Staunton Spectator.

VOL. XXXVI. STAUNTON, VIRGINIA, TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 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 receipting for all claims placed in their hands, as heretofore.

Aug. 3, '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 to the COLLECTION OF CLAIMS.

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

ALEX. H. H. STUART.

Staunton, Aug 31, 1858.

HUGH W. SHEFFEY. JAS. BUMGARDNER, JR.

LAW NOTICE.

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

HUGH W. SHEFFEY will practice in the Courts of Highland, Bath and Rockbridge, and in the Court of Appeals. HUGH W. SHEFFEY,
JAS. BUMGARDNER, Jr.

Staunton, Dec. 7, 1858.

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

Staunton, April 7, 1858.

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

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

Staunton, Nov. 29, 1854

CITY HOTEL
Corner Royal and Cameron Streets,
ALEXANDRIA, VA.
SAMUEL HEPLEBOWER, Proprietor.

J. J. ROBERTS, Sup't. | A. W. DRAKE, Clerk.

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

Alexandria, March 24, 1858.

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

Staunton, Jan. 25, 1859.

GEO. M. COCHRAN. JAMES COCHRAN.

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

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

Aug. 24, 1858.

POWELL HARRISON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.

WILL practice in the Courts of Augusta and Highland.

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

Dec. 9, 1857.

J. D. BROOKS.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WARM SPRINGS, VA.

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

☞ Office in Warm Springs Hotel.

Dec. 7, 1858—1y

J. M. HANGER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, STAUNTON, VA.,

WILL practice in all the Courts held in Staunton, and in the Circuit Courts of Albemarle and Rockingham. Office in the brick-row, in the rear of the Court-house.

Staunton, Dec. 30, 1857.

MARSHALL HOUSE,
Corner King and Pitt Sts.,
ALEXANDRIA, VA.
M. V. MADDUX, Proprietor.

A. FOX, Book-Keeper.

Alexandria, Feb. 1, 1859—1y

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

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

July 31, 1857.

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

Washington, March 24, 1858—1y

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

S. A. RICHARDSON, Sup't.

Staunton, Feb. 1, 1859.

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

W. M. GUY.

Staunton, Jan. 25, 1859.

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

Staunton, April 3, 1857.—tf.

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

Staunton, Dec. 14, 1858. GEO. E. PRICE.

MACCARONI, MUSTARD, ESSENCE OF COFFEE, CHOCOLATE and BROMA, for sale by

DR. H. S. EICHELBERGER.

Staunton, Jan. 25, '59.

ROBE A LIES.—The newest style Dress Goods, at greatly reduced prices, at

PIFER & FUNKHOUSER'S.

Staunton, Jan. 18, '59.

SCOTCH PLAIDS.—We still have a few patterns, which we offer 25 per cent. lower than ever before.

PIFER & FUNKHOUSER.

Staunton, Jan. 18, '59.

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

J. POLLITZ.

Staunton, Oct. 13, 1858.

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

DR. H. S. EICHELBERGER.

Staunton, Oct. 19, 1858.

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

R. J. GLENDY,
Per C. T. COCHRAN.

Staunton, May 5, '58.

PIPES.—Nine thousand Fawkinn Pipes, a superior article; also, a full supply of a cheaper article, in store and for sale by

R. J. GLENDY.

Staunton, May 5, '58.

BUTCHER KNIVES.—4 doz. Butcher Knives just received and for sale by

WOODS & GILKESON.

Staunton, Nov. 23, 1858.

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

JNO. E. EVANS.

Staunton, Nov. 2, 1858.

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

ROBT. COWAN.

Staunton, Feb. 8, 1859.

JUST RECEIVED.—An extra article of Tobacco to retail at 12½ cts. per plug.

GEO. E. EVANS.

Staunton, Feb. 1, 1859.

CORN SHELLERS for sale by

WOODS & GILKESON.

Staunton, Nov. 23, 1858.

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

GEO. E. PRICE.

Staunton, Oct. 26, 1858.

SCHENK'S SEA WEED TONIC.—A good article, just received and for sale by

GEO. E. PRICE.

Staunton, Dec. 14, '58.

BAKING POWDERS.—A fine article to make Biscuit in a few minutes, at DR. YOUNG'S.

Staunton, Dec. 14, 1858.

BLANKETS.—[illegible]

PIFER & FUNKHOUSER.

Staunton, Jan. 18, '59.

FLANNELS.—[illegible]

PIFER & FUNKHOUSER.

Staunton, Jan. 18, '59.

Staunton Spectator.

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

TERMS.

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

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

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

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

One square, (ten lines)	1 year		$8 00
" "	6 months		5 00
" "	3 "		3 00
Two squares	1 year		12 00
" "	6 months		8 00
" "	3 "		5 00
Three squares	1 year		15 00
" "	6 months		10 00
" "	3 "		7 00
One third column	1 year		15 00
" " "	6 months		12 00
" " "	3 "		8 00
One column	1 year		50 00
"	6 months		30 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 labouring 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, superindosed by nervousness, they are exceedingly beneficial.

TESTIMONY in favor of the *Vegetable Extract Epileptic Pills.* The trial speaks for itself. Another perfect Cure of Epilepsy by Dr. Hance's Epileptic Pills:

DURAN'S NECK, Perquimans'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. Makie, Esq.; by reference to the Courier of July 10, 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. 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 Dr. S. S. Hance, the proprietor of the celebrated "Hance Pills," at the very time we chanced to be at his store in Baltimore, last week. Its unqualified tone and character, had we not been cognizant of its receipt, might with some, have thrown a doubt upon its genuineness, for which we freely vouch. However, it speaks for itself, and will give a thrill of joy and hope to many now almost lost in despair of ever obtaining such a remedy as this invaluable medicine is daily proving itself:—

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

GRENADA, Miss., June 20, 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 affected 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.*

"I was then fully impressed with the merits of your Pills. His case was a very bad one; he had fits nearly all his life, or at least a good many years.—Persons have written to me from Alabama and Tennessee on the subject, for the purpose of ascertaining my opinion in regard to your Pills. I have always recommended them, and in no instance where I have had a chance of hearing from their effect, have they failed to cure.

Yours, &c.,
(Signed) C. H. GUY.

Grenada, Talahoshe county, Miss.

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

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

☞ All orders must be addressed, post paid, to

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

April 7, 1858—1y

HODGES BROTHERS,
23 HANOVER STREET,
Baltimore.
(White Iron Front Warehouse.)
IMPORTERS OF
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
Handkerchiefs,
SHAWLS, CRAPES,
LACES,
And a variety of other articles,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
AMERICAN FANCY GOODS,
AND
NOTIONS.

OUR warehouse, which we built expressly for our own use, contains six floors, each 30 x 150 feet, and the large stock and extensive assortment which we keep, require its entire occupancy. No house in any of the Northern cities, jobbing goods to the country, can present the same facilities and advantages to the country merchant, as our stock is not only large, but obtained upon conditions which will defy competition.

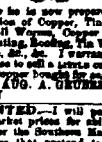
We contract with the Manufacturers for all the American articles we sell, and send a buyer to Europe regularly twice a year, to select our Foreign goods.—We are enabled thereby to offer great advantages in prices, as well as to get up a stock at all times replete with the newest and most desirable goods.

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

Orders by mail carefully executed when accompanied by satisfactory references.

Baltimore, Feb. 8, 1859.—ta $10

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, Stoves from Wm. Rowe's Factory, &c., &c. I warrant all work done by me, and promise to sell a private country as than any one else. Old Copper bought for cash or work.

AUG. A. GRUBERT.

Greenville, Feb. 16, '58—tf

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

Address me at Waynesboro', Augusta county, Va.

JOHN B. SMITH.

Waynesboro', Nov. 16, 1858—6m—Wind. copy.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, Thompson's Eye Water, Caroline Oil, Pepper's Pain, Little's White Oil, Turf Oil, &c., &c., for sale by

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

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

DR. H. S. EICHELBERGER.

Staunton, Jan. 25, '59.

SIMPLES IN ALL THE BAKING POWDERS.

P. H. TROUT & Co.

Staunton, Feb. 1, 1859.

POETRY.

The Country Lassie.

She blossomed in the country,
Where sunny summer flings
Her rosy arms around the earth,
And brightest blessings brings;
Health was her sole inheritance,
And grace her only dower;
I never dreamed the wild wood
Contained so sweet a flower.

Far distant from the city,
And inland from the sea,
My lassie bloomed in goodness,
As pure as pure can be:
She caught her dewy freshness
From hill and mountain bower,
I never dreamed the wild wood
Contained so sweet a flower.

The rainbow must have lent her
Some of its airy grace;
The wild rose parted with a blush,
That nestled on her face;
The mahoeme got entangled in
The long waves of her hair,
Or she had never grown to be
So modest and so fair.

The early birds have taught her
Their joyous matin song,
And some of their soft innocence,
She's been with them so long.
And for her now if need be,
I'd part with wealth and power;
I never dreamed the wild wood
Contained so sweet a flower.

MISCELLANY.

Fauntleroy, the English Banker and Forger.

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

The bottles went round—claret for the degenerate youngsters; port for the sterling, steady-headed, middle-aged gentlemen. Mr. Towbridge sipped his wine—meditated a little—sipped again—and started with the promised anecdote, in these terms:

What I am going to tell you, gentlemen, happened when I was a very young man, and when I was just setting up in business on my own account. My father had been well acquainted for many years with Mr. Fauntleroy, of the famous London banking firm of Marsh, Stracey, Fauntleroy & Graham. Thinking it might be of some future service to me to make my position known to a great man in the commercial world my father mentioned to his highly respected friend that I was about to start in business for myself, in a very small way, and with very little money. Mr. Fauntleroy received the intimation with a kind appearance of interest; and said he would have his eye on me. I expected from this that he would wait to see if I could keep my legs at starting; and that, if he found I succeeded pretty well he would then help me forward if it lay in his power. As events turned out, he proved to be a far better friend than that; and he soon showed me that I had very much underrated the hearty and generous interest which he had felt in my welfare from the first.

While I was still fighting with the first difficulties of setting up my office, and recommending myself to my connection, and so forth, I got a message from Mr. Fauntleroy, telling me to call on him, at the banking-house, the first time I was passing that way. As you may easily imagine, I contrived to be passing that way on a particularly early occasion; and, on presenting myself at the bank, I was shown at once into Mr. Fauntleroy's private room.

He was as pleasant a man to speak to as ever I met with—bright and gay and companionable in his manner—with a sort of easy, hearty, jovial bluntness about him that attracted everybody. The clerks all liked him—and that is something to say of a partner in a banking-house I can tell you!

"Well, young Trowbridge," says he, giving his papers on the table a brisk push away from him "so you are going to set up in business for yourself, are you? I have a great regard for your father, and a great wish to see you succeed.—Have you started yet?—No? Just on the point of beginning—eh! Very good. You will have your difficulties, my friend—and I mean to smooth one of them away for you on the outset.

A word of advice for your private ear—Bank with us."

"You are very kind, sir," I answered, "and I should ask nothing better than to profit by your suggestion, if I could. But when my expenses are all paid, I am afraid I shall have very little left to put by for the first year. I doubt if I shall be able to muster much more than three hundred pounds of surplus cash in the world after paying what I must pay, before setting up my office. And I should be ashamed to trouble your house, sir, to open an account for such a trifle as that."

"Stuff and nonsense!" says Mr. Fauntleroy.—"Are *you* a banker? What business have you to offer an opinion on the matter? Do as I tell you—leave it to me—bank with us—and draw for what you like. Stop! I haven't done yet.—When you open the account, speak to the head cashier. Perhaps you may find he has got something to tell you. There! there! go away—don't interrupt me—good-bye—God bless you!"

That was his way—Ah, poor fellow! that was his way!

I went to the head cashier the next morning, when I opened my little modicum of an account. He had received orders to pay my drafts without reference to my balance. My cheques, when I had overdrawn, were to be privately shown to Mr. Fauntleroy. Do many young men who start in business find their prosperous superiors ready to help them in that way?

Well, I got on—got on very fairly and steadily; being careful not to venture out of my depth and not to forget that small beginnings may lead in time to great ends. A prospect of one of those great ends—great, I mean, to such a small trader as I was at that period—showed itself to me, when I had been some little time in business. In plain terms, I had a chance of joining in a first rate transaction, which would give me profit and position and everything I wanted, provided I could qualify myself for engaging in it by getting good security beforehand for a very large amount.

In this emergency I thought of my kind friend, Mr. Fauntleroy. I went to the bank, and saw him once more in his private room.

There he was at the same table, with the same hearty, easy way of speaking his mind to you at once, in the fewest possible words. I explained the business I came upon, with some little hesitation and nervousness; for I was afraid he might think I was taking an unfair advantage of his former kindness to me. When I had done he just nodded his head, snatched up a blank sheet of paper, scribbled a few lines on it, in his rapid way, handed the writing to me, and pushed me out of the room by the two shoulders before I could say a single word. I looked at the paper in the outer office. It was my security from that great banking house for the whole amount and for more, if more was wanted.

I could not express my gratitude then; and I don't know that I can describe it now. I can only say that it has outlived the crime, the disgrace, and the awful death on the scaffold. I am grieved to speak of that death at all. But I have no other alternative. The course of my story must now lead me straight on to the latter time, and to the terrible discovery which exposed my benefactor and my friend to all England as the forger Fauntleroy.

I must ask you to suppose a lapse of some times after the occurrences of the events that I have just been relating. During this interval, thanks to the kind assistance I had received at the outset, my position as a man of business had greatly improved. Imagine me now, if you please, on the high road to prosperity, with good large offices and a respectable staff of clerks; and picture me to yourselves sitting alone in my private room, between four and five o'clock, on a certain Saturday afternoon.

All my letters had been written, all the people who had appointments with me had been received—I was looking carelessly over the newspaper, and thinking about going home, when one of my clerks came in and said that a stranger wished to see me on very important business.

"Did he mention his name?" I inquired.

"No, sir."

"Did you ask him for it?"

"Yes, sir. And he said you would be none the wiser if he told me what it was."

"Does he look like a begging letter writer?"

"He looks a little shabby, sir; but he doesn't talk at all like a begging letter writer. He spoke sharp and decided, sir,—and said that it was in your interests that he came, and that you would deeply regret it afterwards if you refused to see him."

"He said that, did he? Show him in at once, then."

He was shown in immediately. A middling-sized man, with a sharp, unwholesome-looking face, and with a flippant, reckless manner; dressed in a style of shabby smartness; eyeing me with a bold look; and so overburdened with politeness as to trouble himself about taking off his hat when he came in. I had never seen him before in my life; and I could not form the slightest conjecture from his appearance to guide me towards guessing his position in the world. He was not a gentleman, evidently; but as to fixing his whereabouts, in the infinite downward gradations of vagabond existence in London, that was a mystery which I was totally incompetent to solve.

"Is your name Towbridge?" he began.

"Yes," I answered, drily enough.

"Do you bank with Marsh, Stracey, Fauntleroy, and Graham?"

"Why do you ask?"

"Answer my question, and you will know!"

"Very well, I do bank with Marsh, Stracey, Fauntleroy, and Graham—and what then?"

"Draw out every farthing of balance you have got, before the bank closes at five to-day."

I stared at him in speechless amazement.—The words, for the instant, absolutely petrified me.

"Stare at me as you like," he proceeded coolly, "I mean what I say. Look at your clock there. In twenty minutes it will strike five, and the bank will shut. Draw out every farthing I tell you again; and look sharp about it."

"Draw out my money!" I exclaimed, partially recovering myself. "Are you in your right senses? Do you know that the firm I bank with represents one of the first houses in the world? What do you mean—you, who are a total stranger to me—by taking this extraordinary interest in my affairs? If you want me to act on your advice, why don't you explain yourself?"

"I have explained myself. Act on my advice or not, just as you like. It don't matter to me. I have done what I promised; and there's an end of it."

He turned to the door. The minute hand of the clock was getting on from the twenty minutes to the quarter.

"Done what you promised?" I repeated getting up to stop him.

"Yes," he said, with his hand on the lock. "I have given my message. Whatever happens, remember that. Good afternoon."

