Staunton Spectator.

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Staunton Spectator.

RICHARD MAUZY, Editor & Proprietor.

THE SPECTATOR
IS PUBLISHED EVERY
TUESDAY MORNING,
AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:

FOR 1 YEAR, $5.00 IN ADVANCE.
" 6 MONTHS, $3.00 " "
" 3 " $2.00 " "
SINGLE COPY 25 CENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of eight lines (or less) inserted at the rate of Two Dollars *per square for each insertion. Larger advertisements inserted in the same proportion.*

☞ *Annual advertisers will be limited to their immediate business, or the advertisements charged for at transient rates.*

All advertising for a less time than three months, will be charged for at the usual rates—$2.00 per square for each insertion.

Unless the number of insertions be marked upon the manuscript, they will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

COMMUNICATIONS.—Announcements of Candidates for Office, and all Communications or Notices of a personal or private character, or intended or calculated to promote any private enterprise or interest, will be charged for as advertisements.

OBITUARIES will be charged for at advertising rates. They must in all cases be accompanied by the money.

1864. CALENDAR. 1864.

DAYS.	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	DAYS.	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
JAN.	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	JULY.	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31								31						
FEB.	..	1	2	3	4	5	6	AUGUST.	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29							28	29	30	31			
MARCH.	..	..	1	2	3	4	5	SEPT.	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	27	28	29	30	31				25	26	27	28	29	30	
APRIL.	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	OCT.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		23	24	25	26	27	28	29
									30	31					
MAY.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	NOV.	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	29	30	31						27	28	29	30			
JUNE.	..	..	..	1	2	3	4	DEC.	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	26	27	28	29	30				25	26	27	28	29	30	31

MISCELLANEOUS.

M'CORKLE, LUSK & CO.,
JORDAN'S POINT,
Lexington, Va.

HAVING taken the old stand of McCorkle & Lusk at the Point, for the purpose of conducting the **Commission And Forwarding Business,** solicit the custom of the old concern and public generally. Their Lumber House is large and well adapted to produce intended for shipment, being situated immediately on the Canal, where boats can come up to the very door. Will also run in connection with this house, two regular BOATS with careful and responsible Captains, making transportation of goods and produce as safe and quick as any other line.

They are also fitting up a store room, which will soon be ready, when they will keep as good a stock as the times will admit of, and will sell them too on as reasonable terms as they can be bought elsewhere. Goods, &c., must necessarily be high during the war; but we will adopt the old motto, and endeavor to carry it out, viz:—"Quick sales and small profits."

We will also trade for all kinds of produce.

Freight to be shipped by Packet Boats must be delivered here.

Persons bringing produce to our house will pass the toll bridge free of toll.

All persons indebted to the old concern of McCorkle & Lusk will please come forward and settle their accounts.
CALVIN McCORKLE,
A. M. LUSK,
May 19—tf JOHN GIBSON.

☞ Staunton Spectator and Lynchburg Virginian please copy, and send their bills to this office.—*Lex. Gazette.*

J. H. HAYMOND. S. A. MORGAN.
HAYMOND & MORGAN,
Commission Merchants,
FOR THE SALE OF
Country Produce and Tobacco,
Corner 6th and Broad Streets, Richmond, Va.

WE will pay strict attention to all consignments, and make returns promptly. We will keep on hand an assortment of Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Cigars, &c., &c.

We respectfully refer to Major J. M. McCue, Augusta Co., Va., Capt. Wm. L. McNeil, Pocahontas Co., Va., Dr. C. P. Bryan, Bath Co., Va, and others.
Oct. 20, 1863—tf.

N. P. CATLETT. | J. W. ALBY.
CATLETT & ALBY,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
UNDER VIRGINIA HOTEL, STAUNTON, VA.,

Solicit consignments of all kinds of Goods, for public or private sale. Special attention paid to sales in the country. Public sale days Monday.
Nov. 17—Vindicator copy.

LAST NOTICE.—Having disposed of our entire Stock of Goods, we are very desirous of closing our late business, and request all persons knowing themselves indebted to us on open accounts to come forward, without delay, and pay up, for to give their notes a longer indulgence cannot be granted. Those having claims against us are requested to present the same for payment.
CRAWFORD & COCHRAN.
Oct. 28—tf.

NOTICE.

