Staunton Spectator.

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Staunton Spectator.

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

TERMS.

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

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

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

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

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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.

CARDS.

MARKWOOD & GRAVES, FASHIONABLE TAILORS, Opposite the Marble Yard, Main St., Staunton, Va.

WOULD inform their friends and the public generally that they are now prepared to execute work entrusted to them in the neatest and most fashionable styles.

As they have had the practice of six years as CUTTERS they feel confident of pleasing all who may favour them with their custom, and they hope by prompt attention to business to merit a liberal share of patronage

Staunton, Sep. 6, 1859.

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

Staunton, April 7, 1858.

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.

GUY & WADDELL, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.

BUYERS AND SELLERS will find it to their advantage to call at their office in the BRICK PART OF THE OLD BELL TAVERN.

Staunton, Sep. 6, 1859.

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.

JOHN W. MEREDITH, DEALER IN JEWELRY, CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c., Main St., Staunton, Va.

☞ Watches and Jewelry Repaired.

Staunton, Jan. 17.

JOHN C. MICHIE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WARM SPRINGS, BATH COUNTY, VA.,

WILL practice in the Courts of Bath, Highland, Pocahontas and Augusta ☞ All business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to.

March 13, 1860.—6mo.

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

Staunton Feb. 8, 1859—tf.

A. D. CHANDLER, UNDERTAKER, Staunton, Va.,

KEEPS METALIC CASES of all sizes, at Staunton and Millborough Depot, at City Prices.

Staunton, July 19, 1859.

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

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

July 29, 1857.

500 NEGROES WANTED.—I wish to purchase 500 likely young Negroes, of both sexes, for the Southern market, for which I will pay the highest market prices in cash. My address is Staunton, or Middlebrook, Augusta Co., Va.

Jan. 24, 1860* J. E. CARSON

GRAIN AND GRASS SCYTHES.—English Waldron Grain and Grass Scythes; American do do do do do Grain Cradles, Rifles, Whet Stones, Snaths, &c., &c. just received and for sale.

Staunton, May 1, 1860. GEO. E. PRICE.

GARDEN TOOLS—We have on hand a fine assortment of Garden Tools, such as Spades, Forks, Rakes, Trowels, sets of Tools, &c., which we will be pleased to show our customers.

WOODS & GILKESON.

Staunton, April 10, 1860.

VISES AND ANVILS.—Wright's Patent Solid Horn Anvils, Wright's Solid Box Vises, King's Stock and Dies, Best Smith's Bellows, Horse Shoes, Nail Rod, Nails, Rasps, Files; Shear, Cast and Blister Steel, just received and for sale.

Staunton, May 1, 1860. GEO. E. PRICE.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.—The subscriber is now receiving and opening a fine stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings suited to the season. Some Cassimeres for suits which he can furnish made up or by the yard upon the best terms.

Staunton, March 27, 1860. D. A. KAYSER.

HARDWARE.—We have commenced receiving our Spring supplies of Hardware, Cutlery, &c., which have been purchased at the lowest figures for cash and will be sold on accommodating terms to cash or prompt 6 months buyers.

Staunton April 10. WOODS & GILKESON.

PISTOLS.—I have just received a supply of the Repeating Pistols, comprising all the best and latest improvements, which those in want are requested to examine. The prices are much reduced.

Staunton, May 1, 1860. GEO. E. PRICE.

HEALING WATER.—DR. W. B. YOUNG, Druggist, has a large lot of Healing Water for sale, and is the regular Agent for it in Staunton.

Dec. 13.

JUST RECEIVED.—The best and cheapest low price TOBACCO that can be found. Wholesale or retail by JNO. B. EVANS.

Staunton, July 26, 1859.

WAITERS.—We have several setts handsome Tea Trays. Also small Waiters. Call and see them at WOODS & GILKESON'S

Staunton, April 24

WINDOW CORNICE.—Very handsome Cornice, Curtain Pins and Hooks. Also Cords and Tassels for sale by WOODS & GILKESON.

Staunton, April 24.

CORN MEAL—For sale in large or small quantities at the STAUNTON STEAM MILLS at market prices. Apply to

May 31, '59. S. A. RICHARDSON, Sup't.

TIN CHAMBER SETS—A few very handsome sets just received by WOODS & GILKESON.

Staunton, April 10, 1860.

VIRGINIA CASSIMERES.—A full supply just to hand. TAYLOR & HOGE.

Staunton April 10, 1860.

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

Staunton, April 12 1852.

SOFAS—A new lot Sofas, just to hand, very cheap.

Staunton, July 19, '59. A. D CHANDLER.

CARPETS. A few pieces of Super. Ingrain and Brussels Carpets for sale by

Staunton, April 3, 1860. D. A. KAYSER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MUSICAL STORE, MAIN STREET, CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA. FREY & ROBINSON

HAVE opened a Store on Main St., (old Post Office,) where they will keep for sale, PIANOS, FLUTES, VIOLINS, GUITARS, BANJOS, SHEET MUSIC, STATIONERY, ENGRAVINGS, &c., &c., and respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally.

PIANOS.—Our stock of Pianos is selected principally from the well known and most reliable factory of NUNS & CLARK, New York, whose instruments have never been surpassed in tone and durability since their establishment commenced operations (thirty-five years ago.) We have made arrangements with other Factories for supplying us with Pianos, occasionally retaining the privilege, however, of returning them, if found unworthy our recommendation.—Persons purchasing from us, therefore, will never run any risk, as we have determined to sell only good instruments, on most reasonable terms.