He was gone before I could speak again. I tried to call after him, but my lips had suddenly got dry, and the words seemed to stick on them.

I could not imagine why, but there was something in the man's last word's which had more than half frightened me.

I looked at the clock. The minute hand was on the quarter. My office was just far enough from the bank to make it necessary for me to decide in an instant. If I had had time to think, I am perfectly certain that I should not have profited by the extraordinary warning that had just been addressed to me. The suspicious appearance and manners of the stranger; the improbability of the inference against the credit of the bank towards which his words pointed; the chance that some underhand attempt was made, by some enemy of mine, to frighten me into embroiling myself with one of my friends, through showing an ignorant distrust of the firm with which he was associated as partner,—all these questions would have occurred to me if I could have had time for reflection; and, as a necessary consequence, not one farthing of my balance would have been taken from the keeping of the bank on that memorable day.

As it was, I had just time enough to act, and not for thinking. Some heavy payments made at the beginning of the week had so far decreased my balance, that the sum to my credit in the banking-book barely reached fifteen hundred pounds. I snatched up my cheque book, wrote a draft for the whole amount, and ordered one of my clerks to run to the bank and get it cashed before the doors closed. What impulse urged me on, except the blind impulse of hurry and bewilderment, I can't say. I acted mechanically, under the influence of the vague, inexplicable fear which the man's extraordinary parting words had aroused in me, without stopping to analyze my own sensations,—almost without knowing what I was about. In three minutes from the time when the stranger had closed my door, the clerk had started for the bank; and I was alone again in my room, with my hands as cold as ice and my head all in a whirl.

I did not recover my control over myself, until the clerk came back with the notes in his hand. He had just got to the bank in the nick of time. As the cash for my draft was handed to him over the counter, the clock struck five, and he heard the order given to close the doors.

When I had counted the bank-notes and had locked them up in the safe, my better sense seemed to come back to me on a sudden. Never have I reproached myself before or since, as I reproached myself at that moment. What sort of return had I made for Mr. Fauntleroy's fatherly kindness to me? I had insulted him by the meanest, the grossest distrust in the honor and the credit of his house—and that on the word of an absolute stranger, of a vagabond, if ever there was one yet! It was madness, downright madness in any man, to have acted as I had done. I could not account for my own inconceivably thoughtless proceeding; I could hardly believe in it myself. I opened the safe, and looked at the bank-notes again. I locked it once more, and flung the key down on the table in a fury of vexation against myself. There the money was, upbraiding with my own treachery the doubt only, telling me in the plainest terms that I had risked depriving myself of my best and kindest friends henceforth and forever.

It was necessary to do something at once towards making all the atonement that lay in my power. I felt that, as soon as I began to cool down a little. There was but one plain, straightforward way out now out of the scrape in which I had been led—not enough to involve myself. I took my hat, and, without stopping an instant to hesitate, hurtle I off to the bank to make a clean breast of it to Mr Fauntleroy.

When I knocked at the private door, and asked for him, I was told that he had not been at the bank for the last two days. One of the other partners was there, however, and was working at that moment in his own room. I was known to my name, at once, and asked to see him. He and I were little better than strangers to each other; and the interview was likely to be, on that account, unspeakably embarrassing and humiliating on my side. Still, I could not go home. I could not endure the inaction of the next day, the Sunday, without having done my best on the spot, to repair the error into which my own folly had led me. Uncomfortable as I felt at the prospect of the approaching interview I should have been far more easy in my mind if the partner had declined to see me.

To my relief, the bank porter returned with a message requesting me to walk in. What particular form my explanations and apologies took when I tried to offer them is more than I can tell now. I was so confused and distressed that I hardly knew what I was talking about at the time. The one circumstance which I remember clearly is that I was ashamed to refer to my interview with the stranger man; and that I tried to account for my sudden withdrawal of my balance by referring it to some inexplicable panic, caused by mischievous reports which I was unable to trace to their source, and which, for anything I knew to the contrary, might after all, have been only started in jest. Greatly to my surprise, the partner did not seem to notice the lamentable lameness of my excuses, and did not additionally confuse me by asking any questions. A weary, absent look, which I had observed on his face, when I came in, remained on it, while I was speaking. It seemed to be an effort to him, even to keep up the appearance of listening to me. And when, at last, I fairly broke down in the middle of a sentence, and gave up the hope of getting any farther, all the answer he gave me was comprised in these few civil common-place words:—

"Never mind, Mr. Towbridge; pray don't think of apologizing. We are all liable to make mistakes. Say nothing more about it; and bring the money back on Monday if you still honor us with your confidence."

He looked down at his papers, as if he was anxious to be alone again; and I had no alternative, of course, but to take my leave immediately. I went home, feeling a little easier in my mind, now that I had paved the way for making the practical atonement in my power, by bringing my balance back the first thing on Monday morning. Still, I passed a weary day on Sunday, reflecting, sadly enough, that I had not yet made my peace with Mr. Fauntleroy.—My anxiety to set myself right with my generous friend was so intense, that I risked intruding myself on his privacy by calling at his town residence on Sunday. He was not there; and his servant could tell me nothing of his whereabouts. There was no help for it now but to wait till his week day duties brought him back to the bank.

I went to business on Monday morning, half-an-hour earlier than usual, so great was my impatience to restore the amount of that unlucky draft to my account, as soon as possible after the bank opened. On entering my office, I stopped with a startled feeling, just inside the door.—Something serious had happened. The clerks, instead of being at their desks as usual, were all huddled together in a group, talking to each other with blank faces. When they saw me, they fell back behind my managing man, who stepped forward with a circular in his hand.

"Have you heard the news, sir?" he said.

"No. What is it?"

He handed me the circular. My heart gave one violent throb the instant I looked at it. I felt myself turn pale; I felt my knees trembling under me.

Marsh, Stracey, Fauntleroy and Graham had stopped payment.

"The circular has not been issued more than half an hour," continued my managing clerk.—"I have just come from the bank, sir. The doors are shut—there is no doubt about it.—Marsh and Company have stopped this morning."

I hardly heard him; I hardly knew who was talking to me. My strange visitor of the Saturday had that instant taken possession of my thoughts; and his words of warning seemed to be sounding once more in my ears. This man had known the true condition of the bank, when not another soul outside the doors was aware of it! The last draft paid across the counter of that ruined house when the doors closed on Saturday, was the draft that I had so bitterly reproached myself for drawing; the one balance saved from the wreck was my balance. Where had the stranger got the information that had saved me; and why had he brought it to *my* ears?

I was still groping, like a man in the dark, for an answer to those two questions—I was still bewildered by the unfathomable mystery of doubt into which they had plunged me, when the discovery of the stopping of the bank was followed almost immediately by a second shock, far more dreadful, far heavier to bear, so far as I was concerned than the first.—While I and my clerks were still discussing the failure of the firm, two mercantile men, who were friends of mine, ran into the office, and overwhelmed us with the news that one of the partners had been arrested for forgery. Never shall I forget the terrible Monday morning when those tidings reached me, and when I knew that the partner was Mr. Fauntleroy.

I was true to him—I can honestly say I was true to my belief in my generous friend—when that fearful news reached me. My fellow-merchants had got all the particulars of the arrest. They told me that two of Mr. Fauntleroy's fellow trustees had come up to London to make arrangements about selling out some stock.—On inquiring for Mr. Fauntleroy at the banking-house, they had been informed that he was not there; and, after leaving a message for him they had gone into the city to make an appointment with their stockbroker for a future day, when their fellow trustee might be able to attend. The stockbroker volunteered to make certain business inquiries on the spot, with a view to saving as much time as possible; and left them at his office to await his return. He came back, looking very much amazed, with the information that the stock had been sold out, down to the last five hundred pounds. The affair was instantly investigated; the document authorizing the selling out was produced; and the two trustees saw on it, side by side with Mr. Fauntleroy's, signatures of their own names. This happened on the Friday; and the trustees, without losing a moment, sent the officers of justice in pursuit of Mr. Fauntleroy. He was arrested, brought up before the magistrate, and remanded, on the Saturday. On Monday I heard from my friends the particulars which I have just narrated.

But the events of that one morning were not destined to end, even yet. I had discovered the failure of the bank and the arrest of Mr. Fauntleroy. I was next to be enlighted in the strangest and saddest manner, on the difficult question of the innocence or his guilt. Before my friends had left the office; before I had exhausted the arguments which my gratitude rather than reason suggested to me in favor of the unhappy prisoner, a note, marked immediate, was placed in my hand, which silenced me the instant I looked at it. It was written from the prison by Mr. Fauntleroy, and it contained two lines only, entreating me to apply for the necessary order, and to go and see him immediately.

I shall not attempt to describe the flutter of expectation, the strange mixture of dread and hope that agitated me when I recognized his handwriting, and discovered what it was that he desired me to do. I obtained the order, and went to the prison. The authorities, knowing the dreadful situation in which he stood, were afraid of his attempting to destroy himself, and had set two men to watch him. One came out as they opened the cell door. The other, who was bound not to leave him, very delicately and considerately affected to be looking out of the window the moment I was show in.

He was sitting on the side of his bed, with his head dropping and his hands hanging listlessly over his knees when I first caught sight of him. At the sound of my approach, he started to his feet, and, without speaking a word, flung both his arms round my neck.

My heart swelled up. "Tell me it's not true, sir! For God's sake, tell me its not true!" was all I could say to him.

He never answered.—Oh, no! he never answered, and he turned away his face.

There was one dreadful moment of silence.—He still held his arms round my neck; and on a sudden he put his lips close to my ear. "Did you get your money out?" He whispered.—"Were you in time on Saturday afternoon?"

I broke free from him, in the astonishment of hearing those words.

"What!" I cried out loud, forgetting the third person at the window. "That man who brought the message—!"

"Hush!" he said putting his hand on my lips. "There was so better man to be found, after the officers had taken me—I know no more about him than you do—I paid him well, as a chance messenger, and risked his cheating me of his errand."

"*You* sent him, then!"

"I sent him."

My story is over gentlemen. There is no need for me to tell you that Mr. Fauntleroy was found guilty, and that he died by the hangman's hand. It was in my power to sooth his last moments in this world by taking on myself the arrangement of some of his private affairs, which while they remained unsettled, weighed heavily on his mind. They had no connection with the crimes he had committed, so I could do him the last little service he was ever to accept at my hands with a clear conscience. I my nothing in defence of his character, nothing in palliation of the offence for which he suffered. But I cannot forget that in the time of his most fearful extremity, when the strong arm of the law had already seized him, he thought of the young man whose humble fortunes he had helped to build; whose heartfelt gratitude he had fairly won, whose simple faith he was resolved never to betray. I leave it to greater intellects than mine to reconcile the anomaly of his reckless falsehood towards others, and his steadfast truth towards me. It is as certain as that we sit here that one of Fauntleroy's last efforts in this world was the effort he made to preserve me from being a loser by the trust that I had in him There is the secret of my strange tenderness for the memory of a felon—that is why the word villain does somehow still grate on my heart when I hear it associated with the name—the disgraced name, I grant you—of the forger Fauntleroy. Pass the bottles, young gentlemen and pardon a man of the old school for having so long interrupted your conversation with a story of the old time.

Our Charley.

The following interesting article we are sure will be heartily appreciated by the thousands of mothers of little "Charleys," scattered throughout the country:

WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH OUR CHARLEY.—Yes—that is the question! The fact is, there seems to be no place in heaven above, or earth beneath, exactly safe and suitible except the bed. While he is asleep our souls have rest—we know where he is, and what he is about; and sleep is a gracious state; but then he wakes up brigh and early, and begins tooting, pounding hammering, singing, meddling, and asking questions; in short, overturning the peace of society generally, for about thirteen hours out of every twenty four hours.

Everybody wants to know what to do with him—everybody is quite sure that he cannot stay where they are. The cook don't have him in the kitchen, where he infests the pantry to get flour to make paste for his kites, or melts lard in the new saucepan. If he goes into the woodshed, he is sure to pill the wood pile down upon his head. If he is sent into the garret, you think for a while that you have settled the problem, till you find what a boundless field for activity is at once opened amid all the packages, boxes, bags, barrels, and cast off rubbish there. Old letters, newspapers, trunks of miscellaneous contents, are all rummaged, and the very reign of chaos and old night is instituted. He sees endless capacities in all, and he is always handmoving or knocking something apart, or saving, or planing, or drawing boxes and barrels in all directions to build cities or lay railroad tracks, till everybody's head aches quite down to the lower floor, and everybody declares that Charley must be kept out of the garret.

Then you send Charley to school, and hope you are fairly rid of him for a few hours at least. But he comes home noisier and more breezy than ever, having learned of some twenty other Charlies every separate resource for keeping up a commotion that the superabundant vitality of each can originate. He can dance like Jim Smith—he has learned to smack his lips like Joe Brown, and Will Briggs has shown him how to mew like a cat, and he enters the premises with a new war whoop learned from Tom Evans. He feels large and valorous, he has learned that he is a boy, and has a general impression that he is growing immensely strong and knowing, and despises more than ever the conventionalities of parlor life; in fact, he is more than ever an interruption in the way of decent folks who want to be quiet.

It is true, that if entertaining persons will devote themselves exclusively to him, reading and telling stories, he may be kept quiet, but then this is discouraging work, for he swallows a story as Rover does a piece of meat, and looks at you for another and another, without the slightest consideration, and then the old question comes back! What is to be done with him?

But after all Charley cannot be wholly shirked, for he is an institution—a solemn and awful fact, and, on the answer to the question, "what is to be done with him?" depends a future.

Many a hard, morose, bitter man, has come from a Charley turned off and neglected, many a parental heartache has come from a Charley left to ran the streets, that mamma and sister might play on the piano and write letters in peace. It is easy to get rid of him; there are fifty ways of doing that. He is a spirit that can be promptly laid, but, if not laid aright, will come back by-and-by, a strong man arm

STAUNTON SPECTATOR AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Staunton Spectator.

STAUNTON, VA.

TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1859.

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

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM L. GOGGIN,
OF BEDFORD.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
WAITMAN T. WILLEY,
OF MONONGALIA.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
WALTER PRESTON,
OF WASHINGTON.

Organization—Meeting at March Court.

If we expect to succeed in the approaching Gubernatorial election, it is essential that immediate steps be taken to secure the thorough and complete organization of our forces. Nothing can be effected without earnest and systematic effort, and hearty co-operation among all who desire to achieve a victory. Our gallant leader has announced his determination to enter upon the canvass zealously and laboriously, and we trust that he may find throughout the State, in every county that he may visit, an active and vigilant corps or co-laborers in the great and good cause of regenerating Virginia from the thraldom of Democracy. Let there be no idlers in our ranks—no half-way men, who are unwilling or indisposed to take a part in the work, because the Democratic candidate for Governor happens to belong to this Congressional District, and pay his taxes in an adjoining county. Such is not the spirit that animates a real, genuine, uncompromising Whig or true American. That there are but few man calling themselves Whigs who will cast their votes for that unyielding devotee at the shrine of Democracy, John Letcher, in preference to one who is known and acknowledged to be "every inch a Whig," we are proud to believe. If any are contemplating such an act of desertion upon any pretence, let them pause and ponder the question whether it is not the duty of every man to discard all personal considerations in a great contest between right and wrong, and obey the dictates of those *principles* by which they have always professed to be governed.—Surely if ever there was an occasion which demanded the best exertions of true patriots, and calculated to forbid the slightest departure from the path of duty, that occasion is at hand. The desperate condition to which the country has been brought by the reckless extravagance and even corruption of the party in power, demands of every man opposed to that party—not merely his vote—but his voice and his pen and his strenuous labor from this time until the day of election.

The enthusiastic and determined spirit that prevailed among the thousand delegates at the Richmond Convention; the fine abilities and indomitable energy of the man selected as our leader, encourage us to believe that there is in all parts of the State a thorough waking up to the importance of the contest, and it is time for us to be more actively astir in old Augusta, where the sound of the Whig bugle has never yet failed to rally a host of "invincibles." Let us then be "all agog for Goggin!" And to this end we propose a big ratification meeting at the March Court, when we may expect speeches from the canvassers for the Congressional District and the county, who will then have been selected, and doubtless from others who may be present. At this meeting it will be proper also to take steps for the thorough organization of our forces throughout the county, by the appointment of Vigilance Committees in every precinct.