The undersigned has removed to Dr. Young's old stand, where he will be pleased to see his friends and customers. Having purchased of Dr. Young his entire stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c., and having employed an excellent druggist, he will carry on the Drug business, hoping to receive a liberal share of patronage. Cash required on delivery of all articles.
G. C. YEAKLE.
Nov 24—tf

BEYOND QUESTION.

WE are now receiving a supply of TOBACCO that for quality and variety, cannot be surpassed in the State, comprising all the different grades, running up from a very low price to the choicest chew that can be had. Merchants will please examine our stock before laying in their fall supply.
R. J. GLENDY,
Staunton, Sept. 25, 1861. per C. T. Cochran.

GOOD TIME TO PAY.—I avail myself of this favorable opportunity to wind up my business, and therefore request all persons knowing themselves indebted to come forward and pay up, as longer indulgence cannot be given. All persons having claims of any kind whatever against me are requested to present them immediately.
Jan 13—tf. DAVIS A. KAYSER.

LYNCHBURG HOSE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—During the absence of the General Agent, I will attend to the issuing of Policies and Renewals.
Office in the "old Bell Tavern."
Dec. 24, 1861, JOEL ETTINGER.

HAVING disposed of our entire stock, we will proceed forthwith to settle all amounts due the concern. Persons having accounts against the same will please present them. ROANE & ALBY.
Dec 16

EXTRACT OF LOGWOOD, ALUM, COPPERAS, and the various other Dyestuffs for sale at P. H. TROUT'S
June 16. Drug Store.

DENTAL NOTICE.—DR. W. CHAPMAN has removed his office to Main Street, opposite Dr. Donaghe's, where he will be pleased to see his friends.
Staunton, Oct. 13, 1868.

EXTRACT OF LOGWOOD
and other DYE STUFF
for sale at G. C. YEAKLE'S
Dec 8—tf DrugStor

MACHINE OIL.—Superior lubricating Oil, for sale at P. H. TROUT'S
Sept 8. Drug Store.

THE LIFE OF STONEWALL JACKSON just received and for sale by
Sept 8. ROBERT COWAN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THREE MARES STOLEN—
$600 REWARD.—
Stolen, sometime last week, from Rosser's camp, near Timberville, Rockingham county, Three Mares, of the following description; 1st, Julia,
A Dark Bay,
12 years old this Spring, no white marks except a small spot between the root of the tail and the hip bone. 2d, Ginny,
A Dark Bay,
star in the forehead, left hind foot white, with some black spots around the edge of the hoof, about nine years old; supposed to be in foal. This mare is said to have been sold between Harrisonburg and Staunton. 3d, Betty,
A Bright Bay,
4 years old this coming Spring; right hind foot white a small spot in the forehead; head oval.

I will pay $600 reward for the three mares, or $200 each for either, or for information by which they may be obtained.
Feb 16—tf HENRY TANQUARY.

Staunton Spectator insert till forbid, and charge Mr. Tanquary.—*Rock. Register.*

$50 REWARD,

Runaway from the Elizabeth Furnace, on the 1st of March, a Negro man, named
HARTWELL,
belonging to E. J. Baker, of Louisa county. Said boy is about 5 feet 10 inches high, of a bright ginger bread color, with full whiskers and mustache, and is about 30 years old. He was hired to Mr. J. R. Timberlake last year, and we have no doubt but that he is now lurking about Staunton, or Mr. Timberlake's chopping, near Staunton. We will pay the above reward for the apprehension of Hartwell if lodged in Jail so that we can get him.
Mar 15—4ts* D. & H. FORRER.

OFFICE VA. CENTRAL R. R.,
RICHMOND, Jan. 11th, 1864.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.—On and after FRIDAY, January 15th, 1864, the Mail and Passenger Train will leave Richmond, daily, for Staunton, at 6 o'clock, A. M., and will leave Staunton at 6:45 A. M., and arrive in Richmond at 7 P. M. The Accommodation Train between Richmond and Gordonsville is discontinued until further notice.
H. D. WHITCOMB,
Jan 19—tf General Superintendent,

TO THE FARMERS OF AUGUSTA COUNTY.—The undersigned, a Committee appointed to disburse the funds of the Corporation for the relief of the families of Volunteers now in the field are prepared to purchase wheat, flour, corn, rye, and wood. They sell to the above families at about one half price, and they earnestly request those farmers who have the above articles for sale to giv them a call before disposing of them else where.
J. W. CRAWFORD.
W. B. KAYSER.
J. C. WHEAT.
November 3—tf.

