Staunton Spectator.

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Staunton Spectator.

JOS. A. WADDELL, } Editors.
RICHARD MAURY, Jr. } 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 in advance. No subscription taken for less than a year. No paper sent out of Staunton without payment in advance, unless to persons well known to the publishers.

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

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

Professional Cards, not exceeding seven lines, will be inserted for ten dollars per annum.

One square, (ten lines)	1 year		$5 00
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One column	1 year		20 00
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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 insertion.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DISSOLUTION.—The LAW PARTNERSHIP of Messrs. Baldwin & Mohler terminated on the last of July last. Mr. Baldwin, Thomas J. and John G. Mohler will continue to practice in partnership in all the Courts of Augusta Co. under the style of MOHLER & MOHLER. THOMAS J. MOHLER, JAS. H. BALDWIN.
Staunton, July 12, 1859. JOHN G. MOHLER.

JAS. H. SKINNER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, STAUNTON, VA.,
Will practice in all the Courts of Augusta, Rockbridge and Bath and in the Court of Appeals, Richmond and Eighteen Counties.
Co-ply first door, in the Brick Row in front of the Court-House.
Staunton, July 12, 1859—6m.

JAS. H. McVEIGH. EDWIN T. MCVEIGH.
JAS. H. McVEIGH & SON,
(Successors to McVeigh & Chamberlain,)
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Liquors, Wines, Tobacco, Segars, &c.,
BRINGER'S WHARF,
ALEXANDRIA, VA.
March 19, 1859.—1y.

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

DR. JAMES JOHNSTON, SURGICAL & MECHANICAL DENTIST, having been located permanently in Staunton for the last four years, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to practice Dentistry in all its various branches, with the strictest regard to durability and usefulness.
Office on the south side of Main Street opposite the old Spectator Office.
Staunton, Nov. 19, 1856.

A. J. TURNER, PROF. MUSIC, WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE.—Teaches Piano, Guitar, Flute, Violin, &c.; &c., also Ballad Singing. Lessons Private Classes on Tuesday and Thursday evenings. Pianos Tuned in the most scientific manner. Persons wishing to buy Pianos are respectfully invited to call at my house, opposite the residence of Dr. Geo. Baylor, and examine the specimen of Messrs. Wm. Knabe & Co.'s celebrated Instruments.
Staunton, Jan. 25, 1859.—y.

GEO. E. COCHRAN. JAMES COCHRAN.
COCHRAN & COCHRAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
STAUNTON, VA.
WILL practice in the Courts of Augusta 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.

L. D. BROOKS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WARM SPRINGS, VA.
WILL practice in the Counties of Bath, Alleghany, Pocahontas, Highland and Augusta.
☞ BOCOCK Warm Springs Hotel.
Dec. 1, 1858.—1y.

J. M. HANGER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, STAUNTON, VA.,
WILL practice in all the Courts held in Staunton, also 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,
FRONT ROYAL, VIRGINIA.
R. V. MARSHALL, Proprietor.
A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.
Alexandria, Feb. 1, 1859—1y.

G. A. SMITH is Manufacturer of the Lightest Shoes of all descriptions, keeps large stock constantly for sale, and defies competition at very reasonable prices. Also MISSES' and CHILDREN'S SHOES. His stand is next door to Post Office. Patronage is respectfully solicited.
Staunton, May 17, 1859.

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

DR. HENRY ATHERTON,
OF BALTIMORE,
HAS permanently located in Staunton, Va., for the prosecution of his profession.
Office the Lyceum Saloon.
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 20, 1857.

KIRKWOOD HOUSE,
Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.,
JOHN W. & J. W. KIRKWOOD,
Proprietors.
Washington, March 17, 1858.—y.

SAMPLING NEW.—Having made a contract with the New York Columbian Coal Oil Co., I am now prepared to sell genuine COAL OIL, for a low price. I guarantee the quality and price for the next 12 months. DR. W. H. YOUNG.
Staunton, July 19, 1859.

JUST IN SEASON FOR PICKLING.—All kinds of SPICES, such as White, Black, Red and Long Pepper, Ginger, Nutmegs, Mace, Cassia, Allspice, &c., for sale at DR. W. H. YOUNG'S.
Staunton, July 19, 1859. Drug Store.

HARVEST GOODS.—We have on hand a large stock of heavy BROGANS, suitable for harvesting. 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 Potomac Tea Company. Call and examine.
Staunton, Sept. 7, '58. P. W. POWELL & CO.

ATTENTION OFFICERS.—Military Goods, Swords, Sashes and Belts, at the New York Store.
STAUNTON & COCHRAN.
Staunton, April 12, 1859.

PIANOS, PIANOS.—Well Known, Fine and Cheap Pianos, Windsor Cottages, Pianos for sale or rent by
SCOTT & DUNAN.
Staunton, July 17, 1859.

GROUND PLASTER.—A few tons of fresh Ground Plaster will sold for sale at the Steephens Mills. Apply to
J. A. RICHARDSON, Sup't.
May 31, '59.

PLASTER!—Ground Plaster, kept constantly on hand and for sale by
J. T. & J. T. COST.
Staunton, April 14, 1857.

MUSIC! MUSIC!—Pianos, Melodeons and Music, at
SCOTT & DUNAN'S.
Staunton, April 14, 1859.