Augusta for a Convention.

The Democracy had a real rip-roarious meeting on Monday last to consider the question of holding a Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress in this District. It was truly a stormy time—such as we have seldom seen among the proverbially harmonious—and we sincerely regret that we have neither time nor space, nor sufficient capacity for graphic description, to give a full report of the proceedings. We can only say that the meeting decided in favor of a Convention at Harrisonburg on the 30th of March, one hundred delegates to be appointed by the nine Magisterial Districts in the proportion of their vote at the last Presidential election. The question before the meeting was "Convention" or "no Convention," upon which there was much difference of opinion.—Mr. Geo. M. Cochran endeavored to heal dissentions by an amendment, expressing a willingness to go into Convention *provided* all the counties agree to it. Mr. Cochran's amendment, however, was voted down, and the original resolution of Mr. Kisiner was carried by a considerable majority. As Rockingham now stands almost if not entirely alone in opposition, we suppose the Convention will certainly be held. It would be convenient to permit a single county to rule all the others. Now then will commence a beautiful little scramble for the nomination, in which the science of intrigue will be brought into the liveliest exercise.

New Music—Good Music.

"At Eve Beneath the Stars' Soft Light; or Memories of Old," is the title of a new and very pretty song for the piano, written, composed and respectfully inscribed to Miss Mildred A. Wheeler, by our townsman, *Prof. A. J. Turner.* We have listened to it with much pleasure and stake our musical reputation upon the assertion that it is what is known in musical parlance as "a good thing." After listening to the song, Professors Turner and Alby invoked as with a small bit of an extempore concert, which was really charming. Commend us to these gentlemen all the time for music that will charm a savage, melt a stone, and even lull the care-worn spirit of an editor into a momentary forgetfulness of all his cares.

More Fires.

Since our last issue two more stables have been destroyed by fire. On Thursday night last an old stable on the lot east of the Episcopal Church, and on Saturday night last another on Mr. W. H. Simpson's premises just opposite the Mansion House, and belonging to Thos. J. Michie, Esq. The night was exceedingly calm and the adjoining houses covered with snow, but for which great deal of damage would have been done to the last conflagration. The firemen were promptly on hand and did efficient service.

An Able Essay.

Robert Ashbrook, in the Rev. Geo. B. Taylor Prize of the Baptist church in this place, for a [illegible] and bound copy of a prize essay, entitled "History for Original Sabbath Schools." Purchasers [illegible] Sunday School." The absolutely [illegible] the premium say: "This Essay [illegible] different publications; and [illegible] Sunday Schools."

Interesting Debate.

An interesting and important debate took place in the United States Senate on Tuesday and Wednesday last. The Civil Appropriation bill being up, and the Finance Committee having reported an amendment for taking the control of Kansas, Mr. Hale proposed in addition, to remove the restriction for admission into the Union imposed upon Kansas by the English bill.—Mr Seward advocated the proposition, on the ground that Oregon was admitted without reference to population, and the discrimination against Kansas was unjust. Mr Brown of Mississippi then took the floor and made a strong Southern speech. He wanted in the coming contest neither to cheat nor to be cheated, and he called upon other Senators, especially Northern Democrats, to state where they stand. He utterly denied and repudiated the doctrine of "squatter sovereignty." If the Territorial Legislature passed acts unfriendly to slavery, it was the duty of Congress to repeal such laws. The South would demand it, and he was prepared to go out of the Union if Congress refused. All this trouble about Kansas might have been avoided, he said, "by a little firmness and honesty at Cincinnati." He wanted no more such platforms.

Mr. Douglas replied, and defined his position, in favor of "squatter sovereignty." No Democratic candidate could carry a single Northern State upon any other platform than the Cincinnati platform as construed by him. Senators Pugh of Ohio, Broderick of California, and Stuart of Michigan, agreed with Mr. Douglas. Mr. Pugh said Northern Democrats would never agree to protect slaveholders against the local Legislatures of the Territories. He regarded it as a monstrous demand, and if that was the price of supporting the Democratic party, the price would never be paid. Mr. Stuart said the slavery question was the hobby on which ambitious men sought to ride into power. They would be grayer than a rat and older than Methusaleh before a bill to protect slave property could pass Congress.

Senators Mason and Hunter of Virginia, Davis of Mississippi, Green of Missouri, and others also delivered their views. Mr. Mason said the Southern States would be recreant to their honor if they gave any candidate standing on such a platform (squatter sovereignty) a solitary vote. And if it was to be the signal for dissolution of the party, let it be dissolved, and the sooner the better.

Mr. Green deprecated the discussion. It was thrust upon them by a common enemy, to divide and distract the Democratic party. This course was in strict accordance with the usual party policy. They represent the party in every section of the country as unanimous on the slavery question, acknowledging the existence of no diversity of sentiment, and now when the truth is leaking out discussion must be suppressed and the delusion continued.

Mr. Davis believed that the Democratic party was the only party which could preserve the nation. And yet it is only from Democrats, like Mr. Davis' colleague in the Senate, that we hear threats of disunion. Strange, as Botts says, that the only party which can preserve, is the only party which wishes to destroy the Union! Mr. Green said Democracy was the only party able to resist the Republican organization.—Wherefore resist it, if "squatter sovereignty"—a worse heresy than any the Republicans hold to, Southern Democrats being witnesses—is to be smuggled in by Northern Democrats? By his course in endeavoring to suppress debate, Mr. Green favors the secret introduction of this heresy.

The debate, begun on Tuesday, was resumed on Wednesday and continued till after midnight. The amendment offered by Mr. Hale was then rejected. But the Legislature of Kansas has already passed a law for the abolition of slavery in that Territory, and the occasion has arrived for Senator Brown's Congressional intervention.

The Canvass.

The newspapers of Virginia have done a good deal of skirmishing during the last week or two, in advance of the regular campaign between the opposing candidates. Some industrious gentleman at Washington has been looking into Mr. Goggin's Congressional record, and with an air of triumph publishes to the world the marvellous fact that he uniformly voted with the Whigs for Whig measures. Even the "odious bill" for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands had his support. But, more importunate still, he once or twice voted with Seward, Hale, and Giddings! We would like to know if Mason and Hunter and possibly Letcher do not commit the same impropriety every week.—Or do these gentlemen feel bound to vote against a motion to adjourn whenever it is submitted by an abolitionist?

The Democratic editors of Richmond talk as if everything was in their hands, and they had full power to prescribe the issues and direct the whole campaign. They entirely forget that the other side will have a say in the matter. The Examiner proposes to crush out Goggin by overwhelming Summers and Ballard Preston with assaults. These gentlemen were in favor of gradual emancipation in 1831, and therefore Goggin is not a proper man for Governor! We do not perceive the force of this logic, and besides it may do some harm to Faulkner, to say nothing of Letcher, which is of course to be deprecated. The Enquirer has determined upon another plan. It undertakes to tie Botts around Goggin's neck like the old man of the sea. Mr. Goggin will please be so accommodating as to carry any body the Enquirer may desire to fasten to him. A candidate for Governor might, however, bear about with him a worse death's head than ever Botts. He has lately enjoyed a signal triumph in having at least a part of his political course endorsed and approved of by some who were formerly loudest in denouncing him. He opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and foretold the consequences, for which he was soundly abused; but Hammond of South Carolina takes the same ground, and the Richmond South, before it was disorganized, came over to the same side. Certainly Goggin has no reason to be afraid of Botts, if Letcher can carry all the accumulated misdeeds and shortcomings of his party, and especially the files of the Enquirer for several months before the Petersburg Convention.

During the last canvass for Governor the Democratic press and stump speakers indulged in unmeasured laudations of the old Whig party. That was a noble party, for which they had the profoundest respect and the greatest admiration; but these miserable Know-Nothings were unworthy of decent treatment. We said then that it was the *last* of opposition, and not the character of the opposition party, which aroused their animosity, and the virulence displayed in certain quarters toward a rival candidate who is a Whig, and has never been anything else, proves the truth of our assertion.

The Ratification Meeting.

We were gratified to witness a disposition among the people on Monday to enter upon the canvass immediately, and in earnest. All expressed themselves favorably to a rousing ratification meeting at the March Court, when we expect to have a glorious re-union. Come one! Come all! Speeches will be delivered, we feel authorized to state, by Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, H. W. Sheffey, Solicitor Christian, D. E. Young and R. L. Dagle, Esqrs., and perhaps others.

Resolutions of the Investigating Committee.

The reports of the Congressional Investigating Committee, presented in the House yesterday, are documents that will repay all who honestly condemn corruption, and contemn those who practice it. The report of the majority of the Committee is a remarkable specimen of what is known in the parlance of the day as "political white washing." They are forced to admit that the investigation has been fruitful in the exposure of wholesale corruption, of dishonest practices, and a system of management by which the public means have been squandered for the enrichment of private persons, and the attainment of political ends.—But whilst admitting the facts they endeavored to avoid the inferences that inevitably follow their exposure. The most astonishing fraud, the most barefaced cheatery, and the most obvious collusion between the parties to these acts and those high in authority are patent, from the facts developed, and yet the Committee attempt to avoid placing the blame where it really belongs, by an ingenious but very flimsy array of argument, which, taken at its best value, is but apologetic and unsatisfactory. Every paragraph in the report involves them more inextricably in the maze of undeniable facts and absurd conclusions, until at last they seem to play a game of bo-peep, in which they are ever dodging behind some subterfuge to avoid the glare of conviction falling upon those they are endeavoring to defend. So far is this carried that it becomes painfully ludicrous, and the effect is absolutely damaging to their clients.

The report of the minority of the Committee is quite the reverse of this. It deals with the facts as they were developed, and avoids argument as unnecessary, where the conclusions to which those facts lead are unavoidable. How far either the President or his Secretary of the Navy are implicated in these frauds and dishonest practices the report does not undertake to say. Nor was it necessary to do so. That gross impositions were practised, the navy yards converted into political machines, contracts for coal and machinery given to reward political partisans and to secure political ends, and a member of Congress detected in using his position to secure government patronage upon which he was to receive a per centage, are facts proved beyond cavil, and though it is not likely that Congress will do anything in the premises, yet the report must aid in opening the eyes of the country to the vast amount of fraud and corruption existing at Washington, and permitted, if not encouraged, by the highest officers of the Government.—*Baltimore American.*

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY IN WASHINGTON.—A despatch from Washington city, on Sunday last, the 27th ult., says:

This community was thrown into an intense excitement to-day by the killing of Phillip Barton Key, United States District Attorney for the District of Columbia, at the hands of Hon. Daniel E. Sickles, member of Congress from New York city.

According to the most reliable reports Mr. Sickles, becoming convinced of the truth of certain scandalous rumors involving his wife, resolved to revenge his wrongs, and about 2 o'clock this afternoon, proceeding from his residence, near the President's house, to the south-east corner of Lafayette Square, in the same neighborhood where Mr. key was engaged in conversation with Mr. Butterworth, of New York, and charging Mr. Key with having dishonored him and destroyed his domestic peace, shot him with a revolver—one of the balls entering the left side of his body and passing thro' the corresponding point in the opposite side and lodging under the skin. Another shot took effect in the right thigh near the main artery.—Key, falling to the ground, implored Sickles not to kill him; but a third shot was inflicted in his right side glancing from the body, including a bruise, of which wounds death ensued in a few moments.

The body was taken into the National Club House, where a jury of inquest was summoned, and an examination of several hours duration took place. The verdict merely states that death resulted from the effects of pistol shots as above stated, fired by Mr. Sickles.

The premises of the Club House have been crowded with people all the afternoon and evening, anxiously enquiring into all the circumstances of the terrible event. After Sickles had killed Mr. Key, he repaired to the residence of Attorney General Black, where he was advised to deliver himself into the hands of the officers, who subsequently conveyed him to jail, to which he was committed for a further examination to-morrow. The facts which led to the tragedy will then probably judicially transpire. The inquisition of the coroner was merely with reference to the causes which produced death.

FROM EUROPE.—The intelligence by the steamship Africa, though no later than that received by the Prince Albert, is of interest. The conviction that the danger of war is imminent appears to be seriously entertained even in England. The tone of remark in Parliament by the British Ministers was deemed discouraging, inasmuch as it showed them to be uninformed of the purposes of the French Emperor. The London Times declares that "war is intended to be "provoked," and with a boldness and energy that assures its conviction of the approach of a momentous crisis, asserts to be England's duty "to say that without war or any other disturbance of the general peace of Europe, *Italy shall "be free!"* This would be a grand solution of the pending difficulties, if it be in England's power to command it, but it is not very apparent how that power, any more than France, can effectively interfere in Italian affairs without producing a war.

The steamer Canada brings later dates than the above—to the 12th ult. The aspect of affairs on the Continent was unchanged, but pacific measures had predominated. The latest advices, however, were more warlike. Notwithstanding the peaceful sentiments uttered by the Emperor and Count Morny, warlike preparations continue to progress on a large scale.

American Hotel, Richmond.

Having been for some time a guest at the American Hotel, Richmond, we are prepared to speak knowingly of the character of the House, and of the manner in which it is kept by the present Proprietor, Mr. Alexander Duval. We unhesitatingly express the opinion that guests cannot be rendered more comfortable anywhere than at this Hotel. The table is provided with vast abundance and great variety, cooked in the best style. Bread A. No. 1. The rooms and bedding are kept tidy and nice, and the servants are prompt and attentive. The sick are treated with a kindness and tenderness unknown at any other Hotel at which we have previously stopped.

The Canvass to Commence.

The *Vindicator* announces that Mr. Letcher will address the people of Augusta, at Staunton, on the 10th day of March. We hope to be able in our next issue to announce that Mr. Goggin will be on hand at the same time and place for a similar purpose. We feel assured that he will be happy to meet Mr. Letcher here, in the heart of his own District, if it is possible for him to do so.

The 22d.

The birth-day of Washington was celebrated in Staunton by the West Augusta Guard, who made a handsome show. A beautiful flag was presented to the company in a neat address by Jas. H. Skinner, Esq., on the part of the ladies, and received gracefully by Captain Baylor. The Fair held at night, was, we understand, liberally patronized.

Edinburgh Review.

Leonard Scott & Co., New York, have republished the January number of the Edinburgh Review. It contains articles on the Spanish Conquest in America, Life Assurance, the Church Rate Question, the Roman Catacombs the Hudson Bay Territory, Lord Liverpool's Administration until 1822, the British Museum, &c.

"Knick."

The last number of the "Knickerbocker" is overflowing with good things, which we have not the time to enumerate. The Editor's table is, as usual, covered all over with sparkling gems. Let everybody make the acquaintance of "Old Knick" without delay.

☞ Several communications intended for this paper are unavoidably postponed.

Thirty-fifth Congress—2nd Session.

Senate.—Feb. 21, 1859.—*Senate* resumed the consideration of the Diplomatic bill, being its unfinished business, and the question was decided and passed.

The Army appropriation bill passed by the House was read and referred.

On motion of Mr Slidell the bill providing for the acquisition of Cuba was taken up. Mr Mason offered an important amendment by way of a substitute, to the effect that Congress approves the policy of the message of the President respecting the propriety and altitude of the acquisition of Cuba. That without any committal as to future measures, should circumstances render such necessary, at present Congress confines itself to a declaration that the United States is prepared to receive the Island whenever Spain will transfer it for a fair equivalent; and that this government can never be neutral under any policy which would sever Cuba from Spain in favor of any foreign power.

Mr. Collamer had the floor and spoke against the acquisition of Cuba.

House.—The Army appropriation bill was taken up, and various amendments were adopted, making a total reduction of $1,478,000, thus cutting down the appropriation for the Army to $14,000,000. The bill was then passed—yeas 116, nays 95.

The question came up on suspending the rules to enable Mr. Phillips to introduce a bill providing for the payment of the outstanding Treasury notes, and authorizing a loan of $21,000,000 for six years, regulating and fixing the duties on imports, and for other purposes. The House refused to suspend the rules—yeas 122, nays 91—not two thirds in the affirmative.

At the evening session speeches were made on various subjects.

