Rockbridge County Office

Staunton Spectator.

VOL. XXXVI. STAUNTON, VIRGINIA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1859. NO. [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

JNO. D. IMBODEN, GEO. W. IMBODEN.

IMBODEN & BRO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
STAUNTON, VA.

THE above Law firm is dissolved so far as practice in the County Court of Augusta is concerned, in which Court the senior member being Clerk, Geo. W. Imboden alone will practice; but when the interests of their clients require it, the services of both will be rendered in all the other Courts, and the partnership name will be used in recepting for all claims placed in their hands, as heretofore.

Aug. 9, '58—6m

ALEX. H. H. STUART. B. BALDWIN STUART.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

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

Particular attention will be given in the COLLECTION OF CLAIMS.

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

ALEX. H. H. STUART.

Staunton, Aug 21, 1858.

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

Staunton, April 7, 1858.

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

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

Staunton, Nov. 29, 1854

CITY HOTEL
Corner Royal and Cameron Streets,
ALEXANDRIA, VA.
SAMUEL HERLESHOWER, Proprietor.
J. J. Rosevelt, Sup't. } A. W. Beam, Clerk.

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

Alexandria, March 24, 1858.

GEO. H. COCHRAN. JAMES COCHRAN.

COCHRAN & COCHRAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
STAUNTON, VA.

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

Aug. 24, 1858.

POWELL HARRISON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.

WILL practice in the Courts of Augusta and Highland.

☞ He may be found at his office, adjoining the Sheriff's office.

Dec. 9, 1857.

J. D. BROOMS,
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.

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

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

July 29, 1857.

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

Washington, March 24, 1858—1y

SHAWLS.—We would call the particular attention of the Ladies to our large assortment of Shawls, Ray State, Double Mantle, Long and Square Shawls, of the newest style, which we are selling very low. D. A. KAYSER & CO.

Staunton, Oct. 26, 1858.

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 National Hotel.

Staunton April 7, 1858—tf

A FULL STOCK OF MEDICINES AND DRUGS can be always found at my store, for Physicians and family uses.

DR. H. S. EICHELBERGER.

Staunton, Oct. 19, 1858.

17 SPRING HOOPED SKIRTS.—We have had made to order a lot of the above popular Skirts. Call and see them.

PIPER & FUNKHOUSER.

Staunton, Nov. 2, 1858.—v. copy.

TEFORE'S EXTRACT COFAISA & SARsaparilla. A certain and speedy cure for Gonorrhea, Gleets and Strictures. For sale by

DR. T. H. & J. C. KINNEY.

Staunton, Nov. 2, 1858.

STOVES.—A second supply of Parlor, Dining-Room and Cooking Stoves, the best patterns in use, just received and for sale low, by

GEO. E. PRICE.

Staunton, Dec. 14, '58.

A LARGE LOT OF BLACK FRENCH LACE VEILS, from $1 to $5, at

D. A. KAYSER & CO'S.

Staunton, Oct. 26, 1858.

A LARGE LOT OF GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELling Silk vests, for sale cheap, at the Clothing House of J. POLLITZ.

Staunton, Oct. 12, 1858.

PURE BRANDY, WINES & LIQUORS, of all kinds, for sale by

DR. H. S. EICHELBERGER.

Staunton, Oct. 19, 1858.

PAINT BRUSHES, PAINTS GROUND IN OIL and DRY, for sale low by

DR. H. S. EICHELBERGER.

Staunton, Oct. 19, 1858.

SUPERIOR SCOTCH WHISKEY.—Warranted to be 6 years old, at

DR. T. H. & J. C. KINNEY'S.

Staunton, Nov. 16, 1858.

MAY APPLE.—A beautiful, bright, mild, pure article of Tobacco, at a moderate price, just received and for sale by E. J. GLENDY,

Staunton, May 5, '58. Per C. T. COGHAN.

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

Staunton, May 5, '58. Per C. T. COGHAN.

BATE'S COMPOUND OF OX MARROW and Stick Pomade, just received at

DR. T. H. & J. C. KINNEY'S.

Staunton, Nov. 2, 1858.

STAVES AND HOOP POLES WANTED at the Staunton Steam Mill. Apply to

S. A. RICHARDSON,

Staunton, Sept. 7, 1858. Superintendent.

BUTCHER KNIVES.—6 doz. Butcher Knives just received and for sale by

WOODS & GILKESON.

Staunton, Nov. 23, 1858.

SALT PETRE, RED AND BLACK PEPPER, a large supply, at

DR. T. H. & J. C. KINNEY'S.

Staunton, Nov. 16, 1858.

SALT PETRE, GROUND PEPPER, SAGE and SPICES of all kinds, for sale at

DR. H. S. EICHELBERGER'S Drug Store.

Staunton, Oct. 19, 1858.

BROWN AND BLEACHED MUSLINS, Canton Flannels, Drillings, Osnaburgs, &c., at

D. A. KAYSER & CO'S.

Staunton, Oct. 26, 1858.

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

Staunton, Nov. 9, 1858. JNO. S. EVANS.

WALNUT OIL, MILITARY AND VANity Shaving Soap. The best Shaving Soap in use. For sale by DR. T. H. & J. C. KINNEY.

Staunton, Nov. 2, 1858.

MITCHELL'S EYE SALVE, an infallible remedy for sore eyes, at

DR. T. H. & J. C. KINNEY'S.

Staunton, Nov. 2, 1858.

HATS.—Black Moleskin and Soft Hats, of the latest style, at D. A. KAYSER & CO'S.

Staunton, Oct. 26, 1858.

CORN BRUSHES for sale by

WOODS & GILKESON.

Staunton, Nov. 23, 1858.

MEAT CUTTERS.—2 doz. Iron Meat Cutters, just received and for sale very low.

Staunton, Oct. 26, 1858. GEO. E. PRICE.

SLEIGH BELLS AND SHAKES.—A good supply, just received and for sale by

GEO. E. PRICE.

Staunton, Oct. 26, '58.

BAKER'S SUPERFINE.—A fine article of Superfine Broadcloth, just received at DR. TEFORE'S.

Staunton, Nov. 16, 1858.

Staunton Spectator.

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

TERMS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

FITS! FITS!! FITS!!!

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

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

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

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

DUMAS'S NECK, Perquiman's county, N. C., October 1st, 1855.

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

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

JONATHAN J. JACOBS.

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

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

A Sterling Remedy for Epilepsy.

We believe we have never commended any specific in these columns for qualities we did not sincerely believe it possessed, and we trust we never shall. It is under these protestations we take pleasure in introducing to those who happen to be afflicted with that terrible malady, Epilepsy, or Fits, the following letter, which was received by Mr. S. S. Hance, the proprietor of the great "Remedy," at the very time we chanced to be at his store in Baltimore, last week. In unqualified terms we have always had, we not been cognizant of the receipt, might with some, have thrown a doubt upon its genuineness, for which we freely vouch. However, it speaks for itself, and will give a thrill of joy and hope to many now stricken down in despair of ever obtaining such a remedy as this invaluable medicine is daily proving itself:—

(*Copy of a letter received in Baltimore, July 5th, 1856.*)

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

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

"It was through my persuasion that Mr. Lyon tried your Pills. His case was a very bad one; he had the nearly all his life, at least a period of many years.—

Persons have written to me from Alabama and Tennessee on the subject, for the purpose of ascertaining my opinion in regard to your Pills. I have always recommended them, and in no instance where I have heard of hearing from their effect, have they failed to cure. Yours, &c.,

(Signed) C. H. GEE.

Grenada, Yalobusha county, Miss.

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

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

☞ All orders must be addressed, post paid, to

SETH S. HANCE,
108 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.

April 7, 1858—1y

REVERCOMB'S PREMIUM PLOUGHS.—I would respectfully call the attention of Farmers to my Ploughs, which I am now manufacturing at Churchville, Augusta county.

1st. The Improved Wrought and Three-horse Revercomb Self-sharpening Patent Plough.

2d. The Improved Livingston, known as the Virginia Plough.

3d. The Self-sharpening Double Shovel.

The above named Ploughs are deemed superior to any ever used in this county by those who have tried them.

Below I append the Certificates of such gentlemen as have tried them; they can speak for themselves.

Farmers who want Ploughs would consult their own interest and do well to examine my Ploughs. I would respectfully refer to Mr. A. J. Garber, at Staunton, and to all who have examined or used the Plough.—I will keep a supply on hand at Mr. A. J. Garber's Foundry. JAMES BARKLEY.

Churchville, Augusta co., Aug. 3, '58—1y

CERTIFICATES.

We, the undersigned, Farmers of Augusta, who have used Mr. Barkley's Two-horse Revercomb Patent sharpening Plough, have no hesitation in recommending it to Farmers generally as the best and cheapest Plough now in use in this section of country.

JOSEPH WILSON, Sr.,
ABRAHAM KOWNSLAR,
JACOB HAWKER.

We do hereby certify that we have used Mr. Barkley's Double Shovel Plough, and have found it to be the very best and cheapest Plough of the kind ever tried by us. We with confidence and pleasure recommend them to Farmers. JOSEPH WILSON,

WM. B. COCHRAN.

BURDETT'S GALLERY.