NOTICE.

G. C. YEAKLE, has just arrived from Dixie, with a fine assortment of *DRUGS and MEDICINES,* consisting in part, as follows: Soda, Sulphur, Indigo, Copperas, Alum, Assafoetida, Cream of Tartar, Davis' Pain Killer, Epsom Salts, Castor Oil, Gum Arabic, Gum Camphor, Sweet Spirits Nitre, Balsam, Copavia, Sugar of Lead, Iodide Potash, Chloroform, Calomel, Borax, and Strychnine. Persons in want of articles in his line would do well to give him a call at Dr. Young's old stand. Every available means will be used in keeping on hand a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines.
Staunton, Sept. 4, 1863—tf.

DR. JAS. H. HARRIS,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery,

WILL spend Court week and the two weeks following of every month in Harrisonburg, where he will be pleased to wait on all those wishing his professional aid. All operations guaranteed equal to any. Office in Hill's Hotel.
Address, Mt. Meridian, Augusta county, Virginia, or Harrisonburg, Rockingham county, Va.
☞ Old Gold Plate wanted.
Feb 6—6mo

DR. ARTHUR

HAS returned to Staunton PERMANENTLY. For eight years' liberal patronage he reviews with much gratitude and acknowledged thankfulness. Rejoicing that he is still able to serve his old, tried friends with more experience and improved skill, diligence and faithfulness.
Oct. 15, 1861.—tf.

REMOVAL.—DR. ARTHUR has removed his Office diagonally opposite his former place of business, one door east of White's Old Corner.
Oct 6, 1863—tf.

GOOD MATCHES.—I have removed my *Friction Match Manufactory,* to the corner known as "Bickle's Corner," on Augusta street, opposite the dry good's store of Mr. Owen C. Morris, where I shall be prepared to furnish Matches by the Gross or Box. These Matches are extensively used in Staunton and Richmond and thought to be fully equal to any ever sold in this market. I shall always have a supply on hand, as the manufactory is kept constantly in operation.
Jan 26—1yr D. R. BLACKBURN.

NEW MILITARY BOOKS.

Cavalry Drill and Sabre Exercise, by Geo. Patten.
Notes on Artillery, by W. Leroy Brown.
The Volunteer's Hand Book, by Cap. J. K. Lee.
Cary's Bayonet Exercise and Skirmish Drill.
Volunteers' Camp and Field Book, by Jno. P Curry.
Instruction for Field Artillery, from Gilham's Manual.
The Field Manual for the use of Officers on Ordnance Duty.
The First Year of the War.
The Second Battle of Manassas,
The Partisan Leader.
War Songs of the South.
Napoleons Maxims of War.
Just received and for sale by
Dec 2—tf. ROBERT COWAN.

P. B. HOGE. JNO. B. HOGE.
CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

WE have this day, May 11th, 1863, entered into Co-partnership, for the purpose of conducting the *MERCANTILE BUSINESS,* in the town of Staunton, under the style and firm of P. B. & J. B. HOGE.

☞ We solicit the patronage of our friends and the public generally.
P. B. HOGE.
May 19, 1863. JNO. B. HOGE.

J. W. S. TAYLOR,
GROCER AND
Commission Merchant,
FIFTH STREET, BETWEEN BROAD AND MARSHALL,
Richmond, Va.

Solicits, on liberal terms, consignments of all kinds of Country Produce. To those who favor him with their patronage, he promises the highest market prices for their produce. Also, all orders in his trade promptly filled.
Jan 12—6mo*

SUPPLIES FOR THE SOLDIERS.—A car will leave Staunton every Friday morning to convey such supplies as persons may desire to send to their friends in the army in charge of a reliable person who will see to their delivery at a convenient point. Packages should be delivered (plainly marked) on Thursday, or very early on Friday. Persons who wish can deliver packages at Fishersville and Waynesboro which will also be taken.
Nov 24 H. M. BELL, Major & Q. M.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.—This is to forewarn all persons against trespassing upon my land, passing through the fields, throwing down fences, cutting timber, &c, as I will in future enforce the law against all persons thus trespassing upon my land.
March 8—tf GEO. W. THOMAS.
near Hebron Church.

