must still rely on a united South. A united South will depend on a united Virginia, and I pledge you that she at least shall be a unit. Virginia a unit, and persistent and firm on a sound platform of protection to all persons, of popular *sovereignty* squatter sovereignty, she must rally to her support all the South. The South cannot adopt Mr. Douglas' platform. It is a short cut to all the ends of black republicanism. He then will kick up his heels.

If he does or don't he can't be nominated, and the main argument against his nomination is that he can't be elected if nominated. If he runs an independent candidate, and Seward runs, and I am nominated at Charleston, I can beat them both. Or, if squatter sovereignty is a plank of the platform at Charleston, and Douglas is nominated, the South will run an independent candidate on protection principles, and run the election into the House. Where, then, would Mr. Douglas be? The lowest candidate on the list. If I have the popular strength you suppose I will itself fix the nomination. Get that and I am confident of success.

Hon. F. Wood is professedly and really, I believe, a friend, and of course I would, in good faith, be glad of his influence, and would do nothing to impair it, and could not justly reject his kind aid; but you may rely upon it that I am neither completely, nor at all, in the hands of Mr. Wood, or of any other man who breathes. He has always been friendly to me, and I am to him, but always on fair and independent terms. There is nothing in our relations which should keep aloof any friend of either. He knows as well as any one can tell him, that his main influence is in the city of New York, and I judge what you say of his country influence is correct. But I am counting all the time without New York, and don't fear the result. I am depending solely upon open position of principle, independent of all cliques, and defying all comers. We will overwhelm opposition in Virginia, and her vote will be conservative and national.

At all events, I shall always be glad to hear from you, and am,

yours truly. HENRY A. WISE.

The Philadelphia Press denounces the letter as a forgery, and says that its genuineness would at once and forever smother all the prospects of Gov. Wise for the Presidency. The Providence Journal doubts the genuineness of the epistle, mainly on the ground that it is so short. The New York News, Mayor Wood's organ, avers that the Governor never wrote the letter, and calls for the name of the gentleman to whom it was written. The Journal of Commerce is not satisfied with the document, but does not question its genuineness.

The New York Commercial Advertiser says: We have good reason to believe that not a word was altered, not a mark of punctuation changed, from the original, and if it does not bring upon the writer the political fate which he so elegantly predicts for Senator Douglas, then the Democratic party are a shade worse than we take them to be. We have reason to think also, that although the letter was not written for publication, it *was designed for circulation* wherever the gentleman to whom it was addressed might suppose the perusal of it would promote the scheme on which Governor Wise has embarked. The general, almost universal, belief is that if the delegation is chosen according to the, we believe, uniform usage of the Democratic party in this State, the delegates will be unanimous for Senator Douglas, while the hope is entertained by Governor Wise that if the delegates are chosen by districts, the influence of one or more of his friends here will ensure him at least a portion of the delegation.

State Elections.

KENTUCKY.—Magoffin, Democrat, has been elected Governor by about five thousand majority. The Democrats have also a majority in the State Legislature, and seven of the ten members of Congress. The Opposition have gained one member at this election. It is thought that Vice President Breckinridge will be elected United States Senator, to succeed Mr. Crittenden. The New York Herald attributes the defeat of the Opposition to the grounds taken by their candidate for Governor on the slavery question. It says: "In the border slave States the people are not disposed to follow Southern ultra abstractions any more than they are disposed to countenance the emissaries of Northern fanaticism."

ALABAMA.—Andrew B. Moore, the regular Democratic candidate, is re-elected Governor, over Samford, Independent Democrat. The entire Congressional delegation is Democratic, as heretofore.

TENNESSEE.—The result is not known, but the Opposition have made large gains on the popular vote for Governor. The Democratic majority two years ago was 11,000. The Opposition have gained one member of Congress, and three other Districts, represented at present by Democrats, are in doubt.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Gains for the Opposition are reported. In the first district Smith, Opposition, has been elected over Shaw, the present Democratic member, by over 500 majority, and in the sixth district it is thought that Mr. Leach the Opposition candidate, has been successful. In the fifth district Mr. Gilmer, who is the only Opposition member in the present delegation, has been re-elected by an increased majority.

TERRIBLE INDIAN ENGAGEMENT.—From our friend, J. Jewett Wilcox, clerk of the steamer Omaha, just down from Sioux city, we learn that a bloody and sanguinary butchery came off about one hundred miles out in the interior of Nebraska from Decatur, between the Omaha and Brule Sioux Indians, on the 23rd ult.

A body of fifty Omahas, men, women, and children, were returning from a hunting expedition, and while encamped, were stealthily attacked in the night by a large band of Brule Sioux. The Omahas had seventeen killed, seventeen wounded, and two prisoners taken, and succeeded in killing and securing five scalps of their enemies. The survivors of the massacre arrived at their reserve, near Decatur, bringing the dead and wounded, on the day the Omaha passed up. Mr. Wilcox states that the Sioux neither spared age nor sex. He saw a dead infant with a frightful wound across its forehead, killed in the engagement. The dead and wounded lying in the bottom, presented a terrible spectacle. The lamentation of the friends and relatives, with faces blackened, and in deep mourning, were truly piteous and heart-rending. The wounded are in charge of the agent, who endeavors to ameliorate their sufferings as much as possible.—*St. Joseph (Mo.) Journal, July 30.*

Religious Meeting.

The 66th Annual Meeting of the Albemarle Baptist Association will be held in the Baptist Church at Mount Crawford, Rockingham Co., commencing on Tuesday the 16th day of August, 1859. The delegates to attend are requested to be present at 11 o'clock A. M. by Elder Geo. R. Taylor, of the place.

From Europe.

The steamer Persia, which arrived at New York on the 3rd, brings Liverpool dates to the 23rd ult.

The Conference to be held at Genoa between France and Austria was expected to meet in a week. It was thought that Sardinia would not be represented.

The general feeling of discontent with the terms of peace continued unabated, and Napoleon's explanations were not reassuring.

No one had been named as the representative of Sardinia at the Zurich Conference and it was therefore expected that none will be present, but that Sardinia, if she pleases will acquiesce in the Austro-French arrangement in a separate article.

It was supposed that an European Congress would be called after the conclusion of the Zurich negotiations.

It is affirmed that Sardinia signed nothing but an armistice, and is consequently in a nominal state of war with Austria.

Italy continued to exhibit discontent with the terms of peace. Tuscany showed strong hostility to the return of the Grand Duke. The Provisional Government had directed a popular vote to be taken on the subject.

The steamer Nova Scotia brings Liverpool dates to the 27th ult., four days later. The general features of the news are unimportant.—England demands a general disarmament as a condition to her taking part in the proposed European Congress.

It was reported that Count Walewski had submitted a plan for the confederation of Italy. It consists of seven States, the Presidency of which is to be given nominally to the Pope, but really to the Kings of Sardinia and Naples alternately. The strong places to be garrisoned by the Federal troops are Peta, Mantua and Piacenza. The votes in the Federal Diet are to be distributed as follows:—Parma 1; Modena 1; the Pope 2; Tuscany 2; Sardinia 3, and Naples 3.

Austria refuses to meet any Sardinian representatives but will leave it open to Sardinia to accede to the treaty after its conclusion by Austria and France.

The Duke of Tuscany has expressed a willingness to abdicate in favor of his son, who promises a Constitution, but the Tuscans object altogether to the dynasty.

Gen. Garibaldi had a confidential interview with Marrioro at Brescia on the 12th. It was stated that he had an army of 12,000 men which continued to increase. He expressed confidence in the king of Sardinia not forsaking the national cause.

A Milan letter to the Times says that Garibaldi was about to move to the Appenines and there be occupied in gathering fifty thousand volunteers in Romagna. Garibaldi's corps added to that of Mezzacabo will form an army capable of securing the independence of Central Italy, at least against any Roman or Neapolitan force.

It was rumored that the Duke of Modena had proposed to arm four thousand Austrian troops to enable him to enter his States. It was also rumored that a division of the French army would enter Parma and Tuscany, and another corps the Roman legations for the purpose of simply preserving order and allowing a free expression of public opinion.

The municipality of Florence had formally expressed a desire for annexation to an Italian kingdom under Victor Emmanuel, or that Tuscany be governed by a Prince of the House of Savoy.

A great number of addresses were being signed in Romagna against the return of Ecclesiastical Government and in favor of a union with Sardinia.

It was stated that the principle of the proposed Italian Confederation had been accepted by the Pope, a majority of the Cardinals having voted in its favor.

The Douglas Men Aroused.

The New York city correspondent of the Buffalo Republic having written that the friends of Douglas were to be butchered at the Charleston Convention, the editor notices the letter as follows. We agree with the Republic that there is no danger of the wholesale slaughter which the correspondent apprehends, but the articles are important as showing the excitement which is brewing. The Republic says:

We think our New York correspondent places too great an estimate on the fire-eating ebullitions of the Charleston press, and the bragadocio threats of some politicians of the South. We for our own part are not terrified by the threats that have come from that quarter, and do not believe for one moment that any Southern man's throat is to be cut, or his body shot to pieces at that Convention, because he may happen to express a choice for Stephen A. Douglas for President. *Let but a demonstration of that kind be made, and, true enough, the streets of Charleston would flow with blood like a river.* If it must come to an open rupture—if blood must be shed—if the lives of northern men must be sacrificed to appease the dictatorial behests of South Carolina—no better time can be named than the year 1860, and on the gathering of the National Convention in Charleston. We insist on going there to hold the Convention, even if every other man in the town is dying with yellow fever. Let the North go there strong and stubborn. *If they want to fight, give them fight;* accommodate them with anything and everything they wish. Let them understand distinctly that the North wants Douglas for President. If the South does not wish him, that is their privilege, but it is not their privilege to dictate to the North who it shall have, and no one is to be shot down from the North either; who has independence enough to speak his honest sentiments right there in the city of Charleston. *If such men are to be shot down, God have mercy on their city.* These are our sentiments, and there we differ from our correspondent. We go for holding the Convention there in spite of yellow fever or any other fever, and we have not the least apprehension about any northern man's being murdered, or having his throat cut in the streets, because he differs with them on the candidates to be put in nomination. *At any rate, let us try the experiment;* let us have a specimen of southern chivalry. We have heard and read a good deal about it; now let us have an actual taste of the stuff.

For the Spectator.

Messrs Editors:—In the Spectator of the 2nd inst., I find a communication from *poor old friends "Many Voters,"* on the subject of filling up the wells of the town &c. Now I must confess that I am surprised at such *old citizens* (as I take "*Many Voters*" to be.) *Why should they object* to anything the '*Council*' does? Don't they know that the members of *that board* understand what the people want better than the people themselves do? The citizens of the town at large have nothing to do with the orderings of the Common Council; all that they—the people—have to do, is to vote for a certain number of men, one for Mayor and the others for Council men, then pay their taxes, and let the Mayor and Council do as they please. Why I am afraid, Messrs Editors, your *old* friends "*Many Voters,*" will be looked upon in these days of *glorious reform*, as very verdant gentlemen indeed, or perhaps perfect '*old fogies*'.

Give my best respects to "*Many Voters,*" tell them to "*keep dark and say nothing,*" and if they or any of their friends wish to know who to vote for at the next election, just refer them to the "*wire workers.*" YOUNG AMERICA.

For the Spectator.