WHEN Scotia's great minstrel, the Wizard of the North, sang humorously—

"What skull'ful limner o'er would choose
To paint the rainbow's dying hues,
Unless to mortal it were given
To dip his brush in dyes of Heaven"—

he little thought in his poetic dream that there was the man on the empire of the great Napoleon, a boy born, or he, in a quarter of a century thence, would teach men to "dip the brush in dyes of Heaven," and must in the artist's studio the light of day, as a mere fairy tale. Humor then scouted the modern science, would boast of the skill of the disciples (of considerable experience) of the immortal Daguerre, I desire to let it be known that I am now taking the "human face divine" in lines as enduring as brass, and more true to life, minus the living spirit, and to invite those who want nice Pictures taken, in any style and at any price, to visit my Northern Sky-Light Gallery, Burwell's Corner, (up stairs.) He pleases to pay. "Come one, come all, both large and small."

J. H. BURDETT.

Burwell's Building, Main Street.

Staunton, Oct. 12, 1858.

New Copper and
TIN SHOP.

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

Greenville, Nov. 16, '58—tf

POPE WANTED.—We wish to purchase 1,000 lbs. Pork, for which cash will be paid on the delivery of the pork.

TAYLOR, BROS & CO.

Staunton, Dec. 21, 1858—2t. copy.

TO PHYSICIANS.—Sets of Physiological Charts, Fetuses, Lungs and Teeth, Skeleton Hands and Feet, and Skeleton complete, for Physicians, for sale by

DR. W. B. TOWNES.

Staunton, Dec. 14, 1858.

POETRY.

Intrinsic Worth.

'Tis not the bird of brightest wing,
Doth loftiest soar or brightest sing;
For brilliant plumage who would mark
The pinions of the warbling lark?

'Tis not the gaily painted flower,
That sweetest blooms in wood or bower,
The violet of humble mien
Breathes out its fragrance all unseen.

'Tis not the sparkling fountain's flow
That gladdens most the vale below;
The silent dew, the gentle rain
Will more refresh the thirsty plain.

'Tis not the costly pearl or gem
That forms the loveliest diadem;
The ornaments that most adorn,
Are by the lowly spirit worn.

'Tis not the thirest form or face
That most reveals the spirit's grace;
The nobler virtues of the mind
Lie deep within the soul enshrined.

'Tis not the man of shining parts
Wields strongest sway o'er human hearts;
But he of sympathetic soul,
The willing pardons doth control.

'Tis not the boasting Pharisee
Who finds acceptance for his plea;
The contrite heart alone will bring
To heaven a pleasing offering.

MISCELLANY.

From Gibbons' "Banks of New York."

Banks and Banking.

Banking has always seemed to the public enveloped in mystery, and the working of the internal machinery of a bank is scarcely understood by many of the dealers who, by daily transactions in the shape of deposits, checks, loans, or drafts, give it its vitality. Here is a book which opens and elucidates the subject, detailing, specifying and explaining the daily incidents and accidents of the business. The numerous attempts at fraud, forgery, or peculation, the means and vigilance employed to thwart them, the misrepresentations resorted to by certain class of borrowers, the process of hiding or raising the wind, the watchfulness of the tellers and officers, the faithfulness of the humble attachees, the scenes in the Director's Room on discount day, and in the bank parlor, all formish matter for elaborate and lively illustration.

DISCOUNTING—BEHIND THE SCENES.

The cashier reads offering number two, by Bailey & Rush. This firm are in high credit with the bank, and their paper is of the first class. "Note of Sears & Co., three months to run, eighteen hundred dollars; and one of C. Jackson, sixty days to run, for four thousand five hundred dollars."

"Gentlemen," says the President, "if no objection is made, I will mark the notes of Bailey & Rush accepted. It is done. Let us have the next in order, Mr. Cashier."

"Joseph Chambers offers a draft of Green & Davis, of San Francisco, on Thrush & Co., of New York, and accepted—at seventy-five days, for five thousand dollars."

It is, perhaps, the first time that the paper of Thrush & Co. has been offered for discount in the Bank. The President is entirely unacquainted with it. He asks for information.

Mr. Breckenridge knows something about them: "They began business a year ago, with thirty thousand dollars capital—are said to have done a profitable trade in the produce line—had shipped heavily to California. The Co. was a young man who came out of Bacon's—the big packer of West street. Guess he hadn't much money—say, five thousand dollars; but very smart. Thrush was the capitalist; put in twenty five thousand dollars hard cash—about all he had."

"What age is he?"

"Thirty-five or forty."

"Man of family?"

"Oh yes! I've known him these twelve years. Got half a dozen children. You must know him, Mr. Groull! He married Stubble's daughter, wine merchant, there at your corner.. Guess he ran away with her, and made the old man rad. But they're all reconciled long ago, and now he's Stubble's principle adviser in them new stores he's building in Murray street."

"Is that the man?".

"That's the man, sir."

"Well, who married Sobbles' other daughter?"

The President warns gentlemen that they had better not wander too far from the subject. The matter before the Board is, whether Mr. Thrush's note is good enough to be discounted.

"You said he was in the California business, Mr. Breckenridge?"

"Yes, sir. Made some very successful shipments there last spring."

"I've got mighty little confidence in California!" says Mr. Groull, "mighty little!"

"It's a good way off, that's a fact," adds Mr. Breckenridge. "I'd rather do business with people that trade near by."

Mr. Groull speaks again. Wouldn't touch it with a ten-foot pole. Bad line. Let it slide, Mr. President. We can do better with our money."

Some of the directors may have been listening indifferently to this rambling conversation, but the majority are otherwise engaged. One has seized on a morning paper, and all his thoughts are engrossed by the latest news from Europe. Another has just taken a fit to examine the Statement Book, and several are talking on their real estate prospects. Messrs. Breckenridge and Groull make themselves heard above the empressed confusion of other voices. The President has tapped on the table with his pencil, but failed to restore order. To a person outside of the door it would seem as if the men here were engaged in a general wrangle. Meanwhile, Mr. Marks, with a lively perception of the ludicrous, and skill enough to prove that he is not now practising for the first time, has sketched sundry odd figures on the blank page of a "tickler," and finishes by a caricature of the two gentlemen above named, which he shows to his neighbor, and he to the next; and then follows an explosion of laughter, which breaks up all other transactions of the Board and finally gives the President a chance to be heard.

"Come, gentlemen, come, come! we shall never get through our work at this rate.

* * * * * * *

"Shults & Cooper offer three notes—Jacob Liston, forty-five days, six hundred dollars; and two notes of Cobb & Walker, each one hundred and fifty, at two and three months."

Director Groull wants to know "where's the use of taking up time with that class of customers! They apply every offering day, and keep no balance of account. Let 'em slide."

"Hm their account improved any of late, Mr. Cashier?"

"Not much, sir. They keep a balance of one or two hundred dollars, and have a thousand under discount."

"*Letter* R. Let's have the next."

"Hold on, Mr. President! Not too fast. These small men are of use to us. They ought not to be discarded too abruptly. They really want the money. Give 'em that little note of six hundred dollars. It will do them more good than twenty-five thousand does to Merrimack & Slater."

An agreeable personal acquaintance between the dealer and the director is the ground of this favor. The note is discounted at the request of Mr. Miller; none of his associates deeming it worth while to press an opposition in such a trifling case. But this class of applicants receive no consideration when there is a pressure of more deserving customers.

PROMPT AS A GUILLOTINE—A "PENALTY" DAY.

Hence to the anxious customers await the Cashier's release from Mr. Turbam. Among them are some of his best personal friends—They will not be put off by his first assurance that the bank has no money to loan. Each one considers his case entitled to special attention above all others.

"Good morning, Mr. Cashier."

"Good morning, Mr. A."

"I am very much surprised to find that my paper is not discounted, sir."

"Ah, my friend, I am sorry, but you see that others are in the same predicament."

"Yes, sir; but that gives me no comfort. I have my notes to pay."

"The Board did their best, Mr. A. Our receipts happen to be very small just now, and we have been sadly beaten at the Clearing House for three mornings in succession."

"Mr. Cashier, this paper is A. 1. You have nothing better on your books. The amount is not large and the time is short."

"It is impossible, sir, for the bank to discount it. We are obliged to turn away every application at present."

"Have you looked at my account?"

"I have not."

"Then you must do so and consider whether I am not entitled to all that I ask."

"The Board of Directors have left me no discretion. They decided that it was not safe to loan a single dollar."

"My balance has not fallen below three thousand dollars for months past. I make no unreasonable requests."

"It is true, sir, that your requests are reasonable, and that your account entitles you to a liberal line. But what can we do without the means of doing?"

"The whole amount of my accommodations for a year has been exceedingly moderate. I do not trouble you with incessant calls."

"That is so, sir, but—

"Well, Mr. Cashier, I claim to be an exception to your general rule. You must discriminate between men who bore you to death all the time, and those who are reasonable in their demands. It is seldom that I ask you for discounts, and when I do, I want them."

"No doubt, sir, and I assure you that we have every disposition to treat you liberally. It is a very unpleasant duty to reject such claims as yours, but I tell you again, and I want you to believe me, that we have no alternative. We cannot move an inch."

"But, sir, you must move an inch! Do you pretend to tell me that you will enjoy the use of my balance of three or four thousand dollars, lending it out to other people, and then when I want to get a little loan myself, you will turn round and say you can't, and you have no discretion and no power? What do I care if you are short at the Clearing House? Does that pay my notes? Now, sir, I will tell you and your Board of Directors that I am not a man to submit to such treatment."

"Mr. A., if you are a reasonable man—"

"*If* I am a reasonable man. I am a reasonable man, sir, and that's just the whole case.—Because I am so, I want my paper discounted.—It is my *right*, sir, and I don't mean to give it up!"