WANTED.—We want Country Soap, hard and soft, and wool in exchange
FOR GOODS.
No Goods sold for money because we must have supplies in exchange,
Feb 2—4mos. CRAWFORD & YOUNG.

BARK.—The highest cash price will be given for 100 CORDS OF
Chesnut Oak and Black Oak Bark,
delivered at the Tanyard, Staunton.
Feb 2—5mos* Vin copy JAMES MAYES.

NEW BOOKS!
REGULATIONS
for the
Army of the Confederate States,
authorized edition, just received and for sale by
Dec 9. ROBERT COWAN.

FOR SALE.—
A NEGRO WOMAN,
accustomed to Cooking, Washing and Ironing. Enquire at this office. Feb 23—tf

THE LAST CHANCE!—ALMANACS.—Another supply of Dutch English Almanacs, for sale by
March 8— ROBT. COWAN.

TO FARMERS.—I wish to purchase a few hundred bushels of corn for which I will pay the Gold, S. F. TAYLOR.
March 29—3ts

NOTICE.—Persons having GARDEN SEEDS for sale, can sell them at Dr. Young's old stand.
Feb 16—tf G. C. YEAKLE.

POETRY.

The Superfluous Man.

It is ascertained by the inspection of the registers of many countries, that the uniform proportion of male to female births is 21 to 20; accordingly in respect to marriage, every twenty-first is naturally superflous.—*Smith's Treatise on Population.*

I have long been puzzled to guess,
And so I have frequently said,
What the reason really could be
That I never have happened to wed;
But now it is perpectly clear
I am under a natural ban;
The girls are already assigned—
And I'm a superflous man!

Those clever statistical chaps
Declare the numerical to run
Of women and men in the world,
Is Twenty to Twenty and one;
And hence in the pairing, you see,
Since the wooing and wedding began,
For every connubial score,
They've got a superfluous man!

By twenties and twenties they go,
And giddily rush to their fate,
For none of the number, of course,
Can fail of a conjugal mate;
And while they are yielding in scores
To Nature's inflexible plan,
There's never a woman for me—
For I'm a superfluous man!

It isn't that I am a churl,
To solitude over inclined,
It isn't that I am at fault
In morals, or manners or mind;
Then what is the reason you ask,
I am still with the bachelor clan?
I merely was numbered amiss—
And I'm a superflous man!

It isn't that I am in want
Of personal beauty or grace,
For many a man with a wife
Is uglier far in the face;
Indeed, among elegant men,
I fancy myself in the van,
But what is the value of that
When I'm a superfluous man!

Although I am fond of the girls
For aught I could ever discern,
The tender emotions I feel
Is one that may never return;
'Tis idle to quarrel with fate,
For struggle as hard as I can,
They're mated already, you know—
And I'm a superflous man!

No wonder I grumble at times,
With women so pretty and plenty,
To know that I never was born
To figure as one of the Twenty;
But yet, when the average lot
With critical vision I scan,
I think it may be for the best
That I'm a superflous man!

An Impressive Scene—Bishop Meade and Gen. Lee.

It was a beautiful evening in the summer of 1863. The sky was cloudless. The sun was nearly setting. Its bright, slanting rays passing through a curtained window, lighted up the room in which the scene now about to be related was occurring. In a plain but spacious mansion had long lived, and was dying, the great and good Bishop Meade, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of the Diocese of Va.—Full of years and ripe with the good works of more than a half a century, that good man was about changing time for eternity. His last battle was fought, victory was his, and he was now receiving his discharge from earth's battle fields forever. It was a sad but beautiful scene. A calm but holy serenity lighted up his countenance. Friends were there and strangers too, to witness the death of the good and holy man, and as almost breathless they gazed on the solemn scene, they felt that "the chamber where the good man meets his fate, is blessed beyond the common walks of life, quite on the verge of heaven."

His hour had come. With holy serenity, but feeble voice, he bid a last adieu to all, both friend and stranger, in his room, except one, and gave to each his dying charge. The exception referred to was that great and good man, now at the head of our forces in Virginia, General Robert Lee. He approached the side of the dying Bishop, and sank upon his knees. He was weeping. Bishop Meade thus addressed him: "General Lee, I am dying and from this stand point of time, in sight of eternity, permit me to give you my last injunction.