Messrs. Editors:—I was at the Presbyterian Church on last Sabbath, and was pleased to see it so nicely carpeted; but the question occurred to me, how or can that neatness be preserved in a Church where so many tobacco chewers attend, and chew tobacco all the time? I wonder if gentlemen cannot be induced to forbear the use of the "weed" for about one hour and a half. I believe it is not considered genteel to chew tobacco in private parlors and spit over the carpets; if so, it must be looked upon as far from genteel to spit tobacco juice over the floor or carpet of the House of God. B.

CONVENTION OF COLORED PEOPLE.—A large Convention of colored persons assembled in Boston on the 1st inst., to consider the best course to be pursued in the coming Presidential canvass, and the best means to promote the moral, social and the political elevation of the race. George T. Downing, of Rhode Island, was made permanent president. Delegates were present from New York, New Jersey, and other sections of the Union. The three Harris, lately taken from Sayamoh, was present and received congratulations.

The Rev. Dr. Alexander.

The Rev. James W. Alexander, D. D., whose death, at the Red Sweet Springs, on the 31st ult., has already been announced, was the eldest son of Dr. Archibald Alexander of Princeton, and was born in Louisa county, Va., in 1804. He was pastor of a Church in Charlotte co. from 1825 to 1828. From 1828 to 1830 he resided in Trenton, N. J., and from the last date to 1833 in Philadelphia. He was then called to the Professorship of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in Princeton College, which place he left in 1844 to become pastor of a Church in New York city. In 1844 he returned to Princeton as Professor in the Theological Seminary, but in 1851 took charge of the same Church in New York. The Philadelphia Presbyterian says:

In the death of this eminent and beloved servant of God our whole Church has sustained a severe loss, one, indeed, than which she could scarcely have experienced a greater by the decease of any of her sons. Dr. Alexander has been looked upon as almost a model man. His preaching has been regarded as almost the perfection of the pulpit service; his writings have been appreciated and eagerly sought for by the best class of readers; his character has been admired, whilst his courteous manners and his very presence were winning and impressive. He was an erudite scholar, a thorough theologian, an able, accomplished, and most edifying preacher, a faithful and untiring pastor, and a dignified and polished gentleman. He approached as near being a complete man as any one it has ever been our privilege to know. His title to eminence was universally and cheerfully acknowled; and it was an eminence unsought, and apparently almost undesired by him. He was the last man in the world to thrust himself before the public gaze. He cordially contemned the shams by which even the pulpit is sometimes unhappily degraded. He shunned conspicuity, and was averse to having his name before the public, even when others considered it important by this means to secure the weight of his great influence. His rich and unusual stores of erudition would have enabled him at all times to win applause by its display; but he coveted no such distinction. He preferred rather the simplicity of the gospel, and hid his treasures, as well as himself, behind the cross of his redeemer.

The New York Herald states that it knows "that the black republicans desire such a succession of defeats to the new Southern opposition movements, from Kentucky to Texas, as will leave no choice to the Northern opposition conservatives, but one side or the other of a sectional contest." Exactly. The *idiots* at the North, who would "write or ruin," are only concerned in making a *sectional* issue, in which they know they will have the strength.—*Alex. Gaz.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF LAND.—In pursuance of the last will and testament of Nelson Sale, dec'd., the undersigned, executors of the said decedent, will, on the 15th day of September next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, on the premises, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following REAL ESTATE:

1st. That desirable tract of land on which the decedent resided at the time of his death, lying in the County of Bedford, adjoining the lands of Martin P. Burks, Moses Penn, William K. Stidd and others, and only five miles distant from the Big Island landing on the James River and Kanawha Canal, to which place there is a well-graded road. By an old survey this tract contains about 400 Acres, from 200 to 250 of which are cleared, and lie in one contiguous body, and are in a good state of cultivation—the balance is well timbered. This land is well watered with fine springs and never-failing streams, and is supposed mostly with chestnut rails. The soil is remarkably well adapted to the growth of grain and all the grasses. About one hundred acres are now in clover—the balance is very fertile, and is exceedingly luxuriant in all of its productions.

The improvements consist of a large and commodious DWELLING HOUSE, containing some eight or ten rooms, good Negro Cabins, Ice House, &c., a fine Garden, and a fine large Orchard of choice Fruit Trees. This land is situated in a healthy, highly intelligent neighborhood, and is in every respect one of the most desirable farms in Bedford County.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold by way of public auction, Tract No. 2, containing about 50½ Acres, lying two or three miles east of the above and near the Nobusiness Mountain, (and only one or two miles from the James River and Kanawha Canal) adjoining the lands of Moses Penn, Micajah Davis, dec'd., William K. Stidd and others. About 150 acres of this land is cleared, the residue is timber, the most of which is fine tobacco land. The most of this land lies well, and produces fine wheat and other grain; is well watered and enclosed; lies adjacent to a fine mountain range, and would make a good grazing farm.

The improvements consist of a newly erected House with four rooms, and other necessary conveniences, with a small Orchard, &c. If necessary, to suit the convenience of purchasers, it will be divided into two tracts.

TERMS:—A sum sufficient to defray the expenses of sale will be required in cash; for the residue of the purchase money a credit of one, two and three years will be given—the payments to bear interest from the day of sale. Bonds with good security will be required, and the title retained as further security until the whole of the purchase money is paid.

Possession to seed wheat will be given immediately after the sale, and full possession the 1st day of December next.

Persons wishing to see the land before the day of sale, are referred to Mr. Thos. N. Sale, who resides on the first tract, or to the undersigned in Liberty, Va.

JOHN W. SALE,
L. A. SALE,
Ex'rs of Nelson Sale, dec'd.

Aug. 9, 1859.—tds. Ex'rs of Nelson Sale, dec'd.

NOTICE.—I have this day sold my entire interest in the Stock of Goods, Accounts and Notes due the firm of Taylor, Hogs & Co. to Simpson F. Taylor and P. B. Hogs, who will continue business at the old stand.

R. SUMMERSON.

Staunton, Aug. 9, '59—2in. Copy.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—Having purchased R. Summerson's interest in the Concern of Taylor, Hogs & Co., we have this day associated ourselves together under the style and firm of TAYLOR & HOGS for the purpose of conducting the Dry Goods business. The kind patronage of friends and customers for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to us we respectfully ask a continuance of the same. The accounts due the late firm of Taylor, Hogs & Co. are drawn due to July 1st, 1860. Those knowing themselves indebted will please come forward and settle; and those having claims against said firm will please present them for settlement to the undersigned who have assumed all the liabilities of the concern.

S. F. TAYLOR,
P. B. HOGS.

Staunton, Aug. 9, '59—2. Copy.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Under a decree of the Circuit Court of Augusta, entered in the chancery suit of Wenger vs. Wenger, I will sell on the premises, on Tuesday, the 6th day of September next, proceed to offer at sale publicly, a certain piece of land containing about 21¾ Acres, on the main road leading from New Hope to Weyhecoming, at Cobb's Town, on which is a DWELLING HOUSE, Shop, Spring, &c.; is a first rate stand for a mechanic, and is the same land bought by Jacob Gutshall of Susannah Wiles.

TERMS.—On a credit of 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, in equal instalments, the purchaser to give bonds and good security, and the title to be retained as ultimate security.

MICHO. K. TROUT, Com'r.

Aug. 9, 1859.—tds

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—On Saturday, the 1st of October next, we will offer at public auction in the Court-house yard, the property near the Court-house in which Wm. D. Gilkeson now resides. Persons disposed to buy will come and examine the property which will be shown by Mr. Gilkeson.

TERMS:—One third of the purchase money in six months, the balance in one and two years. The purchaser to be secured by endorsed negotiable notes, with interest added, and a lien on the property.

Possession will be given on the 1st day of January, 1860.

JOHN B. BALDWIN, } Trustees.
M. G. HARMAN,

Aug. 9, '59—V. Copy tds.

CRYSTAL MUSEUM!!

THE celebrated Fancy GLASS WORKER respectfully informs the citizens of Staunton that he has opened his AMUSING EXHIBITION in the Room Over the Post Office, for a short season, where he will manufacture a variety of different articles of GLASS!

Mr. WM. L. BAKER will also show the Art of Blowing and Spinning Glass, infinitely finer than silk, and equally as flexible.

Exhibition Hours from 1 till 9 o'clock P. M.

Admission, 15 cts., Children, 10 cts.

☞ Each Visitor, after witnessing the process, will be presented with a specimen of the work.

Staunton, Aug. 9, '59.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—I offer for sale the best GRAZING FARM in Louisa County, lying about ten miles South of Weston, on Sand Fork of the West Fork river, containing 1,000 Acres, and about one-half cleared and well set in grass.

I will sell the whole together or will divide to suit purchasers.

There are TWO GOOD DWELLING HOUSES and TENANT COTTAGES on the farm. It is unnecessary to give a particular description of the property, as persons wishing to purchase will of course examine it.

Aug. 9, 1859—3t. JOHN MOTLEY.

$25 REWARD.—Ran away from the place on Saturday a NEGRO BOY named Augustus, aged about 17 years, light copper complexion, dressed good, and is supposed to be in the neighborhood of Greenville. I will pay the above reward if he is delivered in the county of Augusta, $10 if taken in the county.

J. A. PETTIGREW.

Aug. 9, '59.

TOBACCO.—On Monday morning last, at Sharp's Island or on the Bluff, a GOOD HOUSEKEEPING CHAIR. A liberal reward will be given for its return.

J. W. FAWLIN.

Staunton, Aug. 9, 1859.

MOUNTAIN AT THE FALLS.—The Buffalo Courier gives the following further account of Blondin, who has been astonishing the natives by crossing the river at Niagara Falls on a rope:

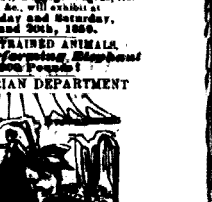
Next to Louis Napoleon Blondin is undoubtedly the most wonderful of Frenchmen. At the Falls yesterday he performed all he promised, and more. Between 4 and 5 o'clock he crossed the rope for the fourth time. He was dressed in Indian costume. His journey to the Canada side was not marked by any feat of peculiar daring. He went over on a trot, merely halting for an instant to balance himself. His homeward trip, however, completely eclipsed his previous feats. When about one quarter of the way across he stood on his head, holding the balance pole in his hands. A little farther along he laid down on his back, with apparent composure. When near the centre of the rope he tied his balance pole to the guy rope, and navigated by means of his hands and feet, his body being in a state of suspended animation beneath. After proceeding some distance in this way he assumed a perpendicular position and returned for the balance pole, and then walked on. Another feat which he performed was turning a sort of handspring. Lying down on his back, he extended the balance pole the length of his arms, and then threw his body over the pole, striking astride the rope. Without the pole he hung by one leg from the rope and supported himself by one arm. During his passage he stood on his head several times and performed a variety of feats which we have not time to recapitulate. The number of persons present was greater than at any previous exhibition. A special train on the Great Western brought several hundreds. Rochester and Buffalo turned out their thousands, while Cleveland, Erie, Dunkirk and other considerable places sent large delegations.

It is stated that there are forty-six persons in England who have incomes of £450,000 a year, equal to two millions and a quarter dollars, while four hundred and forty-four persons have incomes ranging from fifty to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year, and eight hundred and eleven from twenty-five to fifty thousand.—In ireland there is but one person who has an income of upwards of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and twenty-one have incomes from fifty thousand to two hundred and fifty thousand, and thirty from twenty five to fifty thousand dollars.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VAN AMBURGH'S
Zoological & Equestrian Company,
REORGANIZED for the season of 1859, with entirely new Organ, Dress, Baggage Wagons, Harness, Trappings, Costumes, &c., will exhibit at Staunton on Friday and Saturday, August 19th and 20th, 1859.