SHEET MUSIC. A great variety of the latest publications constantly on hand Instruction books for all instruments. The usual deduction made in supplying Schools and Music Teachers. Arthur's Patent Elastic Music Portfolios. Music sent by mail.

Orders from the country, promptly attended to.

C. T. FREY, Prof. of Music. J. ROBINSON.

July 26, 1559.—tf.

FOR GOVERNOR. GABRIEL HIRSH! FOR LIEUT. GOV. WILLIAM JONAS!

NOTWITHSTANDING the failure of the Atlantic Cable to come up to the expectations of some of the knowing ones of the Old and New World, yet GABRIEL HIRSH, one of the largest stockholders in the concern, for the purpose of cultivating a fraternal feeling with all mankind, has extended it as far as the city of Staunton, where it is performing some of the greatest achievements of the age, in the way of exhibiting at his old stand, on Main Street, the largest and most complete STOCK OF GOODS ever brought to this market. The greatest wonder, however, even surpassing the operations of the Cable, are the "CHINESE JUGGLERS," on exhibition at his window, where the prettiest man in the country is always to be found engaged in Repairing Watches and Jewelry.

☞ The $4,000 offered some time since, is still in the hands of a responsible gentleman in Staunton, ready to be handed over to any one who will bring forward a superior workman in his line. G. HIRSH.

Stauunton, Oct. 19, 1858—tf

GREAT EXCITEMENT AT THE CLOTHING HOUSE OF JACOB POLLITZ, (BRANDEBURG'S OLD STAND.)

THOUGH the Great Eastern has met with serious accident, yet my large and well selected stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING will abundantly show that my cargo of Goods did arrive safely, and includes the greatest variety of WELL FINISHED CLOTHING ever brought to this market.

My present stand, at Brandeburg's old Corner and Opposite the Va. Hotel, gives a sufficiency of room to show to my customers as nice a stock of Clothing as can be exhibited this side of Baltimore and which I will sell at Baltimore City Prices.

The public are invited to examine my stock, before purchasing elsewhere, at least all those who consider that "a penny saved is a penny made."

JACOB POLLITZ, Brandeburg's old stand, Opp'te Va. Hotel.

Staunton, Oct. 11. 1859.

TANNERY.—I have this day associated my son, Wm. B. Gallaher with me in the Tanning business in the town of Waynesboro' and the business will hereafter be conducted in the name of H. L. GALLAHER & SON.

Persons indebted to my Tannery are hereby notified to come forward and settle, and those having claims against it are requested to present the same for payment. My son, Wm. B. Gallaher, will always be found at the Tannery and is authorized to settle for me.

Public patronage is solicited for the new concern.

☞ The highest Cash price will be paid for hides, skins and bark at all times. H. L. GALLAHER.

Waynesboro', Oct. 4, 1859.—1y*.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

P. H. TROUT & CO.,

ARE now receiving a large stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c., which they bought direct from the manufacturers and importers, and are able to sell pure articles on favorable terms. Their stock of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS is very large, embracing all instruments needed for town or county practice. Also the largest supply of FANCY ARTICLES, Brushes, Fine Perfumery, &c., ever brought to this market.

Staunton March 6, 1860.

DE FORREST, ARMSTONG, & CO. DRY GOODS MERCHANTS, 80 & 82 Chambers St., N. Y.,

Would notify the Trade that they are opening weekly, in new and beautiful patterns, the Wamsutta Prints, also the Amoskeag, a New Print, which excels every Print in the Country for perfection of execution and design in full Madder Colors. Our Prints are cheaper than any in market, and meeting with extensive sale. Orders promptly attended to.

Jan. 31, 1860—1y

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.

"THE BELLE OF THE SOUTH!"—Six doz. Skeleton Skirts, of all makes, as follows: "Thomson's," "Sherwood's," "Moran's," and the "Belle of the South," which is considered the most graceful skirt now in use.

The above Skirts have just been received and will be sold as low as possible.

PIPER & FUNKHOUSER.

Staunton, Mar. 6, 1860.—Vin copy

NEW BOOKS.—The Throne of David, by the author of the Prince of the House of David.

Family Religion; A Prize Essay, by Rev. B. M. Smith.

The Oakland Stories, 2d Series, by Rev. G. B. Taylor

Home Pastimes, or Tableaux Vivants.

Langstroth on the Honey Bee.

Staunton, May 8, 1860. R. COWAN.

WHEAT WANTED.—The Staunton Steam Mills Co. will pay the highest prices in Cash for Wheat. Farmers wishing to dispose of their crops will probably consult their interests by bringing samples to S. A. RICHARDSON, Sup't.

Nov. 15, 1859.

PLASTER.—We have on hand a large quantity ready-ground Blue Windsor Plaster which we will sell for $11.50 per Ton of 2000 lbs, for cash on delivery, or will exchange for Wheat or Corn delivered at the Staunton Steam Mills, at fair market prices.

Feb 7. S. A. RICHARDSON, Sup't

JUST RECEIVED.—A very fine lot of all kinds of Spectacles—plated, steel and gold—and all kinds of Spectacle Glasses, concave, convex and colored.

Staunton, Jan. 31—tf A. LANG.

WOODEN WARE.—Wash Tubs, Painted Tubs, Buckets, Pails, Measures, Boxes, Wash Boards, Clothes Pins, Bowls, &c., Brooms, Whisks, Brushes, &c., just received and for sale by

Staunton, May 1, 1860. GEO. E. PRICE.

GROUND AND ROCK PLASTER.—250 tons BLUE WINDSOR PLASTER. For sale by P. N. POWELL & CO.,

Oct. 25. Union Hall Building.