"For a considerable period I thought this war an unjust one, and was for maintaining the Union. But when I saw Lincoln's proclamation, my eyes were opened, and I saw nothing remained to the South, but deepest degradation or war to the bitter end. Since that time I have done all in my power for the Confederate arms. But I can do no more. God calls and I go at his summons. Gen. Lee, you are engaged in a holy cause—the cause of liberty—the cause of unborn millions. I see it now as I have never seen it before. You are at the head of a mighty army, to which millions look with untold anxiety and hope. You are a Christian soldier.—God thus far owns and blesses you in your efforts for the cause of the South. Trust in God, Gen. Lee, with all your heart," and placing his palsied hands on the General's head, he added in a voice never to be forgotton by the by-standers, "you will never be overcome—you can never be overcome."

The dying man ceased to speak, and slowly removed his hands from Gen. Lee's head. He arose from his kneeling posture, his eyes swimming in tears. There were no dry eyes in that room. It was Jacob blessing his son—and as he ceased to speak he ceased to live—Bishop Meade lay there, a corpse. Tell me not ye skeptics that it is enthusiasm when I boldly assert that I firmly believe that by that act of Bishop Meade Gen. Lee was rendered invincible. The dying blessings of that holy man will rest upon him throughout this war. Yankee millions may howl for his destruction, and all the blood hounds from Lincoln's kennel may be turned loose to hunt him down. Rivers of blood may be shed and thousands of lives sacrificed; yea! all our fair sunny land may be made one vast Golgotha, but amidst all the carnage and blood, the crash and havoc of battle, General Lee, as with charmed life, will stand secure. No; Gen. Lee can "never be overcome," he can "never be conquered!" S. S.

Mont. Advertiser.

Lady Wortley Montague, the famous wit and beauty, made the most sarcastic observation that was ever published about her sex. "It goes far," said that lady, 'to reconcile me to being a woman, when I reflect that I am thus in no danger of ever marrying one!' What if a man had said that? But see how another lady, the unhappy Countess of Lanysfelt, inverted the sentiment and turned the satire into the most delicate and generous of compliments. I never behold a beautiful woman, said Lola Montez in one of her lectures, "but I fall in love with her myself, and wish I were a man that I might marry her."

The Way to Grow Rich.—Nothing is more easy than to grow rich. It is to trust nobody, to befriend none; to heap interests upon interests, cent upon cent; to destroy all the finer feelings of nature, and be rendered mean, miserable and despised, for some twenty or thirty years, and riches will come as sure as disease, disappointment and a miserable death.

Comforting to Old Maids.—There is a place in New Hampshire where they never have any old maids. When a girl reaches the age of twenty, and is still unmarried, the young fellows club together and draw lots for her.—These who lose the chance, pay a bonus to the one who gets her.

SORGUM.

Planting.—After the soil has been well broken, and thoroughly pulverized the process of planting becomes very simple. The spaces between the rows may be a little less than are allowed for corn. The object being a large crop of *stalks,* without much regard to the production of seed, the plants will bear more crowding than would be consistant with a full yield in a corn crop. Hence the rows, in a fertile soil, and on a favorable southern exposure, need not be more than 3 1-2 feet apart, and if the planting is done in "hill," 1 1-2 or 2 feet apart in the rows, the spaces between the rows may be reduced to 3 feet.

The question, as to whether the planting should be done by "drilling" or in "hills," is still an open question, on which farmers differ in opinion. The chief cause of this difference, we presume, is to be found in the difference of soil and location. The circumstances limiting the extent to which the stalks may be crowded are, first, the degree of fertility in the soil, and its natural warmth; secondly, the situation of the surface with reference to the sun. If these are both favorable the soil will bear the largest number of plants that can be brought to full growth and maturity on a given quantity of land.

Then comes in the secondary question of convenience in the planting and culture of the crop.

Soil of given quality will undoubtedly produce larger stalks of cane when drilled than when planted in hills. Because there is then the most general distribution of stalks over the surface, that is consistent with proper tillage of the land—the plants being nowhere crowded in the rows.

But, on the other hand, the mode of cultivating in hills has the advantage of greater convenience in planting and hoeing.

If then the object is to make the land yeld a full crop of the largest possible stalks, we believe the plan of drilling is best. This should be done with care. If the soil is at all cloddy, it is best to let a hand follow the plough which draws the furrows for planting, with a garden rake, and remove the clods from the bottom of the furrows. The seeds should then be scattered uniformly along the row—two or three times as many being put in as will be wanted to produce stalks. The covering should be with very loose mould, and not more than an inch in depth. When the plants are of convenient size, they should be thinned out, so as to stand at a distance of 4 to 7 inches apart.