NAIL ROD—Just received a large lot of Nail Rod, for sale by
J. T. & J. T. COST.
Staunton, April 14, 1859.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOUNDED 1853. CHARTERED 1854.
LOCATED
Corner of Baltimore and Charles Sts.,
BALTIMORE, MD.
THE LARGEST, MOST ELEGANTLY FURNISHED AND POPULAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE IN THE UNION STATES.
Diversity of Attendance from Nearly Every State in the Union.
TWENTY YOUNG MEN should write for one of the 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.
FACULTY:
R. K. LOSIER, Principal—Lecturer on the Science of Accounts, Business, Customs, etc.
J. H. PHILLIPS, Professor of Book-Keeping and Commercial Calculations.
H. H. DUTIES, Associate Prof. of Book-Keeping.
W. C. JOHNSON, Professor of Penmanship.
S. T. WILLIARS, ESQ., Moreantile law.
REV. E. Y. REESE, D. D., Commercial Ethics.
TESTIMONIALS:
Hon. John P. Kennedy, Rev. Joshua Vansant,
Hon. Thomas Swann, Wm. H. Keighler, Esq.,
Joseph Trout, Esq., William Knabe, 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
R. K. LOSIER, Baltimore, Md.
June 21, 1859—1y.

IMPROVED INSTRUMENT FOR SURVEYING AND CALCULATING AREAS.
This instrument is highly recommended by Lieut. R. Stidham, Prof. Mathematics, University of Va.
Maj. Thos. H. Williamson, Prof. Engineering, Va. Military Institute.
Rev. Charles Phillips, Prof. Civil Engineering, University of N. Y.
" W. T. Walters, Prof. Mathematics, W. F. College, S. Carolina.
" B. Snyder, Prof. Mathematics, H. S. College, Va.
" R. Graves, President Trinity College, N. C.
" P. G. Willis, Prof. Math., R. M. College, Va.
L. Turner, Prof. Math., Richmond College, Va.
Jas. Curry, Prof. Nat. Phil. and Art., Georgetown College, D. C.
Edward 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. Pyro. Science, Wash. College, L. L. Hubbard, Prof. Nat. Science, Hampden Sidney, Chas. W. Buckley, Prof. Astron'y, Col. College N. Y. City.
Wm. O. Peck, Prof. Math. Col. College, N. Y. City.
Mich'l H. Bull, Prof. of Civil Eng.—University of the City of New York.
A. E. 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. LILLY, Potomac.
Staunton, May 10, 1859.

VIRGINIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAIN GOING EAST.
Leaves Staunton, daily, at ..... 6.40 a m
" Waynesboro', " at ..... 7.14 a m
GOING WEST.
Leaves Staunton daily (except Sunday), at .. 2.45 p m
Passes Waynesboro', daily going West at .. 1.40 p m
Freight Trains with Passenger Car Attached, Going West.
Leaves Waynesboro' Monday at ..... 8.50 a m
" " Wednesdays and Fridays, 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 ..... 6.15 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 Gordonsville with Train for Lexington; at Millboro' 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, Louisville, Louisville, St. Louis, and all important points in the West.
THOS. DUDAMEAD, Gen. Supt.
Richmond, July 12, 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. Country custom solicited. Drovers are invited to stop with us. We will keep the best quality of forage, &c., and attentive ostlers.
J. S. BYERS & CO.
Staunton, June 28, 1859.—Vin. copy.

The World's Great Exhibition Prize Medal Awarded to C. Meyer,
For his Two Pianos, London, October 15th, 1851.
C. MEYER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has constantly on hand PIANOS, for those for which he received the Prize Medal in London, in 1851. He has received during the last fifteen years more Medals than any other maker from the Franklin Institute, also, First Premiums in Boston, Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore. All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing of the same.
Warerooms, No. 129 Arch Street, below Eighth, south side, Philadelphia.
Philadelphia, July 26, 1859.—3mos.

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 continues all the merits, without the disadvantages, of the best Cans heretofore in use and must take the place of all others. They operate with the same simple as Hermit's screw-top tin Can, the only objection to which has been the material of which it is made, and which is entirely obviated in the new Can. As a sample to the public I will sell at cost, and all interested are invited to call and see them. GEO. E. PRICE.
Staunton, May 17, 1859.—Vin. Copy.

WHEN 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 them 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, with neatness and dispatch, and hopes, by industry and readiness to please, to merit the public patronage.
Staunton, April 21, 1858.

A. D. CHANDLER,
UNDERTAKER,
Staunton, Va.,
KEEPS METALIC CASES of all sizes, at Staunton and Millborough Depot, at City Prices.
Staunton, July 19, 1859.

MILLERS FACTORY GOODS.—We have just received a large supply of Miller & Co.'s Celebrated Goods, manufactured in Culpeper county, Va., for Gent's and Servants' Fall and Winter Suits, to which we invite the attention of purchasers.
TAYLOR, HOGE & CO.
Staunton, August 9, 1859.

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

GARDEN TOOLS.—Spades, Spades, Cast Steel Spades, Rake, Hoes, Garden Forks, Potatoes Hooks, Planting Trowels, Garden Lines, Pruning Knives, and a general assortment of tools for the cultivation of the Garden, for sale.
Staunton, March 15, 1859. GEO. E. PRICE.

LACE MATTLES.—We have just received by Express from New York another lot of those FRENCH MATTLES at 87½.
DAVIS A. KAYSER & CO.
Staunton, July 5, 1859.

HERE AGAIN.—Another supply of GOLD PENS and PENCILS, just received.
R. J. GLENDY,
Staunton, June 21. Opp. C. P. Dentist.

JUST RECEIVED.—Pickled and Smoked Tongues and Sausages, for sale by
JNO. H. EVANS.
Staunton, July 26, 1859.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—A fine article for the Hair.
SCHER. COWAN.
Staunton, Apr. 1859.

POETRY.

My Psalm.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

I mourn no more my vanished years;
Beneath a tender rain,
An April rain of smiles and tears,
My heart is young again.

The west winds blow, and singing low,
I hear the glad streams run.
The windows of my soul I throw
Wide open to the sun.

No longer forward nor behind
I look in hope and fear;
But, grateful, take the good I find,
The best of now and here.

I plow no more a desert land,
To harvest weed and tare;
The manna dropping from God's hand
Rebukes my painful care.