"Well, sir, it is your right, and I don't want you to give it up. But you must listen to me, while I put the matter to your own judgment—"

"I have settled it in my judgment already. I don't want to hear this stuff about the Clearing House. The Clearing House is nothing to me. My notes have to be paid—that is my judgment, sir."

"Do you think, Mr. A., that I am made of gold, or that I can turn back the tide of the North River?"

"I know very well that you cannot change the market; but you can discount this paper."

"My dear sir, I cannot do it without endangering more and larger interests than yours.—Our stockholders and creditors generally have rights as well as you. A failure to pay our balance at the Clearing House would be a fatal blow to our credit—equivalent to a protest.—Our deposits would be withdrawn, and we could no longer keep your present discount line—have it is, which we hope to do by a course of mutual indulgence with our dealers. There is no possible remedy for this state of things but to wait for the gradual maturity of our bills discounted. If you will bring me your paper some days hence, you will probably find us in better condition."

Mr. A. yields in a moment of cooler judgment. If the Cashier, however, had treated him with a sullen refusal, making no explanation, he would have gone away in a fit of anger, and his friendly relations with the bank might cease.

This may be called the *science of contact.* In a tight market, bank officers are every hour brought into collision with the most imposing interests of commerce in the hands of men unaccustomed to denial, whom it is very desirable to conciliate, and very easy at such times to offend.

THE LAST FEMININE FOLLY.—A Paris letter-writer gives the following description of an absurd article of dress, which has just been revived by the ladies of that city:

"I am half inclined to say that the greatest of all events just now is the invention of a new dress. But such a dress! If husbands and fathers were ill-advised enough to raise an outcry about crinoline, what will they do now? The dress I speak of is one to make which about eight-and-twenty or thirty yards stuff are required, and the vestment is thought to look best when made of velvet. Now just fancy a dress of thirty yards, composed of velvet at $5 a yard. The garment itself is little else than what was used, under Louis XIV. and XV., to be called the 'grand habit.' It is a visiting dress, and is curious as to its form and sit. Skirt and body hang together, are held to each other by the back in a very singular manner. The back of the body spreading out into a kind of long, large cape, as it falls upon the skirt. The body is rather loose, like what is called a 'caraco,' and does not fit to the waist. The dress buttons all down the front; the width of the dress at the bottom is eight yards, and upon every seam are sown ornaments passementerie, called 'handebourns.' Such a dress may easily be brought to cost $1,000, and cannot cost less than $150."

A "COURT" FASHION IN OLD TIMES.—The New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer relates the following anecdote:

"General Washington, in the first year of his Presidency under the new Constitution, in 1789, resided at the Franklin House, at the head of Cherry street. On New Year's day, 1790, he was waited upon by the principal gentlemen of the city; the day was uncommonly mild and pleasant. After introduction, and paying the usual compliments of the season, the citizens mutually interchanged their kind greetings, and retired highly gratified by a friendly notice of the President, to most of whom he was personally a stranger. In the evening Mrs. Washington held her levee. It was about full moon, and the air so bland that the ladies attended in their light summer shades. Introduced by the aids and gentlemen in waiting, after taking their seats, tea, coffee, plain and plum cake were served round. Amid the social chit-chat of the company the hall clock struck nine. Mrs. Washington, an undersized and rather portly personage, plain in her attire, rose with great dignity, and, looking complacently around the circle, observed, 'The General always retires at nine, and I usually precede him.' At this signal the ladies instantly rose, adjusted their dresses, and, after paying their respects, retired."

THE TRUE LIFE.—The mere lapse of years is not life. To eat, and drink, and sleep; to be exposed to darkness and the light; to pace around the mill of habit and turn the wheel of health; to make reason our book-keeper, and turn thoughts into implements of trade; this is not life. In all this, but a poor fraction of the consciousness of humanity is awakened; and the sensities still slumber which make it most worth while to be. Knowledge, truth, love, beauty, goodness, faith, alone give vitality to the mechanism of existence; the laugh of mirth which vibrates through the heart; the tears which freshen the dry wastes within; the music which brings childhood back; the prayer that calls the future near; the doubt which nerves to endeavor; the death which startles us with mystery; the hardships that force us to struggle; the anxiety that calls to treat—these are the true nourishment of our natural being!

The Carbonari.

This word, so significant of mystery, crime and power, is the distinctive title of a secret society or order, of whom, notwithstanding their own desire to prove a descent from the Templars, we find no mention in history until the close of the fourteenth century; when we read "that the necessity of mutual assistance induced the charcoal burners who inhabited the vast forests of Germany, to unite themselves against robbers and enemies." Isolated from the rest of mankind by the peculiar nature of their toil, which removed them, as it were, from the great confederacy of social life, these colliers or burners, though born with the same feelings as other men, were yet cut off from all the ordinary privileges of humanity. In the same forests with the charcoal burners dwelt hordes of robbers, many of whose acts of fearful cruelty we find on record; but they and the colliers had nothing in common save their local habitation. Notwithstanding this, however, an instance at last occurred in which the robbers, in their insatiable desire for plunder, forgot the cautious policy they had hitherto observed towards the burners, and breaking into their enclosures, carried off some valueless booty. This infringement of a tacit agreement of mutual avoidance, aroused the bitter anger of the charcoal burners, and every feeling of their perverted and degraded nature was gathered into one strong and keen desire for revenge.

It was on this occasion they formed themselves into an association, and bound themselves by an oath, known afterwards as the "faith of the colliers," to seize every opportunity of attacking and destroying the robbers, until not one should find a shelter for his head in all the forests of Germany. In a short time their repeated victories made them aware of their power; they felt that their fierce strength as a body was irresistible, and with the conviction came also the instinctive desire, not only to exterminate the plunderers, but to emancipate themselves from the dishonoring slavery of their condition. They had long pined under the hardships of severe forest laws, the partial repeal of which they had often vainly petitioned for; now, they demanded their total abolition, declaring death the penalty in the event of a refusal.—Their demand was granted. Naturally regarding this first triumph over a reigning prince as the first fruit of what was to come if they remained united, they determined on framing a code of laws, to which all should swear implicit obedience. They next divided themselves into tribes, each tribe agreeing to meet at stated periods at a lodge; and thus they assumed the title of the "Carbonari." Over the whole society one member presided; he was chosen by lot, and was bound to meet the heads of the tribes at stated periods in the lodge, which was situated then in the gloomiest depths of a forest. At first, these lodges were but assemblages of ferocious men, whose lives had been passed in degradation and oppression, and from whose weary hearts excess of toil and poverty had dried up the well spring of kindly feelings and affectionate desires, leaving behind only such fierce passions as incite the lower animals to supply the necessities of their physical wants and those of their offspring, and to rush upon and destroy whatever threatens them with danger.

In the course of time, however, the character of the Carbonari underwent a great change.—The severe necessity for unremitting labor was removed by the abolition of the forest laws, and the men had a release from the chain which bound them to toil and sickness, and a scanty morsel. The natural consequence was, that the more they felt removed from physical want, the more elevated became their moral character.—The laws and constitution of the order were remodelled; and although they were then, and are still, deeply tinged with fanaticism, yet they are framed with such artful policy, that one can hardly wonder at the rapid progress the order made to wealth and power. In fine than a century after we read of the first organization in the forests, we find that it has spread over Germany, France and the Netherlands, and enrolled among its members persons of the highest rank. But in the present century the greatest field of the society has been Middle and Lower Italy.

The form observed on the reception of a member was very absurd, though, no doubt, the young aspirant considered it deeply impressive.

What the objects of this order were, when it was first instituted, we have already shown; what they afterwards became, we learn from the following oration delivered in a vendita at Naples, during the usurpation of Murat.

"Know, finally, that the object of respectable Carbonarism is to restore to the citizen that liberty and those rights which nature bestowed on us, and which tyranny itself did not deny us. To attain to this object, it is necessary to try the virtue, and to consolidate the union of courageous and exemplary citizens. This is no trifling labor, since the cunning of political tyranny has interposed a thick veil between men's eyes and the sublime light of truth. Wretched mortals study those false maxims, which, leading to prejudice and superstition, envelop them in darkness, and induce them to lead a life of slavery and submission to ill treatment, blind to the danger in their misfortunes. O men! do you not gin at their misfortunes. O men! do you not feel the chains of the chains with which you are bound! They are fastened upon you by the tyrant."

The sita vendita, in which this oration was delivered, was composed of honorary members and of deputies from each particular vendita.—It was declared to be an administrative and legislative body, and a court of council and of appeal; and it was accordingly divided into different sections. It was the business of this vendita to grant charters of organization to new lodges, or to confirm such as were submitted for its approbation. A regular system of correspondence was, in 1814, established between it and all the provinces of the kingdom; and it is said that the number of Carbonari increased during that year with such astonishing rapidity that they were counted by tens of thousands. The whole population of many towns enrolled themselves, and entire regiments most willingly joined. Magistrates were compelled to enter, in order to obtain anything like obedience to their decrees; and all who were unprotected were glad to become members, in hopes of support in the vicissitudes with which they were threatened.—Those who were of a more enterprising turn rejoiced at finding themselves exalted into judges on the great questions of the nation, and identified themselves the defenders of the injured and oppressed.