If land is more abundant than labor, the method of planting in hills is probably best.—For the amount of labor necessary is then less, both in planting and cultivating. In this the furrows need not be so carefully prepared; for the seeds are to be dropped in clusters, and the persons dropping may, to a great extent, avoid larg clods. The distance between the hills is generally from 1 1-2 to 2 feet; and when the thinning is done, from 3 to 6 stalks are left standing in each group.

If at all convenient, it is best to plant as soon after a rain as the soil will bear tillage. Because, if the seeds have been previously soaked in warm water for about 48 hours they will then come up in 4 or 5 days, and most probably escape the incrustation of the surface by rain falling soon after the planting has been done.

Quantity produced. An acre planted in drills, with an average distance of 3 1-2 feet between the rows, and six inches between the stalks in the rows, will produce about 25,000 stalks.

The same quantity of land in hills, the spaces between the rows being 3 1-2 feet, and the hills being two feet apart, with an average of five stalks to the hill, will produce 30,000 stalks.

But in the former case the stalks growing singly are usually larger than they are in the latter case, where they grow in clusters. The large stalks contain a greater per centum of saccharine matter than the small ones, and thus compensate—probably more than compensate for inferiority in number. Hence the conclusion of many farmers, that a crop in drills is more productive of molasses, than the same quantity of land planted in hills.

Precaution.—Be careful to procure pure seed and to keep it pure. If this crop has but a few stalks of broom-corn growing with it, or if it is planted near broom corn, the bloom of the two plants mingles, and a kind of hybrid or mongrel plant is produced. When the purity of the crop has been thus impaired, the quantity of molasses is diminished. The different varieties of Sorghum will thus become mixed in the same way. To prevent this, they must be planted so far apart that the pollen from the bloom of one kind will not be blown upon the heads of the other kind.—*Lex. Gazette.*

Weights and Measures.—Persons are frequently puzzled in their daily transactions, to ascertain what such and such an article ought to weigh per bushel. Here is a table which all would do well to cut out and preserve. It will prove valuable for reference:

Bushels.	*Pounds.*
Wheat	60
Shelled Corn	56
Corn in the ear	70
Peas	60
Rye	56
Oats	32
Barley	47
Irish Potatoes	60
Sweet Potatoes	55
White Beans	60
Castor beans	46
Clover Seed	80
Timothy Seed	45
Flax Seed	56
Hemp Seed	44
Blue Grass Seed	44
Buck Wheat	52
Dried Peaches	38
Dried Apples	24
Onions	57
Salt	50
Stone Coal	80
Malt	38
Bran	20
Turnips	55
Plastering Hair	8
Unslacked Lime	80
Corn Meal	48
Fine Salt	55
Ground Peas	24

A box 24 by 16 inches, 22 deep, contains one barrel.
A box 16 by 16 1-2 inches, 8 deep, contains one bushel.
A box 8 by 8 1-2 inches, 8 deep contains 1 peck.
A box 4 by 4 inches, 4 1-2 deep, contains 1-2 gallon.
A box 4 by 4 inches, 2 1 2 deep, contains 1 quart.

Plant Mustard.—Every one who has a garden should plant mustard—white if they can get it; any kind, if they cannot. It is very scarce and high, and unless something is done soon, it cannot be procured at all. The cultivation pays, and pays finely, too. We have heard of a gentleman who lives near Columbus, who, by mistake, planted mustard, instead of turnips. The crop yielded laregly, and the gentleman sold his mustard at three dollars per pound. *Columbus Sun.*

Practical Amalgation.—The other day Mary McDonell, of Chicago, prefered a charge of seduction against John Johnston. Mary is a white woman, twenty-three years of age. John is negro, not twenty years old. He was held to bail in the sum of seven thousand dollars.

A greenhorn, standing by a sewing machine, at which a handsome young lady was at work, looking alternately at the machine and at its fair operator, at length gave vent to his admiration with: "By golly! it's purty," specially the part covered with caliker."

Plain Talk.—President Lincoln has violated his faith, and Congress has violated its faith.—Both have set the Constitution at defiance in the prosecution of the war.—*Louisville Journal.*

SPEECH OF HON. Mr. LAMAR, ON THE CONFEDERATE CAUSE IN EUROPE.