MILL IRONS, MACHINERY AND ALL kinds of Castings made to order at the Staunton Foundry, by A. J. GARBER & CO.

Sep. 13, 1859.

BOOTS & SHOES.—The largest variety of Boots and Shoes on hand, to be sold at a small advance on cost, at J. POLLITZ'S Clothing House.

Staunton, Oct. 11. 1859.

SOMETHING EXTRA.—Just received a fine article of Lynchburg SMOKING TOBACCO, for sale at the Tobacco House of J. B. EVANS.

Staunton, January 17.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, and all kinds of Patent Medicines, for sale by DR. H. S. EICHELBERGER.

Staunton, April 3, 1860.

OPODELDOC SOAP!—For making Roraback's Compound Chemical and Toilet Soaps, for sale by DR. H S. EICHELBERGER.

Staunton, April 3, 1860.

HATS.—BLACK MOLE-SKIN AND CASSIMERE HATS of the latest style and very superior quality at DAVIS A KAYSER'S.

Staunton, April 3, 1860.

PHYSICIANS can always be supplied with a full assortment of Medicines of the BEST QUALITY at DR. H. S. EICHELBERGER'S.

Staunton, Jan. 25, '59

ALL kinds of Iron Machinery fitted up at the work Shop of the Staunton Foundry.

Sep. 13, 1859. A. J. GARBER & CO.

FOR Hats, Caps, and every style of Gents' Furnishing Goods, call at J. POLLITZ'S Clothing House

Staunton, Oct. 11, 1859.

COAL OIL—A splendid article, at DR. W. B. YOUNG'S.

Staunton, Nov. 1.

CORN HOES.—12 doz. Cast Steel Corn Hoes in store and for sale by

Staunton, April 24. WOODS & GILKESON.

CORDAGE.—Italian Hemp, Manilla and Jute Ropes from ⅝ to ¼ for sale cheap by

Staunton, April 24. WOODS & GILKESON.

POETRY.

From the London Times.

A Battle Hymn.

IN HONOR OF SIR JOHN HEENAN,

Who lately appeared in a Twenty-seven Act Farce as the Lion Tamer,

THIS ODE IS WRITTEN.

Hail! Heenan, hail!
Thou mighty Muscle King,
Lord of the Cestus, monarch of the Ring;
Thine arm, thy sceptre, and thy strength, thy crown—
Before whose might the Lion went humbly down.
Behold, a bardling craves permit to sing
A pæan in thy praise, a rhyme to thy renown.

Benecia Man—who hence dare call thee Boy?—
Quick tell thy friends that all may share thy joy,
The deeds that thou hast done;
For see, Columbia comes with ready grace
To bind thy brow, to kiss thy battered face,
And claim thee as her son.

Stand up and answer, didst thou then
Beard England's Lion in his den?
And dare him in his pride;
And didst thou fight him forty bouts,
And put him through a "course of sprouts,"
And "tan" his tawny "hide?"

Come, Heenan, boy,
Tell how the hours of battle flew,
And men and maids and matrons too,
Shall gather round the teller;
Say, didst thou give his ribs a "hug,"
And strike him squarely on the "mug,"
And eke upon the "smeller?"
Say, didst thou wrap Columbia's flag
Around thy loins—thou pleasant wag
To fight behind such bars?—
And didst thou ply its many stripes
In what thy craft call "stunning wipes,"
Till Thomas saw its stars—
Eh, Heenan, boy?

And do you mean—excuse my pen
For seeking of these things to ken—
But do you mean to leave alarms,
And rush to home and Adah's arms
For balm and lint and rest?
Or will you yield to Barnum's wish,
And take thy place among the fish
And fowls and beasts? What crowds would visit
If you stood by the great "What is it?"
And bared thy brawny brerst!

Now, Heenan, boy,
I'll tell thee what to do:
You've tamed the Lion—
Challenge Orion,
The Champion of the Blue;
He wears a belt—
So, as your fame enjoins,
Just take it from his loins,
Or take his "pelt."

But, Heenan, boy,
I fear one day there'll be a "mill,"
When champions all will get their fill
Of fight;
A sort of general grinding day—
In thy quaint phrase, the devil to pay,
With heavy weights and light;
O, Heenan, boy,
Within the bounds of this World Ring,
There walks a certain Champion King,
With whom we all must tussle;
Perhaps you know the wight I mean—
He's queerly built, lank-jawed and lean,
Without a sign of muscle.

But yet, though his "condition's" poor
As poor can be, one thing is sure—
He makes his "mawleys" felt;
No fairness shows he to his foes—
He deals the foulest kind of blows,
And strikes "below the belt."

No "sparring," "stopping," "countering," then:
My shoulder-hitter "floors" his men
With just a single pass;
Yes, Heenan, boy, when he "let drives,"
Before his bony "bunch of fives"
You'll surely "go to grass."

Now, Heenan, boy,
With such a "lively mill" in view,
A course of training to go through
Were surely only right—
Let me suggest that you leave strife,
And for the balance of your life
Just Pray instead of fight;—
Eh, Heenan, boy!

MISCELLANY.

A Smart Young Lawyer.

One of the very smartest young lawyers we ever yet heard of, was a sprig of the law who resided in Gotham, some years since; the much loved son of a worthy descendant of old Knickerbocker.

His business was rather limited to be sure, from two causes; first, he did not love to work, and, secondly, whenever he undertook a case, he proved such a very slow coach in making his returns, that customers got tired of him, and he very soon found his clients like angels' visits—few and far between.

But his respected progenitor, old Hanse Von Warken, thought him a perfect prodigy; and the worthy parent was exceedingly fond of his only and hopeful heir.