Much, it was, in some degree, aware of the state of public feeling; but, neither fearing personal danger, nor doubting the stability of his throne, he merely thought it necessary to endeavor to intimidate the Carbonari by employing against them an active system of police. As it is a historical fact, however, that Maghelli, a native of Genoa, was at the same time director general of the police, under the usurper, and organizer of the Papal States, under the Carbonari, it will be readily believed that he did not divide his services, and that Murat was not the master to whose work he put his strength. In 1815, the French dynasty in Naples was at an end; the Austrian army was advancing; Ferdinand was about to reascend the throne. The Carbonari brought back the king.—*Chambers' Journal.*

THE SEAMAN'S CREW.—The sailors of the filibuster schooner Susan deserted before the vessel got out of the bay; there were none but landsmen on board, except the captain—and it is traditional at sea, that it is not easy to convert a landsman into a sailor at short notice.—The sea dogs have phrases of their own, which are Greek to the others. To remedy this defect, Captain Maury resorted to a novel and ingenious expedient. Every man on board, we suppose, knew how to play cards, and the captain taking advantage of this skill, had a card tack tied to the ropes of the vessel. The orders then run somewhat in this fashion: "Haul on the ace of hearts;" "let go the king of diamonds;" "belay on the deuce of spades," &c. By this means the extemporized sailors soon got the hang of the ropes, and affairs went on pretty smoothly, until the schooner got upon the rocks and was wrecked—a very natural result to such seamanship.

Keep to the thickness of your equals, such as are evil and orderly, with respect to their end plant.

Travelling in the "Far West."

One portion of the United States and Canada, lying to, and North of Michigan, called the "Upper Peninsula," is entirely shut out from the rest of the world during the winter months.—The Detroit Advertiser gives an interesting description of the mode of traveling during that period:

The mails are carried by Indians and half breeds, when the travelling is good, on their backs, and when it is bad, by dog trains.

The snow falls to a depth from two to five or six feet. The snow shoes used by the men are eight or ten inches in width, and from two and a half to four and a half feet in length.—They are flat, and are made of how maple wood, round at the toe, and coming to a point at the heel, where the ends are fastened with thongs of raw deer skin. The spade is filled by a lace work of raw deer or moose skin strings, with the exception of a small space immediately in front of a cross piece of wood upon which the ball of the foot rests. The shoes used by women are smaller than those used by the men and of a different shape. The feet of the person using the shoes are encased in moccasins of buckskin sufficiently large to to admit three or four thicknesses of blanket. The blanket is used not only to keep the feet warm, but also to prevent the toes from being chafed by the strings of buckskin passed over them, and by which the shoes are fastened to the feet.

The dogs trains used are made of a flat board about half an inch in thickness, ten inches in width, and from six to ten and twelve feet in length and are turned up in front. At each side of the train a rope is fastened, running the whole length of it, and a "train cloth" of coarse is used, considerably larger than the train. The articles to be carried are laced on the cloth from one end of the train to the other. The cloth is then wrapped over them, and laced up by means of a string passing under the ropes at the side.

For a tramp, the edibles carried are usually—some flour, pilot bread, salt pork, tea and sugar, and cooking utensils, a tin kettle and a frying pan. The food for the dogs is generally tallow and corn meal. The bed clothes are a single blanket to each man. Indians or half breeds are employed as guides and assistants during the tramp.

Imagine a white man and an Indian about starting on a tramp of three or four hundred miles through a forest unfrequented by all living beings except wild birds and animals. The provisions are packed upon the train, the dogs are harnessed to it, one ahead of the other, to the number of four or five. The Indian takes the lead with his snow shoes, the dogs follow with the train, and the "pale face" brings up the rear with yells to the dogs in front of him. Tramp, tramp, tramp, until noon, when a halt is made; the train is unpacked, the kettle, tea and sugar are produced, a fire lighted, and after taking a cup of tea, the word is given and again and the tramp commences. The party makes another halt in time to prepare the camping ground before night sets in. The dogs are left standing in their harness, the Indian takes the axe and cuts enough fuel to last until morning, he cuts some more, makes a snow shoe for a shovel and clears away the snow until the ground is reached. A shelter is then built over the cleared space, of poles covered with over-green boughs. The front of the "wig warm" is left open, and the ground covered with hemlock boughs. Immediately opposite

STAUNTON SPECTATOR AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Staunton Spectator.

STAUNTON, VA.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1859.

The STAUNTON SPECTATOR having the largest circulation of any paper published in Western Virginia, has no superior in the United Country as an advertising medium.

The Cuban Question.

The great question now before the country is the acquisition of Cuba. President Buchanan urges the matter in his message, and Democratic politicians generally seem to regard it as a fixed fact that we are to have the Island. The only points discussed are when and how we are to get it. These certainly are important preliminaries.

The news which comes to us across the waves from England and France, is rather discouraging, as regards a peaceable acquisition. Rumor says that the French Minister at Washington has lately given assurances of good will towards the United States, but the condemnation of our policy in reference to Cuba, by the French press, is so universal and violent as to induce the belief that Count Sartiges is not privy to the designs of his master. This, however, is neither here nor there. It should be a matter of the smallest possible consequence to us what England and France think, say, or will do, provided we wish to buy, and Spain wishes to sell, and the Cubans wish to be sold. Here is the rub. At first, the people of Cuba were highly indignant at the President's proposition, and vented their wrath in the choicest Spanish slices of American presumption and rapacity; but now they regard it as the "best joke of the season," and are ready to split their sides laughing. Still we must have Cuba, and the ways and means are to be provided. The President recommends negotiation and purchase. Mr. Slidell proposes to place in the President's hands the sum of thirty millions of dollars to begin with. How this money is to be obtained from an empty treasury is another matter, not yet decided and calculated to create as much merriment in this country as is now convulsing Cuba. Spain may well turn upon her heel at the offer of thirty millions, as young Sheridan did when his father threatened to "cut him off with a shilling." "Where is the shilling to come from?" asked the impertinent fellow.

But our ambitious statesmen are not to be deterred from the acquisition of a coveted piece of property, by want of the money to buy, or the indisposition of the owner to sell. Mr. Cox, of Ohio, has no idea that Spain will sell Cuba, and he looks, therefore, "to the orderly seizure of it." —It would be very unreasonable and disorderly for the old Grandee to kick up a fuss when we seize upon his best plantation! Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, also declares himself for the immediate acquisition of Cuba, without negotiation or any another tardy process. The "law's delay" has been the vexation of suitors from time immemorial. Away, then, with the sophistry of professional diplomatists! Let us adopt Rob Roy's code at once—

"The good old rule, the simple plan,
That he may take who has the power,
And he may keep who can."

We have the right, Mr. Keitt says, to declare war against Spain right away. True, we are not exactly prepared for war, and may have to encounter the powerful armies and navies of England and France, as well as the forces of Spain; but what of that? One American is always counted a match for ten or a dozen British or French!

Another Douglas' plan, however, is worthy of consideration. He goes for taking advantage of another "Black Warrior" case "to seize the island by way of reclamation, and negotiate afterwards." This plan reverses the well known rule of "a word and a blow," and prescribes the blow first; but it is all the better on that account. The Senator's allusion is to the affair of the steamer "Black Warrior," a United States vessel, which was detained in the port of Havana for a violation of some local revenue law.—The plan recommends itself by the facility with which the pretext can be gotten up. "Another Black Warrior case," or any number of them, can be furnished to order at ten days' notice.—The only doubt is whether, having the justificatory, we shall be able "to seize the island" and hold it, without its costing in the end more than it will be worth to us.

Seriously, a proposition of this kind, coming from a United States Senator, is an ominous indication of the state of public morals. We are glad to see that Messrs. Mason and Hunter, of Virginia, Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, and other Southern statesmen, strongly to the morality of the proposition. And now if all of them gentlemen would suspend their efforts to obtain Cuba till Spain expresses a willingness to sell, our respectability as a nation in the eyes of the world would be greatly promoted.

A private letter from London, published in a New York paper, talks of in good style our talk about getting Cuba. The writer says the British Government has determined to establish a grand empire in North America, in connection with Canada. But to carry out this design the possession of the State of Maine is essential, and the British have decided to take it by force, if their remonstrance representations to the Cabinet at Washington, backed by the offer of a liberal pecuniary indemnity, should fail!

Business of Postage.

It is stated that the Committee of the U. S. Senate on the Post Office, have agreed, by a vote of four to three, to report in favor of Mr. Hunter's bill for a reduce in the postage rates. This bill proposes to abolish the franking privilege on all printed matter, weighing over three ounces, except the President's message and a few other documents, and to increase the rates of postage from three to five cents for letters. The usual report from the majority is generally considered, we believe, will hardly prove acceptable to the people. The Richmond Enquirer takes the correct view of the matter. It says Congress had better reduce the expenses, than increase the revenue. Also, make the postage without reducing the expenses of the Department only under the pretext for the benefit of franking, and franking the franking will not follow as a consequence. The franking privilege should either be abolished or greatly reduced. Congress should make some free to Children by the franking of Congress from that time, would be a boon which every mother would appreciate. But even if the income of the Department can be increased by the increase of the postage, there would be a great deal of hard feeling in the minds of the people at the franking privilege, which the Postmaster General, in his report, has dwelt so much upon, has not been in it. Other Departments contributed for the general benefit, and why should the Post Office Department, alone, be called on to contribute? The Post Office Department is the one of all others, that comes home to the people, and the people will not be satisfied with the franking privilege, while other Departments are made to contribute to the general benefit. The Post Office Department should be made to pay its own way, and if it cannot, the people will not be satisfied with

STAUNTON SPECTATOR AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Mr. Douglas Disposes of the Participants.—A scene of unusual excitement occurred in the Democratic Meeting of the Jefferson Hustings evening when the nomination of Mr. Potter, as Collector of Toledo, was pending. Mr. Douglas, after exposing Mr. Pugh's opposition to this nomination, resulted in very strong terms the appointments which had been made in Illinois, denouncing them as corrupt and influential, and charging the President with the direct responsibility.—Mr. Pitch replied, and after reviewing the facts, said Mr. Douglas had stated what "he knew to be untrue." The general tone of his remarks was so personal, that he was interrupted by various calls to order, from Mr. Cristendon and others.