VAN AMBURGH'S TRAINED ANIMALS.
The Monster Performing Elephant
Weighing 3000 Pounds!
IN THE EQUESTRIAN DEPARTMENT



MANY OF THE OLD FAVORITES
Have been retained, while the new candidates for public favor have been selected from the first
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN STARS!!!
THE TRICK DOGS!
EDUCATED PONIES!!
RIDING MONKEYS!!!
DR. THAYER'S
QUADRUPEDAL WONDERS,
THE ACTING MULES!
AND THE BEST STUD OF RING HORSES IN AMERICA!

DR. THAYER,
The Great American Clown;
NAT AUSTIN,
The English Performing Clown;
TOMMY ARMSTRONG,
The Great Trick Clown.
will enliven each entertainment with their original jokes, stories, songs, sayings, and witticisms.

☞ Doors open at 1 and 7, P. M.
Admission 50 cents. Children and servants 25 cents. C. L. WHEELER, Agent.
Aug. 9, 1859—2t.

DR. BAAKEE
TREATS ALL DISEASES.

DR. BAKEE will also give special attention to the following diseases:—Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Croup, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis and all diseases of the Nose, Mouth, Throat and Lungs. Attention given to the treatment of all skin diseases—Lumbago, Lumbar Scrofula, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Sciatica, Dyspepsia, Piles, and all derangements of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels; also, all Chronic Diseases pertaining to women and children. Dr. Baakee can produce one thousand certificates of his perfect success in curing Cancers, Old Sores or Ulcers, Fistula, Swellings on Tumors of every description, and without the use of the knife. These last named Diseases cannot be treated by correspondence, therefore, the patients must place themselves under the doctor's personal supervision.

Dr. Baakee has made a new discovery of a Fluid that will produce perfect absorption of the cataract, and restore perfect vision to the Eye without the use of the knife or needle, and cures all diseases of the EYES and EARS, without the use of the Knife and he has constantly on hand an excellent assortment of beautiful ARTIFICIAL EYES, AND TYMPANUMS or (EAR DRUMS,) suitable for either sex and all ages—inserted in five minutes.

Dr. Baakee is one of the most skilful and celebrated Physicians and Surgeons now living. His fame is known personally in every principal city of the World.

All letters containing ten cents, directed to Dr. Baakee, asking any questions pertaining to any disease shall be promptly answered, and all Chronic Diseases can be treated by correspondence, except those mentioned that will require his personal supervision.

☞ Office Hours, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

DR. BAAKEE.

Office, No. 74 Lexington street, between Charles and Liberty streets, Baltimore, Md.

Baltimore, Aug. 9, 1859.—1y.

JOHN WILSON,
ESTABLISHED 1807—RETIRED 1853.

JOHN E. WILSON, AGENT, the surviving partner of JOHN WILSON & SON, *No. 14 Baltimore Street, near the Bridge*, now removed to N. W. CORNER HOWARD AND CAMDEN STREETS, nearly opposite Camden Station, BALTIMORE.

☞ Constantly on hand and for sale, Old Wines, Brandies, Old Rye, Bourbon Whiskeys, &c., in Wood or Draught and Bottles.

1852. Old Diploma Rye Whiskey. 1852.

THE DIPLOMA OF THE MD. INSTITUTE—"This Diploma, of the first class, was awarded by the Maryland Institute for the Promotion of Mechanic Arts, to John E. Wilson, of Baltimore for best OLD RYE WHISKEY, ex

STAUNTON SPECTATOR AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

SUICIDES.—The New York Times says: Of the twenty six cases of suicide that we record this morning, eleven were accomplished by hanging, six by the use of the razor or knife, six by poisoning, and three by drowning. The alleged cause in six cases was insanity; in two, rum; one victim, by a letter found in his pocket, charged his reputable wife with his ruin; one, lately widowed, was living with a loud woman, and his pure wife's ghost haunted him; one was tired of hamburgs and hoped they would spare his remains the humbug of a funeral; one was hard up for money; one died of the slander that an unfriendly neighbor uttered; two—wealthy men—were shattered by excessive anxiety about their business; and one, a lady of good character, chose to sink rather than navigate longer a sea that is with clouds and fogs. Only three were women; most of the men unmarried. On July one, a butcher, pleaded the knocks and bruises of poverty; most of them, their neighbors thought, were in comfortably competent condition. Mr. Hemmenway, of the People's Insurance Company, (Mass.) was worth $100,000.—John Smith, of Barre, oppressed with excessive business cares, fell to meditating Mr. Hemmenway's untimely loss, though naturally a man of honor, and worth $800,000, and hung himself.

DON'T BELIEVE HIM.—Notwithstanding Mr. Buchanan's repeated and emphatic asseverations that he will not permit his name to go before the Charleston Convention, the Enquirer of Wednesday heads an article: "*Mr. Buchanan is still a candidate for re nomination*," and justifies its heading by the reasoning and facts of the article that follows. Poor old Buck!

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—*Perry Davis' Pain Killer*—This medicine has become an article of commerce—a thing no medicine ever became before. Pain Killer is as much an item in every bale of goods sent to country merchants, as tea, coffee or sugar. This fact speaks volumes in its favor. —*Glens Falls Messenger.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOULD & LINCOLN,

NO. 58 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON,

Have Just Published New Editions

Of the following Important Works. They have been published only a few weeks, but the demand for them is rapid and steady and constantly increasing:

HAMILTON'S LECTURES.

Lectures on Metaphysics. By Sir WILLIAM HAMILTON, Bart. Prof. of Logic and Metaphysics in the University of Edinburgh. Edited by Prof. Mansel, B. D., Oxford, and John Veitch, M. A., Edinburgh. Second Edition. Royal Octavo. Cloth.—$3.50.

One of the most profound metaphysicians in this country pays the following just tribute to Sir William Hamilton:

"In depth and acuteness he is a rival to Aristotle, in immensity of Learning a match for Leibnitz, and in comprehensiveness of thought an equal to Bacon. The whole circle of the ancient classics—poets, philosophers, and orators—the entire compass of Christian literature—Eastern and Western, from Justin to Luther, including the angry controversies and the endless disputes of the fathers and schoolmen—the great works of the Reformation, and the prolific productions of England, Scotland, Germany and France, from the period of the Reformers until now, all seem to be as familiar to his mind as the alphabet to other men; and what is more remarkable, this ponderous mass of learning is so disembodied. He has not only swallowed down, but digested libraries; and while he carries, it is hardly extravagant to say, all the thoughts of all other men in his head, he has an immense multitude besides—precious as say he has collected—which none ever had before him, and for which the world will always hold him in grateful remembrance. He is an ornament to Scotland, and an ornament to letters."

LIMITS OF RELIGIOUS THOUGHT.

By Rev. H. LONGUEVILLE MANSEL, B. D., Reader in Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy at Magdalen College, Oxford. Second Edition. 12 mo. Cloth. $1.00

"The reputation of the author is great, and his success extraordinary."—*Century.*

"It meets in a masterly manner the wants of a higher class of thinking minds who are often inclined to be skeptical."—*Morning Star.*

"The work is one of unquestioned ability, and will command attention with the better class of thinkers." —*Presbyterian.*

"It should be in the hands of every young man who feels himself in any wise tempted or perplexed by the false lights of the day. It demonstrates how most of the fallacious reasoning of the day transgresses the limits of which the mind is, by its own nature, confined."—*N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.*

"Profound and thorough, yet very readable; a treasury of thought and arsenal of defence."—*Michigan Christ. Herald.*

POPULAR GEOLOGY.

With descriptive Sketches from a Geologist's Portfolio. By Hugh Miller. With a Resume of the Progress of Geological Science during the last two years. By Mrs. MILLER. Third Edition. 12mo.—Cloth, $1.25.

"In the matchless style of Hugh Miller, with his wealth of anecdote, literary allusion and personal incidents."—*Chris. Reg.*

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"Fascinating, fresh, earnest, with the sublime truthfulness of the Christian Geologist, Hugh Miller." —*Hartford Journal.*

"The most striking and original of Hugh Miller's works, and the most popular production that has yet been published in connection with the science. The very poetry of Geology."—*Scottish Weekly Journal.*

THE LIFE OF JOHN MILTON.

Narrated in connection with the Political, Ecclesiastical, and Literary History of his Time. By DAVID MASSON, M. A., Professor of English Literature in the University College, London. Vol. 1. From 1608 to 1639. Second Edition. 8vo. Cloth. $3.75.

"A rare undertaking, as admirable in the execution as noble in the design."—*Free Will Baptist Quarterly.*

"No previous biography of the great poet is comparable, in nicety appreciation, depth of research and general literary merit to the work of Prof. Masson." —*Boston Courier.*

JUST PUBLISHED.

Commentary on Ephesians. By Rev. R. E. PATTISON, D. D., late President of Waterville College. 12mo. Cloth 75 cts.

The Great Concern; or Man's Relation to God and a Future State. By Rev. NEHEMIAH ADAMS, D. D. 12mo. Cloth. 85 cts.

Kind Words for Children, to Guide them in the Paths of Peace. By Rev. HARVEY NEWCOMB. 16 mo. Cloth. 50 cts.

IN PRESS.

British Novelists and their Styles. By DAVID MASSON, M. A., Author of the "Life of Milton."

The Leaders of the Reformation, Luther, Calvin, Latimer, and Knox. By J. TULLOCH, D. D., Author of "Theism."

Religion and Botany. By Prof. J. H. BALFOUR.

Nehemiah: A Model for Business Men. By Rev. HORACE BUSHNELL.

Essays in Philosophy. By Prof. A. C. FRASER.

The Popular Preachers of the Ancient Church. By Rev. WM. WILSON.

Faith, Hope & Charity. By JOHN ELIOT, D. D.

July 28, 1859.—4c.

VIRGINIA TO WIT:—At a Court of Augusta County, held at the Court House of said County on Monday, the 27th day of June, 1859:

All the acting Justices of this Court having been summoned to appear here on this day to take into consideration, the re-arrangement of the Election Districts of the County, and a majority of said Justices being present, and legal notice having been given, It is ordered that the bounds of Greenville district, No. 4, be contracted and that said district be hereafter bounded as follows: Beginning in Mill Creek at the crossing of the Greenville stage road, thence with the stage road to the road leading by Joseph Smith's house, thence to Cochran's Mill, and thence with the road leading N. W. from said Mill 3¼ miles to the Middlebrook stage road, thence with said stage road to the road leading off towards Mr. John's Church, and with the latter road leading by John Grim's house and with said road to the Chestnut Ridge, thence with said ridge to the Beaver road at Spotts's (formerly Link's) farm and with the Beaver road to the Middlebrook and Greenville road by Mr. Kyle's, and with the latter road to the Rockbridge and Augusta line, thence with said line to the Nelson County line, and with the Nelson and Augusta line to the Blue Mt. Tavern and Tye River, thence due West across to the top of Mt. Torrey Ridge to Patterson's Saw Mill, thence down the Creek to its junction with South River, thence with the River to Mr. Torry's house and thence with the old Mt. Torrey furnace road to Mill Creek, and up the same to the place of beginning. The places of voting in this district shall be held at Greenville and Stuart's Draft and Midway.