A gentleman once asked the father how his son succeeded in business, and if he was smart.

"Smart?" echoed Hanse, "vell I dink he ish smart, I tell you vot he did vonce:

"Dat poy haves a pill to collect for a fren.—Te fren he comes to me and ask me, 'is ter poy smart?' and I say, 'yaw, he pe—as you shall find out, if you give him te pizziness;' dat ish, he gives 'im a little note to collect; vitch te poy puts troo to cort, and how long do you dink de poy vas about it?"

"I don't know," said the gentleman.

"Vell, den—I tell you. He vos tree year."

"Three years!"

"Yaw. Te note vos joost seventy-tree dollars and dirty-tree cents. Now, I say te poy *ish* smart. Vot you dink he charge collecting te note?"

"Couldn't say, really."

"Vell, I tell you. His pill for collecting dat note, was joost *seventy-tree dollars and dirty-tree cents!* If you duzzn't call dat a smart poy I'd joost like to know where you find 'em?" concluded old Hanse, resuming his pipe again, quietly!

The Revenue Laws of Virginia against pedlars and "sample sellers" are very severe, as will be seen by the following extracts:

"Without first obtaining a State license so to do, no one shall sell, or contract to sell, or offer to sell, goods, wares and merchandise—including books, maps, prints, provisions, agricultural commodities, fruit trees and shrubberies, the growth, production or manufacture of this State, or any of the United States, or any foreign country, either by sample, card, or otherwise. Offenders against the law may be fined not less than $20 nor more than $500."

Soap used in scrubbing straw matting, makes it turn yellow, while a brush wears it out very fast. A large coarse cloth, dipped into a strong mixture of salt and water, and rubbed over the matting, will remove all the dirt, and not injure either color or texture. It should be carefully rinsed afterwards, with clean, cold water, and then dried by tying a cloth over a broom and sweeping it hard.

An abbreviation not to be found in the books is to be found on a tombstone in Dunkirk. The mourners intended to put an old aunt to sleep with the customary phrase, "Let her rest in peace," but the space on the stone gave out at the close of the word "her." The ready-witted sculptor, however, inserted the initials, and now the dear old lady sleeps beneath the laconic, but inelegant epitaph: "Let her r i p."

From the Life and Times of Gen. Sam Dale.

Jackson—Calhoun—Benton—Clay—Webster.

* * * * * * * *

About this time I resolved to visit Washington city, to attend to my claim for a large amount due me for corn and other supplies furnished to the troops in the service of the United States at various times, and on the expedition to Fort Dale, in Butler county. On arriving I put up at Brown's Hotel, and next day went to the quarters of the Alabama delegation. The third day, Col. Wm. R. King, of the Senate, brought me word that President Jackson desired to see me. "Tell Dale," said he to Col. King, "that if I had as little to do as he has, I should have seen him before now." The General was walking in the lawn in front of his mansion as we approached. He advanced, and grasped me warmly by the hand.

"No introduction is needed," said the Colonel.

"Oh, no," said the General, shaking my hand again, "I shall never forget Sam Dale." We walked into his reception room, and I was introduced to Col. Benton and five or six other distinguished men. They were all very civil, and invited me to visit them. They were talking over "*Nullification*," the engrossing subject at that period, and the President, turning to me, said:

"Gen. Dale, if this thing goes on, our country will be like a bag of meal with both ends open. Pick it up in the middle or endwise, and it will run out. I must tie the bag and save the country."

The company now took leave, but when I rose to retire with Col. King, the General detained me, ordered up some whiskey, and directed his servant to refuse all visitors until one o'clock.—He talked over our campaigns, and then of the business that brought me to Washington. He then said, "Sam, you have been true to your country, but you have made one mistake in life. You are now old and solitary, and without a bosom friend or family to comfort you. God called mine away. But all I have achieved—fame, power, everything—would I exchange if she could be restored to me for a moment."

The iron man trembled with emotion, and for some time covered his face with his hands, and tears dropped on his knee. I was deeply affected myself. He took two or three turns across the room, and then abruptly said, "Dale, they are trying me here; you will witness it; but I will uphold the laws."

I understood him to be referring to nullification again, his mind evidently having recurred to it, and I expressed the hope that things would go right.

"They shall go right, sir," he exclaimed, passionately shivering his pipe upon the table

He calmed down after this, and showed me his collection of pipes, many of a most costly and curious kind, sent to him from every quarter, his propensity for smoking being well known.—"These," said he, "will do to look at. I still smoke my corn cob, Sam, as you and I have often done together; it is the sweetest and best pipe."

When I rose to take leave, he pressed me to accept a room there. "I can talk to you at night; in the day I am beset." I declined on the plea of business, but dined with him several times, always, no matter what dignitaries were present, sitting at his right hand. He ate very sparingly, only taking a single glass of wine, though his table was magnificent. When we parted for the last time he said:

"My friend, farewell; we shall see each other no more; let us meet in heaven." I could only answer him with tears, for I felt that we should meet no more on earth.

The Alabama delegation each invited me to a formal dinner, and introduced me very generally to the members. Mr. Calhoun was particularly kind. It was from him that I first received the assurance that the nullification trouble would be settled. He was a man of simple manners, very plain in his attire, of the most moral habits, intensely intellectual, something of an enthusiast, and, if personally ambitious, unquestionably equally ambitious for the glory of his country. His style of speaking was peculiar—fluent, often vehement, but without ornament; he rarely used a figure of speech, his gestures were few and simple, but he spoke with his eyes—they were full of contracted fire, and looked you through. He was earnest in everything. He found his way soon to my heart, and I then and now deeply regret the dissension sowed by intriguers between him and Gen. Jackson.