I break my pilgrim staff, I lay
Aside the toiling oar:
The angel sought so far away,
I welcome at my door.

The sin of spring may never play
Among the ripening corn,
Nor freshness of the flowers of May
Blow through the autumn morn.

Yet shall the blue eyed gentian look
Through fringed lids to Heaven,
And the pale aster in the brook
Shall see its image given.

The woods shall wear their robes of praise,
The south wind softly sigh,
And sweet, calm days in golden haze
Melt down the amber sky.

Not less shall manly deed and word
Rebuke an age of wrong;
The graver flowers that wreath the sword
Make not the blade less strong.

But smiting hands shall learn to heal,
To build as to destroy;
Nor less my heart for others feel
That I the more enjoy.

All as God wills, who wisely heeds
To give or to withhold,
And knoweth more of all my needs
Than all my prayers have told.

Enough that blessings undeserved
Have marked my erring track—
That wherever'er my feet have swerved,
His chastening turned me back—

That more and more a Providence
Of love is understood,
Making the springs of time and sense
Sweet with eternal good—

That death seems but a covered way
Which opens into light,
Wherein no blinded child can stray
Beyond the Father's sight—

That care and trial seem at last,
Through Memory's sunset air,
Like mountain ranges overpast,
In purple distance fair—

That all the jarring notes of life
Seem blending in a psalm,
And all the angles of its strife
Slow rounding into calm.

And so the shadows fall apart,
And so the west winds play;
And all the windows of my heart
I open to the day.

MISCELLANY.

Elephant hunting in Africa.

Two letters have been received from Mr. Charles John Anderson, the African traveller.—In the first which is dated "August 30, 1858," he says:

"About two months ago I wrote you from the banks of the Omaruru river, acquainting you with the unfortunate termination of my late journey, my future plans, &c. You will also remember that my wagon was to proceed to Otjimbingue (Richterfeldt) to be repaired, while I myself slowly wended my way to the river (or rather waterbed), from which I now address you, with the view of seeing some unexplored country, and for the purpose of hunting elephants, and I have to some extent accomplished both these objects.

"I encountered a very considerable number of elephants, but unfortunately chiefly cows with their young, which are both dangerous and unpleasable. I have had some perilous adventures with these animals, and have been taught some severe lessons, which I am not likely to forget, and, if I have not got a great deal of ivory, I have gained a great deal of experience and some interesting insight into the natural history of the African elephant. However, besides some female elephants, I have killed several truly noble bulls.

"The more I see of these stupendous animals the more I am surprised. I should very much like to know the real strength of a full grown male; it must be something almost incredible.—Nothing gives a person a better idea of that strength than a day's walk through one of their favorite haunts. There may be seen whole tracts of forest laid prostrate, and such trees sometimes! The trees, which are for the most part of a brittle nature, are usually broken short off by the beasts; but when they meet with a tree that seems to them too tough to snap at once, up it goes, root and all. If they can do this in mere play, or for the sake of feeding on the branches, &c., of the prostrate trees, what will they not affect in a paroxysm of rage?

"The other day, after very many hours, I finally 'tracking,' I was closing with a very large troop of elephants, consisting chiefly of females, when to my left I suddenly spied another troop of what I took to be males. I at once left the first troop and proceeded to attack the second. I 'stalked' unperceived to within twenty five paces of the herd, when to my annoyance I found that they also were mostly cows and calves. There were, however, a couple of fine bulls among them, one evidently acting the part of pater familias to the herd; this beast's position was unfavorable, and I was waiting for him to present a better mark, when suddenly they all made off. As they were disappearing in the bush wood, I fired at one of the bladder-nosed male, as I imagined. In an instant the herd wheeled about, and with a terrific rush came crashing through the bushes nearly in a direct line towards me; but after running for about sixty or seventy paces they stopped short evidently disappointed at not finding the enemy. I felt very much inclined to take to my heels, but a moment's reflection convinced me that safety lay only in keeping close; and it was well I did so, for in a few moments the pater familias made an oblique rush through the jungle with such force as actually to send a whole tree that had been uprooted in his headlong course spinning in the air. A huge branch remained fixed to one of his tusks. His head he carried aloft, his huge ears were spread to the full, while with his trunk he sniffed the air impatiently. In this position, and when within less than a dozen paces of me, he remained I should say about half a minute. I think it was the most thrilling and striking sporting scene that I ever saw.—My sensations looked the very picture of grandeur and rage.

"I have had several other interesting encounters with elephants, but have no time for particulars. At present these animals have all left my neighborhood, but I hope to find them again ahead of me, and to do some execution among them.

"Less a heavy rifle, carrying a conical steel-pointed bullet (three to the pound) and 10 to 12 drachms of the best English rifle powder. With this charge I sometimes send the ball down through an elephant.—Once I fired at a large cow, the bullet entered her hind quarters, half-ways through the entire length of her body, ground out at the shoulder! The only objection I have to the gun is that it kicks frightfully, and I dare not sow fire it without previously placing a thick wad on my shoulder. It is by Powell, the maker of my old rifle, mentioned in Lake Ngami; with which I killed a vast quantity of game.

"Besides elephants, I have also shot many giraffes, elands, gnus, hartebeests, koodoos, and indeed had I wished to kill merely for killing's sake, I might have shown a first rate "bag," but I make a point of not destroying unless absolutely in want of meat to feed either my own party or the hundreds of poor wretches constantly following in my track.

"My wagon has only just joined me. I purpose prosecuting my journey eastward in a day or two; but my progress will necessarily be exceedingly slow for the present; as well for the reason that the season is too far advanced—in other words, water is scarce, and I must wait for the rains before I can open the campaign with any chance of success—as that I have just despatched one of my servants to Otjimbingue to await the arrival of a vessel expected at Walwichish Bay in September, in order to bring on a few necessaries and my letters. It is now a long time since I heard from my friends, and I should much like to know something further about them before I finally leave 'civilization' behind me."