Mr. Douglas retorted, defending his allegations, but admitting that there might be some exceptions among the officials. Still, as a general rule, he maintained they came within the scope of his criticism. Mr. Davis expressed regret and indignation that such scenes could be witnessed in the Senate, which only proved how much it had fallen from its exalted position. Language had been employed which would disgrace a bar room. Mr. Shields referred to the scene as mortifying, and exhibiting passion on all sides.—Mr. Davis admitted that his resentment at the spectacle had found expression in stronger language than he designed, and therefore wished to recall it. Mr. Pitch confessed he owed an apology to the chamber for exceeding the bounds of proper debate, but so far as the Senator from Illinois was concerned, he had not a word to take back, or to qualify. After this episode the Senate adjourned, without action upon the nomination, and leaving Mr. Pitch's personalities unanswered.

The friends of Mr. Douglas are much exercised and require that he shall take some step to relieve his position, either by a frank admission that he does not recognize "the code" or by an explicit demand for a retraction from Mr. Pitch. After the recent issues with Mr. Bidell and Mr. Jones, this new and more aggravated controversy they think requires some decisive action, which will prevent a recurrence of such scenes. In a memorable encounter with Mr. Sumner, Mr. Douglas, after pouring out the vials of his invective, pointedly asked that professed non-combatant, "does he wish me to kick him?" The interrogatory has a different application now, and seems to have returned to plague the inventor.—*Wash. Cor. Balt. Amer.*

Position of the Jews in the Papal States.—A correspondent of the London Jewish Chronicle, writing from Rome, on the 17th of December, says:

I fear that I cannot do anything here in behalf of the Mortara case, because, as I learn, the Pope is very indignant at the publications made by the public press on this subject, and thinks the Jews are the authors. Though no steps appear to be taken (openly) by the Papal Government against the Jews, nevertheless, there is indirectly plainly discernible the commencement of a very severe system of prosecution. The recent search of Jewish houses for Christian servants was executed suddenly, and the Jews were imposed without any justification, or witnesses, or opportunity for defence. I know the Pope has given positive orders that the restrictions on the potail shall be carried out with the greatest rigor.

A young man, an Israelite, who has been lately examined as a physician, and who passed his examination and was found fully competent to receive a license to practice his profession, has been refused the license simply on account of his religion, nor could he even procure permission to act in the capacity of assistant in an apothecary's shop.

In several towns in the provinces your brethren cannot stop at all, whether for business or otherwise, without being subject to fine or imprisonment. Indeed, my good friend, persecutions against the Israelites in the dominions of the Pope are again rearing their heads. I regret to say, to the infamy of the Latin Church, and to the disgrace and shame of the age in which we live.—When will the so-called Christian nations act in accordance with their high pretensions?

The Cuban Agitation.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore American says in a letter of the 20th:

It is very obvious from all the indications, that the design of the Democracy, is to agitate the acquisition of Cuba mainly for its political effect upon the coming Southern elections. They have no expectation of attaining the object, any more than Mr. Buchanan has, in proposing a negotiation for the purchase, which he knew would be rejected as a deliberate insult. But they want an issue, and have chosen the one which is supposed to be most potential. The leaders do not pretend to conceal, that with no other question before the people than the acts of administration since Mr. Buchanan came into power, with its extravagance and recklessness which have depleted the Treasury and increased the public debt, a verdict of condemnation would be recorded.—Hence it is proposed, to create a new Southern excitement upon this artificial basis, hoping to invoke corresponding agitation among Northern doughfaces, and thus again set the ball in motion, which both have been so long accustomed to kick for their own exclusive profit. When the country is fully notified of the scheme, its success may be more difficult than now seems to be anticipated.

Social Habits of the President.—The Washington Correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says:—

We have had a new heraldry in official circles since Lecompton became the gospel of the Administration. Forgetting that there are other cakes and ale in the land, the President restricts his bread and butter to the faithful alone. Before you can sit at his board you must worship at his shrine. You cannot make your face to bloom with his oil and wine unless you subdult to his politics. He does not even dispense a smile except for a consideration. You may see him if you go to a reception, but if he knows you to be of an opposing party, he will freeze you with a look, or knock you down with a sneer. Under Fillmore and Pierce, the White House was not an ice-house. The poorest clerks were welcome. The political fox ate the bread of the Executive with none to molest and to make him afraid, and stood in the presence without trembling.

The Alleged Cuban Revolution.—The New York Express contains a translation from the *Gaceta Oficial de Habana*, in which it appears that a person styling himself Brigadier General N. S. Resueu, of Memphis, Tennessee, wrote some time ago to the Captain-General, asking him to become the chief of a revolution in Cuba. In some way Resueu seems to have flattered himself that he could bribe the Cuban authorities; but the Captain General, it appears, has treated the Brigadier General as a madman. The story is not very important, but it suggests that the Brigadier General has deceived the President of the United States by his political joke, and that seems to be the cause of the application of thirty millions of dollars, as initiatory steps for the acquisition of Cuba. The whole scheme must now appear supremely ridiculous, unless we can get a more solid aspect out of it. This is a fine ending to the Ostend Manifesto, truly.

Ladies Opposed to Annexation.—The Press of Havanna publishes an address which the ladies of Havanna have received to lay "at the royal feet of Her Majesty Isabella II," in protest against the idea enunciated in the recent Message of the President of the United States on the subject of the purchase of the Island of Cuba. This document, which the Press introduces as "very expressive and eloquent," and as "doing honor to the fair sex of Cuba," concludes as follows:—"The ladies of Havanna are as loyal, as Catholic, and as Spanish in December, 1858, as were their ancestors in August, 1762; that they desire to die under the glorious flag which they salated at their birth; and that the Island of Cuba, the first American land discovered by Christopher Columbus, shall remain to the last united to the Crown of Spain, since her sons are Spanish by birth and feeling.

Caucuses Hears Uneasy.—Napoleon and Eugenie visited the Grand Opera in the Rue Lepelletier on the night of the 26th of December.—The precautions observed on these occasions, since the attempt of last January, were not neglected. The entrance to the Rue Lepelletier by the Boulevards, which need formerly to be lighted up with gas, also the Court tailor's highly ornamented frontispiece, was dark, but the facade of the theatre was lighted. After the arrival of their Majesties' arrival the street was completely cleared, no one allowed to pass, and the groups of people standing near the entrance were made to fall back to some distance, so as to leave a considerable space between them and the displacement of the street. Their Majesties arrived in 6 1-2 o'clock, and were accompanied by an escort. Every precaution appeared to have taken place.

Man Killed.—A man by the name of Joe Bayers was killed by another man, named John Allen, at a still house, at Paradise, in this county, on Monday night last. The weather was in that driving is stated, to have been very dim night. After knocked Bayers down, after which he (B.) got up, and walked home, about a hundred yards. He then walked up and down the floor two or three times, and went to the door and looked out, remarking that that was "the last time he would ever look out." He then laid down upon his bed, and died in about one min ute.—*Hardenburgh Reporter.*

The gallant band of Loudoun, in this section of the State, will be cheerfully followed. The question is not, whether we shall or shall now obtain a political triumph, but whether we will abandon all political organization, and yield, without a struggle, to all the exactions and all the policy of the leaders of the Democratic party? And to that question there can be but one answer.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

I. M. SINGER & CO'S Improved Sewing Machines,
For Manufacturing and Family Use.
SOUTHERN SALES AND EXHIBITION ROOMS,
No. 125 Baltimore Street,
BALTIMORE.
W. L. BRODERICK, Agent.
Baltimore, March 31, 1858—1y

Freckles, Eruptions, &c.
Ladies subject to these imperfections will find an antidote and speedy cure in "Fontaine's Chase or Wild Flowers." For beautifying the skin, preventing chapping, imparting a blooming softness, delicacy and beauty, it is unsurpassed. Ladies not in the habit of using *soap upon the face* will not willingly dispense with it after a single trial.
For Washing Infants and Children, Mothers will find it superior to all soaps or lotions. F. O. FONTAINE & CO., 305 Broadway and No. 4 Astor House, New York. Sold by all Druggists. For sale in Staunton by Dr. W. B. Young.
Jan. 11, 1859—1m

Joy to the World!
Dear Sir:—I feel that it is a duty I owe to suffering humanity that I should give a relation of the great benefits I have derived from the use of Perry Davis' Pain Killer. Last summer I had the misfortune to lose two of my children by that dreadful scourge the cholera—and in all human probability should have fallen a victim to the pestilence myself, if a kind Providence had not provided me help in the hour of need. I first became acquainted with the Pain Killer whilst travelling on the river with my husband. A gentleman passenger had some with him, which he recommended to me in the highest terms as a remedy for cholera. I thought no more of it at the time, but the same night I was attacked by the cholera in the worst form. I resorted to various remedies used to arrest its progress, but all in vain. I was seized with violent cramps, and my discharges began to assume the same character as did those of my dear children previous to their death. I was looked upon as lost, but all at once thought of the PAIN KILLER. My husband obtained the bottle from a fellow passenger and administered to me a dose. I experienced almost immediately a cessation of pain. The dose was repeated at intervals of fifteen minutes, four or five times, and the result was my complete recovery. I feel confident that I owe my life to the Pain Killer, and only regret that I had not have known its extraordinary virtues earlier—I then might have saved the lives of my dear children.
Since that time I have used the Pain Killer in my family extensively, and the more I use it the better I like it. As a great family medicine it has no equal.
Respectfully yours,
SARAH SANDERBERY, St. Louis.
☞ Sold by Druggists, Grocers and Medicine dealers generally.
Jan. 11, 1859—2w