When I visited Colonel Benton at five o'clock in the evening, I was conducted to him in a room where he was surrounded by his children and their school-books—he was teaching them himself. That very day he presented an elaborate report to the Senate, the result of laborious research, and had pronounced a powerful speech, yet here he was, with French and Spanish grammars, globes and slate and pencil, instructing his children in the rudiments; he employed no teacher. The next morning I was strolling at sunrise in the capitol grounds, when whom should I see but the Colonel and his little ones. Shaking me by the hand, he said: "These are my picaninies, General—my only treasures. I bring them every morning among the flowers, sir; it teaches them to love God. Yes, sir, it teaches them to love God—love God, sir." I was struck with the sentiment, and with the labor this great man performed; and yet he never seemed to be fatigued. He was not a man of conciliatory manners, who seemed to me to be always braced up for an attack. He spoke with a sort of snarl—a protracted sneer upon his face—but with great emphasis and vigor—his manner towards his opponents, and especially his looks, were absolutely insulting, but it was well known that he was ready to stand up to whatever he said or did. It is wonderful how he and Mr. Clay avoided personal collision; they hated each other mortally at one period; they spoke very harsh and cutting things in debate; both were proud, ambitious, obstinate and imperative; both were fearless of consequences, and though habitually irascible and impetuous, perfectly collected in moments of emergency.—They differed on almost every point, and only agreed cordially on one—both hated Mr. Calhoun. As an orator, Mr. Clay never had his equal in Congress. I would liken him, from what I have heard, to Mr. Pitt. No single speech that consummate orator and statesman ever made produced the impression made by Sheridan in his celebrated oration on the impeachment of Hastings; no speech of Mr. Clay's may be compared with the great oration of Webster in reply to Hayne; but for a series of parliamentary speeches and parliamentary triumphs, no British orator may be compared with Pitt, and no American with Clay. To a very high order of intellect they both united a bold temperament, indomitable will and the faculty of command—the highest faculty of all. Mr. Webster with brilliant genius, with a wit less studied, if not so sparkling as Sheridan, and with oratorical gifts not surpassed in ancient or modern times, was not of a resolute temperament, and was deficient in nerve and firmness. The want of these was felt throughout his career, and enabled others to succeed when he should have triumphed. As a companion, especially after dinner, he was most delightful; at other times he was saturnine and repulsive. Mr. Clay was haughty, and only cordial to his friends.—Colonel Benton was stiff with every one. Mr. Calhoun was affable and conciliating, and never failed to attract the young. But for grace of manner, for the just medium of dignity and affability, and for the capacity of influencing men, not one of those great men, nor all of them put together, may be compared with Gen. Jackson; the untutored savage regarded him as a sort of avenging deity; the rough backwoodsman followed him with fearless confidence; the theories of politicians and jurisconsults fell before his intuitive perceptions; systems and statesmen were extinguished together; no measure and no man survived his opposition, and the verdict of mankind awards him precedence over all. He had faults, but they are lost in the lustre of his character; he was too arbitrary and passionate, and too apt to embrace the cause of his friends without inquiring into its justice; but these were faults incidental perhaps to his frontier life and military training, and to the injustice he had experienced from his opponents.

"Distance lends enchantment to the view."

Life on the Moon.

Until quite recently, the surface of the moon has been supposed to be a vast lifeless desert.—Astronomers have abused the moon in every possible way. They have said there was no heat in moonshine. They have denied the moon an atmosphere, and consequently water and organic life. They have made us believe that a residence in the moon would be exceedingly undesirable. The old faith in the Goddess of the Night was quite overturned in scientific circles, and the fascinations of moonlight were departing day by day.

But this is all changed. Knox and Melloni have shown, by very exact observations, that there is heat in the moon's rays. Zantedeschi has discovered that this heat produces a sensible effect upon the mimosa. An English philosopher has found that the earth is colder during the first quarter of the moon than it is in the second.

Upon the growth of plants the moon exercises a remarkable influence. The chemical action of light is necessary to their principal work, the absorption of carbon from the carbonic acid gas of the atmosphere. This work all plants carry on during the day, and in the night they sleep—except when the moon shines. She wakes them and sets them at work. So the farmers who plant only just before the full moon are right, and the scoffers who call them superstitious are themselves the foolish ones. For, if sown before or near new moon, the young plants get above ground just at the full, when the tender things need sleep. But if sown just before the full, they come up about new moon, pass their babyhood under the soothing influence of dark nights, and when the full moon comes are sturdy urchins, able to work night and day.

The moon worshippers are right, also, in regard to the influence of the moon upon the weather. Herschel, Arago and Whewell recognized that the moon had some slight power in dispersing clouds. The sailors go further, and say the moon eats up the clouds. At the last meeting of the British Association, it was shown that the weather through a long series of years depended a little—a very little—upon the phases of the moon, and now Quetelet, the Director of the Brussels Observatory, has shown that between the first and last quarters of the moon, more and not less rain falls than during the remainder of the time. However, fine weather and greater rain-fall may go together.