TUESDAY.—*Senate.*—The Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Appropriation bill was taken up. The bill appropriates as follows: Senators' compensation and mileage, $319,018; Senate officers, clerks, messengers and others, $78,900; contingent expenses, namely, binding, $50,000; engraving, $30,000; stationery, $5,000; newspapers, $8,000; Congressional Globe and binding, $49,800; reporting proceedings for the Globe, $18,046; committee clerks, pages, police, horses, and carriages, $82,000; miscellaneous items, $20,000; compensation and mileage of the members and delegates of the House, $1,019,000; House officers, clerks, messengers and others, $78,700; House contingent expenses, namely, binding, $75,000; stationery, $15,000; horses, $3,500; newspapers, $19,500; engraving, $50,000; various items, labor, police, etc., $25,000; folding documents, $30,000.

A protracted debate ensued.

House.—The Post Office Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. An amendment abolishing the franking privilege was rejected.

The Senate bill incorporating the Washington National Monument Society was passed.

WEDNESDAY.—*Senate.*—The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill came up, and the question recurred on Mr. Hale's amendment to repeal the restrictive clause of the Kansas admission act. Mr. Seward advocated the repeal. Mr. Brown, of Miss., made a strong Southern speech. Mr. Douglas defined his position—in favor of "squatter sovereignty." Mr. Pugh took the same ground. The debate was continued by Messrs. Mason, Hunter, Davis of Miss., Broderick, Green, Stuart, and others till after midnight.

The amendment was then rejected—yeas 19, nays 27—and the bill passed.

House.—The Post office Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole.

THURSDAY.—*Senate.*—The Post Routes bill was taken up. Mr. Iverson, in the course of his remarks on the bill, read a curious document showing how many of his speeches each Senator had folded and mailed from the Senate folding room at the public expense! They were folded, mailed and franked, but not printed at the public charge. Mr. Allen sent the fewest and Mr. Douglas the most. Mr. Allen sent 300, and Mr. Douglas 845,000.

House.—The Post Office Appropriation bill was taken up. Various amendments were adopted, and the bill was then rejected.

Mr. Bocock, from the committee appointed to examine into the subject of the naval contracts and frauds, made a report, signed by himself and by Messrs. Grosbeck and Reed.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, and Mr. Ritchie join in making a separate statement, and both branches of the committee submit resolutions in relation to the subjects examined by them.

The further consideration of the reports was postponed until next Monday.

The Naval Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole.

FRIDAY.—*Senate.*—The Post Routes bill was passed. It abolishes the franking privilege, and increases letter postage to 5 cents.

The Cuban bill was then taken up. Mr. Mallory advocated the acquisition of Cuba, and Messrs. Dixon and Kennedy opposed it in elaborate speeches.

An effort was then made to take up the Homestead bill, which was discussed in a rambling manner till a late hour.

The Senate continued in session till half past one o'clock Saturday morning. Mr. Mason's amendment to Slidell's Cuba bill was laid on the table—yeas 29, nays 16. A motion to lay Slidell's bill on the table was rejected—yeas 18, nays 30.

House.—The vote rejecting the Post Office bill was re-considered, but the House got entangled on the subject and went into Committee on the Naval Appropriation bill. Mr. Sherman moved an amendment making a large reduction of the appropriations, and referred to the gross frauds in the Department. The amendment was adopted.

SATURDAY.—*Senate.*—Mr. Slidell made some remarks and stated that he would not now press his Cuba bill, but gave notice that he would introduce it at an early day next session.

The Army Appropriation bill was then taken up and passed.

House.—The Post Office bill was passed.

A message was received from the President stating that he vetoed the bill granting land to agricultural Colleges.

MEETING IN ROCKINGHAM.—The Democrats of Rockingham held a meeting on Monday week, February Court day, to consider the question of a Congressional Convention. Mr. S. T. Walker offered a series of resolutions in opposition to a Convention, one of which is as follows:

"*Resolved*, That if a Convention be held under existing circumstances we will feel under no obligation to support its nominee, and will exercise our own, *free choice* in the selection of our own representative."

The Chairman decided that the resolutions were adopted. But objection being made, the question was submitted directly to the meeting, which decided against a Convention almost unanimously. The Valley Democrat says:

"We publish in another column a portion of the proceedings of the meeting in the Courthouse on Monday. To give a full representation of everything which occurred, would defy the efforts of Stenography and the Machinery of the best Daguerreotype that ever reflected his car into the streets of Harrisonburg. We record with no pleasure to these proceedings. The wild excitement, extreme confusion, and petty animosities which were displayed in this meeting, we have never witnessed in any meeting in Rockingham county, and hope we never shall again."

For the Spectator.

At a meeting of the West Augusta Guard held on the 25th inst., the undersigned were appointed a Committee to draft suitable resolutions expressive of their thanks to the ladies for their kindness in giving a Fair for their benefit on the 22nd inst. The Committee therefore present the following:

Resolved, That the thanks of the West Augusta Guard are due and are hereby tendered to the ladies who originated and conducted the Fair held on the 22nd inst., for the benefit of the Guard; and they hereby acknowledge the receipt of the handsome sum of ($260) two hundred and sixty dollars which they will apply to securing a drill room.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Guard be also tendered to Turner's Brass Band for their inspiring music discoursed on the day and evening of the 22nd.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Guard be tendered to all who may have contributed to, or aided the Fair.

H. K. COCHRAN,
P. B. HOGE,
C. S. ARNALL,
J. H. WATERS,
D. BUCHER.

The National Guard of New York city had a dinner at the Lafarge House on the 22d, at which addresses were made by Walter Brownlow, Esqr. candidate for Attorney General of Virginia, and Col. Wm. Peyton, formerly of the Richmond Guard.

CRITICAL COMPOSITION.—We publish since which time a portion of the Resolutions of the Committee of the House of Representatives appointed to investigate the alleged extravagance and corruption in the Navy Department. The Committee bring to light many facts which will startle the country. They publish a letter addressed to President Buchanan, in September last, by Col. W. C. Patterson, of Philadelphia, asking that the contracts for the machinery of the shop then building at Philadelphia be given to Merrick & Sons. Col. P. stated that this firm was favorable to the election of Col. Florence, the Democratic candidate for Congress, and *with their shop at work, full handed, two weeks prior to the election, the result would, he thought, be placed beyond all doubt.* The President sent this letter to the Secretary of the Navy, endorsed: "The inclosed letter from Col. Patterson, of Philadelphia, is *submitted to the attention* of the Secretary of the Navy." Merrick & Sons got the contracts.

The Committee mention a number of cases in which contracts for machinery have been awarded to others than the lowest bidders, and the aggregate difference between the lowest bids and the accepted bids is $82,000.

They also devote some space to the Hon. J. Glancy Jones of Pennsylvania, and report that, while a member of the House, he entered into a contract with the Reading Forge Company, by which he agreed to procure work for it from the Government, in consideration of which he was to receive 5 per cent. commission; that he did procure contracts to be made between the Government and said Reading Forge, in which he was interested to the amount of said commission, and that he did receive money from said Company for said service."

SENATORIAL CONVENTION.—We wish to recall to the minds of the Whigs of Bath and Highland, as well as of our own County, that at a meeting of our party in January, it was determined to hold a Convention in Lexington, on Monday the 7th of March, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent this district in the State of Virginia. We hope that Highland and Bath will hold meetings and forthwith appoint delegates to said convention, so that we may consult together and bring out for this office the best and most efficient man in the district. The locofocos have long needed a walloping all over this Senatorial district, and there is not the least use in the world of our delaying to give it to them. Colonel Paxton has mizzled from the track, and we must rally our forces to beat whoever the locos may bring out. Let us nominate a good and true man, put him to work and go to work ourselves without delay.—*Lexington Gazette.*

SLAVERY ABOLISHED IN KANSAS.—We find the following, under date of the 8th, in the Lawrence correspondence of the Leavenworth Times.

"Council bill to abolish and prohibit slavery was then taken up, with only two hours to insure the Governor's signature or compel him to return it. An exciting scene occurred. None like it has occurred this session. The friends of the House bill admitted that Council bill was not what they wanted in all respects, but that Dr. Root should not be allowed to carry their bill in his pocket for four weeks as the confidential agent of the Governor, for the purpose of defeat. The most persistent efforts were made to prevent final action by a few members; but the matter was passed through and a final vote was taken at 11 P. M., when by a large majority, slavery was abolished and forever prohibited in the territory of Kansas."

For the Spectator.

TO JOHN J. CUPP, ESQ., *of Mt. Solon District.*

Sir:—The time is rapidly approaching, when candidates for the Legislature present themselves, or are presented by a Convention, to the public, and I, as one who feels a devoted interest in the welfare of my county, most respectfully solicit you to become a candidate for Representative to represent the county of Augusta in the next General Assembly. If you consent to place your name before the people as such candidate, you may confidently expect a decided support; and I shall hereafter give my reasons for so thinking.

Truly yours,

CONSERVATOR.

A correspondent of the Homestead gives the following:

"It won't do to laugh at Connecticut any longer for wooden nutmegs. New Hampshire has beat her, and must be the banner State for roguery. I see in the newspaper that the legislature of that State has been obliged to repeal the law offering a bounty for the destruction of crows, in consequence of the practice which has prevailed of procuring crow's eggs and hatching them under hens, and bringing forward the brood for the bounty!"

There is a report from the Gulf of Mexico, not credited at Washington, however, that the French and English commanders at Vera Cruz had notified the captain of the United States frigate Saratoga that they should board the steamer Tennessee if there were any filibusters on board, to which the captain of the Saratoga intimated that they would not do so while the Saratoga was near enough to prevent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A VALUABLE LITTLE FARM IN MARKET.—On Saturday the 19th *day of March*, I will offer at public auction, on the premises, my farm situated 3½ miles N. W. of Staunton on the Mt. Solon road, and adjoining the land of Joseph P. Cline, Joseph K. Cline, David Fultz and Robert Snapp's heirs, &c. The tract contains 102 ACRES, all cleared but about 25 or 30 acres, and in a fine state of cultivation. It lies beautifully to the sun, and there is not a foot of it that cannot be cultivated. It is well planted 300 young APPLE TREES of the choicest kinds, which are flourishing and doing well. Besides which there are about 160 apple trees now bearing, and about 300 peach trees and a variety of other trees. The improvements are comfortable; the fencing in a large part is made of plank and locust post. A considerable portion of the land is well set in grass.—This land lies so near Staunton, there is at present rate market afforded for everything raised on the place from a bullock down to an egg.

I will take pleasure in showing it to any one between now and the day of sale.

Terms reasonable and made known at the sale.

In my absence call on Breze Johnston and J. D. Imboden, Esqrs., or Isaac Hardesty, at Harrisonburg, for information.

B. E. CLARKE.

Feb 1, 1859—Harrisonburg papers copy.

POSTPONEMENT.—The above sale is postponed to *Saturday, March 19th.* B. E. CLARKE.

March 2, 1859.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF LAND.—By virtue of a decree pronounced on the 18th day of Feb., 1859, in the case of Corby's Executors vs. Elenor Corby, the undersigned acting as Commissioner will proceed to sell, at public auction, on the premises, on *Tuesday, the 5th day of April* next or certain tract or parcel of land, situated in Augusta County, six miles southwest of Middlebrook, adjoining the land of Thos. McKamie and others, and containing 75 ACRES more or less. The improvements consist of a LOG HOUSE, Kitchen and other necessary out houses, Barn, Stables, &c., and the place is under very good fencing.

TERMS.—One third cash of hand as will pay costs of sale and the residue in three equal payments, at six, twelve and eighteen months from the sale, the purchaser to execute bonds with good personal security, the title to be retained as ultimate security.

JAS. H. CALLISON, Com'r.

☞ At the same time and place, I will, as Executor of Wm. P. Corby, sell a likely negro boy about 10 or 11 years of age, belonging to the estate. Terms cash.

JAS. H. CALLISON, Ex'r.

March 1, 1859.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF HANDSOME TOWN PROPERTY.—By virtue of a deed of trust executed to me (as one of the late firm of Imboden & McCue) by Dr. John H. Smithee, on the 20th of June, 1857, and duly recorded in the Clerk's Office of the Hustings Court of Staunton, I will offer for sale, at public auction, on Saturday, *the 26th day of March*, 1859, on the premises, a DWELLING HOUSE, and the *LOT* on which it stands, situated on the west side of the street leading to the Blind Asylum; and being the same property in possession of Dr. Smithee, twenty a counted Eighteen months credit, to expire on the 1st day of next January. The terms will be accommodating.

The title is believed to be good, but will sell as trustee I shall deliver only such special warranty.

F. D. IMBODEN, Trus.

Staunton, March, 1, 1859.—tds.

FASHIONABLE DANCING.—JOHN L. BAILEY, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Staunton and vicinity, that he will open a DANCING SCHOOL at the Railroad Hotel on next Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock precisely. Terms for a Session of sixteen lessons $10. Hours for instruction for Young Ladies, Misses, and Masters, Friday and Saturday evenings, from 3 to 5 o'clock.

Staunton, March 1, 1859—3t.

ALL PERSONS OWING MRS. E. KEYES, will be compelled to call and pay their bills immediately or their accounts will be placed in a collector's hands. As I will be soon ready for her to go north, she does not wish to be detained. Come one, come all and pay your just debts, if you can, remember she must go.

MRS. E. KEYES.

March 1, 1859—3t.

OVERSEERS OF POOR will find a supply of the blank forms required by the law, at the Office of the Spectator.

Staunton, March 1, 1859.

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

MARRIED.

On the 24th, by the Rev. G. Smith, Mr. JOHN BRAMHAM to Miss SARAH C. HARDY, all of Staunton.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Bird, Mr. A. SOM DUE to Miss FANNY, daughter of James Terry, all of Highland County.

On 21st inst., by Rev. William Brown, MICHAEL A. BAUGH, Esq., of Lexington, Va., to Miss MARTHA M., daughter of Robert Dye, Esq., of this county.

On the 10th inst., at the residence of Mr. John Hanger, by the Rev. J. H. Crawford, Mr. JOHN M. SHEFFERD to Miss CAROLINE SEBRING, all of Augusta.

In Washington city, on Thursday, 17th ult., by Rev. G. W. Samson, Mr. FERDINAND GRAVES, of Staunton, to Miss ROSAN OWEN, of Richmond, Virginia.

DIED,

On the 9th inst., after a short illness of a few days, Mr. JOHN WAS ROBERTS, of Highland, aged 53 years, 8 mos. 11 days. He left a wife and 16 children to mourn his loss.

Of Consumption, on the 8th of January, 1859, at his brother's in law, Moses Moore, in Pocahontas County, Mr. ALEXANDER CARPENTER, in the 31st year of his age, son of Thos. Campbell of Spruce Hill, Highland County, after an illness of over 12 months.

In Charleston, S. C., on the 7th ult., of Consumption, CORNELIA, wife of Walter W. Lemon, Esq., of Lenoir, N. C., and daughter of the late John B. Christian of this county.

Sensitive and retiring by nature, few save her intimate associates could know all her intrinsic worth and none deplore too deeply her early death. Gifted in the highest degree with the taste for literature, and often contributed anonymously to the periodicals of the day, both prose and verse, always acceptable, and distinguished by pure sentiment and graceful language. A genial spirit and confiding affection endeared her to her friends to an undying devotion. In early life she embraced the religion of her fathers, under the ministry of the Rev. Dr. McFarland, illustrated in all her life the faith she professed, and was sustained by its pure and peaceful light upon her path through the dark valley and shadow of death.—Lured by the hope of relief, she left her home for a softer clime, and had passed as far South as Charleston, where her cultivated brain sank before its insidious disease. But though in a strange land, Providence brought to her bedside the kindest of friends, and soon a brother and sister came, and with her devoted husband soothed her dying hours, and received her parting blessing. In compliance with her last wish, she sleeps by the side of her only child in the beautiful valley of the Yadkin. Although far from the land of her birth, her sweet and winning smile had in her adopted home, awakened affection as unfading as the evergreen that shelters her distant grave.