Mr. Anderson's second letter is dated, "The Interior Lake Omanbonde, (en route R. Canena,) October 28, 1858." He says:

"About two months ago I addressed you from the Omuramba Omatako, and trust my letter safely reached you. Since that period I have done little or nothing in the way of travelling, the country being altogether too dry and parched.

"You will perceive this letter is dated Omanbonde—the spot where Mr. Galton's magnificent lake proved to be a mere dried up'vley'. It is now, however, something better; for the water, notwithstanding the lateness and dryness of the season, is about 4 1-2 miles—a large expanse of water for this miserable country. It is not a lake, moreover, nor even a 'tarn,' but may not it appropriately be termed an immense marsh. There are no hippopotami in it, however, though plenty of room for a score or two.

"But elephants, until quite lately, have largely resorted here, and with some considerable danger, fatigue and patience, I have succeeded in 'bagging' a number of splendid bulls, some of which carried magnificent tusks. I have had the most extraordinary run of bad luck as well as of good luck. At first I lost every elephant I fired at, but all at once the tables turned in my favor, and have lately killed eight bulls without losing a single one. The other day, indeed, I brought down two at two successive shots.

But elephant hunting on foot at this season of the year is tremendous work. It is rarely that I can succeed in tracking, stalking and killing my elephant and return to camp in less than twelve hours, and more frequently it takes me 13, 14, or even 16 hours to accomplish the feat. Of course it would be nothing in a temperate climate; but here, where the air is like the draught of a strongly heated furnace, it is most trying to the constitution. So severe is the labor, indeed, that I am obliged to divide my native attendants into two sets, making use of one set the one day, and the other the next.

Elephant hunting on foot is also exceedingly dangerous work. The fact is every time I go in search of these animals I consider my life in peril. It was only a few days ago that I was suddenly and unexpectedly charged by an elephant, and that by one not previously wounded. Before I was aware of the brute, he was so close upon me that I found escape by running impossible. Poor Wahlberg's sad fate flashed across my mind. However, as good luck would have it, I broke one of his forelegs, which at once brought him on his head. He was not above three times the length of my rifle from me when he thus fell. But this is only one of many hairbreadth escapes that might be mentioned.

"I have also had some dangerous encounters with other animals. One fine moonlight night, while watching for elephants, I encountered a troop of lions, and without any kind of molestation on my part, was suddenly attacked by the leader, a magnificent male. Fortunately a well directed bullet from my elephant rifle put him at once hors du combat. The next morning I finished him under very exciting circumstances. It so happened that my party was accompanied by a large trading caravan, composed of Damaras, destined for Omambonde, and as the scene occurred in full view of my camp, nearly all these people were in at the death of the lion. More than 200 javelins were poised in the air at the same moment, ready to strike the prostrate beast, while a dozen dogs were desperately tearing away at him. The lion defended himself bravely, and in his death struggles severely wounded three of my best dogs. It was a most imposing scene.

"On another occasion I had my best Damara killed within a few paces of me by a black rhinoceros that I had badly wounded the preceding night. I, of course, killed the monster in his turn. It was a heartrending scene, for I had to bury the unfortunate man in presence of his wife and companions, all of whom kept up the most dismal howlings and lamentations. This death-scene, connected with which were other peculiar circumstances, made a deep impression on my mind.

"My original plan," says Anderson, in conclusion, "was to have followed the course of the Omuramba Omatako as far as possible, but finding the 'Veldt' deficient (in that direction) in pasturage and water I came over to this place, and it is just possible I may endeavor to penetrate to the Ovaneas from hence. I am only waiting for the rain, to commence operations."

DREADFUL ACCIDENT TO A LION.—The Cleveland Plaindealer tells of a fearful accident in Van Amburgh's menagerie. Some of the new keepers commenced to torment the lion. Wishing to hear him roar, the brutes spit tobacco juice in his eyes. This thoroughly maddened him and his frenzy was terrific. The lion made a tremendous dash against the cage bars—they gave way—he cleared the cage with a bound, and sprang for the affrighted wretch on the pole. In the bitterness of his rage, the lion missed the man, striking his own head against the pole and splitting himself from head to tail! It was done so evenly as though he had been sawed by an experienced mechanic. The mourn brought Mr. Van Amburgh to the spot. The emergency required promptness. This was no time for reflection or argument. Seizing the cleaved parts of the lion, the great "tamer" clapped them instantly together. They stuck, and the lion was soon restored to consciousness. But imagine Van's agony when he saw that he had put the lion together in the wrong way!—that two of the animal's legs were up and the other two were down! But the lion got well, and seems to enjoy himself better than ever. When he gets tired of walking on two legs he flops over on the other two. He is said to be a curious looking lion. (!!)

The following interesting anecdote comes to us as true:

Man having a large family found it rather hard to keep up the table, and has adopted the following plan:

At evening just before supper, he calls his children round him and addresses them thus—

"Who'll take a cent, and do without his supper."

"I! I! I!" exclaim the children, eager to get the prize.

The old man pulls out a pocket book full of red cents which he keeps for the occasion, and after giving them one apiece, sends them off to bed.

Next morning they look like starved Arabs. The old man calls them round him and with an air of gravity asks—

"Who'll give a cent to have a nice warm biscuit for breakfast?"

It is needless to say that the cents were forthcoming. Good plan.

"What is the reason your wife and you always disagree," said one Irishman to another. "Because, you are both of one mind, she wants to be master and so do I."

The sunshine of life is made up of very few items that are bright all the time.

The Last Bequest.

'Twas on a sweet autumnal eve,
When from a bed of pain,
A young man to his sister said—
"Sing me that song again."

"Which do you mean, my brother dear?"
Was the kind sweet reply,
And though her heart was sad indeed,
She would not him deny.