Finally, Webb, after a careful comparison of the present appearance of the moon with the very precise maps made by Madier some twenty years ago, has shown that there have been considerable changes. Some of the small craters, in particular, have a notably different form from what they had when Madler observed them. These changes show the existence of water and an atmosphere. Father Secchi, Director of the Roman Observatory, after much observation, has come to the conclusion that the peaks of the highest mountains on the moon are covered with snow. And, to make us still more at home on the moon, De la Rive, the owner of the observatory at Crawford, near London, gives it as his opinion, that what were at first marked down as seas, and afterward supposed to be barren plains, are in fact extensive forests. In support of this, comes up a great astronomic authority, Schwabe, the discoverer of the periodic times of the sun's spots. Besides these great smooth plains, which were called seas, there were a number of furrows or wrinkles, nearly a hundred, the nature of which was entirely unknown. Their length varies from three to thirty-five miles, and their greatest breadth is about five thousand feet; most of them are considerably narrower. Their sides are parallel and smooth; some run in straight lines, and some are gently curved. Ordinarily they are separate, but sometimes they cross each other; often they cross craters, but occasionally they seem to be cut off by them.—They are found to be all over the surface of the moon, except on the highest mountain chains.

Of these furrows Schwabe has made careful study at various times. He found them to consist of very fine parallel dark lines, separated by clear spaces. A few months later, the lines or streaks had disappeared, but after a while they returned, again to disappear. In this periodic change he thinks that he finds proof that these lines are rows of trees, and the clear streaks between them are the bare ground seen when the trees are leafless. When the trees are in full leaf the ground is so covered as to produce a uniform shade, and the lines disappear.

Nothing is more natural than to suppose that the dark spots on the moon are forests; but how shall we account for the growth of these trees in right lines? This hypothesis we must for the present consider to be only an hypothesis. With the aid of photography, which will secure for us accurate pictures of the moon from time to time, we may hope that the question will be solved, and that we may really find out what is going on upon the surface of our satellite.

YOU CAN'T COME IT.—The only things that England has ever been able to import from Japan, have been the little clay gods, proving that in the endeavor to establish a commerce with that country, all her efforts have been Idol.

Toasts at a Medical Dinner.—"The President of the U. S. He has proved himself a skillful bleeder." The Vice P. gave: "Our Noble Science. In the midst of death it is in life!" Music: "*Dies iræ*. A distinguished stranger (from Hoboken) gave: "The mothers of America! the ministering angels of our profession: without them, we should have no children to bring up in the way they should go—*i. e.* to the apothecary shop."

The Mystery Cleared.—Some of the Honorable Do littles at Washington, have been sorely exercised about the rank of the Envoys from Jeddo. Let them read and be comforted. We went in a yacht to see the Ambassadors, while they were knocking about in Chesapeake bay, and we then and there discovered that they were—the whole of them—nothing more than Japanese Waiters.

Died in the Wool—Mutton.

Official sketching that would astonish the Japanese—Free hand drawing from the public Treasury.

The Gorilla.—*Professor*—This, ladies and gentlemen, is the gorilla, or a man-monkey, the greatest living curiosty in the known world.—He was captured by a party of travellers on the banks of the Senegambia while—(stick accompaniment)

Gorilla (indignantly.)—Jem Briggs, if you punch me again with that stick, I'll come out there and lam yer out of yer boots!

SUNDAY IN PARIS.—The Catholic Mirror is publishing a series of letters from Europe, written by the Rev. Mr. Obermyer. The reverend gentleman, speaking of the observance of Sunday in Paris, remarks:

"Amid so much that is gratifying in Paris, there is one thing that must shock and scandalize an American Catholic. It is the awful desecration of the Lord's day. A person can with difficulty perceive any outward difference between Sunday and other days in the week. Here on Sunday all kinds of servile work is performed. To keep open stores and shops is too bad; but it is worse to see the mason laying his stone, the carpenter busy at his trade, the stone cutter hewing his block, the blacksmith hammering his iron, the cartman hauling his sand and dirt, the laborer digging the foundations of houses, the scavenger cleaning the streets, and the small huckster singing out his little articles. There seems to be no rest for man nor beast. This open, public violation of one of the ten commandments with the at least quasi sanction of the ruling authorities, cannot but draw down a scourge from high Heaven. Even after nightfall many of the retail stores on the Boulevard are kept open."

An elderly gentleman, accustomed to "indulge," entered the room of a certain inn, where sat a grave friend by the fire. Lifting a pair of green spectacles upon his forehead, rubbing his inflamed eyes, and calling for hot brandy and water, he complained to his friend that "his eyes were getting weaker, and that even spectacles didn't seem to do them any good." "I'll tell thee, friend," replied the Quaker, "what I think. If thou wast to wear thy spectacles over thy mouth for a few months, thy eyes would get round again."

A Japanese Despatch Home.

The Philadelphia Inquirer publishes the following as a despatch sent home by the Japanese Emmbassy now here. If not genuine, it is certainly very clever:

FROM THE SACRED CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Most Esteemed Hakodadi:—We have been invited to visit next in order the great city of Phi-la del phia, or "the place consecrated to fraternal affection," the capital of the province which is the birth place of the American Tycoon. Our reception, we are informed, will be attended with the most august ceremonies that the city ever offers to its most distinguished guests. The Council men, after examining our credentials, have decided to place us on a footing with "the most favored foreign" Fire Companies.

All the military of the province, ordinarily engaged in other avocations, will be in arms. This will enable us to report, from our own observation, upon the extent of the military power of this vast country. Do not fear that this large display will induce us to act otherwise than becomes the dignity of our nation; for although we have in our whole empire but 480 soldiers, they are fully equal to maintain our security, armed with two swords and our entire devotion. There will be a great exhibition of "squirts" upon our arrival. These, it seems, are generally prominent on such occasions, and have quite a notoriety here.

The details of our reception by the American Tycoon, you have in my former letter. He is called, not Tycoon, but "President;" sometimes, however, by a strange analogy of language, "old coon." I at first thought this an attempt to pronounce our Japanese phrase, but am assured that it is strictly idiomatic, and implies astuteness and age. It certainly seemed applicable to the head of the nation who recived us.