Waynesboro' District, No. 5.—Beginning in Christian's Creek, at the crossing of Mt. Torrey Furnace road and with said road to its crossing South River, thence up the South River to the mouth of Patterson's Saw Mill Creek to Patterson's Saw Mill, thence a line due east across the top of Mt. Torry Furnace Ridge to the Augusta and Nelson County line at the Crossing of the Tye River Gap and Mt. Torrey Pass, thence with said line with the County line by Smith's Gap and Allemarle line to the Turk's Gap road, thence with said road by Porterfield's Mill house, thence a straight line to the Waynesboro road near the residence of John Coiner, thence with said road to the house of Jacob Hildebrand's farm, thence with the Porterfield road until it intersects the Burton ridge road at George Culpy's shop, thence with the latter road to the bridge leading from Christian's Creek to Waynesboro' and with said road to Christian's Creek near Stultzman's Mill, thence up said Creek to Wm. R. Harper's farm, thence a line along the top of a ridge, dividing the waters of Christian's Creek and the Big Spring Branch, striking said Creek west of Peale's Mill dam, thence up Christian's Creek to the beginning. This district shall have its place of voting at Waynesboro', Fishersville and Rockfish.

A Copy Teste,

Aug. 9, 1859. WM. A. BURKHART, D. C.

NAILS.—50 Kegs Old Dominion Nails just received by WOODS & GILKESON.

Staunton, Aug. 9, 1859.

BRIDLE BITTERS AND HOODS just received by WOODS & GILKESON.

Staunton, Aug. 9, 1859.

HORSE SHOES.—A few Kegs just received by WOODS & GILKESON.

Staunton, Aug. 9, 1859.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

Internal virtues alone could induce the women to think their articles has attained world renown. Bald Knobs, Burns, Bruises, Stiff Joints, or Galls, Sprains, Pole Evil, and Swellings upon Horses, it has no equal for Man or Beast. No person will go without it when once tested its value. "Hard with reference to the general estimation of the Mustang Liniment, I can cheerfully say that no article ever performed so many cures in our neighborhood as this. L. W. Rizer, Bridgefield, Conn." S. Lurvey, Esq., Hyde Park, Vt., states, "three horses were considered worthless, his case was sparkin), but since the free use of the Mustang Liniment I have sold him for $150. Your Liniment is doing wonders up here." Such testimony is reaching us every day. The half is not told. Every family should have it. Beware of *imitations*. The genuine Mustang is sold by all respectable dealers throughout the world.

H. BARNES & PARK, Proprietors, N. Y.

Also Lyon's celebrated Insect Powder.

July 19, 1859.—1 mo cw.

P. K.

To Perry Davis & Son:—Dear Sirs—I feel happy to add one more testimonial of the value of your Pain Killer to the thousands sent to you from nearly all parts of the world. On the 8th of this month I fell from a second story doorway on the pavement, striking on my feet, and bruising them severely; also straining the ligaments of the ankles. When carried home my feet were black and swollen, and the pain so intense as to cause fainting. I immediately applied your Pain Killer, and continued to do so at intervals of about ten minutes. The second day the appearance was a greenish yellow, with little or no pain and to-day I can walk with ease to my store.

Yours Respectfully,

J. SUGGITT, High Street.

Providence, May 19, 1857.

Sold by druggists and all dealers in family medicines.

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

Aug. 9, 1859—3m.

TO DYSPEPTICS

And all who suffer the tortures which this disease inflicts in one form or another at its many phases, cure yourselves permanently and speedily by using

The Oxygenated Bitters.

The "Weekly Novellists" of Sept. 18, says:

Dyspepsia is one of the prevailing diseases of our country. This is owing both to climate and the almost universal habit of eating our meals too rapidly to admit of proper digestion. But in spite of these adverse circumstances, this disease, even when it has become chronic, disappears rapidly by the use of the Oxygenated Bitters, which have been found to prove an infallible remedy.

From the Publisher of a widely circulated Magazine

BOSTON, July 1, 1858.

MESSRS. S. W. FOWLE & CO.—I have taken three bottles of the Oxygenated Bitters, and have derived great benefit from their use. I have been much troubled with dyspepsia for several years and found nothing that afforded me any relief until I used the Bitters. I most cheerfully recommend them to all who are afflicted with this troublesome and obstinate complaint.

JAMES ROBINSON,

of the "Student and Schoolmate."

From Gen. A. C. Dodge our Minister to Spain.

MADRID, U. S. Legation, U. S., May 18.

Dr. Geo. B Green.—Dear Sir:—The Oxygenated Bitters with which you were so kind as to furnish me, have had a most salutary effect in my case. I was troubled with Dyspepsia for four years, during which time I tried many remedies, but never met with any so good as your Bitters. I am now in the enjoyment of good health, and I hope, and believe, that all who use the Oxygenated Bitters, will find them as serviceable as I have found them.

With high respect, your ob't servant,

A. C. DODGE.

Prepared by S. W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, and for sale by F. R. Trout & Co., Dr. H. S. Eichelberger & Bro., and Dr. W. B. Young, Staunton; T. H. Antrim, Waynesboro'; J. T. Antrim, Greenville; Randolph, Patton & Co., Middlebrook; Stewart & Anderson, Moffit's Creek; J. K. Ross, Mt. Sidney; James M. Stout & Co., New Hope; P. B. Wheeler, Mt. Meridian; and by all dealers in medicines.

August 9, 1859—2mw8w.

"FOR"

HERRING'S FIRE PROOF SAFES,

LEATHER and RUBBER BELTING,

LACE LEATHER,

STEAM PACKING HOSE, &c.

COTTON and LINEN TWINES,

AND FOR

INSURANCE on your Life, or the Lives of your servants, at the lowest cost, call at Stationers' Hall, No 21 Pearl Street, Richmond, Va.

KNOWLES & WALFORD.

Richmond, March 15, 1859.—1y

Mr. THOS. J. BAGBY, General Collector, Richmond, is an authorised Agent for the *Staunton Spectator.*

MARRIED.

On 4th inst., by Rev. W. C. McCarty, Mr. WM. C. BERRY and Miss FANNY L. P., daughter of the Rev. Sam'l Kennerly, all of this County.

DIED.

On Saturday last Miss MARY CALHOON, daughter of the late Rev. William Calhoon, of this county.

THE MARKETS.

STAUNTON MARKETS.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Reported by P. N. Powell & Co.

AUGUST 9, 1859.

FLOUR.	New Superfine,	$5.00@5.00
	Extra,	5.50@5.00
	Family,	6.50@6.00
GRAIN.	Rye,	0.60@0.00
	Corn, (New)	0.50@0.00
BUTTER.	Fresh Roll,	0.18½@0.16
LARD,		0.9½@0.10
PLASTER	Lump, per Ton,	11.00@0.00
	Ground,	14.00@0.00
SALT.	Ashton,	3.00@2.00
	Marshall,	2.75@0.00
	Ground Alum,	2.52@02.5

RICHMOND MARKETS.

Reported for the Spectator by W. D. Tompkins & Bro

RICHMOND, Aug. 9, 1859.

FLOUR—Receipts increasing and prices in favor of buyers. Sales of New Super. $5¾@6¼, Ex. $7.00, Family $7¾@8.

WHEAT—Red $1.35@1.40 and White 1.45@1.50. These prices are for the best qualities of wheat.

CORN—55@60.

TOBACCO.—We notice a slight improvement on last quotations.

BUTTER—15@20.

LARD—12@13.

BEESWAX—32@33.

GINSENG—55@60.

FEATHERS—42@45.

PLASTER—$4.00.

GUANO—$55.

BRICK FOR SALE.—The undersigned having associated themselves together in the BRICK-MAKING AND LATHING BUSINESS, take this method of informing the public that they have on hand and will keep constantly on hand an assortment of GOOD BRICK, which they will sell as low as they can be bought elsewhere. Brick furnished and laid on the shortest notice. Orders can always be found at our yard near the first toll-gate, on the Winchester road, about one-fourth of a mile from town.

LATHING TIME on hand at the yard.

Staunton, July 19, 1859. BAGBY & WOOD.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The public are hereby notified not to credit any one on my account without authority from me in writing, as I am determined to pay no debts hereafter, but those of my own contracting. GEO. A. ANDERSON.

July 26, 1859.

MILLER'S FACTORY GOODS.—We have just received a large supply of Miller & Co's Celebrated Goods, manufactured in Culpeper county, Va., for Men's and Servants' Brogan Shoes, to which we invite the attention of purchasers.

TAYLOR, HOGE & CO.

Staunton, August 9, 1859.

COACH FINDINGS.—We have just received a supply of Rims, Hubbs, Spokes, Shafts, Buggy Sticks and other findings, which will be sold cheap.

WOODS & GILKESON.

Stanton, Aug. 2, 1859.

CALL AND LOOK AT MY STOCK OF TOBACCO before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell as low as any house in this market.

JNO. B. EVANS.

Staunton, July 26, '59.

EXTRACT OF VANILLA, Lemon, Orange, Pine Apple and Strawberry for sale by

F. H. TROUT & CO.,

Staunton, July 26, '59. Druggists & Chemists.

HORSE SHOE IRON.—English Horse Shoe Iron, of the proper width and thickness, just received by WOODS & GILKESON.

Staunton, Aug. 2, 1859.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE for the Hair for sale at

F. H. TROUT & CO'S

Drug and Chemical Store.

Staunton, Aug. 1859.

HORSE SHOES.—20 kegs Horse and Mule shoes (Government Pattern) to be received this week by WOODS & GILKESON.

Staunton, Aug. 2, 1859.

2000 LBS BROOKLYN STAR WHITE LEAD in patent cans. F. H. TROUT & CO.

Staunton, Aug. 2, 1859.

EWIS' PURE WHITE LEAD, Linseed Oil and colors of all kinds for sale by

F. H. TROUT & CO.

Staunton, Aug. 2, 1858.

NORWOOD'S VERATRUM VIRIDE, Freshly prepared at F. H. TROUT & CO'S

Staunton, Aug. 2, 1859. Apothecary Store.

POTASSII IODIDUM of a superior quality at

F. H. TROUT & CO.

Staunton, Aug. 2, 1859.

OIL CHENOPODII (SALTSWORT) Which is far superior to the common Oil Wormseed, at

Staunton, July 26, '59. F. H. TROUT & CO'S

CASTOR OIL, Oil of a superior quality at

F. H. TROUT & CO'S

Staunton, July 26, '59. Drug Store.

DOVERS DENTAL FLUID at

F. H. TROUT & CO'S

Staunton, July 26, '59. Drug Store.

SCHOOLS.

WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE.—The Conference Seminary, of the Balt. Conference located at Staunton, Va. Next session begins on the 6th day of September, 1859, and closes 30th of June 1860.

TERMS!

Regular course—session of 10 months—Board and furnished rooms, lights and fuel, &c.,	$150.00
Tuition in Collegiate Department,	40.00
" " Preparatory "	30.00
No charge for incidentals.	
Extra Branches—charge per session of ten months	
Music on Piano with use of instrument,	$30.00
" " Guitar or Melodeon,	40.00
Modern Languages each,	20.00
Drawing, &c.,	20.00
Oil Painting,	30.00

Bills payable half yearly in advance.

We thank our numerous patrons for their liberal support during the past year. We have been gratified at our good success. We cordially ask a continuance of the same favor. We are assured that the Institution never was in a better condition to give satisfaction to those who entrust their daughters to our care.

Numerous repairs have been effected during the past year which will conduce greatly to the comfort of the boarders. New musical instruments have been bought and a large addition made to our chemical and philosophical apparatus. An additional teacher has been employed. The entire building will be lit up with gas. No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction both to the boarding department and in the recitation rooms.

PROF. TURNER one of the first musicians in the State will still superintend the department of music.