"The land of rest," the pale one said.
"Once more I wish to hear,
For oh! I feel the closing scene
So swiftly drawing near."

"Oh! land of rest for thee I sigh,
When will the moments come,
When I shall lay my armor by,
And rest in peace at home."

How sad and sweet the clear notes rang
Upon the evening air,
While o'er the suffer'r's face there gleamed
A smile divinely fair.

"No tranquil joys on earth I know,
No peaceful shelt'ring dome,
This world's a wilderness of woe,
This world is not my home."

And as she sang with falt'ring voice,
While with each closing line,
She felt the passing of the soul,
To the celestial clime.

"To Jesus Christ I sought for rest,
He bid me come to roam,
And fly for refuge to his breast,
And he'd conduct me home.

"I would at once have quit the field,
When foes with fury roam,
But O, my passport was not sealed,
I could not yet go home.

"When by affliction sharply tried,
I view the gaping tomb,
Altho' I dread death's chilling tide,
Yet still I sigh for home."

She ceased—and while on all around
Dead stillness seemed to reign,
There broke forth from the suff'rer's lips,
This last triumphant strain:

"Weary of wand'ring round and round
This vale of sin and gloom,
I long to quit th' unhallow'd ground,
And dwell with Christ at home."

"Adieu to all," he faintly said,
Then closed his placid eyes,
And the pure soul sped forth to seek
Its mansion in the skies. C....

Inclined to be Quarrelsome.

"There was once a little, slim-built fellow, rich as a Jew, and independent as the d—l, riding along a highway in the State of Georgia, when he overtook a man driving a drove of hogs by the help of a big, raw boned, six-foot-two specimen of humanity. Stopping the last-named individual, he accosted him:

"I say, are these your hogs?"

"No, sir; I'm to work by the month."

"What pay might you be getting hired?"

"Ten dollars a month and whiskey thrown in," was the reply.

"Well, look here, I'm a weak, little, inoffensive man, and people are apt to impose upon me, d'ye see. Now, I'll give you twenty-five dollars a month to ride along with me and protect me," said Mr. Gardner. "But," he added, as a thought struck him, "how might you be on the fight?"

"Never been licked in my life," replied the six-footer.

"Just the man I want. Is't a bargain?" queried Gardner.

Six-footer ruminated. "Twenty five dollars—double wages—nothing to do but to ride around and smash a fellow's mug occasionally when he's sassy."

Six footer accepted.

They rode along till, just at night, they reached a village inn. Dismounting at the door, they went in. Gardner immediately singled out the biggest man in the room, and picked a fuss with him. After considerable promiscuous jawing, Gardner turned to his fighting friend, and intimated that the licking of that man had become a sad necessity. Six footer peeled, went in, and came out first best.

The next night, at another hotel, the same scene was re-enacted—Gardner getting into a row with the biggest man in the place, and six-footer doing the fighting.

At last, on the third day, they came to a ferry kept by a huge, double-fisted man, who had never been licked in his life. Whilst crossing the river, Gardner, as usual, began to find fault and "blow." The ferryman naturally got mad, threw things around, and told him his opinion of their kind. Gardner then turned to his friend and gently broke the intelligence to him "that he was sorry, but that it was absolutely necessary to thrash that ferryman."

Six footer nodded his head, but said nothing. It was plain to be seen that he did not relish the job by the way he shrugged his shoulders, but there was no help for it. So when they reached the shore, both stripped, and as it they went, Up and down the bank, over the sand, into the water they fought, scratched, gouged, bit, and rolled, till, at the end of an hour, the ferryman gave in. Six footer was triumphant, but it had been tough work. Going up to his employer, he scratched his head for a moment, and then broke forth:

"Look here, Mr. Gardner, your salary sets mighty well, but—I'm—of—the—opinion—that you are inclined to be quarrelsome. Here, I've only been with you three days, and I've licked the three biggest men in the country! I think this firm had better dissolve, for you see, Mr. Gardner, I'm afraid you're inclined to be quarrelsome, and I reckon I'll draw."—Tuskaloosa Gazette.

A COLLATION FOR EIGHTY THOUSAND PEOPLE.—It seems that the eighty odd thousand people who attended the Handel Festival at the Crystal Palace, London, did not take music on an empty stomach. The statistics of the refreshment department show as what sturdy Britons can achieve with a well managed commissariat. A newspaper enquirer thus sums up:

We find that during the festival the consumption of creature comforts was something as follows. 1,600 dozen sandwiches, 1,200 dozen pork pies, 400 dozen Sydenham pastries, 800 veal and ham pies, 650 pigeon pies, 480 hams, 2,500 chickens, 120 galantine of lambs, 240 fore quarters of lamb, 150 galantine of chickens, 80 raised game pies, 3,032 lobster salads, 3,825 dishes of salmon mayonnaise, 300 score of lettuce, 40,000 buns at a penny each, 32,000 ditto at two pence, 84,249 loaves, 2,418 dozen "beverages," 1,150 dozen ale and stout, 403 Crystal Palace Puddings, 400 jellies, nine tons of roast and boiled beef, 490 creams, 350 fruit tarts, 3,500 quarts of tea, coffee and chocolate, and 485 tongues. The consumption of wines, which was enormous, had not been ascertained when our account was made up.

REGRETS TOO LATE.—It is stated that Lord Byron was at one time covering in regard to his daughter with a distinguished lady of rank, whose influence over him checked his conducting the glaring immoralities of one of his worst poems, when she told him that if he so loved his child, he should never write a line that would bring a blush of shame to her cheek or a sorrowing tear to her eye. He replied that the book was written to beguile hours of wretchedness, and to loosen his hold on her affections, but added, "I will write no more of it. Would that I had not written a line!" Referring in conversation with the same lady to his unhappy temperament, he said, "Depend upon it, people's tempers must be corrected while they are children; for not all the good resolutions in the world can enable a man to conquer habits of ill-humor or rage, however he may regret having given way to them."