Do you want something to Strengthen You?
Do you want a Good Appetite?
Do you want to build up your Constitution?
Do you want to feel Well?
Do you want to get rid of Nervousness?
Do you want Energy?
Do you sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
Ask for Hostland's German Bitters; take nothing else. Principal office, 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., sold by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, West Indies and South America, at 75 cents per bottle. See that the signature of Dr. C. M. Jackson is on the wrapper on each bottle.
For sale by Dr. W. B. Young, Dr. H. S. Siebelberger & Bro., and Dr. T. H. & J. C. Kinney, Staunton; Jas. S. Hoge, Mt. Sidney; Wave & Thompkins, Buchanan; W. M. Scott, Covington.
Jan. 11, 1859—1y

Efficacy of the Oxygenated Bitters.
☞ From J. C. Dunn, late City Treasurer:
Boston, June 6, 1859.
Gentlemen:—I have been for some years troubled occasionally with severe attacks of Indigestion, for which I used many physicians, tried Allopathy and Homœopathy, and can truly say, I have received more speedy and effectual relief from the use of the Oxygenated Bitters, procured from you, than from all other remedies, and can cheerfully recommend them to all who suffer from a similar affliction.
Yours truly, JAS. C. DUNN.
Numerous certificates have been received from citizens of the highest respectability. Every dyspeptic will be amply repaid for a trial of this medicine.
Prepared only by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, Mass., to whom all orders should be addressed. Sold by all druggists everywhere. For sale in Staunton by Dr. T. H. & J. C. Kinney, Dr. H. S. Siebelberger & Bro., and by Dr. W. B. Young.
Jan. 18, 1859—1w

FOR CONGRESS.
☞ We are authorized to announce Col. WM. H. HAYMAN, of Augusta, as a candidate for Congress from this District, subject to a decision of a District Convention, in case the organization of the Democratic party require the assembling of such Convention.
Jan. 11, 1859.
☞ JAMES H. SKINNER, Esq., is a candidate to represent this District in the next Congress, subject to the decision of a Convention, if desired.
☞ We are authorized to announce JOHN T. HARRIS, Esq., of Rockingham, as a candidate to represent this District in the next Congress of the United States, subject to the decision of a Convention, if one be necessary.
Jan. 18, '59.
☞ We are authorized to announce Dr. A. M. NEWMAN, of the county of Rockingham, as a candidate to represent this District in the next Congress of the United States, subject to the decision of a Convention, should one be held.

JUDGE OF COURT OF APPEALS.
☞ We are authorized to announce WILLIAM J. ROBERTSON, of Albemarle, a candidate for the office of Judge of the Court of Appeals for the third Judicial Section.
☞ We are authorized to announce Col. JOHN B. BALDWIN, of Augusta county, a candidate for the office of Judge of the Court of Appeals for the Third Judicial Section.

MARRIED.

On the 20th inst., by Rev. Geo. G. Brooke, Mr. Jno. M. Hardy to Miss Mary V. Bowles, all of Staunton.

☞ Winchester papers copy.

On the 15th inst., by Rev. Wm. Brown, Joseph A. Vawter, Esq., of Richmond, to Miss Mary H., daughter of J. Link, Esq., of this county.

On Thursday, the 20th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Sea, Col. David S. Bell to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of John McCue, Esq., all of this county.

By the Rev. R. C. Walker, on the 13th inst., Mr. Daniel Wytheim to Miss Sarah Case, all of Augusta county, Va.

DIED,

Near New Hope, on the 14th inst., Miss Elizabeth Frankman, in the 22d year of her age.

It was the sad duty of the writer of this notice, a few weeks since, to record the death of an only sister of the deceased. Scarcely then on a bed of affliction herself, she received the intelligence of her sister's death with Christian calmness. She was an example of piety to all who knew her, and was a member of the German Baptist Church. Being conscious of her approaching end, she selected the following text: "I have fought a good fight—I have finished my course," &c., which was most beautifully explained by the minister selected by herself a short time before her death.

THE MARKETS.

STAUNTON MARKETS.

WHOLESALE PRICES.
Reported by P. M. Powell & Co.
JANUARY 25, 1859.

FLOUR..	New Super Ext	$5.00@5.00
	Extra	5.50@5.00
	Family	6.00@6.00
	Rye	0.00@0.00
GRAIN..	Oats	0.25@0.30
	Corn, (New)	0.55@0.60
BUTTER..	Fresh Roll	0.16@0.18
LARD		0.08@0.10
PLASTER	Ground, per Ton	11.00@0.00
	Ground	14.00@0.00
SALT..	Liverpool	2.00@2.00
	Marshall	2.75@2.50
	Ground Alum	3.50@3.00

RICHMOND MARKETS.

Reported for the Spectator by W. D. Temples & Bro.
RICHMOND, JAN. 24, 1859.

Flour—We have to report a more active market, with sales at $5½@$5¾@6 for Superfine; $6¼@$6¾ for Extra.
Wheat—$1.30@1.40 for the best. Brisk.
Corn—55@60c.
Rye—75@80c.
Oats—Scarce. Good source.
Lard—11@12c.
Bacon Sides—$1.60.
Dried Fruit—90 to 95¢@$1; Unpeeled, 80¾@85¾.
Feathers—50c.
Cheese Rose—15c.
Flax Seed—$1.30@$1.40.
Tobacco Sales—$6¾ to 9¾.
Flour—$5¾@6¾.
Corn—55@60¢.
Oats—35@40¢.

AUCTION SALES.

TRUSTEE'S SALE ON VERY VALUABLE REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE.—By virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by Isaac A. Bushong, on the 14th day of September, 1855, and duly recorded, and at the instance of creditors therein secured, I shall proceed to sell, on the premises, on *Tuesday, the 15th day of February*, 1859, that valuable MERCHANT MILL, and about Eighty-seven Acres of land attached, lying on Middle River, in Augusta county, about six miles north west of Staunton, and near the village of Spring Hill. This is one of the best Mills, and is in one of the best neighborhoods in the country, and is totally at least twelve dollars per acre.
At the same time and place, I will sell a variety of Personal Property embraced in said deed.
TERMS.—On the real estate, one third in hand, and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, the purchaser executing bond, with approved security, and the vendor's lien retained. For the personal property, a credit of four months will be given on all sums over $10, secured by note well endorsed, under $10, the cash will be required.
The title is believed to be unquestionable, but I shall convey only such title as is vested in me by said deed.
JOHN TOWBERMAN, Trustee of Isaac A. Bushong.
January 18, 1859—tds.

LAND AT COMMISSIONER'S SALE.—In pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of Augusta county, rendered in the cause of Patterson against Patterson and others, therein depending, I shall, on the premises, on *Saturday, the 26th day of February* next, to sell at public auction, a TRACT OF LAND, the property of James F. Patterson, containing 65 A. cass, adjoining the lands of Samuel C. Fauber and others. It has on it a comfortable House, good Barn, good water, &c., constituting it, altogether, a snug little farm.
TERMS.—On a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months, in equal instalments, the purchaser to give bonds and good personal security, and the title to be retained as ultimate security.
JOHN TOWBERMAN, Comr.
Jan. 18, 1859—4w

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by Jas. F. Patterson, on the above mentioned land, I will unite with Commissioner Towberman in the sale, and on the same terms and at the same time.
Z. T. CALBREATH, Trustee.
Jan. 18, 1859—4w

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—On *Monday, the 7th day of March* next, I will offer for sale the TRACT OF LAND in which I now reside. This tract contains 900 Acres, and lies about ten miles west of Pulaski Court house. It has on it a good Brick Dwelling House, with all necessary and convenient out-buildings, an excellent Orchard of choice Fruit, well watered, fair well, with 200 acres of cleared land, and is one of the most productive farms and pleasantest residences in South-western Virginia.
At the same time will be sold the usual variety of Stock and other Personal Property. There is upon the land a TAN-YARD, in good condition, and the neighborhood a good one to carry on that business successfully.
TERMS.—One third of the purchase money of the land will be required down; the remainder in two equal annual instalments, with interest on the deferred payments from date. The personal property will be sold on a credit of eight months on all sums above $5.
Jan. 14, '59—4w HARVEY SHEPHERD.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—On *Friday, the 25th of February*, we will sell at public sale, on the premises, a very valuable TRACT OF LAND, lying and being in Middle Valley, in Augusta county, adjoining the lands of John Ware, Wm. Stover and others, and containing 200 Acres, more or less. The land lies beautifully, is in excellent cultivation, and is naturally land of good quality. About 15 Acres are in meadow, well watered, and from 50 to 75 acres of timber. The improvements consist of a large BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, a good Barn, and other necessary out-houses. At the same time and place, the Personal Property will be sold on the same day. The farm is convenient to the High School at Midway, Churches, Mills, &c.
Terms made known on the day of sale.
JOHN C. ECHARD,
WM. K. ECHARD,
Jan. 11, '58. Ex'tors of C. Echard, dec'd.
Address the Executors at Moffett's Creek, Augusta county, Va.
☞ Lex. Gazette copy and send ac't promptly to this office.