In Staunton, on the 15th of February, Miss E. LUCY COCHRAN. Remarkable for cheerfulness of disposition; naturally of a kind and affectionate heart; strictly conscientious in the discharge of every duty; ever ready to participate in the happiness and enjoyment of her friends, or to sympathize with them in their sorrows; her absence from the family circle, and from the companionship of numerous relatives and friends will be most deeply felt. While in the enjoyment of perfect health, she renounced the pleasures of the world, and cast in her lot with the followers of the meek and lowly Jesus. She made a profession of religion under the ministry of the late Rev. Dr. Hendren, and connected herself with the Church of which he was Pastor. In all the interests of the church and of religious life she displayed a most lively interest, and as a member as is the hardest of all others for the pastor to give up, and yet in the death of whom he has the strongest consolation. Miss Lucy's christian character was judicially discernible. Her heart, her life, her love was the chief concern, and, consequently, she was a growing christian—her faith being "that which shineth more and more to the perfect day." She bore her extreme sufferings, and long illness without a murmur, or ever once repining at the dispensations of Providence, and though long expecting her summons to the presence of her Savior, she calmly and peacefully awaited God's time; and at that quietly fell asleep in Jesus. Her body sleeps by the side of her parents, in the grave-yard at Union Church. Her spirit is, we have the strongest evidence to believe, in that better land, where suffering and pain are known no more.

THE MARKETS.

STAUNTON MARKETS.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Reported by P. N. Powell & Co.

MARCH 1, 1859.

FLOUR.	New Superfine	$5.25@5.00
	Extra	5.75@5.50
	Family	6.75@6.50
GRAIN.	Rye	0.60@0.65
	Oats	0.25@0.30
	Corn (New)	0.60@0.65
BUTTER.	Fresh Roll	0.16@0.18
LARD		0.9½@0.10
PLASTER	Lump, per Ton	11.00@9.00
	Ground	14.00@0.00
SALT.	Ashton	3.00@3.00
	Marshall	2.75@0.00
	Ground Alum	2.25@0.0

RICHMOND MARKETS.

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

RICHMOND, FEB. 26, 1859.

FLOUR.—Firm, and we notice more inquiry at the close of the week, for long straight brands, with sales at 8⅝@8⅞ Superfine; 7¾@7⅞ Extra. Richmond Inspection.

WHEAT.—$1.57½@1.67½ for prime.

CORN.—35½@36.

MEAL.—85@90.

RYE.—80@85c.

BUTTER.—16@25c. Good in demand.

LARD.—10@12c.

BACON.—10¾@11¾.

DRIED APPLES.—$3.00@3½

DRIED PEACHES.—$6 to $5½.

FEATHERS.—45@50.

GINSENG.—55@70c.

SENECA ROOT.—55c.

FLAX SEED.—$1.20@ $1.40.

CLOVER SEED.—$4½ to $7.00

OATS.—35@35.

PLASTER.—$5.00.

GUANO.—$65. A good supply.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—The undersigned, deputed as his farm bailiff

THE EXPEDITION TO PARAGUAY.—Beyond the mere fact of the Fleet's departure, concerning the arrival of a part of the expedition at Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, no information has been received that bears on the question of its movements. None at all from Mr. Bowlin, consequently the report of any offer of mediation must be entirely speculative. No such resource was contemplated by Mr. Bowlin's instructions, though it is true, the mode of their execution was left to his discretion. He was directed to get reparation, or to make war. These, in plain terms, are the alternatives he is to present to President Lopez; and they are not sure to open the door to much negotiation. Besides, if the public accounts be well founded, the feeling of all the neighboring States, now leans to Paraguay, though *remotely* hostile, and it might be difficult to find an empire among them that would do justice.

CAMPHO AND SEMBLE.—Time, money, breath and labor, are being spent by the present administration and Congress, for the acquisition of the island of Cuba. Cuba must be one they say—no delay will be brooked—no time for negotiations allowed—she must be ours, and ours right away. It must be the crowning act of the Administration. It cannot go out of power without something to redeem its past follies, and this is the last lingering, dying hope. This taken away and the administration lives only to be known as a blank period—blank did we say—no, not exactly blank; would to God as it is blank of good that it might be blank of evil as well; but blank it will be of good unless perchance it may redeem itself in its own eyes, by the acquisition of Cuba.—*Vindicator.*

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—Every family should be supplied with Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer. Its magic effect in removing pain from all parts of the body, has given it a world wide reputation. No family having once used this medicine would willingly be without it. It is what its name purports, a Pain Killer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Fontaine's Cream of Wild Flowers.

A few applications of this exquisite preparation will remove all eruptions and freckles from the skin and the teeth as white as alabaster, purify the mouth (especially after smoking or chewing, and impart to the breath, so often offensive, the most agreeable fragrance.

For washing infants and children, Mothers will find it invaluable for preventing chafing, &c., and promoting health delicacy and beauty. F. O. FONTAINE & CO., 405 Broadway and No. 6 Astor House, New York sold by all Druggists.

Feb. 15, 1859—1m.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Proof of the great superiority of *Dr. Wistar's Balsam* pour in from all parts of the country.

OXFORD, New Haven Co., Conn., Jan. 4.

DEAR SIR:—Having witnessed the effects of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, in the cases of one of my neighbors, who has been for several years seriously afflicted with the Phthisic, General Pulmonary Weakness, Bleeding of the Lungs, etc., I have been induced to ask you to send me some of the same medicine—the neighbor, referred to above, lately had a violent attack of Bleeding of the Lungs, and distress in breathing. He tried a bottle of the Wild Cherry, which has produced a most salutary and lasting effect. As his business will not allow him to be idle during the complaints, I have been induced to make this request. By attending to the above immediately, you will oblige the afflicted, and also

Yours,
HENRY DUNHAM.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

Prepared only by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, Mass, to whom all orders should be addressed. Sold by their agents everywhere. For sale in Staunton by F. R. Trout & Co., Dr. H. S. Richelberger, & Bro., and Dr. W. B. Young.

March, 1, 1859—1t.

Palpitation of the Heart.

There are many persons afflicted with this disease and should give the following their attention.

"This is to certify that I have been troubled with the palpitation of the heart for several years, and at times so severe that I could not lay down and sleep at night, and after applying several remedies and found no relief I procured of poor agent, P. A. Huffman, one bottle of Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of Philadelphia; and I found so much relief from one, I continued to use it, and now I am perfectly relieved of the disease, and I do recommend it to all who may be afflicted with the same disease, as I am satisfied it is a valuable medicine."

Given under my hand, this the 14th day of October, 1856.

Waco, Hilliston, Co. Ky.

These Bitters are sold by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States Canadas, West Indies and South America, at 75 cents per bottle.

For Sale by Dr. W. B. Young, Dr. H. S. Richelberger & Bro., and F. R. Trout & Co., Staunton; Jas. E. Rose, Mt. Sidney; Ways & Thompson, Buchanan; F. M. Scott, Covington.

March 1, 1859—2ws

☞ DR. BAUMBACK in his travels on the cape of Good Hope, says: "I found very frequently among the Dutch Boers of the black country, *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral*, which they keep hanging by a thong around the neck of the bottle to a peg over their bammocks. Indeed this seems to be their sole protection against the sore throat and Lung disorders which are quite prevalent among them. I thought it a speaking comment on the practical genius of the American people, that they should furnish the staple, I believe the only remedy this people buy to use. Asking if they used the same manufacturers Pills, they told me that better purgatives grew around them than anybody could prepare.

March 1, 1859—1t.

To Nervous Sufferers.

A retired Clergyman having been restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is willing to assist others by sending (free) on receiving a stamped envelope bearing the applicant's address, a copy of the prescription used. Direct to the Rev. John M. Dagnall, 186 Fulton St, Brooklyn, N. Y.

March, 1, 1859—4t.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR CONGRESS.

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

Jan. 11, 1859.

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

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

Jan. 18, '59.

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

JUDGE OF COURT OF APPEALS.

☞ 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.

For Constable.

Mr. John J. Lacey postponing resigning the office of Constable in the 4th District at the April Court, leads us that event I take this method of announcing myself a candidate for the said office. I respectfully solicit the votes of my friends and fellow citizens, and should I be elected, pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

KEO. M. APPLE.

Feb. 6, 1859.

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

Feb. 22, 1859.

For House of Delegates.

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

Monterey, Feb 05, 1859—4w.

THE SUBSCRIBER INFORMS THE CITIZENS of Augusta, that he has just received a very large and fresh assortment of COMESTIBLES of all kinds, which he will sell low for cash.

Staunton, Feb. 22, 1859. W. T. MOUNT.

FRESH COCOA NUTS, Pea Nuts, Soft Almonds, Filberts, Pale Nuts, English Walnuts, &c., for sale by W. T. MOUNT.

Staunton, Feb. 22, 1859.

ITALIAN MACCARONI, Dried Currants, Citron, Preserved Spices of all kinds, just received and for sale by W. T. MOUNT.

Staunton, Feb. 22, 1859.

JUST RECEIVED, a very bright LYNCHBURG TOBACCO in 50 lb Boxes, to sell low by the Box. Call and see it.

JNO. B. EVANS.

Staunton, Feb. 22, 1859.

FRENCH PLUMS, Lemons, Oranges, Figs, Dates, &c., for sale by W. T. MOUNT.

Staunton, Feb. 22, 1859.

5,000 LBS. Country cured Bacon, for sale by TAYLOR, HOGE & CO.

Staunton, Feb. 22, 1859.

400 LBS Leaf Lard, for sale by TAYLOR, HOGE & CO.

Staunton, Feb. 22, 1859.

JUST RECEIVED, a very fine article of LYNCHBURG TOBACCO, for my retail customers.

JNO. B. EVANS.

Staunton, Feb. 22, 1859.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VIRGINIA: At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court for Bath County, on Monday, the 7th day of February, 1859. William T. Clark, Plaintiff,

AGAINST

Alexander Boyd, Maria George Baylor, and John Trimble, executor of George Baylor, dec'd., Catharine Baylor, widow of George Baylor, dec'd., Elizabeth Hoover, Catherine J. F. Hoover, Eve Margaret R. Hoover, George F. Hoover, Robert M. Hoover, Polly Spotts, Sarah Spotts, Ellen E. Spotts, Daniel K. Spotts, Louisa Spotts, Mary A. Spotts, Jacob L. Spotts, William B. Spotts, Catharine F. Bideon, Elizabeth J. Bideon, Mary E. Bideon, Evaline H. Bideon, George H. Bideon, Margaret J. H. Bideon, Hayly Dunlap and Sarah his wife, John Trimble and Felisha, his wife, Jacob Baylor, David Baylor, George Baylor, William Skeen, Absalom Dressler, Douglas B. Layne, Urquhard Jackson, A. F. Milleson, James Burk, George Fringer, John Bolter, George Bonn, George Parks, Daniel Stringer, Harwick Davis, Elizabeth Davis and William H. Davis, children and heirs at law of Alexander W. Davis dec'd., Defendants.

The principles of this cause having been settled by the Court of Appeals, and the Plaintiff having presented a Petition in accordance with the opinion of said Court, charging the Death of Archibald Armstrong and setting it of the tenancy by courtesy, and praying a final decree in harmony with the opinion of said Court, and having filed an Amended Bill, making new parties defendants, and the Circuit Court of Bath County having entered an order filing said Petition as Amended Bill, and directing a Rule against the parties defendants to the original and Amended Bills, requiring them to appear and answer said Amended Bill, and the said Amended Bill, and it also cause, if any they can, why the prayer of the Petitioner should not be granted and a final decree rendered, partitioning the lands in the Bill and proceedings mentioned according to the rights of the original and Amended Bills. And it appearing by satisfactory evidence that Alexander Paris, Polly Spotts, Baylor Spotts, Ellen E. Spotts, Louisa Spotts, Mary A. Spotts, Jacob L. Spotts and William B. Spotts are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth. On motion of the Plaintiff it is ordered that the said Defendants do appear here within one month after the publication of this order and show cause, if any they can, why a final decree should not be rendered in the foregoing cause as prayed for in the Plaintiff's Bills. And that a copy of this order be published in the "Staunton Spectator" once a week for four successive weeks, and posted at the front door of the Court-house of said County on the first day of the next Court.

A copy teste.
C. R. McDANNALD, Cl'k

Feb. 22, 1859—4t.

NOTICE is hereby given the above named parties Defendants that I shall proceed, at the "Blue Sulphur Springs," in the County of Greenbrier, Virginia, on the 15th day of April next, to take the Depositions of George Baxter and others, and on the 20th day of the same month, at Fayette Court-house, Virginia, to take the Depositions of Mr. Hamilton and others to be read as evidence upon the trial of the above cause (to prove the death of Archibald Armstrong) and if from any cause the Depositions are not completed on the first day, the same will be continued from day to day and between the hours of 9 A. M. and 7 P. M. of each day until completed.

WILLIAM T. CLARK.

Feb. 22, 1859.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.—Thomas H. Hamilton, Theodore R. Beard and Rachel Anna Hamilton (late McElroy,) E. J. Hamilton, Rebecca R. Hamilton and Sarah P. Hamilton infant heirs of John D. Hamilton, dec'd by their next friend, Thomas H. Hamilton, Plaintiffs,

(IN CHANCERY)

Rachel C. Scott in her own right and as Administratrix of James Hamilton dec'd., Charles HaMilton, Robert Carlile and Margaret his wife, Jane V. Conrad (late Jane V. Perkins, formerly Jane V. M. Hamilton) Charles Hamilton, only son of Mary V. Hamilton, dec'd., Defendants.

Notice is hereby given to the parties, Plaintiffs and Defendants, that in pursuance of a Decretal Order pronounced at the October Term, 1858, of the Circuit Court of Bath County in the foregoing cause, I shall proceed, at my office, at Bath Court-house on Monday the 28th day of March next, to further state and settle the accounts of Rachel C. Scott, Administratrix of James Hamilton, dec'd., and also at the same time and place, to take an account of the advancements made by the Intestate James Hamilton in his life time to the several distributees, charging the distributees with the advancements so made as set forth in the Cross Bill, in the absence of other and better proof; showing the share of each distributee preparatory to a final decree.

C. R. McDANNALD,
Master Commissioner.

Feb. 22, 1859—4t.

VIRGINIA: At the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court for Bath County, on Monday the 7th day of February, 1859. Joseph N. Jolliffe and Achilles Pugh executors of the last Will and Testament of John Pugh, dec'd., Plaintiffs,

AGAINST

Leroy P. Dangerfield, William P. Dangerfield, Leroy P. Dangerfield's executor William T. Clark, Elizabeth T. Strother, Executrix of Archer P. Strother dec'd. Mark Boon, Richard Parker, and John E. P. Dangerfield, Defendants.

The object of this suit is to obtain a decree for the sale of the Real and Personal estate in the Bill and proceedings mentioned.

And it appearing by satisfactory evidence that the defendant William P. Dangerfield is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth: On motion of the Plaintiffs it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here within one month after the publication of this order and do what is necessary to protect his interest, and a copy of the prescription used. Direct to the Rev. John M. Dagnall, 186 Fulton St, Brooklyn, N. Y.

March, 1, 1859—4t.

AUCTION SALES.

Executors' sale of 440,000 Worth of VERY VALUABLE REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE IN THE COUNTY OF ALBEMARLE, VA.—The undersigned Executors of the late Thomas L. Shelton, dec'd., will on *Tuesday, the 15th day of March*, at the open door of the late Thomas L. Shelton in the county of Albemarle, offer for sale 800 ACRES of very valuable land, being a portion of the tract on which the said Thomas L. Shelton resided at his death. This land lies on both sides of Mechum River, 3 miles from the Mechum River Depot on the Virginia Central Railroad, and 7½ miles from the road leading from Charlottesville to Staunton. About 75 or 80 acres of this tract are in original growth and well timbered and the remaining portion is in a high state of improvement and fertility, including 100 acres of SUPERIOR BOTTOM LAND. There is a crop of wheat, grass and oats on the land from the seeding of last bushels. It has a Grist and Saw Mill adjoining and is conveniently to Schools and Churches of several denominations. The whole tract is well watered and adapted to the profitable cultivation of wheat corn and tobacco. Having been recently severed from that portion on which is situated the Mansion House, it has no build ings upon it but it contains a good DWELLING HOUSE, a dwelling and could be made one of the most desirable residences, as it is now one of the most productive Farms in that section of the country.