For further particulars refer to the Catalogue to

B. ARBOGAST, Principal

Staunton, July 19, 1859—8w.

☞ Staunton Vin., Rock. Reg., Lewisburg Era, Salem Reg. and Lessburg Washingtonian copy.

MEDICAL COLLEGE, of VIRGINIA, at RICHMOND.—SESSION OF 1859—60.—The next session of Course of Lectures will commence on the 1st Monday in October and continue until the 1st of March.

Surgery,	Charles Bell Gibson, M. D.
Theory and Prac. of Med.,	David H. Tucker, "
Materia Medica and Therap.,	R. R. Wallford, "
Anatomy,	A. E. Peticolas, "
Institute of Medicine,	Levin S. Joynes, "
Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children,	Jas. H. Conway, "
Chemistry and Pharmacy,	Jas B. McCaw. "

The study of Practical Anatomy may be prosecuted with unusual facilities, and at a very trifling expense.

Clinical Lectures twice a week at the Infirmary attached to the College. This institution, which is also the Marine Hospital for the port of Richmond, is at all times well filled with medical and surgical cases, and numerous Surgical Operations are performed in presence of the class. Students also have access to the wards of the Richmond Alms house, which is under the charge of a member of the Faculty.

FEES:

To each Professor,	$15.00
Demonstrator of Anatomy,	10.00
Matriculation,	5.00
Graduation,	25.00

A Prize of One Hundred Dollars, offered by Dr. Thomas D. Warren, of North Carolina, will be awarded to the member of the graduating class who shall present the BEST ESSAY on any Medical subject.

Good Board may be obtained in Richmond at prices ranging from $8.50 to $5 per week.

L. S. JOYNES, M. D.,

July 5, 1859.—ta85. Dean of the Faculty.

BOTETOURT MALE ACADEMY.—WM. A. McCUE, A. B., PRINCIPAL.—This Academy is located in Pinesaile, Va., in a region of country noted for its healthfulness and invigorating atmosphere, is readily accessible from all parts of the State. It is the object of this Academy to prepare students for College or fit them for the active duties of life. The Principal has secured the services of Mr. W. H. Wilson, a graduate of Washington College, and a gentleman who comes highly recommended; and feels confident that by this arrangement, which will give the school many advantages, and their united efforts, it will be made in every way worthy of patronage.—Parents entrusting their sons to his charge are assured that no pains will be spared for their advancement.

TERMS.

Classics per session 10 months,	$40.00
Higher English Branches,	30.00
Primary,	18.00
French—extra,	10.00

Boarding can be had either in town or country at moderate prices. The session opens the 1st Monday in September.

REFERENCES:

Faculty of Wash College, Va.

Rev. E. H. Smith, D. D., U. T. Seminary, Va.

Rev. W. S. White, D. D., Lexington, Va.

Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, Staunton, Va.

Hon. J. W. Brockenbrough, L. L. D., Lexington, Va.

For further information address the Principal, at Fishersville, Augusta Co., Va., until the school opens.

July 12, 1859—tiSept.

LOCH WILLOW SCHOOL, near Churchville, AUGUSTA CO., VA.—Eight miles from Staunton, on the stage road from Staunton to Weyton. Jed. Hotchkiss, Principal, assisted by a graduate of the University of Va.

The subscribers will open a school on the Loch Willow Farm, the former residence of the late J. Addison Cochran, Esq., on the 1st Wednesday in September, 1859, and continue the same until the 3rd Wednesday in June, 1860.

The object of this school is to prepare students for the University or Colleges of Va., or fit them for the active duties of life.

The subjects taught are Ancient & Modern Languages and Natural Science.

TERMS:—For Tuition, Board, &c., for each term of 5 scholastic months, from $82.50 to $100, payable in advance.

Full Circulars, embracing full information apply to the proprietors. N. H. & J. HOTCHKISS.

Churchville, Augusta Co., Va.

REFERENCES:—Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, J. D. Imboden, Esq., R. L. Dunn, Esq., C. B. Brown, Esq., N. C. Kinney, Staunton, Va. Rev. H. M. Smith, D. D. Union Theo. Sem., Dr. Jos. Wilson, Rev. R. C. Walker, Bishop J. J. Glossbrenner, Churchville, Va.

Mrs. Hotchkiss, aided by a teacher of music, will take charge of the education of a few young ladies at the same rates as above, with the usual rates for music extra.

June 28, 1859.

AUGUSTA FEMALE SEMINARY, AT STAUNTON, VA.—JOHN B. TINSLEY, Principal.—The next session of this Institution will commence on **Monday, the 26th day of September** next, and close on the last week in June following.—Ample arrangements have been made for a full corps of teachers of education. The course of study is comprehensive and practical, embracing all the branches, useful and ornamental, usually taught in female schools of the highest grade. The several departments are filled by competent and experienced assistants. The public rooms have been recently supplied with Maps and Charts of the latest construction, and the Philosophical and chemical apparatus enlarged at a heavy expense. It is the constant aim of the teachers to avail themselves of all the educational improvements of the day, and to place their Institution upon such a basis that it will furnish advantages for an accomplished female education, equal to any that may be obtained elsewhere.

Circulars, giving additional information, will be sent upon application to the Principal.

Staunton July 12, 1859.

STAUNTON ACADEMY.—The next session of this school will commence on the 1st MONDAY in September and continue 40 weeks, all that is necessary to a thorough preparation for the University or College. The terms are as heretofore, $20 for each term of five months, and a small charge for fuel.—French extra. In pushing out bills at the close of each term, small fractions of a month are not included either way. Pupils must be entered for five months or to the close of the session. No deductions made except for protracted sickness. Parents and guardians are urged to enter their sons or wards during the first week of the session, and to see that they are punctual and regular in their attendance. Attention to these points is essential to improvement.—Boarding can be had in the Academy for three or four pupils, on moderate terms.

The subscriber announces that he will hereafter be assisted by his brother, Mr. R. H. Waddell, in whose fitness for the place he has entire confidence.

JAMES A. WADDELL, M. D.

Staunton, July 19, 1859—4ws—V. copy.

MALE SCHOOL IN STAUNTON.—The subscriber will re-open his school on the 22nd of August next.

The term will embrace two sessions of five months, with the usual intermission at Christmas.

Terms per session of 10 months, one-half payable on the first of February, and the remainder at the close of the session.

Elementary English Studies—Reading, Writing and mental Arithmetic,	$20.00
Intermediate—Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, &c.,	25.00
Higher—Mathematics, Mental and Moral Science, &c.,	30.00
Classics—Latin and Greek,	35.00

For other information apply to Col. Geo. Baylor, Rev. Jno. B. Davis, Prof. A. J. Turner or Jas. A. Pilcher.

GEO. A. LONG.

Staunton, July 26, '59—6t—V. copy.

WAYNESBORO' ACADEMY.—Teachers W. T. RICHARDSON, M. HALE HOUSTON.—The next session will begin on the 14th of September with a thorough Primary department. The scholar will be prepared for College or the University. Few places offer such inducements to those who wish to have their boys educated in safety. I can confidently assert that no such thing as dissipation exists in the school, nor is there known to be a dissipated youth in the place. And perhaps no school in the State has furnished a larger proportion of first-rate young men. Reference is given particularly to the character and proficiency of those who have gone to Washington College or the University. A limited number of boarders will be received into the family of the undersigned.

Total expense for scholastic year, $175. For particulars inquire of W. T. RICHARDSON.

Waynesboro', June 28, 1859—tf.

MOSSY CREEK ACADEMY, AUGUSTA COUNTY, VA.—The next Annual Session of this Academy will commence the First Monday in September, and close the 30th of June, 1860. The School is designed to be preparatory to the University of Virginia. All the teachers are graduates of that Institution.

TERMS:—Board and tuition, including everything $200.

For particulars see Catalogue.

Address, Mossy Creek, Va.

T. J. WHITE, Principal.

D. C. GAMMON, M. A.

July 5, 1859.—6tOct.

AUCTION SALES.

ROCKBRIDGE LAND FOR SALE.—In Rockbridge county, containing about 600 Acres. It lies within a mile of the Natural Bridge, and 6 miles of Gilmore's Mill on the James River and Kanawha Canal. The Land has still abundance of timber—good soil, producing all the crops of the county; is well watered, and would make a fine stock farm; about one half is well timbered, and about 50 acres thin woodlot.

The improvements are a new two story BRICK DWELLING, with 8 rooms, besides Basement Rooms, with Brick Kitchen attached, containing 3 rooms, and all necessary Out Buildings, also one NEW BRICK AND SAW MILL, in good running order.

This tract may be divided into two farms. If not sold privately before the 1st day of September next, I shall on that day, sell it at public auction, on the premises, on liberal Terms, which will be made known on application to me, and on the day of sale. Persons wishing to buy are invited to examine the premises.

Refer to J. D. Davidson, Esq., Lexington, Va.

Address the undersigned at Longwood, Va.

SHANKLIN McCLINTIC.

August 9, 1859—tds.

CALLAGHAN'S TAVERN FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—This well known Tavern Stand in Alleghany County, Va., on the main road from Staunton to the White Sulphur Springs, 12 miles west of Jackson's River, the present terminus of the V. C. R. R., and 18 miles east of the White Sulphur, will be sold under a decree of the Circuit Court of Alleghany County, on the premises, the 26th day of August, 1859.

This property is too well known to the travelling public to admit of puff or require praise. There never has been a period in the history of this celebrated property, when a larger and more lucrative business could be done than at this the present time. The large and valuable FARM attached to the tavern, with inexhaustible quarries of lime and cement stone on it.

TERMS:—One third of the purchase money will be required in cash, and the residue in two equal annual instalments, with interest thereon from the day of sale, bond with good personal security to be given, and the legal title retained as additional security.

JAMES W. MARSH, }

ANDREW PUDGE, } Com'rs.

ANDREW DAMRON, }

July 26, '59—4ds.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE OF LAND.—By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Augusta County, rendered at the June term, 1859, in the suit of Abney's Ex'rs., Plaintiffs, vs. Austin's heirs, Defendants, we will proceed, in front of the Sheriff's office in the town of Staunton, to public auction to the highest bidder, on *Friday, the 2nd day of September*, 1859, to sell the tract of land in the Bill and proceeding mentioned, belonging to the heirs of Morris Austin, dec'd, situated about three miles from the town of Staunton, containing 108 Acres, more or less, of land is all heavily timbered, and will be divided into parcels to suit purchasers. A plat and survey will be furnished the purchaser on the day of sale.

TERMS:—So much of the purchase money as may be necessary to pay the costs of sale and reasonable costs of suit, and the balance in payments of six, twelve and eighteen months from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, and the title retained as ultimate security until the whole of the purchase money is paid.

WM. H. SHEFFEY, }

J. BUMGARDNER, Jr., } Com'rs.

August, 2. Vin. Copy.

GREENBRIER LAND FOR SALE.—I have in the County of Greenbrier 700 ACRES of land lying in what is called the "Meadows of Greenbrier" which I am desirous of selling. This land is near the town of Lewisburg upon the main road leading from Lewisburg to Charleston. A large portion of this tract can be made the finest meadow. There are now some 50 or 60 acres improved, and a part of it good meadow. Mr. Joseph Bella who lives near the land will take pleasure in showing it to those wishing to purchase. Col. Saint McClung who has lands in the same region will give any one desiring it information concerning this.

Terms accommodating.

For further information address me at Mt. Solon, Augusta Co., Va. I prefer selling privately; but if not sold before the *6th day of September next* I will, on that day, on the premises, offer it publicly.