A LAW OFFICE FOR SALE.—By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Augusta county, pronounced on the 25th of December last, in the cause of William Fauber, &c., vs. Micho. Kinney and others, I shall, as Commissioner of said Court, on the *27th day of January* next, in front of the Court-house, in the town of Staunton, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, the BRICK OFFICE, near the Court house, and nearest the Sheriff's office, formerly occupied by the late Robert P. Kinney.
TERMS.—So much of the purchase money in hand as will pay charges and expenses of sale, and the balance upon a credit of six, nine and eighteen months, to bear interest from the date, the purchaser giving bonds and good security, and title retained until purchase money is paid.
DAVID FULTZ, Com'r.
Dec. 24, 1858.

PUBLIC SALE.—I will sell, at the village of Fishburne's Mill, on *Friday, the 4th day of February*, 1859, a HOUSE AND LOT, lately occupied by Alex. S. Williams, and conveyed by him and wife to me in trust to satisfy a debt due from him. The terms are—one-half in six, the remainder in twelve months, after paying the costs of sale. Title believed to be good, but I will only convey under the trust deed aforesaid.
Also, at the same time, one-half of said lot containing the other half of a stable, belonging to J. M. McCue, which he is willing to sell as a valuable appendage to the other. Same terms as above. Also the Saw Mill House and Lot, on which it stands, belonging to Wagger, Williams & McCue, the Williams' interest will be sold, subject to the deed aforesaid.
N. K. TROUT, Trustee.
Jan. 4, 1859.—tds

FOR RENT—WYGANT GARDEN, &c.—As Committee of Martin Wygant, I will lease publicly to the highest bidder, on the *1st day of February* next, on the premises, the HOUSE & GARDEN belonging to said Wygant. The Garden is in good condition, well set in Strawberries, Grapes, Peach Trees, &c., and will yield a handsome return to an industrious and competent gardener. Possession will be given on the day of letting. The renter to give bond and good personal security. The length of lease, &c., to be made known on that day.
J. GARBER, Committee, &c.
Jan. 11, '59—V. copy.

SALE OF AN INTEREST IN TOWN PROPERTY.—By virtue of a deed of trust executed to me on the 7th day of July, 1858, by Jacob Rohr and Mahala his wife, I will offer at public auction, in the town of Staunton, on *Saturday, the 12th of February*, 1859, all the interest of the said Rohr and wife in the estate of Francis Huff, dec'd., the said interest being one seventh of the whole estate, which consists of a HOUSE AND LOT in Newtown, occupied at this time by the widow of Wm. Southard, dec'd. Terms made known on the day of sale.
G. W. IMBODEN, Trustee.
Jan. 18, 1859.

FARM FOR RENT.—I will rent to the highest bidder, on the premises, on *Saturday, the 12th of February* next, (if not rented privately before that time,) the valuable TRACT OF LAND belonging to the estate of John Fauber, dec'd. Said farm contains 200 Acres, and lies in the north part of Augusta county, near Sangersville. Said premises will be rented for a term of years from the 1st of March next, at which time possession will be given.
My address is M. Clinton, Rockingham county.
PRESTON T. BURKHOLDER,
Agent.
Jan. 11, '59.

Hutchin's Adm'r., vs. Fauber's Adm'r. } IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF AUGUSTA COUNTY, November, 1858.

EXTRACT OF DECREE.

"This Cause came on this 24th day of November, 1858, to be heard, &c., &c., and was argued by counsel; upon consideration whereof it is adjudged, ordered and decreed that this Cause be referred to Powell Harrison, one of the Master Commissioners for this County, whose duty it shall be, after due notice thereof, to call for and receive from the parties, through the newspapers of Staunton, to take, state and settle the accounts of John Fauber, dec'd., as administrator of Thomas Hutchins, dec'd., and ascertain what balance there was in his hands to be administered, and also what amounts are still due the several legatees under the will of Thomas Hutchins, dec'd.

"It is further ordered and decreed that the said Commissioner is also to state and settle the accounts of Thomas and Noah Fauber, as executors of John Fauber, dec'd., and make a report of his proceedings to this Court at its next term."

The parties interested in the above decree are hereby notified that I have fixed upon *Wednesday, the 16th day of February* next, at my office in the town of Staunton, for executing said decree, at which time and place they are respectfully notified to attend.
POWELL HARRISON,
Commissioner in Chancery.
January 18, 1859—4w

PATENT MEDICINES.

Bull's Sarsaparilla;	
Sand's do;	
Jayne's Expectorant;	
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral;	
Sellers' Cough Syrup;	
Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry;	
Oxygenated Bitters;	
Gannon's Bitters;	
Jayne's Alterative;	
" Balsam;	
Brandreth's Pills;	
Seller's do;	
Ayer's do;	
Jayne's do;	
Morse's do;	
Wright's Sarsaparilla Mixture;	
Carter's Spanish do;	

and a great many other's, all warranted genuine and fresh, for sale by
DR YOUNG'S
Drug, Chemical and Pharmaceutical store.
Staunton, Dec. 14, 1858.

PREMIUM CORN SHELLERS.—Pennock's superior Corn Shellers, which received the Premium at the U. S. Fair; also Sinclair's Single Shellers, both recommended as very superior, for sale by
GEO. E. PRICE.
Staunton, Dec. 14, 1858.

SCOTCH PLAIDS.—We still have a few patterns, which we offer 25 per cent. lower than ever before.
PIPER & FUNKHOUSER.
Staunton, Jan. 18, '59.

FRENCH MERINOES.—At greatly reduced prices, by
PIPER & FUNKHOUSER.
Staunton, Jan. 18, '59.

ROBE A LIRE.—The newest style Dress Goods at greatly reduced prices, at
PIPER & FUNKHOUSER'S.
Staunton, Jan. 18, '59.

PRIVATE SALES.

FOR SALE—200 ACRES OF LAND, lying on the Port Republic road, at its junction with the Waynesborough road, and 9½ miles from Staunton. Said land is not to be sold in tracts of more than 50 acres, but on it is a small LOG DWELLING and a BLACKSMITH SHOP, and is situated in a neighborhood convenient to a store, post-office, mills, &c. About one hundred acres of it are cleared—the balance heavily timbered, and the proximity to Staunton and the railroad is such that one residing on it could make it profitable to sell the wood. Said land has on it several never failing Springs besides border ing for a short distance on Lewis's Creek. Although preferring to sell the whole of this land together, I am yet willing, in order to suit purchasers, to sell any amount of it exceeding one hundred acres. To those desirous of investing in land in order that it should be in such an opportunity offered of purchasing good land at a low figure, as I am determined to sell, if I can find a purchaser, without delay.
Persons wishing to purchase are invited to examine the land, which will be shown them by Jno. W. Hemp or O. E. Cleveland, living near the premises.
Feb 17, 1858—tf WM. J. NELSON

A SMALL FARM For SALE.—I offer for sale my privately a SMALL FARM, containing 55 ACRES, lying on the O. R. R., within half a mile of Craigsville depot. There are 40 acres cleared, the balance well timbered and tillable. About 20 acres river bottom. There is on it a good CHIPPING AND SAW MILL, in good order, and a log Dwelling House.
I will also offer for rent my DWELLING & STORE HOUSE, in Craigsville. The Store House is close to the Depot. Possession will be given at any time.
Persons in want of the above named property do not will to call upon me soon. For further particulars address me at Craigsville P. O., Augusta co., Va.
JAMES A. CRAIG.
Sept. 21, 1858—tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

STRIBLING SPRINGS' SCHOOL, STRIBLING SPRINGS, AUGUSTA COUNTY, VA.—This School is preparatory to the University of Virginia, any College, or for business. In it are taught the English, Latin, Greek, German, French, Spanish and Italian Languages; Mathematics, and the Natural Sciences.
The Principal has had ten years' experience in teaching a Classical school, and is aided by competent Assistants.
The session begins the last Monday in September, and ends the first Friday in June, of each year. Expenses for the Session, for Tuition, Board, Washing, Fuel and Lights, $145, payable one half in advance, the other at the middle of the session. (Charge from the 1st of January to the end of the session, $100.)
This school is at one of the pleasantest watering places in Virginia, (where are Alum, Sulphur, Chalybeate and Freestone Springs,) it is proverbially healthy; the buildings are new; but two boys occupy a large dormitory; it is easy of access, being but 15 miles from Staunton, with which it is connected by a tri-weekly line of stages. It is entirely in the country, away from all inducements to vice of any kind.—For further information, apply to the Principal or Proprietor, Stribling Springs, Augusta county, Va.
J. HOTCHKISS.
P. H. WOODWARD, Hotel Keeper.
C. KINNEY, Proprietor.
References.
Rev. B. M. Smith, D. D., Union Theo. Sem., Va.
M. C. Kinney, Esq., Staunton, Va.
R. L. Doyle, Esq., " "
S. B. Brown, Sr., " "
Stribling Springs, Dec. 11, 1858.—Vind. copy.