At the same time and place we will offer for sale another very valuable tract of land called the QUARTER TRACT, situated in the County of Albemarle, 1 mile from Batesville and 5 from the Mechum River Depot on the Virginia Central Railroad. This tract contains 404½ ACRES, 150 of which are in original growth and heavily timbered. The remaining portion has on it a growing crop of wheat, the seeding of 35 bushels; has a very productive soil and is adapted to the cultivation of all products of the farm. It has on it a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, and all necessary out houses and is well watered. Like the tract above described, it is situated in the midst of an old settled neighborhood, and it combines advantages for agriculture which are presented by few Farms now in market.

Any person wishing to examine either of the above tracts can do so by calling upon A. G. Shelton, Esq., or the overseer of the Quarter tract.

At the same time and place will be sold 23 valuable NEGROES, nearly all of whom are young and very likely, consisting of Men, Women, Boys and Girls. Among the women are several very valuable house servants.

At the same time and place will be sold Nine head of Horses and Mules, twenty head of Cattle, among which are several Milch Cows, and two Yoke of Oxen, Forty head of Sheep, of a superior stock, Sixty head of Hogs, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Plantation Utensils, including a Wagon and Gears, 300 bushels of Corn, 5000 pounds of Bacon, and 12 Tons of lump Plaster.

Terms:—The land will be sold on a credit of One Year, with interest added, payable at the Bank in Staunton. Bonds and approved personal security will be required and the title of the land retained until the whole of the purchase money shall have been paid. The Personal Property will be sold for all sums of Ten dollars and under, and on all sums above that amount a credit of Twelve months will be given with interest from date, the purchaser executing bond with approved security.

☞ If the above named day of sale should be unsuitable, the sale will take place on the next fair day and in any event, will be continued from day to day until completed.

Communications addressed to either of the undersigned at Mechum River Depot, Albemarle county, Va., will receive prompt attention.

AUSTIN G. SHELTON,
STARLETON C. SHELTON.
Ex'rs of Thomas L. Shelton, dec'd.

Feb. 16, 1859—4ds.

TRUST SALE.—By virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by Joseph Lange and Abraham B. Lange on the 1st day of July, 1841, I will, on *Friday, 11th day of April, 1859*, at public sale to the highest bidder, for Cash, the following Valuable Farm, at Midway, in the county of Augusta, and better known as "STEELE'S TAVERN," 19 miles south of Staunton, on the Junction Valley Turnpike road. The farm contains 197 1/2 Acres. The improvements are a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, Barn and Stables; also a valuable MERCHANT MILL AND MILLER'S HOUSE. There is on the land a large quantity of Timber than is usually found on farms of its size. I will sell the entire tract together, or I will divide it if desired, and sell it in the following parcels: 112 ACRES of Land, including the Mill & Miller's House, or I will sell the Mill and Miller's House, with 9 acres of land, separately; and the Tavern Stand, with about 85 acres of land attached, containing a sufficiency of Timber; also a STORE HOUSE AND LOT, the last contains about half an acre. I will at the same time sell SIX SMALL LOTS on the south east of the Junction Valley Turnpike—Persons wishing to view the land and lots will be shown them by Peter G. Steele, who resides on the premises.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money in hand, and the balance in two equal annual payments, bonds with good personal security will be required for the deferred payments, or a deed of trust. The title to all the above property is believed to be unquestionable, but as trustee I will only convey such title as I have under the trust deed aforesaid. For examination go on the day of sale, or the ground that is seeded.

JOHN NEWTON, Trustee.

Feb. 3, 1859.—ds

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF LAND.—The undersigned Commissioner, appointed for that purpose by a decree of the Circuit Court of Augusta, in the case of Mary J. Johnson, *et als*, against Mildred E. Johnston, will, in conformity with said decree, on *Friday the 4th day of March*, 1859, offer at public auction, on the premises, a very valuable TRACT OF LAND lying on Middle River, adjoining the lands of James M. Stout, J. C. McCue and Col. Kerr, about 5 miles north east of Staunton. The tract contains 165½ Acres. A good portion is first rate Middle River Bottom. The improvements consists of two tolerably good HOUSES, good Barn and a large ORCHARD of good fruit, first rate timber, and plenty of the best water in the yard. It is deemed useless to give a minute description, as purchasers will view for themselves.

TERMS:—A sum sufficient to defray the expense of sale to be paid in hand, one third of the residue to be paid on the 15th day of June, 1859, and the remainder in two equal annual payments.

The undersigned lives in the immediate neighborhood and will take pleasure in showing the premises to any one desiring to purchase.

☞ If the land is not sold it will be rented on said day.

G. W. MOWRY, Com'r.

Feb. 16, 1859.

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF STAUNTON.—By virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by Michael E. Lutem, bearing date the 12th day of July 1854, and of record in the Clerk's office of the County Court of Augusta, I shall, on *Thursday, the 10th day of March, next*, on the premises, proceed to sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, the House and Lot in said trust deed mentioned, for the purpose therein named.

The said House and Lot is situated in the town of Staunton, in the northern part of said town. The house is of Brick, and would make a handsome residence for a small family. The House was formerly occupied by said Lutem as a school room, and more recently by the Author of the "Wanderer" as a dwelling.

TERMS:—The expenses of sale to be paid down on the day of sale, the balance in three equal instalments in three, six, and nine months from the day of sale, with interest on all the instalments from the date of the sale, to be by purchaser giving negotiable notes, satisfactorily endorsed, for the several instalments, with the interest added.

The title to said House and Lot will be retained as ultimate security until the purchase money is fully paid.

JOS. N. WOODWARD, Trustee.

Staunton, Feb. 15, 1859.

SALE OF LAND AND NEGROES.—By virtue of a decree of the County Court of Nelson, in a cause wherein Mrs. Sidney Rice, Plaintiff, on the 24th day of January, 1859, the undersigned Commissioners will sell, to the highest bidder, by way of public auction, on *Friday the 4th day of March next*, at Brookneville, in Albemarle county, THIRTEEN LIKELY SLAVES, consisting of Men, Women and Children.

And on the next day, on the premises, A TRACT OF LAND, containing about 240 Acres, lying in the county of Nelson, adjoining the lands of James Woods, Thomas P. Dillard and others, in the neighborhood of Greenfield. The land has on it a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE and out-houses.

TERMS:—The Negroes will be sold on a credit of 6 months. The Land on a credit of 1, 2 and 3 years.—Negotiable notes, with interest added, payable at the Farmer's Bank, at Charlottesville, and satisfactorily endorsed, will be required of the purchasers of the slaves. Bonds, with good personal security, will be required of the purchaser of the land, and the title retained as ultimate security. Sufficient cash to pay the expenses of sale will be required.

JOHN B. SPICE,
JOHN H. McCUE,
EO. WHITEHEAD.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.—On *Wednesday, the 23 of March* next, I will offer at public sale, at the premises of good Mountain Land, in Crab Bottom, Highland county, Va., 500 *acres of* which is set in grass; the residue good timestone land; all well watered by the Middle Fork of the Potomac; which yielded a grass last summer 130 head of cattle, 135 head of sheep, 28 horses, and 50 head of hogs, and all done well.

At the same time and place I will sell all my Household and Kitchen Furniture, and Farming implements of every kind and description; also 6 valuable blooded Horses, Cattle, &c., &c. As the time has passed for any more such grazing land coming into market soon, graziers are frequently solicited to give this my sale their respectful consideration. At the land will be divided to suit purchasers, and terms accommodating.

Due attention will be given by me.

THOS. O. STILINGTON,
Crab Bottom, Highland county, Va.

Feb. 1, 1859—4t*—Rock. Reg. copy tds and forward sol to this office.

FOR RENT.—As Executors of D. Summers, dec'd., we offer for Rent for a term of years, *on Monday the 10th day of March next*, at public, that well known property, a valuable Farm, Still house, Merchant Mill, in good order, to a fine grain growing country, six miles south-west from Staunton, Va., on the Greenville Middlebrook Milleron Roads and other buildings.

At the same time and place, we will sell Two Stills and all the Tubs, &c., belonging to that concern; some Mill Stones, a pair of good Choppers, &c.

Terms made known on day of renting.

J. BECK,
D. F. HAILMAN,
Ex'rs of D. Summers, dec'd.

Feb. 22, 1859.—1dr

☞ I will, at the same time, *in my own right and name, sell some 50 Stock Hogs.* J. BECK.

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

Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1859.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Pianos! Pianos!! Pianos!!!

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

WAREROOMS AT THE MANUFACTORY, 1 TAL BERG,

STRAKOSH, and SATTER

Are selling some of the most eminent Pianos and Melodeons in the country.

WM. KNABE & CO.,

1, 2, 3 and 5 North Eutaw Street, and 204 BALTIMORE ST., between Charles & Light, would respectfully invite the attention of the public to their unsurpassed stock of

GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO FORTES,

which, for beauty of finish, power and sweetness of tone and elasticity of touch, have been by judges pronounced unrivalled. Every Piano guaranteed for five years, and a privilege of exchange granted at any time within six months, if not entirely satisfactory.

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

Pianos taken in exchange, hired, tuned and repaired.

WM. KNABE & CO

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

LEOPOLD GOEBEL,

At Wm. Knabe & Co's Salesroom, No. 207 Baltimore st., between Charles and Light, Baltimore, Feb. 22, '59.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

GOULID & LINCOLN,

NO. 59 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON,

Have in Press and will Soon Publish,

LECTURES OF SIR WM. HAMILTON, on Metaphysics and Logic. Edited by Prof. Mansel of Oxford, and Mr. Veitch of Edinburgh. From early sheets, MILTON'S LIFE AND TIMES. By David Masson, Prof. of English Literature, University College, London. From the author.

THE LIMITS OF RELIGIOUS THOUGHT—The Remarkable Bampton Lectures of Prof. Mansel, Oxford. The Notes are translated for the American edition.

FIRST THINGS: OR, THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHURCH. By Baron Stow, D. D.

AGNES HOPETOUN'S SCHOOLS & HOLIDAYS. By Mrs. Oliphant.

THE SINLESSNESS OF JESUS, AN EVIDENCE OF CHRISTIANITY. By Dr. C. Ullman. A new edition, greatly enlarged and improved.

THE AGONIES OF EUROPEAN CENTURIES. By Rev. James White.

SERMONS. By Rev. H. Grattan Guinness.

TWELVE LECTURES. By Rev. H. Stowell Brown.

AN OLD MORTALITY: THE DISCOVERY FOR 1858. With a likeness of Prof. O. M. Mitchell. 12mo. cloth. Price $1.25.

JUST PUBLISHED.

Wayland's Sermons—Attributes of Christ. 12mo. cloth. $1.

New England Theology. By Prof. H. F. Fisher. Translated by Mrs. H. C. Conant. 12mo. cloth. $1.

Life and Times of Jesus the Jew. D. D. By Prof. A. Hovey, D. D. 12mo. cloth. $1.25.

Sketches on the Atonement. 12mo. cloth. $1.

The Morning of Life. By Jeremiah Chaplin, D. D.—$1.50.

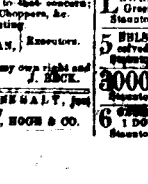
The Harvest and Reapers. 12mo. cloth. 50 cts.

The Poor Girl and Other Sketches. 18mo. cloth. 75c.

The Great Day of Atonement. 12mo. cloth. 75 cts.

The State of the Impenitent Dead. By A. Hovey, D. D. 50 cts.

Feb. 22, 1859.



ASSETS ON 1st JAN., 1859, AMOUNTING to $1,867,920! Has transacted business successfully nearly forty years, and during that period has paid losses amounting to $1,298,807 60.

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

Losses equitably adjusted and *promptly paid.*

Applications solicited and policies issued by

ALEX. H. FLEMING, Agent,
Circuit Court Office, Staunton, Va.

Feb. 22, 1859—3mps

BUCK-EYE REAPER.—Acting as Agent for B. C. Aultman & Co., for their combined Reaper and Mower, to which was awarded the first premium, a gold medal and diploma, at the Grand National Trial at Syracuse, New York, July, 1857, also the first premium at Richmond, Petersburg, and Norfolk last fall of sixty dollars each; I now offer this machine to the Farmers as the best and only one adapted to all kinds of land, it having many decided advantages over the Manny or McCormick machine. All in want of the above machine will please call on or address me at Waynesboro, Va. I offer no certificates to induce persons to buy. The machine must stand on its merits or fall after a fair trial by the farming community who are the proper persons to judge of its excellence. The Farmers are

STAUNTON SPECTATOR AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FLOATING BALL,

KNOCKS VAMPIRE MACHINE,

HAS [illegible] purposes at the Fairs [illegible] Institutes, and [illegible] has been exhibited.

[illegible] Machine [illegible] hand, they persuade [illegible] for another year, now is the time [illegible] *Ball of a thousand*, by purchasing one of these [illegible]

THE BEST INVENTION EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC,

ADVANCED to and Machinery. Clothes are washed far cleaner, by more thoroughly than by hand, even when pounding is added. At one and the same [illegible] they are subjected to the threefold operation of Pounding, Rubbing and Squeezing; these parts which are the most soiled receiving the most of it; without owing to the limited resistance offered by the rubbing balls, no injury is sustained from the operation, even by the most tender textures. The time now required is but a THIRD MANY MINUTES of that required in washing by hand. 4. The wear and tear of clothes is far less, even when no pounding is added to the rubbing by hand. Persons have done hundreds of washings with the machine, without ever knowing a button to be torn off or broken. In numberless instances the experiment has been tried of putting in bank notes, together with shirts, unobjectionably. After having washed the time required for making the shirts perfectly clean, the notes have presented no perceptible change, save that of being made clean, and the silk being a little faded. 4. The cost is trifling, amounting to each loss. 5. Less fuel is consumed than in washing by hand, when the latter is done with hot water, and the clothes are boiled afterwards. 6. All necessity for boiling is superseded, excepting only instances in which we are in the very habit of putting them to wash. 7. All injury to the hands is avoided; no blistering or sore fingers; none of the blistering, and chapping, and coldness, such as washerwomen's hands so often exhibit. The hands are never immersed in the water, never wet, except to the extent necessary in putting the clothes into the mash and taking them out, and in wringing them. 8. The machine is easy at work, so very easy, that the boiler of washing it, (in doing the week's wash of a large family,) is among the lightest tasks involved in the daily routine of household duties. Very small children can take part in it; any half grown girl of ordinary strength, bestows little and light labor, can do the whole without fatigue, and with great benefit from the exercise; this being of the best kind for strengthening the arms, chest and loins. 9. The process of washing with it is most simple, consisting in it does in the two acts of laying the clothes in the mash, and in working this up and down, by giving the like motion to the lever which the mash is attached to. Any person of the most ordinary intelligence will acquire a sufficient knowledge of it by witnessing it for two minutes; and, without ever having seen it at all, no stout person can fail to handle one properly with it, if she can hear's proviso, observing the printed directions. For merely washing clothes clean, and simulating any one to do a wash in a time so short, that it can scarcely be credited by those who have not witnessed it, with needful directions would be comprised in a few lines. But for doing a wash in the most perfect manner possible, and in the brightest time possible, a number of particulars must be attended to, which, though easily could be all learned in a few minutes by seeing, cannot be described so briefly. 10. The machine cannot get out of order in any way, except it be actually broken; and it cannot be broken in using it. If it should, the damage, when the part is accessible, can be repaired by any common carpenter in one hour. 11. Its durability has no other limit but that of the power of wood to resist decay.

I would say more to refer to the following gentlemen who have tried the above machine: Rev. W. T. Richardson, R. L. Gaither, Dr. C. Alexander, J. T. Smith, J. S. Wallace, Peter Ranger, Sr., D. Coyner, John Degner, jr., and John S. Taylor, Weyanoke, now, where they are manufactured and always on hand. JAS. H. IRVINE.

Weyanoke, Dec. 14, 1858.—4m.

Enquire of Henry W. Wood, Agent at Staunton.