An elderly spinster wrote to a friend: "A widower with two children has proposed, and I have accepted. That is the number I should have been entitled to if I had married at the proper time."

Pregnancy consolation is but the remembrance of sorrows.

A Bank President's Sharp Practice.

During the year 1857, the President of a certain Bank, situated not more than a 100 miles from a great city, became convinced that his institution was rather short of specie and in consequence, he found it difficult to make up his returns under oath each week. After devising numerous ways for another six months, he finally hit upon a new process, which succeeded admirably. Having an acquaintance of long standing with a gentleman who occupied an important position in the Post office, he accosted him one morning as he was passing his bank, by saying, "My good fellow, I want you to accommodate me a little, without discommoding yourself in the least."—The officer replied: "I have no objections to doing so upon such favorable terms, but tell me how it can be done?"

The President, walking close up to the ear of his friend, very blandly said: "In your official capacity in the Post Office, you retain in your possession large sums of money from week to week. Now what I want you to do is, to let me have $10,000 in gold, which I can use to swear on in making up my returns, and when ever you want it, I'll return it."

"But I cannot do that, my dear sir; the thing is impossible. I have to make up my returns as well as you. Besides which you might by mistake use some of this coin, and then ruin me."

"Not at all, my friend. You can put it in a bag and seal it up, I can return it on the days you may want it, and thus make it serve for us in making up our accounts."

The officer could not be induced to agree to the arrangement then, but did finally consent to retain the proposition a few days and then give the President an answer.

In the course of a week, the President called upon his friend, and asked him for the result of his delay.

He answered: "Now if I do this thing, you must understand that an exposition would ruin me forever, whilst my doing it is certainly to your advantage; I will, therefore, consider you under the greatest obligations to fulfill your promise of never opening the bag."

"Of course, sir," the President replied: "I will here swear to you, upon the honor of a gentleman, that the bag shall never be opened whilst in the bank's custody, or its officers, and that it shall be returned to you whenever required."

"Very well; you recollect that I shall want it every Sunday morning," said the official, at the same time handing the President a very heavy bag of coins superbly sealed up. The parties shook hands and parted, well pleased with each other and the rest of mankind.

The President kept his oath to his friend most regularly every week; he sent for the bag on Wednesday morning, with the seal unbroken.—This continued during the summer and fall of 1857, nearly up to the time of the general suspension of the banks. On the Friday of the week before the general suspension, the bank experienced quite a run from its holders and depositors, which continued during the morning on to about 2 o'clock when the specie of the bank became short.

The President was walking backward and forward in the bank office when the teller came in and informed him that the specie was gone, and none must be obtained or close the doors. In great trepidation the worthy President went to the safe, and dragged out the Postoffice bag, he hastily broke the seal and commenced pouring the river, Gardner, as usual, began to find fault and "blow." The ferryman naturally got mad, threw things around, and told him his opinion of their kind. Gardner then turned to his friend and gently broke the intelligence to him "that he was sorry, but that it was absolutely necessary to thrash that ferryman."

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STAUNTON SPECTATOR AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Staunton Spectator.

STAUNTON, VA.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1859.

[illegible] The STAUNTON SPECTATOR has, for years, a circulation as any paper published in Western Virginia, and is superior to the majority of country papers as an advertising medium.

Response to the Rev. Mr. Tebbs.

We publish in another column a communication from Mr. P. C. Tebbs, to the editors of this paper. We are personally unacquainted with Mr. Tebbs, but are informed that he is a Reverend gentleman of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Churchville Circuit. It seems he thinks that he has chosen himself rather rough. ly to ride, shingles, and pappers so pretty recently considering the range of the thermometer; but in consideration of the friendly counsel which he so liberally intermingles with his execution, we find it impossible to be agitated. We take it for granted that Mr. Tebbs is a very good fellow, as we have generally found the Methodist clergy to be, and would not have our readers doubting either his temper or his talents by the outside obstinacies of a temporary excitement. Controversies we avoid, even those of a political character, and a controversy with the Rev. Mr. Tebbs in regard to the advantages or disadvantages of camp meetings we cannot undertake in the midst of the "dog-days." Inasmuch, however, as the Reverend gentleman has unveiled entirely out of his circuit to assault the editors of this paper, we are compelled to say a word in justification of our course. In doing so we shall confine ourselves to Mr. Tebbs and his affectionate letter of reproof and advice, as we have nothing to say in regard to the Methodist Church or its meetings, or even the "brethren of the camp-meeting Committee."

Mr. Tebbs brings a "specific charge" against us, viz: that we have allowed our paper to be used for the purpose of attacking the Methodist denomination and its "meetings," and says, "I hold you, gentlemen, responsible for the publication of that article." The article in question was written by a highly respectable and responsible gentleman of the county, and sent to us with a request for its publication. The writer complained of camp-meetings generally, as prejudicial to the public morals, and lamented the fact that one was about to be held in a certain quarter of the county. We conceived that he had a right to entertain and express, nor did we feel at liberty as conductors of a public journal, to decline to publish his views in regard to the matter. The fact that it was a Methodist meeting, or that our subscribers in that region were Methodists, had nothing whatever to do with our decision of the question. We published it because we recognized the right of every man in this "land of the free and home of the brave," to discuss freely any matter in which he may conceive the public interests or the public morals to be involved, no matter whose toes it pinches. We should have inserted it just as freely, if it had been an assault upon an Episcopal Convention or a Presbyterian Synod. It does us no manner of harm for Mr. Tebbs to hold us responsible. If we held ourselves responsible it might give us some trouble; but we don't, nor is it the habit among gentlemen of our profession to hold themselves responsible for the statements of their correspondents. All the satisfaction that we can afford Mr. Tebbs, therefore, is to let him follow the example of Tom Brown and "hold on to his hat." Every man at all familiar with the duties and responsibilities of a newspaper editor knows that the position taken by Mr. Tebbs is not only untenable but absurd. The author of the article is alone responsible for its sentiments and its statements. His name is in our possession, and if desired by those offended, for the purpose of seeking redress, will be cheerfully given up when demanded. In the meantime, his statements may be denied or his arguments refuted by any Bishop of the Methodist Church, our columns being freely opened for the purpose, as in manifest by our publication of Mr. Tebbs' remarks where motives. If the Methodist Church has been "indefinitely misrepresented," Mr. Tebbs might have been more profitably engaged in correcting the misrepresentation, than in manufacturing thunder-bolts to hurl at us.