We find it very difficult to comply with the demands of our sovereign, forbidding us to touch the women of this country. Not from any disposition on our part to disobey, but from their desire to seize us by our hands. They are, apparently, allowed here the greatest freedom, but it is only in appearance. Every woman, married or single, is fastened in a cage, of bamboo or flexible steel, extending from the waist to the feet. This seems to be so arranged as to give them no uneasiness, but they are much ashamed of it, and conceal it under so many coverings that it renders their appearance quite ludicrous. They are unrestricted as to the upper part of their persons, which they are permitted to expose as much as they wish. This they seem to avail themselves of, and on all occasions of high ceremony, wear very low dresses. As in all barbarous nations, they slit their ears and suspend from them ornaments of gold and silver.—They also paint and powder themselves, and after greasing their hair, twist it into fantastic shapes and fasten it with long pins and combs. Some of them would be fine looking, if they did not disfigure themselves by the hideous and vulgar custom of wearing eyebrows and keeping their teeth white. Be assurred, therefore, we are in no danger of being captivated by their appearance; we feel nothing but regret that the barbarous and absurd customs of man should thus destroy the charms which cultivation and refinement would so much improve.

Nothing strikes us so much as the want of respect these barbarians show even to their highest dignitaries; they never hesitate to spit before them, and it requires considerable activity to prevent being spat upon at all times. The custom of wearing one sword, it seems, originated from this cause, as it enables you to avoid with great facility the saliva of your neighbor. Chewing tobacco is much prized, it seems, from the saliva it produces, which is preserved when possible, in handsome vases of porcelain, and placed in prominent positions. None of the inhabitants do reverence by crawling on their bellies, except after the election of a new Tycoon, when those in search of office come to the central city and perform that ceremony. Those who are fortunate enough to meet with honor from the Tycoon seldom walk uprightly during the whole term of office. The unfortunate applicants become at once censors or spies upon the others, and their silence has to be bought at a high price. All public servants have their price, which rises or fall according to necessities of the Tycoon. But I shall reserve my reflections on political topics till I have another opportunity to address you. Until then rest in peace.

Origin of Plants.

Should the following record interest our readers as it has us, it will fully repay the space it occupies in our columns.—*Porter's Spirit.*

Madder came from the East.

Celery originated in Germany.

The Chestnut came from Italy.

The Onion originated in Egypt.

Tobacco is a native of Virginia.

The Nettle is a native of Europe.

The Citron is a native of Greece.

The Pine is a native of America.

The Poppy originated in the East.

Oats originated in North Africa.

Rye came originally from Siberia.

Parsley was first known in Sardinia.

The Pear and Apple are from Europe.

Spinach was first cultivated in Arabia.

The Sunflower was brought from Peru.

The Mulberry tree originated in Persia.

The Horse Chestnut is a native of Thibet.

The Cucumber came from the East Indies.

The Quince came from the Island of Crete.

The Radish is a native of China and Japan.

Peas are supposed to be of Egyptian origin.

The garden Cress is from Egypt and the East.

Horse Radish came from the South of Europe.

The Zealand Flax shows its origin by its name.

The Coriander grows wild near the Mediterranean.

The Deer's Weed is peculiar to Southern Germany.

The Jerusalem Artichoke is a Brazilian product.

Hemp is a native of Persia and the East Indies.

The Cranberry is a native of Europe and America.

The Parsnip is supposed to be a native of Arabia.

The Potato is a well known native of Peru and Mexico.

The Currant and Gooseberry came from Southern Europe.

Rape seed and Cabbage grow wild in Siberia and Naples.

Buckwheat came originally from Siberia and Tartary.

Barley was found in the mountains of Himalaya.

Millet was first known in India and Abyssinia.

Writers of undeniable respectability state the cereals and others of these edible productions grow spontaneously in that portion of Tartary east of the Balar Tagh and north of the Himalaya mountains.

"ACCOMPLISHMENTS."—What are accomplishments? The boarding-school Miss will answer promptly—"Music, Drawing and French." But are you aware, young lady, that these are not accomplishments at all, unless you are accomplished in them? Girls who speak French, perpetrate villainous designs on paper; or

"Learn to force by unrelenting knocks,
Reluctant discord from a tortured box,"

are *not* "accomplished" in French, drawing, or music; and, for purpose of polish or ornament, might as well have let them wholly alone. In fact, the lady who is innocent of the slightest knowledge of these arts, has the advantage of her who does them all badly. The accomplishment of the latter consists in the rather superfluous fact of having added, by dint of considerable labor, to the number of her natural imperfections! In respect of solid learning, a little is far better than none at all, but not so with "accomplishments," of which a little is less than nothing.

Moral—Don't waste your time on any of the "accomplishments" of the boarding-schools, unless you have genius, money and patience to make yourself proficient. Here ends the first lesson.

This life's contradictions are many. Salt water gives us fresh fish, and hot words produce a coolness.

For the Spectator.

Census from the 1st day of June, 1859, to the 1st day of June, 1860.