SKYLARK!—This high bred young and beautiful horse will be in Staunton on Monday, March 14th, 1859, for the purpose of making arrangements for a Spring season. Gentlemen who wish to raise a fine stock for the turf, saddle or lightest draught horses, would do well to avail themselves of this opportunity, for it is seldom that a chance occurs of breeding from such a noble animal. He is a rich bay, with his ankle for sire, form and action combined, are needed to name to the Union. Those wishing his services will please meet me either in person, by proxy, or by letter, at the National Hotel, on the above day.

Terms, $15 the season, to be discharged by $13 in advance; $20 in insure. A gentleman putting 3 mares will be charged as for 4; a company putting 6 or more, the sixth will be grade.

Pedigree.—Skylark by imported Skylark, dam by Vivian; g. dam by Claybrook's (afterwards Spangler's) Napoleon, g. g. dam by Johnson's Medley, g. g. g. dam by the Arabian Leopard. Imported Skylark was 15 times and 24 King's plates, more than any other horse ever put on. He was handicapped to carry the extraordinary weight of 210 lbs. When 8 years old he challenged the world to run 4 mile heats under the heaviest weights. No horse accepting the challenge, he was withdrawn from the turf, unvanquished. Victor was by Contention, and he by Sir Archy, dam by Miner's Sharpe, g. dam by Sam Calette, g. g. by Mark Antony. Napoleon was by Chanticler's Napoleon, and he by imported Diomede (sire of Sir Archy); dam by Paul's Pacolet, g. dam by imported Wonder, g. g. dam by imported Highflyer, g. g. g. by imported Highflyer. Mary was by Sir Hal, and he by imported Sir Henry; dam by Sir Archy; g. dam by imported Medley, g. g. dam by imported Centinal, g. g. g. by imported Tarquin, &c., &c.

For further particulars, see English Sporting Journal, Sporting Turf Register, and American Stud Book, and hand bills in possession of the groom.

Winchester, Feb. 1, '58—tf C. SLOAN.

FRESH ARRIVAL IN CLOTHING!—A new and fresh supply of Clothing has been received at the Clothing House of the undersigned, consisting in part of Goods from the Best Cloth Houses in the substantial and cheap Business Suit.—To this new supply I invite the special attention of the public, and I will sell them for cash at very low figures and greatly reduced from the regular market prices.

On hand a large supply of Coats and Pants for Negro wear.

☞ Furnishing Goods, Caps and Hats of all kinds.

J. POLLATZ,
Corner Room Virginia Hotel.

Staunton, Nov. 26, 1858.

GREAT BARGAINS OFFERED IN STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS!—The undersigned will, from this day until the first of March next, offer his large and well selected stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, at greatly reduced prices, many of them for below Cost. Those in want of economical bargains will do well to call and examine his Stock of Goods before buying elsewhere.

DAVIS A. KAYSER.

Staunton, Jan. 25, 1859.

N.B.—We have a large lot of Carpets, Satinets, Blankets and other Winter Goods, that we are selling at a great sacrifice.

CLOTHING NEW FOR WAGON MAKERS.—We have just received from New York and Philadelphia a full and complete assortment of Clothing, for wagon makers in use in this part of the country, but is in general use in the Eastern and Western States and for upwards of the old plan. We will take pleasure in showing the same to any wagon maker, or any other person, free of charge. The clothing is put up in 3 regular periods in any number of lots, and I expect of those to which it has been extended, that they will find it their interest to notify persons in the country.

J. POLLATZ.

☞ Clothing of and below Cost, to close out stock.

J. P.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is now in the occupancy of the Hotel formerly known as the Franklin Hotel, and that he will be opened at his house a RESTAURANT, and the traveling been the country, and other persons, will find it to be recommended with PROPRIETY and CLEANLINESS. Hoping will give his personal attention to

WM. WHOLEY.

Staunton, Aug. 26, 58.

LADIES DRESS GOODS.—I have still on hand a large assortment of Dress Goods, consisting of Prints and Lawn Printed French de Lains, Striped and Bordered, Valencias, Merino Plaids, &c., which I am now offering at prices Cost for Cash. Call soon or they will be gone.

Also, a few Yards French Merinos, at 75 and 87 cents—only this and all well.

D. A. KAYSER.

Staunton, Jan. 26, '59.

CLOAKS, late style, from $6 to $10.—40 pieces Velvet Cloaks, 100 dozen Ladies Handkerchiefs, 50 dozen 75 cent do, 100 dozen strong sheets, at 75 cts. at the Home Cloth Overshoes, at by only. A few calicoes of Berry and plain Velvet Vesting, plain and fancy Silk and Satin de.

Also, a lot of cotton at 6 cents.

SIMON H. SILER'S

Staunton, Jan. 26, 1859. Dry Goods Store.

FANCY GOODS JUST RECEIVED.—Ladies Dress Goods, Prints, Linseys, Cottonades, &c. We are now receiving a supply of Staple Dry Goods, which we are offering at the lowest cash prices.

P. W. FUNKHOUSER.

Staunton, Dec. 22, 1858—7. copy.

[illegible] on Hand.—We have now only, Quilts, Linsey, Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans, Cassimeres, Kersey, Cotton Flannels, Ladies Cloaks, Hair Cloth, Corset Jeans, Bleached and Brown Cotton, for sale at

SIMON H. SILER'S

Staunton, Nov. 26, 1858. Dry Goods Store.

[illegible] Cloaks.—Just received a large lot of Ladies Cloaks, which we are selling at very low figures.

P. W. FUNKHOUSER.

Staunton, Nov. 26, 1858.

[illegible] Cloaks.—Just received a large lot of Ladies Cloaks, which we are selling at very low figures.

P. W. FUNKHOUSER.

Staunton, Nov. 26, 1858.

RICHMOND ADVERTISEMENTS.

PHILIP RAHM,

EAGLE MILLWRIGHT WORKER,

Office, between 14th & 15th Sts.,
RICHMOND, VA.,

MANUFACTURER of Portable and Stationary STEAM ENGINES, of any required power; Gearing of Water Wheels, Plaster Of Cylinder Bolters; Finger Bills, Common Mill Irons for Vertical Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Draining Machines, Shingle, Lathe and Planing Machines, Tobacco Factory Fixtures of every description, and all kinds of Castings in Iron and Brass.

The subscriber was awarded, by the Virginia Mechanics Institute, the First Class Diploma, on the 14th of November, 1854, for a Steam Engine and Circular Saw Mill, and by the Virginia State Agricultural Society, premium for Saw Mill in 1856, and for the best Steam Engine applicable to agricultural purposes, the premium of fifty dollars in 1857; also, at the U. S. Agricultural Society held in Richmond, Va., October, 1858, the *Grand Gold Medal of Honor*, for the best Portable Steam Engine for Farm use.

He refers, by permission, to Governor Henry A. Wise, Messrs. Warwick & Barksdale, Dunlop, Moncure & Co., Hassell, Crenshaw & Co. and S. McGuire & Sons. As to Mill Gearing, refer to Jas. Gray and Gen. Rawlins.

PHILIP RAHM.

Richmond, Dec. 21, 1858—3m

PARNASSUS, Augusta co., Dec. 10, 1858.

I hereby certify that I purchased a 10-horse power Portable Steam Engine and Saw Mill of Mr. Philip Rahm, of Richmond, Va., in the fall of 1857, and had it brought on and put it up myself, and have been running it with heads who had no experience in such business, and it has been a success, and up to this time I have not lost a single day by anything getting out of order, and I can honestly say, that it has surpassed my expectations and Mr. Rahm's representations in every respect.

I have cut with it 14,500 feet of 1½ x 6 plank, surface measure, or 4,750 feet, board measure, per day. In the winter season, when the days were shortened, with 3 hands only, without any pressing or effort, it being my ordinary way of sawing, and, to push, I have cut a foot per second while the saw was running through the log.

DAN'L F. MOELLAN.

Dec. 21, 1858.

TO THE CITIZENS OF STAUNTON.

DENNIS & BROTHER,
DYERS!
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA,

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

☞ *Gentlemen's Garments* cleaned and dyed to look like new.

DENNIS & BRO.,
Successors to J. W. Ellis,
Franklin St., opposite Metropolitan Hall,
Richmond, May 6, 1858. Richmond, Va.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE subscribers have this day associated themselves together under the firm of P. V. SUTTON & C. H. SUTTON, and have taken the brick and slated house on Fifteenth Street between Main and Cary, for the purpose of conducting a general COMMISSION BUSINESS.

They will give prompt attention to the sale of Flour, Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, and all kinds of Country Produce; and also deal by wholesale in the best imported and domestic Brandies, Wines, Cigars, &c., &c., Cotton, Plaster, Hay and Lime, all of which they will sell low for cash or city acceptances.

P. V. SUTTON, Jr.
C. H. SUTTON.

Richmond, Feb. 1, 1859.—4mo.

Fall Trade, 1858.

VIRGINIA MERCHANTS, and Merchants generally, would do well, in laying in their Fall Stock of Boots and Shoes, to call on the undersigned, who has an abundant supply of SEMPLE'S INFALLIBLE BAKING POWDER, the best and most economical preparation known for making light, sweet and wholesome Light Bread, Biscuits, &c. It is recommended by numerous citizens of different sections, and will certainly give satisfaction when used properly. It is entirely harmless, being the production of a scientific Virginia physician, and was manufactured with great care from the purest material. Merchants can confidently recommend this article to their customers as the best.

JOHN W. GARLICK,
Manufacturer and Sole Proprietor,
Richmond, Va.

☞ Sold by Druggists and Grocers generally throughout the State.

Sept. 14, 1858.

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

WE offer our services to Presidents and Contractors on the different lines of External improvements throughout the State, for the collection of debts on the Public and Private Accounts into and sale of Virginia State Stock. Having every facility for selling, we are prepared to make liberal advances on Stock till sold. Our charges will be moderate. We also offer our services to our friends in the country for the purchase of Virginia State, Bank, and every description of Stocks, at the current market rate, without any charge of Commission.

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

Richmond, Dec. 19, 1858.—1y

PEARL AMBROTYPES—
NEW STYLE.—PROF. POWERS' GALLERY, 151 Main St.,
Richmond, Va.—PROF. POWERS has just introduced a new and beautiful style of ambrotype, which surpasses any thing heretofore produced by the "Art" of Photography!

The "Artists" of the United States, as well as the people generally, in commenting upon the late and wonderful discovery—the "PEARL AMBROTYPE"—have pronounced it far superior to the Miniature Painting, standing out in bold relief, needing only breath to be a living reality.

PROF. POWERS' GALLERY is crowded to overflowing each day, and, with his many facilities, finds it hard to keep pace with the people, so great is the demand for his new style of Ambrotype. His prices are low and uniform.

Richmond, Dec. 7, 1858.

1859. New Crop. 1859.

Landreth's Celebrated Garden Seeds.

THE subscriber is first in receipt of a large and well selected supply of the above popular Seeds, consisting in part of:

Beets, Beans, Cabbages,
Celery, Carrot, Cress,
Cucumber, Corn, Cymbling,
Kale, Leek, Melon, Mustard,
Onions, Peas, Parsnips, Parsley,
Pepper, Radish, Salsify, Tomato, &c.

To which he respectfully calls the attention of Farmers, Gardeners and Dealers, assuring them that they can rely on their being fresh.

JOHN W. GARLICK,
Apothecary and Druggist, Franklin Street.

Richmond, Jan. 11, '58.

NEW COMMISSION HOUSE.—The undersigned have taken the Warehouse formerly occupied by W. H. Ellis, Jr., on the SOUTH SIDE OF CARY, STREET, and directly opposite Messrs. Dunlop, Moncure & Co. Here he intends to do a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS, and will give his special attention to the sale of Tobacco, Wheat & Flour, and in fact to every article that may be consigned to him. He hopes, by strict and prompt attention to the interests of his friends, to merit the confidence of his friends and the public generally.

Very Respectfully,

Richmond, Jan. 4, 1859. P. A. WOODS.

GIBBS' GALLERY FOR PATENT AMBROTYPES AND PHOTOGRAPHS, of every style and description.

Daguerreotypes copied into Ambrotypes and made permanent, if desired, to the size on Paper or Canvas, retaining the perfect likeness and painted by hand, or colored in Oil, Water or Pastel, in the style of Portraits, Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, Plain, Oases and Frames of all descriptions.

P. G. GIBBS,
Corner Main and Fifth streets, Dispy Hall, 2d floor.

Richmond, Sept. 7, 1858.

WHATLEY'S GALLERY, Main Street is going to Europe. Will sell the balance of his CASES at Cost, and he gives the benefit of the ambrotype to 50 cents—sold at $1 in any other gallery.

PHOTOGRAPHS from $6 upward. Pictures put in Medallion and Breastpin for 75 cents.

☞ Call and see, with all the Pictures and Furniture, for sale cheap.

Richmond, Dec. 14, 1858.

R. R. SPEDDEN,
Fashionable Clothier & Merchant Tailor,
No 120, Corner Main and 15th Streets,
☞ Gent's Furnishing Goods. RICHMOND, VA.

Richmond, March 17, 1858.—1y

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!—We would inform the Ladies that we have some very handsome Prints Printed and all wool Delaines, which rather than keep over we will sell absolutely at sacrifice.

PIFER & FUNKHOUSER.

Staunton, Jan. 12, '59.

NEW ARRIVAL.—24 Sealskin Overcoats, and a lot of the latest patterns of gentlemen's Hats, at 10 dos. Brown Jean's Jeans, very strong, at 20 cts. at

SIMON H. SILER'S Clothing Store, q.

(Staunton, Jan. 11, '59.

PROTECTION OF PERFUMERY, LEMON, COLOGNE, MOSCHUS, LAUDANUM, PAREGORIC, put up for Wholesale at Northern prices, by

DR. R. R. MOSBY'S DRUG STORE.

Staunton, Jan. 26, '59.

WANTED A SOLDIER BLOCK WHO DOES THE [illegible] Clothing Shop for a [illegible] in the Country.

JOS. R. SPENCER.

Staunton, Nov. 26, 58

BALTIMORE ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEWELL'S
Patent Safety Lamp and Lamp Powder,

WARRANTED to prevent explosions from the use of Burning Oil, or Lamp Powder, and any other explosive fluid used for the production of light. The invention is applied to all common Lamps and Lamp Powders, and also to the Solar Lamps, Lanterns, Burners, &c. It is the opinion of the undersigned that NEWELL'S IMPROVED SOLAR FLUID LAMP, for families, in the Argand form, which burns with a clear, steady light, and consuming less fluid than any other Lamp, as it consumes not half the fluid, but all the vapor arising from it while burning. These Lamps are applied to Chandeliers for parlors, and are particularly adapted to Churches, Factories, Hotels, Saloons, Ships, &c. 500 Lamps can be placed in safety, using the same shade and chimney. Over 1,000,000 of these Lamps and Cans have been sold since 1852, and no accident has occurred from their use. For sale, wholesale and retail, only by

ALFRED R. BELT,
227 Baltimore St.

Also, BURNING FLUID at the market price, LAMP SHADES and CHIMNEYS.

Please read the following certificate of the entire safety and efficacy of these goods:

Mr. A. R. Belt—Dear Sir:—I have carefully examined and tested the Patent Safety Lamp and Lamp Powder, invented by Mr. John Newell, of Baltimore, and am satisfied that in this application of the principle of the "Davy," Mr. Newell has furnished the public with a perfect safeguard against all danger from explosion in the use of the ordinary burning fluids. With this Lamp no danger is impossible, even with the most careless treatment.

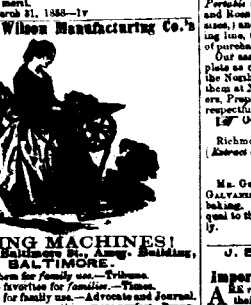
Respectfully yours,
WM. E. A. AIKEN, M. D.
Professor of Chemistry, University of Md.

Baltimore, Feb. 26, 1858.

I have similar recommendations from Dr. Lewis R. Sieber, Prof. of Chemistry, Maryland College of Pharmacy; Dr. A. Snowden Piggott, Analytical and Consulting Chemist, Professor in Baltimore, &c., Charles T. Jackson, Aug. A. Hapes, John Torrey, and many others of equal merit.

Baltimore, March 31, 1858—1y

Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co.'s



SEWING MACHINES!
Office, 125 Baltimore St., Aug. Building,
BALTIMORE.