Aug. 2, 1859. D. NEWTON VAN LEAR.

☞ Semi-weekly Richmond Whig and Lewisburg Era copy tds. and send acct's to this office.

SALE OF LAND.—On *Saturday, the 27th day of this month (August)*, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, without reserve, that portion of my Farm known as the "DUNN TRACT," lying immediately on the South side of the Port Republic road, five miles east of Staunton, containing 22 Acres. About 14 acres of which are cleared and in a good state of improvement, the balance well timbered. This place is plentifully supplied with first-rate Well Water. The buildings are good, consisting of a DWELLING HOUSE, Stable, Barn, Hog Pens and other necessary out houses. It is a good situation for a Store, a Physician, or a Mechanic.

TERMS;—About $70; will be required to be paid on the day of sale, John Hamilton, Committee in the case of Wm. Bailey and Dunn's widow, &c., the balance to be divided into three equal payments to be made to Wm. J. Nelson, Trustee, at six, twelve, and eighteen months from the day of sale, and secured as said Nelson may require.

August, 9, 1859—3ts. O. E. CLEVELAND.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Augusta rendered at the June term, 1859, in the case of Bell's Ex'ors and others vs. Bell's Adm'r, I will proceed, on the premises, on *Saturday, the 3d day of September*, 1859, to sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, a valuable House and Lot, with two acres of land adjoining the Village of New Hope in the County of Augusta, now in the possession of Mrs. Margaret Dickenson subject to her life estate therein.

TERMS OF SALE:—So much in cash as may be necessary to pay the costs of sale and reasonable costs of suit, and the balance in three equal payments at six, twelve and eighteen months. The purchaser will be required to execute bond with approved security for the deferred payments and the legal title will be retained as ultimate security.

HUGH W. SHEFFEY, } Com'rs.

July 2, 1859. J. BUMGARDNER, Jr., }

PUBLIC NOTICE.—By virtue of a deed of trust executed to me on the 16th day of February, 1858, by James E. Bonar, of Augusta County, I will, in the Clerk's Office of the County Court of Augusta, I shall, on *Friday the 19th day of August*, 1859, at the late residence of said James E. Black, now deceased, proceed to sell, at public auction, for the purpose mentioned in said deed, the following Personal Property, viz:—1 Cooking Stove and Furniture, 1 Cow, 1 side saddle, 1 Man's Saddle, 5 Beds, Bedsteads and Clothing, 1 Folding-leaf Table, 1 large square Table, 1 small do., ½ dozen Chairs, 1 Bureau, 1 Wash Stand, 1 Plow, 1 Harrow, 1 Shovel, 1 Grubbing Hoe, 1 large Chest, 1 Rocking Cradle, 2 Augurs, 1 Shoemaker's Bench and Tools, 2 Desks, 1 large Spinning Wheel, 1 small do., 1 Reel, all Dwelling House, Barn, &c. *TERMS*—One dozen Knives and Forks, Dishes, Plates, &c., one lot of Barrels, 5 Bushels of Irish Potatoes, and all other property, of whatever kind and description, belonging to the estate of the said James E. Black.

H. H. ROBERTSON, Trustee.

July 19, 1859.—tds

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.—By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Augusta county, rendered at the June Term, 1859, in the case of Wm. King's heirs vs. Wm. King's widow, &c., I will offer at public auction, on the premises, on *Saturday the 27th day of August next*, the Tract of Land on which Wm. King, dec'd., resided.

The tract is estimated to contain about 200 Acres, but an accurate survey will be made before the day of sale. It lies in Augusta county, on Black Creek, about 6 miles south of Waynesborough. The quality of the land is excellent, and it is level and easily cultivated. French Creek runs through it, affording ample water for all purposes. In pushing out bills at the close of each term, small fractions of a month are not included either way. Pupils must be entered for five months or to the close of the session. No deductions made except for protracted sickness. Parents and guardians are urged to enter their sons or wards during the first week of the session, and to see that they are punctual and regular in their attendance. Attention to these points is essential to improvement.—Boarding can be had in the Academy for three or four pupils, on moderate terms.

The subscriber announces that he will hereafter be assisted by his brother, Mr. R. H. Waddell, in whose fitness for the place he has entire confidence.

JAMES A. WADDELL, M. D.

Staunton, July 19, 1859—4ws—V. copy.

MALE SCHOOL IN STAUNTON.—The subscriber will re-open his school on the 22nd of August next.

The term will embrace two sessions of five months, with the usual intermission at Christmas.

Terms per session of 10 months, one-half payable on the first of February, and the remainder at the close of the session.

Elementary English Studies—Reading, Writing and mental Arithmetic,	$20.00
Intermediate—Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, &c.,	25.00
Higher—Mathematics, Mental and Moral Science, &c.,	30.00
Classics—Latin and Greek,	35.00

For other information apply to Col. Geo. Baylor, Rev. Jno. B. Davis, Prof. A. J. Turner or Jas. A. Pilcher.

GEO. A. LONG.

Staunton, July 26, '59—6t—V. copy.

WAYNESB

RICHMOND ADVERTISEMENTS.

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!!

HITCHCOCK & OSBORN,

RICHMOND CARRIAGE WAREROOMS,

No. 213 and 215 Main Street,

Offer constantly on hand

The Largest and Handsomest Stock OF CARRIAGES IN THE STATE.

Consisting, in part, of the following STYLES:

Coaches, Phaetons, Clarences, Chaises, Brett Phaeton, Barouches, Six-seat Rockways, Baggies, Five-seat do. Top Buggies, Four-seat do. do. Wagons, Two-seat do. Covered Wagons, Road Buggies, Trotting Buggies, Side Seat Buggies do. Wagons, Harrison and Whips.

It is confidently believed that no stock of Carriages in this or any other market is more worthy of public patronage, embracing nearly all the latest styles and improvements that are fashionable and will be sold at the lowest possible prices, and warranted the equal to any house of these. 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.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER

CLOTHING FOR 1859.

We are going to a splendid stock of GOODS, and invited all who need any article in our line to call and examine them, consisting in part of—

Side Stripe Cassimere Coats and Sacks, with Pants and Vests to match;

Black Cloth and Cassimere Frocks and Sacks;

Blue Cassimere Pants;

Black Berathea and Grenadine Silk Vests, (a light article for Spring;)

Brown, White and Check Side-stripe Linen and Linsey Sack Coats, Pants and Vests;

A large lot of Furnishing Goods;

Marseilles, White and Colored Shirts, Drawers, Socks, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Gloves, Ties and Suspenders.

All of which we call the attention of Buyers to before purchasing elsewhere. Our stock is replenished weekly which enables us always to offer the most desirable styles at the very lowest market prices.

E. STOCKSDALE & SON,

144 Main St., 5 doors below 12 Book, Richmond, Va.

March 15, 1859—1y.

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 Hotel 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 House, only half a square from the Exchange Banks, and within a few minutes walk of the Capitol. The accommodations are of the first order and not surpassed by that of any other Hotel.

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.

Gentlemen 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, Clarences, Barouches, Rockaways, Coupes, Charleston, Baroaches, Rockaways, Side 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 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.

KING & LAMBETH.

Richmond, March 22, 1859—1y.

1859. NEW AND LARGE STOCK 1859

OF FINE SPRING CLOTHING,

AND OTHER GOODS 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 Suits, Business do., of every variety of style, new Spring Overcoats, Furnishing Goods, &c. Stock varied and complete, embracing many new and novel styles. We know our competition is soliciting an examination of our stock which we have manufactured for a continued liberal patronage, guaranteeing in quality, workmanship and style, fit and price full satisfaction.

Richmond, March 22, 1859.

1859. Spring & Summer Stock. 1859.

E. 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 near visiting our city. Country merchants will find it to their advantage by examining their stock before purchasing elsewhere.

E. MORRIS & CO.,

Corner Main and Franklin Streets.

Richmond, March 22, 1859—1y.

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Blue Cassimere Pants;

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E. MORRIS & CO.,

Corner Main and Franklin Streets.

Richmond, March 22, 1859—1y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BEES!!

REV. L. L. LANGSTROTH'S

PATENT MOVABLE COMB

BEE HIVE.

IT is a well known fact that the public have been misguided out of much money and time by purchasing Patent Bee-Hives. The time has arrived when, owing to the labors and experiments of Mr. Langstroth, a complete revolution will immediately take place in the management of our Apiaries. What before was an uncertainty, is now a certainty—when I say certainty I mean that all the difficulties heretofore attending the bee keeper, are absolutely, entirely and forever removed. Any person desiring to witness the operations of this Hive can be gratified by calling at my residence, where I have a number in operation. A few of the advantages this Hive enjoys over all others will be mentioned.

The operator has the entire control over all the combs—any or all of the combs can be taken out at pleasure without injury to the combs or scraping the bees the least.

This advantage alone is of more importance than all the combined advantages of *all the other Hives in existence.* Every Apiarian knows when this is accomplished all other difficulties at once vanish.

It permits all necessary operations to be performed without injuring or killing a single Bee.

It gives the power of inspecting *all* the operations of the Bee, and at all times ascertaining their precise situation.

It is adapted to swarms of all sizes, being made large or smaller at pleasure in a moment. The combs can be moved without any jarring, nor can bees get in to the Bees to kill them. The whole or part of a comb can be removed at any time.

It furnishes the greatest possible security against the ravages of Bee moth.

It offers facilities for feeding Bees in either cold or warm weather.

It admits the safe transportation of Bees any distance.

It allows the honey to be taken at any time, in the most convenient, beautiful and saleable forms.

All the good Honey can be removed and an inferior article supplied in its place.

It is either a swarming or a non-swarming Hive, at the pleasure of the owner.

It enables the Apiarian to *multiply his Stock at pleasure.*

Queenless Stocks can be supplied with Queens without any difficulty.

The Hive can be made by any person able to handle tools, being very simple in its construction.

There are many more advantages of a similar importance with those enumerated, for full particulars of which I would recommend all persons interested in the culture of the Bee, to read Langstroth on the Hive and Honey Bee, $1.25, which can be obtained of the subscriber. Every lover of the Bee and its products will rejoice that the time has arrived when the management of the Bee has become so entirely simplified that all the former difficulties and perplexities are at once done away with.

This Hive is the result of 17 years unwearied and constant experiment of the inventor, and is believed by the subscriber to be as near perfect for the purposes intended as any invention can make.

The price for an individual right to make and use this Hive is $5. Bee dresses $1.25 each.

Langstroth's Bee Keeper's Manual, the most important book on the Bee ever published, $1.25.

By this system the Moth, Bees, Comb and Honey can be removed from the ordinary Hive into Langstroth's Patent Hive at any time from April till October, and later if on a warm day, which can be performed in about 30 minutes, without the danger of *killing stand* one. Hives will be furnished at $3 and $10.

W. T. McGAHEY.

May 31, 1859.

SANDFORD'S

LIVER INVIGORATOR!

Compounded entirely from GUMS, IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, Purifying the Blood, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Billious attacks are cured, and health better prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose takes before retiring, prevents Nightmare.

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

One dose taken after each meal will cure Dyspepsia.

One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve Sick Headache.

Only one dose immediately relieves Colic, Wind, Flatulence, &c.

☞ Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

DR. SANFORD, Proprietor, No. 345 Broadway, New York.

Retailed by all Druggists. Sold, also, by Dr. W. R. Young, Dr. H. S. Richelberger and P. H. Trout & Co., Staunton, Va.

March 4, 1859.—1y.