We have nothing to say in regard to the numbers and strength and influence of the Methodist Church, whose name is "Legion," and who have not "bowed the knee to Baal." Doubtless it is all as represented. We have never written a line disparaging to that denomination, and have in the instance only published an article, which, according to Mr. Tebbs' own showing, was merely "a matter of amusement, affording an opportunity of merriment over the ignorance, not to say impudence, of its author." It seems to have been a very humorous affair, therefore. Moreover, Mr. Tebbs should remember that "we are enjoying the civil and religious liberties for which our fathers nobly fought and bled," that in any cases tolerate proscription either in regard to the expression of opinion or the holding of "social meetings;" and that it would have been impossible for us to have denied our correspondent the privilege of expressing his opinion. Perhaps our "fathers nobly fought and bled" for the privilege of expressing his opinion.

We are much obliged to Mr. Tebbs for his anything but respectful advice to the propriety of letting "the Methodists and especially their camp-meetings alone." We thought as we have never yet disturbed either one do not stand in need of his advice. We do not know whether we are his servant or not, but judging from the severity of his admonitions, in regard to our responsibility for other people's saying and doings, we should not take him for our master. At any rate we have had little more experience in editorial responsibility than to think our respected correspondent will be doubtful that kind of an if we undertook to decide questions of professional propriety in his case.

We are equally obliged to Mr. Tebbs for his kind invitation of a cordial welcome either at Churchville or the camp-meeting. When we undertook to "denounce" the author of this article in Churchville, we supposed that he would inform us where we could find "plenty of cold water" and to use our imagine the amount of relief we experienced when the particular "cold water" was mentioned, and we found it but an invitation to come. If possible, we shall visit the Churchville circuit, where we hope to hear Mr. Tebbs in his pulpit instead of "denouncing" him. We are sure that his sermons will be in good taste, and we trust, be given in good temper, and, we trust, be given in good temper, the cause of religion.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says it is to be understood that, with a view of recovering the party lost by the Administration in the elections, the Democratic doctrine that persecuted citizens were not entitled to immunity from the military service of the government, will be abandoned. It is to be hoped that this report is true, for the extreme severity to Gregory, for the passing this of ruling when there was no law, and under the principle proclaimed by his own Cabinet. This is the purpose—sometimes, but whether it will be carried out or not is quite another affair. The motive is too transparent to be mistaken.

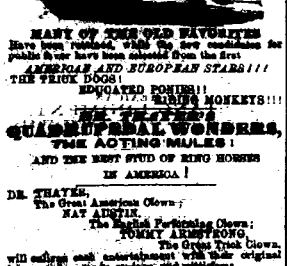
[ADVERTISEMENT.]—Messrs. Squires, Parsons & Co., in writing from Brooklyn, Ills, say:—We are out of Davis' Pain Killer, and some of our customers are suffering from the want of it. It has, from our own merit, gained a popularity beyond anything in the whole category of medical preparations. Sold by druggists.

Advices from Denver city state that a Convention of Delegates was in session there, taking the necessary steps to form a Territory to be called Jefferson.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VAN AMBURGH'S
Zoological & Equestrian Company,
REORGANIZED for the season of 1859, with entirely new Cages, Dens, Equipages, Wagons, Harness, &c., &c., &c., Regardless of Expense, Will Exhibit on Monday and Saturday, Tuesday and Friday, May 2d, 4th, 10th, 13th, 1859.

VAN AMBURGH'S TRAINED ANIMALS,
The Monster Performing Elephant
Weighing 7000 Pounds!
IN THE EQUESTRIAN DEPARTMENT



MANY OF THE OLD FAVORITES
Have been retained, while the few candidates for public favor have been selected from the first
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN STARS!!!
THE TRICK DOGS!!!
EDUCATED PONIES!!!
BIRDS! MONKEYS!!!
THE TRAINED
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 Tyrolean Clown,
will enlarge such entertainment with their original jokes, sketches, songs, stylings, and witticisms.

☞ Doors open at 1 and 7, P. M.
☞ Admission 50 cents. Children and servants 25 cents.
S. L. WHEELER, Agent.

Aug. 9, 1859—2t.

DR BAAKE
TREATS ALL DISEASES.

DR. BAAKE 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 Chronic Diseases—such as Cancers, Tumors, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Epilepsy, Dyspepsia, Piles, and all derangements of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels; also, all Chronic Diseases peculiar to Males and Females. Dr. Baake can produce one thousand certificates of his perfect success in curing Cancer, Old Sores or Ulcers, Pimples, Swellings or Tumors of every description, and without the use of the knife. Fistula and Diseases of the Rectum cured without detention from business. Consultations free, and by correspondence, therefore, the patients must place themselves under the doctor's personal supervision.

Dr. Baake 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 Eye and Ear. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain, and warranted to give satisfaction. Dr. Baake 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 Eye and Ear. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain, and warranted to give satisfaction.

☞ Dr. Baake's Medicines are put up in the most extreme convenient form, and may be sent by mail or express, free of all injury to the contents, to any part of the United States or Canada. Dr. Baake has on hand a large assortment of beautiful ARTIFICIAL EYES, AND TYMPANUMS or EAR DRUMS, suitable for either sex, and all appointed in a few minutes.