Each individual in the county will leave with his family, or place of abode or occupation, a written statement in answer to the headings below set forth, that the Marshall may not be detained, as but little time is given in which to obtain the enumeration, to wit:

"The name of every person whose usual place of abode on the 1st day of June, 1860, was in this (Augusta) county;" then "age, sex and color;" then "profession, occupation, or trade of each male person over 15 years of age;" then "value of real estate;" then "value of personal estate;" then "place of birth, naming the State, territory or country;" then "each married within the year; then "persons over 20 years of age who cannot read and write;" then "deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, pauper, or convict;" then "name of every person who died during the year ending 1st June, 1860, whose usual place of abode at the time of his or her death, was in his family;" then "age, sex and color, (whether white, black or mulatto,) free or slave, married or widowed;" then "place of birth, naming the State, territory, or country;" then "the month in which each death occurred, and name and age of deceased; then "profession, occupation or trade;" then "disease, or cause of death;" then "number of days ill;" then "names of corporation, company or individual producing articles to the annual value of $500; then "names of business, manufacture or product;" then "capital invested in real and personal estate in the business;" then "raw materials used, including fuel, quantities, kinds and values;" then "kind of motive power, machinery, structure, or resource;" then "average number of hands, male and female, employed;" then "wages during the year, average monthly cost of male labor, and average monthly cost of female labor;" then "annual product, quantities, kinds and values;" then "valuation of estate, real and personal (naming quantity of cleared land and value, and quantity of timbered lands and its value, how valued—from commissioners' books or true valuation—give both; then "number of bushels of wheat, corn, rye, oats, barley, millet, clover seed, timothy seed, hemp seed number of tons and value, of hemp, flax, hay or provender, of every kind, and pounds of cheese and butter, and gallons of molasses, and whether made of the chinese sugar cane, or the sugar maple;" then "annual taxes, names or kinds of each, amount of each, and how paid; embracing State tax, county tax, school tax, poor tax, road tax, city or corporation tax, embracing "State, city, school, gas, engine, poor and water tax;" then "colleges, academies, schools and school houses, character, rank or kind, number of teachers, number of pupils, amount annually received from endowments, raised by taxation, received from public funds, and received from other sources, including tuition charges;" then "public libraries; and Methodist Sunday school, college, common school, atheneum, theological school, historical school, historical society and private school, giving the number of volumes in each, and value;" then "newspapers and periodicals, including political (whig and democratic,) religious, and name of sect, scientific, agricultural, and circulation of each;" then "number of churches, and the number each will accommodate, and the sect, or sects worshiping in each, and value of church property."

It is hoped that each citizen will feel as deep interest in giving as full enumeration of the wealth and condition of the county, and in having each reduced to writing so as not to detain the census-taker, either by absence from home or otherwise. The work of enumerating will be commenced on the 1st day of June.

How the Women of the Nation Lost their Teeth.

Dr. Livingstons Travels in Africa, is one of the most valuable books of modern times. Among the many curious and amusing things in it, we find an account of a strange deformity existing in a tribe of negroes in a sun-toasted country he has been exploring. Every man, woman and child, are without front teeth. Inquiring into the cause of the unnatural appearance, it was given him thus:

Once on a time the chief of the tribe, like many in better civilized countries, was possessed of a refractory wife. He endured her impudences and annoyances for many years, but one day his passions became suddenly aroused, he gave her what is termed, in civilized parlance, a "plug" in the mouth with his fist. The blow must not only have been severe but well-aimed, for it relieved the mouth of the proud woman of all her front teeth.

Thus despoiled of her most prized beauty, the sable matron hid herself in shame, and afterwards became a tractable and obedient wife. The warriors of the tribe, in council assembled, observing the good effects of that one blow of the chief, and being troubled generally with disobedient wives, resolved at once to follow his pugilistic example. Each repaired to their homes, and rested not content until their wives were deprived of their front teeth.

The result of this general affliction, however, was far from being satisfactory. The toothless women became enraged at the loss of their pearly jewels, and combined against their lordly masters in a general mutiny, which the warriors were unable to resist.

After a period of serious trouble, peace was restored, and a compromise effected on the following terms:

The husbands were immediately to extract their front teeth, and thus deform themselves as they had deformed their wives, and from that day on, all their children were to suffer the same infliction at the earliest possible age. The covenant has been faitfully adhered to, and the tribe, from custom, now consider teeth an enormity.

OFFICIAL COSTUME.—The Japanese seldom wear anything on their heads except when riding.—The head is shaved on the crown, and the side and back hair brought forward in a roll about the thickness of a small sausage to the top of the forhead; here it is firmly gummed down with a species of bandoline, in the manufacture of which the Japanese are very proficient. Wigs are common in the shops, but are only worn as a part of a masquerade dress. Not a particle of hair is ever allowed to be worn on their faces. The Winter costume consists in robes cut like dressing-gowns, padded throughout with silk wadding. These unwieldy articles of attire are also used upon State occasions and are a standing item in the list of imperial presents to a foreign mission.

But the most singular portion of their apparel are the trousers which they wear at their audiences with the Tycoon; they seem to be cut upon a principle precisely the opposite to that which regulates our court-dress. We consider that when we have brought our nether garments down to the knee, we have not only satisfied decency, but reached the highest pitch of refinement and elegance. The great object of the Japanese is to create an entire misconception in the mind of the spectator as to the situation of that important joint; he wishes it to be supposed that he shuffles into the royal presence on his knees; but finding that process attended with much practical inconvenience, he compromises the matter by having his trousers made about eighteen inches longer than his legs; by these means his feet are made to represent his knees, and he is enabled to walk upon them comfortably with his sham legs dragging after him.—*Oliphant's Narrative.*

WELL TURNED.—William the Fourth seemed in a monetary dilemma one day when at the table with several officers he ordered one of the waiters to "take away that marine there," pointing to an empty bottle. "Your Majesty," inquired a colonel of marines, "do you compare an empty bottle to a member of our branch of the service?" "Yes," replied the monarch, as a sudden thought struck him, "I mean to say it has done its duty once and is ready to do it again."

A great many surmises have been formed about the oil that is being found below the surface of the earth in Pennsylvania. We suppose it has been put there by nature to grease the axes that the earth turns upon.