STRIBLING SPRINGS, AUGUSTA CO., VA.—This MOUNTAIN RETREAT, which has been resorted to by invalids for the last half century, having undergone a thorough repair since last season, will after the 15th day of June, be open for the reception of visitors.

The waters of this place are Alum, Sulphur, Chalybeate and Prestonite, all at hand. The analysis of the Springs for the year by the Professor of Chemistry at the University of Virginia, apply to the Proprietor, by letter, or refer to Dr. Moorman's Book on the Virginia Springs of 1859.

Visitors can reach this place via Baltimore, Washington and Richmond, in the morning trains, arrive at Staunton at 3½ o'clock, P. M., leave Staunton immediately after the arrival of the cars, in four horse daily Coaches, arrives at these Springs by 7 o'clock same evening (18 miles.)

A Physician resides at this place.

BOARD, per day, $2; per week, $10; $30 per month by the season.

The Proprietor and Manager respectfully announces to their friends and the public generally, that no pains or trouble shall be spared to make their stay both comfortable and agreeable.

Amusements—Good MUSIC, BILLIARDS, TEN PINS, &c. CHESLEY KINNEY, Pro'tor.

FRANK H. WOODWARD, Manager.

June 19, 1859—3m.

BATH ALUM SPRINGS, VA.

10 MILES FROM MILLBORO' DEPOT, VA. C. R. R.

HAS been prepared to accommodate boarders in a degree of solid comfort that will not be surpassed in the mountains this season. My experience in the management of this and other Springs, and recently the Washington House, Lynchburg, may afford some guarantee to the public of my disposition to please my guests.

The Bath Alum is admirably constructed and equipped, and is an elevated region at the eastern base of the Warm Spring mountain, enjoying an atmosphere unsurpassed for salubrity and having a variety of Mineral Waters, Alum and Chalybeate, as excellent in their properties as any other in the State, and the purest mountain freestone.

TERMS:—Per day $2; per week, $10; per month of four weeks, $30.

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

On these terms, and with undeviating attention to please, I hope to fill the rooms early and to keep full to the last day of the season.

H. SNEAD.

June 21, 1859.

REMOVED!—LARGE STOCK OF CLOTHING!—We would respectfully inform our customers and the public that we have removed our store to the room on the Corner of the Virginia Hotel, formerly occupied by Jacob Poliye; where we will keep on hand, as usual, a large and superior stock of READY MADE CLOTHING, which we would call the attention to our assortment of Spring and Summer *Coats, Pants, Vests,* and also our stock of *FURNISHING GOODS* generally; all of which will be sold at prices that cannot fail to please.

STEIRES, BROTHERS & CO.,

Corner Va. Hotel.

Staunton, July 4, 1859.

REMOVAL AND NOTICE!

MY FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS WILL please bear in mind that my STOREROOM is now opposite my Female Seminary, and in the House formerly occupied by John H. Brown & Bro., where I have on hand and will sell cheap *WITHOUT REGARD TO COST* a very large stock of CLOTHING, comprising yet a general assortment, previous to the close of the season. Come and secure bargains.

Clothing at greatly reduced prices.

Staunton, July 12, 1859—3t. J. POLIYE.

BUY THE WABASHTA PRINTS.

They are the best CALICOES yet offered to the public. Be for the ladies.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:

DEVONSHIRE, WADSWORTH & CO.,

NEW YORK.

June 28, 1859.—6m.

PLANTER FOR SALE AT THE STAUNTON STEAM MILLS.—The Company have large lots on the ground which will be sold cheaply greatly at $12 per pair cash, on delivery. Apply to

R. A. RICHARDSON, Sup't.

Staunton, Feb. 1, 1859.

COAL OIL!—For sale in quantities to suit, at the STAUNTON STEAM MILLS at $1 per gal. Apply to

R. A. RICHARDSON, Sup't.

HARDWARE!—Just received, a fine assortment of Hardware, which we offer at low prices.

H. S. RICHELBERGER.

Staunton, March 8, 1859.

RICHMOND ADVERTISEMENTS.

GEORGE STARRETT,

Belvin's New Building, Governor Street,

Between Main and Franklin, (formerly 146 Main St.,)

RICHMOND, VA.,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

STOVES, RANGES, FURNACES, FARMERS BOILERS, PORTABLE OVENS, PUMPS, WATER BARRS, 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

The New Hat and Cap Store,

No. 107, Main Street,

NOW OPEN.

ELLETT & WEISIGER have received and opened their large, full, complete and well selected stock of Goods, to which they invite the examination of their friends and the public. They feel assured that they can satisfy the wants of the most fastidious—Their stock embraces every variety of Goods in all departments of their business.

The examination of the country merchants they especially solicit. In this branch of their business they are satisfied that they can offer inducements both in regard to extent, variety and price, which cannot fail to please.

Mr. J. L. Hewitson, formerly of Union, Monroe County, Va., and late in the house of Ulster, Kent & Alvey, is interested in our business, and will devote to it his valuable services.

ELLETT & WEISIGER.

A CARD.—It will be seen by the above that I am interested in the business of Messrs. Ellett & Weisiger. I respectfully solicit the patronage of my friends, pledging to them all the advantages which are promised in the above advertisement. Their wants, either in person or by order, shall at all times receive my careful attention.

JOHN L. HUTCHINSON.

Richmond, March 1, 1859.

WALSH'S GUN AND PISTOL DEPOT.

GUNS, PISTOLS, FISHING TACKLE, SPORTING APPARATUS, WALKING CANES, &c.—JAMES WALSH, Manufacturer and Importer of Rifles, Guns, Pistols, &c., invites the attention of Merchants, and Sportsmen to his extensive and well selected assortment of goods of every description in the Gunnery line, which he will sell at the lowest possible prices, and on the most accommodating terms. Colt's celebrated FIVE SHOOTER, and every description of Fire Arms kept constantly. Also Ammunition Percussion Caps, &c.

He has in store, also, a choice assortment of CANES, of various styles and colors.

He will repair all kinds of Fire Arms neatly, quickly, and substantially, mount Canes, refit and repair door and trunk locks at reasonable prices. Call at his store, No. 60 Main street, Richmond, Va.

JAMES WALSH,

Maker and Importer of Guns, &c.

Richmond, March 15, 1859.—1y.

TO MERCHANTS.

W. PETERSON,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

155 Main Street, Corner of 12th,

RICHMOND, VA.

INVITES the attention of wholesale buyers to his large stock, embracing all articles in his line—consisting in part of—

Superior Indigo	Epsom Salts
Extract Logwood	Varnishes
Dye Woods	Window Glass
Madder	Paints, Oils
Alum, Borax	White Lead
Copperas	Brushes of all kinds
Bi Carb. Soda	Choice Perfury
Patent Medicines	Smoking Tobacco, &c.

Also a fine assortment of Combs, Tooth Brushes, Colognes, Fancy and Toilet Soaps, &c., &c. Prices low to cash and punctual dealers, and particular attention paid to packing and forwarding.

W. PETERSON.

March 15, 1859.

HATS, CAPS & STRAW GOODS.

FOR SPRING, 1859.

ROBERT L. DICKINSON,

SUCCESSOR TO BIRKHEAD, DICKINSON & WRIGHT,

NO. 78 MAIN STREET,

BEGS leave to inform merchants and the public generally that he has now opened, and ready for sale, one of the most complete and extensive stocks of Hats, Caps and Straw Goods, ever offered in this market, which has been selected with care from the largest manufactories, and especially adapted to the Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee trade.

Merchants are respectfully solicited to give him a call before purchasing, knowing that they will find his stock complete in every respect.

He has secured the services of O. W. DUERSBERRY, so long known to the trade, JOSEPH B. STEGALL, of Richmond, and JAMES E. BRINKLEY, of Bath county, who will be pleased to see their friends a long time.

Richmond, March 15, 1859.—1y.

Exchange and Banking House of

C. W. PURCELL & CO.,

Richmond, Va.

WE offer our services to Drawers of Bills and Contracts on the different lines of Internal Improvements throughout the State, for the collection of debts due by the State and for its conversion into and sale of Virginia State Stock. Having every facility for selling, we are prepared to make liberal advances on Stock till sold. Our charges will be moderate. We also offer our services to our friends in the country for the purchase of Virginia State, Bank, and every description of Stocks, at the current market rate, without any charge of Commission.

Orders by mail either for the purchase or sale of any security will meet our prompt attention, and will be attended to as good terms as though the parties sending were present. C. W. PURCELL & CO.

Richmond, Oct. 19, 1858.—1y

O. H. CHALKLEY,

DEALER IN

LEATHER, SHOE FINDINGS, OIL, TANNER'S TOOLS, &c.,

AND DEALER IN

FRENCH CALF SKINS,

13th Street, between Main and Cary,

RICHMOND, VA.,

IS now in receipt of a large and excellent stock of goods appertaining to his business, to which he invites the attention of all who want, as they will be sold VERY LOW FOR CASH, or to punctual customers.

O. H. CHALKLEY.

Richmond, Mar. 15, 1859.—1y

READER! DO YOU WANT A SMALL STENCIL for marking Clothing? If so, call at A. R. GRAHAM'S and leave your order. If you live in the country, you can send by mail. Enclose one dollar, and you will receive, by return mail, the Plate, bottle of Ink, and everything complete, post-paid; also Brands for marking every description of merchandise made to order.

A. R. GRAHAM, Brand Cutter,

13th street, Richmond, Va.

March 15, 1859.—1y.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!—R. GATHRIGHT, manufacturer, Beds and Bedding, having recently taken a new building on Main street, between Main and Franklin, has on hand a large and well selected stock of the best style and workmanship, a large portion of which is made by his own hands. He pledges himself to sell all articles in his line, for cash, for less money than they can be bought elsewhere in the city. Please call and look before you purchase elsewhere.

R. GATHRIGHT.

Richmond, March 22, 1859.—1y.

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. 76 Main St., Richmond, Va.

March 22, 1859.

POWERS'

"FEAR NOTHING!"

"FEAR NOTHING!"

"FEAR NOTHING!"

No. 111 Main Street,

RICHMOND.

OLD Pictures copied lifesize, colored in oil or water colors. Large size Ambrotypes 50 cents to $2.50. Pictures framed, &c.

March 22, 1859.

G. S. LOWNES & CO.,

Ornamental Iron Railings,

BALCONIES, VERANDAS, GRATES, FENDERS, &c.,

SAFES boxed and shipped to any point desired.—Store and Warehouse the number—*141 Main Street,* Richmond, Va.

March 22, 1859—1y.

MITCHELL & TYLER,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

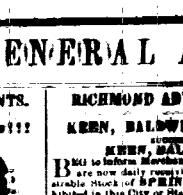
No. 111 Main Street, Corner 10th Street,

RICHMOND, VA.

March 22, 1859—1y.

BALTIMORE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Pianos! Pianos!! Pianos!!!



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

TESTIMONIALS OF EXCELLENCE FROM

THALBERG, STRAKOSCH, and O. SATTER.

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 well assorted stock of

GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO FORTES,

which, for beauty of finish, power, and sweetness of tone and elasticity of touch, have been, by judges, pronounced unrivalled. Every Piano guaranteed for five years, and a 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 state that he has now taken the 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 perfectly 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, be pleased to serve his friends and the public generally in 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 GORZEL,

At Wm. Knabe & Co's. Salesroom,

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

Baltimore, Feb. 22, 1859.

ARTISTS', PAINTERS', AND PHOTOGRAPHERS' DEPOT.