A VALUABLE INVENTION!
NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.
ONLY $40 AND $50 DOLLARS.
THE QUAKER CITY DOUBLE-THREAD FAMILY SEWING MACHINE has only been before the citizens of Richmond for seven weeks, and the success of its sales is unparalleled in the history of Sewing Machines.
The beholder is at once impressed with its simplicity, ease of operation and durability. You can see at a glance its adaptation to all kinds of family and Plantation Sewing, as well as Embroidery, Stitching, Light Leather, such as Saddler's use, Carriage Trimmings, &c. One is surprised to see the quantity and the quality of the work done by this Machine. All the old Machines are obliged to have different sizes for leather and light machine. But this machine has made a complete revolution in Sewing Machines, as one Dollar one does all kinds, and is a first-class one. It is not only the cheapest, but we do not hesitate to say it is the best machine before the public.
We could write pages on the merits of this machine, but as we do not wish to appear sensational, we simply call and see for themselves, at Pratt's Old Gallery, 145 Main Street, Richmond, Va.
N. B.—Agents wanted in a great many counties in the State. This is a good opportunity for any person out of business, or for a merchant to add to his stock, as it requires but a small capital, and only one or two hours practice to become a master of the machine.—The most liberal terms are offered to agents. Apply soon, in person or by letter, as the valuable counties are being disposed of.
W. H. FARAR, Ag't.
Richmond, Jan. 18, 1859.

VIRGINIA HOTEL,
McCLUNG & CO., Proprietors.
The Partnership lately in charge of (this) the above named Hotel, having expired by limitation, the undersigned, parties to such copartnership, will, under the social name of McCLUNG & CO., continue to keep said Hotel open for the accommodation of the public in a style worthy in all respects of its well established reputation. The parties engaged as clerks are Mr. M. D. GILKESON, late of the National Hotel, of this place.
JAS. A. McCLUNG,
WM. H. PEYTON.

☞ All Persons indebted to said Hotel under its late management are requested to hold themselves in readiness to make prompt payment, it being exceedingly desirable to close up as soon as possible the affairs of the late partnership.
McCLUNG & REPTON.
Jan. 4, 1859.

40 CLOTH CLOAKS, late style, from $5 to $10.—5 Silk Velvet Cloaks. 150 doz. Linen Handkerchiefs, at 75 cts. per doz. 150 pair Misses strong Shoes, at 75 cts. 50 pair Misses Gum Overshoes, at 50 cts. A fine selection of fancy and plain Velvet Vestings, plain and fancy Silk and Satin do.
To be sold as usual at a small profit at
SIMON H. HILB'S
Dry Goods Store.
Staunton Jan. 11, 1858.

BURSALL'S IRON CORN SHELLER & SEPARATOR.—This machine is made entirely of Iron, and separates the Corn from the Cob when shelled. It is extensively used in the Northern and Western States, and is now introduced here for the first time. For simplicity, strength and durability, it is not excelled by any machine in the market.
A sample has just been received, and we will be pleased to show it to Farmers and take their orders.
WOODS & GILKESON.
Jan. 4, 1859.

100 CASH the highest market prices for able-bodied YOUNG NEGROES for the Southern Market, and will pay more than those that pretend to pay highest prices. Persons having such for sale will find it to their interest to call on me before selling.
Address me at Waynesboro', Augusta county, Va.
JOHN B. SMITH.
Waynesboro', Nov. 16, 1858—tf V. copy.

Commissioner's Office, Jan. 17, 1859.
THE CREDITORS OF SAM'L CLARKE, dec'd., whose claims have not as yet been satisfied, (if there be any such,) are hereby notified to present their claims to me at my office in the town of Staunton, on or before the 14th day of February next, properly authenticated, for settlement.
POWELL HARRISON,
Com'r in Chancery.
Jan. 18, '59—4w

STAPLE GOODS JUST RECEIVED.—Bleached and Brown Goods; Prints, Linseys, Cotton Flannels, &c., &c. We are now receiving a supply of the above goods. We can, therefore, show a complete stock of Staple Dry Goods, which we are determined to sell very low.
PIPER & FUNKHOUSER.
Staunton, Dec. 21, 1858—V. copy.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.—On Friday night last, from the American Hotel stable, a dark iron gray Mare, 3 years old, with a white blaze face. She was owned in Fauquier county, and may be making her way back; if not, she has been stolen. Any information given of her to Saml B. Brown, American Hotel, Staunton, will be thankfully received, and if required, a just reward given.
J. H. VANPELT.
Jan. 11, '59—3t V. copy.

Augusta County Court Clerk's Office, to wit:
ESTRAY.—Taken up by Abraham Croft, on his land, in Augusta county, of the following description, viz:
A Bull, of red color, with a slit in each ear—no other marks. One year old last Spring, and appraised at $7.
Extract—Teste,
JNO D. IMBODEN, Clk.
Jan. 18, '59.

AT A COURT HELD FOR AUGUSTA County, at the Court house, on Tuesday, the 25th, 1858, it was—Ordered, that the Motion said Road Doubt be set for trial at the January term next, and that notice thereof be published.
Teste, J. D. IMBODEN, Clk.
Jan. 11, 1858—td—Vind. copy.

PLASTER.—Just received, 200 tons Blue Plaster, direct from Winsor, which will be furnished Ground or in the Lump, at the market prices, for Cash only. Enquire at the Freight Depot.
WM. A. BURKE.
Staunton, Jan. 14, '59—3m—V. copy.

GOOD NEWS!—The undersigned has just returned from the Northern Cities with his third supply of WINTER GOODS, comprising the latest styles of Black Silk Velvet Vestings, Cashmere and wool; Merlines of the richest colors, and half wool do., at prices never before offered in this market.
Staunton, Jan. 11, 1859. S. H. HILB.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby prohibited from fishing or hunting upon my premises, as I am determined not to have my fencing pulled to pieces, and rails burnt up as they have been the last month. The law will hereafter be enforced against all offenders.
Jan. 14, '59—3t. JAS. W. HUDSON.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!—We would inform those who have been waiting for the handsome Paris Printed and all wool Delaines, which rain or time-honor over we will unhesitatingly at prime cost.
PIPER & FUNKHOUSER.
Staunton, Jan. 18, '59.

NEGROES WANTED.—I wish to purchase a lot of likely young Men, Women, Boys & Girls, for the Southern Market, for which I will pay the highest Richmond Cash prices. Apply at the American Hotel, Staunton.
P. A. BLACKBURN.
Nov. 2, 1858—6m

FOR HIRE.—A Negro Boy, between 17 and 18 years—has been raised in a tobacco factory. Apply to
DR. THOS. E. KIBLER.
Staunton, Jan. 4, '59.

BLANKETS.—Red Blankets very cheap at
PIPER & FUNKHOUSER'S.
Staunton, Jan. 18, '59.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE FOR 1859.
GREAT ARTISTIC ATTRACTION.
SEVENTEEN BEAUTIFUL PORTRAITS IN JANUARY NO
TO ALL WHO LOVE THE ARTS AND SCIENCES.
1. Your attention is respectfully invited to the character, contents, portrait embellishments, and our selling literary value of *The Eclectic Magazine*.
2. For fourteen years *The Eclectic* has found favor with the public, a high commendation from the press. It is now in its forty fifth volume.
3. Its design is to present to its readers the choicest treasures of thought, and to exclude from its pages everything of an immoral character, consisting of the most approved Reviews and Periodicals of Great Britain.
4. Its combined excellences and permanent value have conspired to give it a place in every well-ordered public and private library.
5. It contains the cream from 7 Foreign Quarterlies.
6. It contains the cream from 7 Foreign Monthlies.
7. It contains articles from the ablest pens of Europe.
8. Forty fine Steel Portraits embellish it in 1858.
9. The forty Portraits are worth the price of the work at its regular cash.
10. The subscriber guarantees double the worth of his money. Considering what it contains, *The Eclectic* is the cheapest, the safest, the best, the most desirable of all the monthlies. Try it. You will find it true. It never tires. It never cloys.
11. No intelligent family—no young lady—no young gentleman, will wish to be without its rich treasures of knowledge, when once examined.
12. Its moral, refined, educational influences on the mind are worth ten times its cost.
13. The public press, far and near, give *The Eclectic*, strong commendations. Eminent men do the same.
"The merits of *The Eclectic* need only to be known in order to be appreciated. *The Eclectic* is worth many times its cost."—*N. Y. Observer.*
We have received many pages of commendation.
We add the CLOSING PORTRAITS OF JANUARY NO., selected from all Quarterlies and seven Monthlies.
EMBELLISHMENTS—28 PORTRAITS.
1. Woman, her Position, Influence and Wishes.
2. Love Benighted.
3. The Courtship of Miles Standish.
4. The Heroes of India.
5. The Modern British Drama.
6. An Alpine Storm: Ten Thousand Feet High.
7. Wood Paintings in Rich Frames.
8. Great Tomb of Mao.
9. Carlyle's Life of Frederick the Great.
10. Cowper's Poem on the Loss of the Royal George.
11. Optical Delusion of the Yellow Goon.
12. The Literature of Wedded Love.
13. The Taming of Horses.
14. Parkman's Book.
15. Great Revision Convention.
16. Women in Extremes and Varieties of Character.
17. The Terrible Cabin Tragedy.
18. Eleanor Vaughan, or Twice Avenged.
19. An Undiscovered Island.
20. Farewell to the Comet.
21. Alexander Pushkin.
22. Midnight on the Alps.
23. The Exile's Memory.
24. A Shadow.
25. Late and Early Marriages.
26. Biographical Sketch of Shakespeare.
27. The Mysterious Musician of Waldon Cathedral.
28. At the Gate.
29. Literary Miscellanies.
GREAT ATTRACTIONS!
TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS, paying in advance, the January number, 1859, will be s

BUSINESS ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. G. CULBERSON, WM. H. CULBERSON, JOS. H. CULBERSON.

CULBERSON, BROTHER & Co.,
—AND—
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