WE prefer them for *family use*.—*Chicago Tribune*. They are the favorites for *families*.—*Times*. *The* machine for family use.—*Advocate and Journal*. We can not imagine any thing more perfect.—*Evang.* Will give entire satisfaction.—*Observer*. "The best ever invented.—*Christian Inquirer*. In looking for the best, see these.—*Examiner*. Admirably adapted for family use.—*Chronicle*. We praise it with enthusiasm.—*Christian Herald*. Worthy of the highest award.—*Sabbath Recorder*. "The *Inviolable* is a stitch that will not rend.—The Wheeler & Wilson Machine makes the only stitch that answers precisely the conditions required, viz., a stitch alike upon both surfaces, and firmly alike on both sides of the fabric sewed, with great economy of thread, more firm, durable and beautiful than hand sewing."—*Family Magazine*.

Baltimore, April 7, 1858.—1y

J. G. CAMPBELL. WM. R. CAMPBELL. JOS. R. KENNEDY.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

Campbell, Brother & Co.,
230 Baltimore Street,
BALTIMORE, MD.,

ARE now prepared to offer the greatest inducements to Country Merchants, having just opened an extensive stock of Goods, such as

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE, FANCY
GOODS, FINE CUTLERY,
CLOCKS, WATCH MAKER'S
TOOLS AND MATERIALS,
PORT MONAIES, ALBATA
& PLATED WARE, CHINA
VASES, PISTOLS, &c., &c.,

OF THE MOST DESCRIPTION.

Also, a complete assortment of *JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE*, from their own Factory.

WATCHES direct from
Tavenson, Cooper, Cowdrey, Adams, Hutton, Bosley, Johnson, Harrison, Blundell, Field, Philipps & Co., Henry Cox, M. J. Pelies & Co., Robt. Roskell, Richard, &c.

London, Paris, Geneva, Vienna and Italian JEWELRY, in great variety: ROSEWOOD WORK BOXES and WRITING DESKS; fine FANCY GOODS, of entirely new styles.

We invite the attention of dealers to our new and elegant stock of Goods, assuring them that the Lowest Prices will be made to order and for cash.

☞ Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

CANFIELD, BROTHER & CO.,
Importers of Watches, Jewelry
and Precious Stones, &c.

Baltimore, March 24, 1858—1y

WM. P. TOWLES,
Successor to O. F. WICKERSHAM & Co.,
PATENT SHIRT MANUFACTORY!
145 *Baltimore St., under Carroll Hall,*
BALTIMORE, MD.

PARTICULAR attention is given to the manufacture of the PATENT SHOULDER SEAM SHIRT. Experienced Cutters are employed and a satisfactory fit is warranted in every case. Gentlemen at a distance can have their Shirts made to order and forwarded to them, to any part of the Union, by sending their measurement according to the following

FORMULA:

1. Size around the neck.
2. Length of sleeve from centre of the back to the knuckle on the hand, at the root of the fingers.
3. Size around the wrist.
4. " " breast under the arm pits.
5. " " back, (if a corpulent person.)
6. Length of Bosom.
7. Length from shoulder to knee-pan.
8. Height of collar, space in front, and peculiarity of style or fashion that may be desired.

The above rules must be carefully and accurately taken to insure a fit, as all necessary allowances are made by the cutter of the establishment.

Baltimore, March 31, 1858—1y

PAPER HANGINGS.

HOWELL & BROTHERS, MANUFACTURERS, No. 260 Baltimore Street, opposite Hanover Street, BALTIMORE, have recently been making extensive arrangements to accommodate their increasing Country trade. Our removal to far new warehouses has given us ample facilities, and we have greatly increased our stock, thus giving our customers an unlimited assortment to select from, in all the different grades.

Merchants can embrace in HALL PAPER & BORDERS, of all the different qualities and styles in size, the extent of the stock forbidding any enumeration; also CURTAIN PAPERS, FIRE BOARD PRINTS, &c.

Customers will bear in mind that we are extensive manufacturers, and therefore the prices must be the lowest; besides our having been in business 25 years, give to our friends ample assurance that they will be fairly dealt with. ☞ Orders promptly attended to.

Baltimore, March 31, 1858—1y

Spring Importations, 1859.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
RIBBONS, MILLINERY, SILK GOODS,
Flowers, Straw Goods, Bonnets,
FELTS, PLUSHES,
No. 237 Baltimore Street,
Between Charles and Hanover Streets,
BALTIMORE, MD.,

OFFER a Stock unsurpassed in the United States, in variety and cheapness.

Baltimore, Jan. 28, 1859—1m5

WM. F. LEWIN,
WITH
DANIEL MILLER & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
No. 229 Baltimore Street,
Third door above Howard,
BALTIMORE.

DANIEL MILLER,
SAMUEL GROVE,
WM. F. LEWIN,
HENRY S. LACHY.

☞ Orders carefully and promptly attended to.

Baltimore, March 31, 1858—1y

MEREDITH, SPENCER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
No. 200 Baltimore Street,
Third Door West of Liberty St.,
BALTIMORE.

JOS. H. SPENCER,
EDWARD W. SPILLER,

Baltimore, March 31, '58—1y

BOARDING HOUSE.—The subscriber having removed to the Hope near the Court-house, gratefully knows at the "Bachelorette Apartments," is prepared to accommodate a few DAY BOARDERS.

The Restaurant of the house has been fitted up in a RESTAURANT, with a BAR attached, where these desiring can at all times, on short notice, be furnished with Blue Points, Mercer Cove, Rare and Domestic OYSTERS served in the best style. Suppers or Dinners prepared for private parties when desired. Persons attending Court can have their choice to dine with the family or in the Restaurant.

☞ Punches can be supplied with OYSTERS by the quart, half gallon or gallon.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

MARY E. GILKESON.

Staunton, Oct. 24, 1858—tf

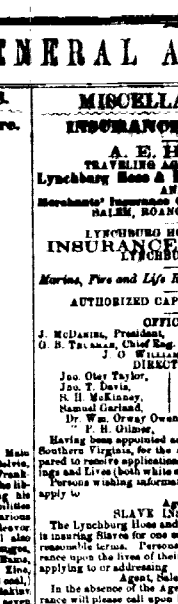
READ THIS!

THE undersigned having rented a farm, and having a pleasure wagon at work, and wishing to take a lot of Boarders, would respectfully inform the public; makes too many words in the fire, consequently some of them must have, for which reason he has concluded to sell 2 of the said wagons. The pleasure wagon will be taught the art of pleasure driving, and also the art of conducting a car comfortably. The reader will bear in mind, that no business is so pleasant as that of pleasure driving, and cheap with the pleasure of a pleasure wagon. Call and see for yourselves, at the Sign of the Big Spring, Staunton, Va.

D. A. PLEASANT.

RICHMOND ADVERTISEMENTS.

Governor Street Store Store.



THE subscriber, having removed from 166 Main street, to the new building erected by Mr. Belvin, on 15th or Governor Street, between Main and Franklin, takes pleasure in returning his thanks for the liberal patronage of the last four years, assuring his friends and customers, that with increased facilities for the manufacture and exhibition of the various Wares in his line, at the new stand, he will endeavor to merit a continuance of their favors. He will also keep for sale a select assortment of Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces, Tin and Iron Ware, Pumps, Water Rams, Bath Tubs, Iron Railing, Cast Iron Grates, Slate, Sheet Iron, *Isaman's Boilers*, (for both wood and coal,) *Portable Ovens*, (a new and superior article for Bakiny and Roasting purposes, of which he is making seven sizes,) and many other articles in the House Furnishing line, to which he respectfully invites the attention of purchasers.

Our assortment of Large Stoves, &c., being so complete as can be found in any similar establishment in the Northern cities, and as we are prepared to furnish them at Northern prices, the attention of Hotel Keepers, Proprietors of Watering Places, Colleges, &c., is respectfully solicited.

☞ Odd Castings for repairs always on hand.

GEORGE STARRETT.

Richmond, March 17, 1858—1y

Extract of a letter received from Dr. Samuel Goode, of the Virginia Hot Springs:

"HOT SPRINGS, VA., July 1, 1858.

MR. GEO. STARRETT—Dear Sir: I have found the GALVANIZED OVEN to answer an admirable purpose for cooking, and I consider it important for baking at all equal to the Galvanized Oven. It saves fuel immensely.

Yours, very respectfully,
SAMUEL GOODE."

J. B. FERGUSON, JR., & CO.,
No. 9 Pearl St., Richmond,
Importers and Jobbers of Dry Goods,

AT their entire stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, to which they would call the attention of city and country dealers, embracing, in part:

Cloths, Cassimeres and Satinetts—all grades;
White Cambrics and Muslins;
Irish Linen, Linen Sheetings and Diapers;
Black and fancy Silks, and Satin de China;
Silk, Lisle and Cotton Laces and Edgings;
Embroidered Collars, Sleeves and Lace Goods;
Ladies' Dress Goods, Bareges, Muslins, Lawns;
French Kid and Silk Gloves in great variety;
Tailors' Trimmings, &c., &c.

A large portion of the stock of goods has been recently bought for cash, and a part is of our own importation—all of which we offer at a small advance for Cash.

☞ Special attention given to the Hosiery Department, having one floor exclusively for goods of the case. [Richmond, March 17, 1858—1y

G. W. MINNIS'
Photograph and Fine Art Galleries,

No. 197, Main St., Richmond, *Opp. Custom House, and Sycamore Street*, Petersburg, Va.

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

Richmond, Sept. 21, 1858—1y

MAGNIFICENT ATTRACTIONS!
AND MOST EXCELLENT BARGAINS IN
FALL DRY GOODS!
AT CRENSHAW QUARLES & CO.,
No. 229 Broad Street, Richmond, Va.,

WE are prepared to exhibit to our customers and the public generally, a large and splendid stock of Dry Goods adapted to the Fall Sales. Our stock was selected with especial reference to the retail trade, and consists of all the new designs gotten up in Europe and our country. We shall continue to add by every arrival all the new goods that come out, so as to present to the trade, at all times, the most fashionable styles in market. We will offer the best inducements in price and are confident that in style, variety and assortment our department cannot be surpassed. With every facility to conduct an extensive business, we shall spare no pains to attain our object, and cordially invite all to examine our goods before purchasing.

CRENSHAW, QUARLES & CO.

Richmond, Sept. 28, 1858.

JNO. D. HAMMOND,
Saddle, Harness and Trunk
MANUFACTURER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 253 Baltimore Street,
(*nearly opposite the Eutaw House.*)
BALTIMORE, MD.,

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

☞ All orders executed with neatness and dispatch.

Baltimore, March 24, 1858—1y

JNO. C. PAGE, JR., HAS REMOVED TO the Store formerly occupied by BISHOP, MAYO & BLAIR, No. 98 Main Street, 2 doors above the store of R. Price & Co., where will be constantly kept a large and varied assortment of BOOTS, SHOES, BRITTANS, &c., of the latest and most fashionable styles of his own, French and Northern manufacture, which will be sold, wholesale and retail, at moderate prices.

He solicits a call from purchasers visiting Richmond, and will endeavor to merit a share of public patronage.

JOHN C. PAGE, Jr.

Richmond, Oct. 19, 1858. 98 Main Street.

To Country Merchants & Others Purchasing

Tin Ware, Stoves &c.

WE would respectfully call your attention to our large assortment of PLATE and JAPAN TIN WARE at wholesale and retail, which we have manufactured well on the most reasonable terms, and we shall be pleased to see our friends and customers.

☞ Please give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

D. & O. W. WALKER,
No. 28 West Main Street.

Richmond, March 10, 1858.—1y

HAMILTON & BOUCHER,
(Successors to James Collins,)
CHEAP HAT AND CAP STORE!
45 *Main St., opposite St. Charles Hotel,*
RICHMOND,

KEEP constantly on hand a full assortment of HATS and CAPS, which they will sell as cheap as any establishment North or South. Please give us a call. [Richmond, March 17, 1858—1y

MITCHELL & TYLER,
DEALERS IN
CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
Silver and Plated Ware,
MILITARY AND FANCY GOODS,
RICHMOND, VA.

Richmond, March 10, 1858—1y

FURNITURE BAZAAR.—R. C. HOWE, CABINET MAKER, is all in branches, and dealer in Feather Beds, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, Plates, &c. 209 Main Street, next door to Dr. Wey's office, up town, Richmond, Va.

Richmond, March 17, 1858—1y

G. S. LOWNES,
Ornamental Iron Railing, Balconies, Verandas, Grates, Mantlers &c.,

SAFES boxed and shipped to any point desired.

☞ Remember the number—154 *Main Street, opp. Richmond, Va.*

Richmond, March 10, 1858.

W. D. TOMPKINS & BRO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN
Flour, Tobacco, Grain, &c.,
☞ BASIN BANK, RICHMOND, VA. ☜

Liberal advances made on Consignments in store.

Richmond, Nov. 3, 1858.—1y

HARDY'S ANTI-FRICTION GREASE, RESTAURANT, with a BAR attached, for those desiring one at all times, on short notice, be furnished with Blue Points, Mercer Cove, Rare and Domestic OYSTERS served in the best style. Suppers or Dinners prepared for private parties when desired. Persons attending Court can have their choice to dine with the family or in the Restaurant.

☞ Punches can be supplied with OYSTERS by the quart, half gallon or gallon.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

MARY E. GILKESON.

Staunton, Oct. 24, 1858—tf

READ THIS!

THE undersigned having rented a farm, and having a pleasure wagon at work, and wishing to take a lot of Boarders, would respectfully inform the public; makes too many words in the fire, consequently some of them must have, for which reason he has concluded to sell 2 of the said wagons. The pleasure wagon will be taught the art of pleasure driving, and also the art of conducting a car comfortably. The reader will bear in mind, that no business is so pleasant as that of pleasure driving, and cheap with the pleasure of a pleasure wagon. Call and see for yourselves, at the Sign of the Big Spring, Staunton, Va.

D. A. PLEASANT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

A. E. HUFF,
TRAVELING AGENT FOR THE
Lynchburg Home & Fire Insurance Co.,
AND
Merchants' Insurance Company, Richmond,
SALEM, ROANOKE CO., VA.

LYNCHBURG HOME AND FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
LYNCHBURG, VA.

Marine, Fire and Life Risks at Current Rates.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, $500,000!

OFFICERS.

J. McDANIEL, President. | J. M. OGDEN, Vice Pres.
G. B. TRUMAN, Chief Eng. | C. T. WILLS, Secretary.
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Jno. Otey Taylor,	James Payne,
Jno. T. Davis,	Dexter Otey,
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Samuel Garland,	C. Winfree.
Dr. Wm. Gregory Owen,	Medical Examiner.
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Having been appointed an Agent in Western and Southern Virginia, for the above Company, I am prepared to receive applications and take Risks on Dwellings and Lives (both white and slaves) at current rates.

Persons wishing information in the premises, will apply to A. E. HUFF,
Agent for L. H. & F. I. Co.

SLAVE INSURANCE.

The Lynchburg Home and Fire Insurance Company is insuring Slaves for one or four years, upon the most reasonable terms. Persons wishing to effect insurance upon the lives of their Servants, can do so by applying to or addressing A. E. HUFF,
Agent, Salem, Roanoke county, Va.

In the absence of the Agent, persons wishing insurance will please call upon Dr. J. A. Waddell, Staunton, the Examining Physician to the Company, with whom they can arrange for a Policy.

LIFE INSURANCE.

Now is the time to provide for your family. It should be attended to now, first, because it is less expensive than it will be when you get older; second, because, if in health, you will pass a medical examination and be accepted; third, because life is uncertain and delays dangerous. "Procrastination is the thief of time." Disease may come upon you, death may overtake you, and in an hour when you think not you may be suddenly cut off, and that without time to dry your family. Wait not, then, for a more convenient season, accept the boon while it is near, and at the earliest possible convenience provide for your household the means of an honest livelihood, when time shall be no more. That opportunity is afforded you now. Call, then, at once upon the Agent, who may be seen for a few days at the Virginia Hotel, or upon Dr. J. A. Waddell, who will, in the absence of the Agent, afford facilities for getting out Policies of Insurance.

A. E. HUFF, Agent.

April 21, 1858.