THE subscriber, has constantly on hand a full assortment of materials for the Artists, Painters and Photographers. Also on hand a large assortment of STEREOSCOPIC INSTRUMENTS AND VIEWS embracing every variety of Foreign and American LANDSCAPES, STATUARY, PARLOR AND REGAL GOODS. The beauty and interest of the Stereoscopic Views upon the parlor table furnish a novel and exciting source of entertainment both to visitors and the home circle.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS supplied on the most liberal terms.

W. A. WISONG,

No. 2, N. Liberty Street, Baltimore, Md.

June 28, 1859—1y.

L. H. MILLER'S

FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,

Bank Locks, Vaults, Doors, &c.,

MANUFACTURED IN BALTIMORE.

PERSONS in want of these articles will find it much to their advantage to purchase from the manufacturer where they can find a large stock, and have any they desire built to order at a low price.

Miller's Safes and Bank Securities have long been manufactured in New England where they are considered indispensable to those who want perfect protection from Fire and Thieves.

For prices, sizes &c., send for a circular. Parties ordering safes are quested to return them at my expense if not perfectly satisfactory.

L. H. MILLER, 159 North Street,

Opposite Calvert Station Baltimore.

Baltimore, June 28, 1859.—1y.

JESSE HARDEN,

SCALE MAKER,

South-East Cor. Charles & Balderston Sts.,

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, April 1, 1859.—1y.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS,

Will destroy Garden Insects, Cockroaches, Bed-bugs Fleas, Ants, Moths, and all sorts of vermin. Sold by all druggists.

THE importance of a reliable article of this kind is indisputable. In warm weather all nature teems with these annoying foes. This powder is the only article ever discovered which will exterminate them. A company of hunters, recently from the Island of Cuba, report that while amidst the forms of Asia, observed that all insects lighting upon a certain kind of plant very soon dropped dead. This fact was made use of to guard their night camps. Extract of the plant were brought home by Mr. R. Lyon, and found a positive insect destroyer in every experiment. It is simply a powdered leaf, chemically prepared to resist the effect of age and climate. Medals and Letters Patent have been obtained from the Governments of England, France, Germany, and Russia, from the World's Fair, and numerous medical and horticultural colleges and societies.

Letter from the President of the United States.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, 31st Jan., 1858.

"MR. ROBERT LYON.—Dear Sir:—I have the pleasure to inform you that the Royal Commission of the World's Fair, at London, have awarded you a Medal and Certificate for the great value of your Magnetic Powders, for exterminating insects, &c.

Very Respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN, FILLMORE, Chairman."

The above was accompanied by a certificate of Prince Albert.

IT IS FREE FROM POISON.—

New York, October 1st, 1858.

Mr. R. LYON—Dear Sir.—We have analyzed and tested your Magnetic Powders and find them perfectly harmless to mankind and domestic animals, but certain death to bed bugs, roaches and all insects.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

LAURANCE REID, Prof. Chem. N. Y. Hos.

Mr. John L. Rome, Superintendent of the New York Hospital says, "he has repelled all insects, ants, roaches, crickets, &c., with Lyon's Powder, and finds it of immense value."

Every gardener and house keeper must have a direct interest in an article of this kind. A reference can be made to the Astor, St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels; to Judge Meigs, President of the American Institute; James Gordon Bennett, Gen. Winfield Scott, Cyrus W. Field, L. M. Pease, of the Fairbanks Manufactory, &c. Judge Meigs says, "This discovery of Prof. Lyon is of national importance."

The Farmers' Club have tested it thoroughly. It will destroy locusts, grasshoppers, ants, moths, bugs, and all vermin. Garden plants can be preserved, and houses made pure!"

Arrangements are now made through Messrs. BARNES & PARE, of New York, to have it sold throughout the world. Beware of worthless imitations are advertised. Be cautious!

"NEW YORK, November 8th, 1858.

"In retiring from business, I have sold all my insect Powders and Pills, to Mr. R. Lyon, and the secret pertaining thereto, to Messrs. BARNES & PARE. This Powder is a discovery made by myself and brought from the interior of Asia, and is unknown to any other persons. The genuine article can only be had at my in the cabinets, and will continue to bear my name.

"E. LYON."

Rats and mice cannot be reached by a Powder, and are killed by a MAGNETIC PILL. Order them through any merchant.

"Tis Lyon's Powder kills insects in a trice,

But Lyon's Pills are mixed for rats and mice.

Sample Flasks, 25 cents; regular sizes, 50 cents and $1.00. Follow directions.

BARNES & PARE,

12 & 16 Park Row, N. Y.

March 29, '59.—6m.

Also the Mexican Mustang Liniment.

CHEAP CASH STORE.—The subscriber tenders his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for their former patronage, and informs them of his return from the Northern Cities, and is now in receipt and opening a new stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, comprising a full stock of Ladies' Dress Goods, Black and Fancy Silks and Robes; do., Berages, Challies, plain and figured, all wool Delaines, Victoria Robes, Organdies, Brilliants Chintz Robes; a full stock of Hosiery, Gloves, Mantillas, Cross Delaines and Cashmere Shawls; Scarf do., Swiss and Book Muslins; a splendid lot of Swiss and Lace Window Curtains; Marseille coverlets; French Cloth and Cassimeres; Kentucky Jeans; Linsey & Wools; Ginghams, Calicoes, Flannels, Irish Linens, Bleached and Brown Cotton, and many other articles usually kept in Dry Goods Stores, which I will sell very low for cash. My motto is still "Quick sales and small profits."

S. H. HILE'S Dry Goods Store,

Opposite the Virginia Hotel,

Staunton, May 3, '59.

NEW TOBACCONIST.—I have taken the store room lately occupied by Wm. Bachman, and fitted up the building adjoining 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 give entire satisfaction, I hope to merit and receive a share of the public patronage.

C. S. JENKINS.

Staunton, Feb. 1, 1859.

WE have on hand a splendid assortment of Heavy Linen and Cotton Goods for sale cheap.

STAUNTON, HOGE & CO.

Staunton, April 19, 1859.

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

DR. H. S. RICHELBERGER'S

Drug Store.

Staunton, March 8, 1859.

500 LBS. No. 1 Leaf Lard for sale by

TAYLOR, HOGE & CO.

Staunton, April 19, 1859.

RICHMOND ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEEN, BALDWIN, & WILLIAMS,

AND

KEEN, BALDWIN & CO.,

BEG to inform Merchants and Consumers that they are now daily receiving the largest and most desirable Stock of *READY CLOTHING* ever exhibited in this City or State; the whole of which has been recently manufactured by themselves under great advantages, and will be offered at such prices as defy successful competition. Having devoted the past twenty years exclusively to this business in this City, and having more largely engaged in the manufacture and sale of Clothing than any house in the State, purchasers will save time and money by calling on us.

Our *first floor* is devoted to the RETAIL TRADE and is constantly supplied with a complete assortment of the best and most fashionable goods, gotten up in the best Merchant Tailors style, and sold at twenty-five per cent, less than their prices.

Our *second and third floors* are devoted exclusively to the WHOLESALE TRADE, where Merchants will find a choice stock manufactured with direct reference to their wants, well cut, and well made, and offered upon the most reasonable terms.

KEEN, BALDWIN & WILLIAMS.

Richmond, Feb. 15, 1858.

TO THE CITIZENS OF STAUNTON.

DERSIN & BROTHER,

DYERS!

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA,

BEG to inform the citizens of Staunton and vicinity, that they are now prepared to execute every description of Silk, Cotton or Woollen DYEING or CLEANSING as well as can be done in New York, or elsewhere. We have new Machinery and the very best of workmen, and guarantee to give satisfaction to our patrons. Merino Silk and Delain Dresses dyed into fashionable colors, to suit the taste of the owners; Shawls of every description dyed and cleaned; Silks, Satins dyed black, chocolate or other colors equal to imported; Velvet dyed nearly equal to new; Silk Dresses cleaned, and grease or wine stains removed. We intend to do our work equal to any establishment in the United States, and respectfully solicit the patronage of the citizens of Staunton and vicinity.

N. B.—*Gentlemen's Garments* cleaned and dyed to look like new.

DENNIS & BRO.,

Successors to J. W. Harris,

Franklin St., opposite Metropolitan Hall,

Richmond, May 5, 1858. Richmond, Va.

SPRING TRADE, 1859.

CRENSHAW, QUARLES & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

European and American Dry Goods,

229 Broad Street.

JUST received—

Elegant Dress Goods, Shawls, Mantillas, Embroideries, Skirts, Parasols, Prints, Ginghams, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Damasks, Irish Linens, Table Cloths, Marseilles Quilts,

Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, Cottonades, Heavy Linen Ducks, Penitentiary Plaids, Colored and White Osnaburgs.

And all the various styles usually kept in a first class Dry Goods House.

We shall continue to receive throughout the season all the new designs that are manufactured in Europe and our city, and invite our friends to call prior to present to the trade, at all times the most desirable goods in market.

CRENSHAW, QUARLES & CO.,

Richmond, March 8, 1859. 229 Broad Street.

G. W. MINNIS'

Photograph and Fine Art Galleries,

No. 191, Main St., Richmond, Opp. Exchange Hotel,

Fairbanks' Scale Building, Petersburg, Va.

HAVING furnished myself with every facility for getting up pictures of all kinds, in the most artistic style, I feel assured that I can satisfy the most critical taste. I wish the people of Virginia to be advised of this fact—which is not generally known—that at either of my Galleries they can procure any style of picture that can be gotten in New York or any other Northern city. I am taking life-size Photographs which are colored in Oil, by which means a perfect likeness and a most beautiful picture is secured. The same effect can be produced from small Daguerreotypes or Miniatures, which, for effect and durability, equal the best Portraits; small size Photographs, colored in water colors, making a softness and delicacy of finish, highly pleasing; and in Ambrotyping I think I can exhibit specimens which are the very perfection of the Art.

Richmond, Sept. 21, 1858—1y

JOHN DOOLEY,

Hat and Cap Manufacturer,

AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

HATS, CAPS, FURS,

TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.,

Main Street, Richmond Va.

I HAVE now on hand a complete and extensive assortment of everything in my line adapted to the Spring Trade. To which constant additions will be made during the season.

My experience and facilities have enabled me, on this occasion, to offer the LARGEST, and in every way, the most COMPLETE STOCK of GOODS that has ever been offered in Virginia.

I would ask the particular attention of my customers to my stock of STRAW GOODS, which for variety and extent cannot be surpassed.

JOHN DOOLEY,

Main St., Richmond, Va.

JNO. D. HARMAN,

Saddle, Harness and Trunk

MANUFACTURER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

No. 355 Baltimore Street,

(*nearly opposite the Eutaw House,*)

BALTIMORE, MD.,

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

☞ All orders executed with neatness and dispatch.

Baltimore, March 24, 1858—1y

NEW COMMISSION HOUSE.—The undersigned has taken the house formerly occupied by W. H. Smith, Esq., on the SOUTH SIDE OF CARY STREET, and directly opposite Messrs. Dunlop, Moncure & Co., where he proposes to do a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS, and will give his special attention to the sale of Tobacco, Wheat & Flour, and to receiving and forwarding such other articles that may be consigned to him. He hopes, by strict and prompt attention to the interests of his patrons, to merit the confidence of his friends and the public generally.

Very Respectfully,

P. A. WOODS.

Richmond, Jan. 4, 1859.

LOCK AND BELL MANUFACTORY.—Dwelling Locks of every description; Sliding Door Trimmings of the best quality. Also Prison and Bank Locks. Hinges and Bolts of any