Dr. Baake 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 the cash, directed to Dr. Baake, asking any questions pertaining to any disease, will be promptly answered, and all Chronic Diseases can be treated by correspondence, when the patient shall have transmitted that which may be required by his personal supervision.

☞ Office Hours, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
DR. BAAKE.

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

Baltimore, Aug. 9, 1859.—1y.

JOHN WILSON,
ESTABLISHED 1807—RETIRED 1858.

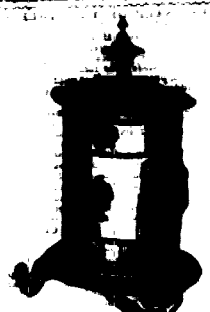
JOHN R. WILSON, AGENT, the surviving partner of JOHN WILSON & SON, *No. 14 Jackson Street, near the Bridge*, now removed to N. W. Corner Howard and Saratoga Streets, nearly opposite Calvert Station, Baltimore.

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

1852. Old Diplomas Rye Whiskey. 1852.

THE DIPLOMA OF THE HONORABLE MERIT, awarded by the Jurors of the Baltimore Exhibition, to the Exhibitor of Exhibitor of Exhibitor of

RICHMOND ADVERTISEMENTS.



GEORGE STARRETT,
Balsin's New Building, Governor Street,
Between Main and Franklin, (formerly 144 Main St.,)
RICHMOND, VA.,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
STOVES, RANGES, FURNACES, FARMERS BOILERS, PORTABLE GRATES, PUMPS, WATER BARS, BATH TUBS, SINKS, LEAD & IRON PIPE, ZINC, TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE, ROOFING, &c.
Gas Fitting and Hanging Bells.
House-Keeping Goods Generally.
Castings for Repairs always on hand, and all orders for Work or Merchandise executed with despatch.
[Richmond, March 28, 1859.—1y

The New Hat and Cap Store,
No. 187, Main Street,
OPPOSITE OLD COURT.

ELLETT & WEISIGER have received and opened their large, full, seasonable and well selected Stock of Goods, to which they invite the attention 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 prices, variety and price, which cannot fail to please.

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

ELLETT & WEISIGER.

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 it them if the advantages which are promised in the above advertisement. That wants, either in person or by order, shall at all times receive my careful attention.

JOHN L. HUTCHINSON.

Richmond, March 1, 1859.

WEISIGER'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 attractive 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. The prize for an Undivided 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 Locks, Guns, Pistols, &c., on reasonable prices. Call at 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.

March 15, 1859. W. PETERSON.

HATS, CAPS & STRAW GOODS.
FOR SPRING, 1859.
ROBERT L. DICKINSON,
Successor to Burton, Dickinson & Williams,
NO. 78 MAIN STREET.

BEGS leave to inform merchants and the public generally that he has now opened, and is receiving his fall stock, consisting in part 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 manufacturies, 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. Dubenbery, so long known to the trade, JOSEPH B. STEGAL, of Richmond, and JAMES E. BRIMLEY, of Bath county, Va., who will be pleased to see their friends a day time.

Richmond, March 15, 1859.—1y.

Exchange and Banking House of
C. W. PURCELL & CO.,
Richmond, Va.

WE offer our services to Producers and Consumers on the different lines of Internal Improvements throughout the State, for the purchase of bonds of 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 left sold. Our charges will be moderate. We solicit the patronage of our friends in the country for the purchase of Virginia Stock, 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 on as good terms as though the parties omitting were present. C. W. PURCELL & CO.

Richmond, Oct. 19, 1858.—1y

D. M. CHALKLEY,
DEALER IN
LEATHER, SHOE FINDINGS, OIL,
TANNER'S TOOLS, &c.,
AND DEALER IN
FRENCH CALF SKINS,
19th 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 in want, as they will be sold VERY LOW FOR CASH, or to punctual customers.

D. M. CHALKLEY.

Richmond, Mar. 15, 1859.—1y

READER! DO YOU WANT A SMALL STEEL pen for marking Clothing? If so, call at A. R. GRAHAM'S and leave your order. If you love the Beautiful, you can send for one for Ten cents, dollar, and you will receive, by return mail, the Pen, 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. GATEWRIGHT, manufacturer, Beds and Bedding, having recently moved into a new building on Governor street, between Main and Franklin, has on hand a large and well selected stock of the latest style and workmanship, a large portion of which was 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. GATEWRIGHT.

Richmond, March 15, 1859.—1y.

DAVID M. JONES, AGENT,
MANUFACTURER OF
DOUBLE REFINED STEAM CANDIES
AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
CONFECTIONERY, FRUITS,
AND FOREIGN FRUITS, PERFUMERY, TOILET, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c.,
No. 14 Main St., Richmond, Va.
March 28, 1859.

POWERS'
PEARL TOOTH PASTE,
No. 184 Main Street,
RICHMOND.

OLD Fashioned capped Rhubarb, colored to all creamy white. Large size Ambrotypes 50 cents to $10. Richmond, March 28, 1859.

H. S. LOVENS, ECC.,
(formerly Ives, Rolfe & Co.)
RAILROAD, BANKING AND COMMERCIAL
SAFES, VAULTS, DOORS, &c.,
Warehouse, Cor. Main and Cary Sts.,
RICHMOND, VA.
Richmond, March 28, 1859—1y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENV. S. [illegible] PATENT PORTABLE COMB
BEE HIVE.

IT is well known that the public have been for a number of past years and time by profitable experiment, of most money and time by profitable experiment, of the Apiarian. The time has arrived when every bee keeper, and every one intending to be a bee keeper, should take advantage of the present opportunity, to use a perfectly—yes I use the word advisedly—perfect hive, that all the difficulties heretofore encountered in the management of our Apiaries. What before was an opportunity, is now a certainty