The Columbus [Ga.] "Guardian" published a synopsis of the speech delivered in Macon, Georgia, by Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar. We publish below an extract from that synopsis which will be read with interest. Mr. Lamar was a member of the old United States Congress from Mississippi, though reared a Georgian; he commanded a regiment in the Confederate army, until the retreat of General Johnston from the Peninsula; resigned in consequence of being stricken with paralysis, and about twelve months ago was sent officially to Europe, whence he returned *via Shipwreck* off the North Carolina coast about a month since. His speech was exceedingly interesting, cheering, hopeful and withal quite eloquent.

On foreign affairs, Col. L. spoke *ex cathedra.* England, as a people, is almost unanimously Southern in her partialities. Our cause was popular—the Yankee cause detested. This was shown in many material ways. A Confederate loan had been effected in England for over fifteen millions of pounds ($75,000,000,) whereas the attempt to negotiate a Yankee loan had signally failed. Some of the wealthiest men in London and ablest statesmen in England had subscribed liberally to the Stonewall Jackson Monument fund. Several thousand pounds sterling had been collected by popular subscription to be expended in mitigating the pains and alleviating the sufferings of Confederate soldiers, sick or wounded, or incarcerated as prisoners of war at the North.

The English nation, speaking through its Parliament, have not, and probably will not, recognize the South, though a large majority of the members of Parliament are sympathizers with our cause. The Whigs and Conservatives are the two leading and equally balanced powers of England, differing on all questions of *national* policy, though each speaks out openly in its advocacy of Southern independence.—Each of these parties, when in power, may easily be ousted by differing with the 'John Bright' or "Cobden," or radical party, who, though small and powerless of itself, holds the balance of power, and is violently opposed to the success of the South. Any event producing a coalescing between the Whigs and Conservatives, (now not *probable,* though at any time *possible,*) on the American question, would result in the recognition of the South.

Russia has spoken unreservedly against us, because we were rebelling against authority.—With her "might made right," and opposition to the galling yoke of tyranny was treason.

Germany was favorable to our enemies because the German States had been flooded with Yankee emissaries, who ostensibly were encouraging the emigration of German laborers to America to supply the loss of labor in the North, created by the volunteering of the *Yankee* laborers into the army. Those of us who have met the Yankee hordes of low Dutch on the field know far better what disposition is made of those immigrant German laborers.

Austria and Spain favored our cause, and had declared that our heroism, fortitude, courage and achievements justly entitled us to a position among the nations of the earth.

Italy, through her Pope, who was the religious head of a vast majority of Christendom, and whose name was indicative of his character, had also pronounced us *a nation.*

What the Emperor of France, that astute and artful politician and able statesman, had done, was well known to all. His open espousal, as a man, of our cause, his proposal to England as a mediator in this contest, were patent throughout the land. But as the Emperor of France he can do nothing, simply because the Chamber of Deputies of Paris, as a national body, were overwhelmingly opposed to any schemes or propositions of Louis Napoleon.

When any European official had cited to him the cases of early recognition by other powers of Belgium, Italy or Greece, the answer was invariably that these were cases of intervention and not recognition.

Col. L. spoke most hopefully of Archduke Maximilian. The Archduke is the most popular man in all Europe. He has ever been so, as was shown in the revolution of 1849, in Italy, when Maximilian was the Governor General of Milan. Upon the eve of the revolution he was secretly advised not to attend the theatre, but so far from yielding to the advice, he left his palace early in the evening, walked through the streets of Milan alone, and when he reached the theatre and entered his box, was greeted with universal and continued applause by those very persons, who, the next day, caused the revolution. The Archduchess is young, lovely and accomplished, speaking fluently German, Italian, French, Spanish and English. She is the daughter of Leopold of Belgium, which little kingdom, though not the first, will by no means be the last to recognize Southern independence. What effect upon our enemies, or this contest, or upon ourselves, the assumption of the throne of Mexico by Maximilian will have, remains to be developed by the future. Col. L. believes a true and valuable ally to the Southern Confeduracy, a position which could never have been taken by Republican Mexico.

Col. L. spoke of the wonderful strides towards complete nationalization the Confederacy had made in the past twelve months. We could not perceive it, because we were passing unconsciously through the process; but to him who had been absent, it was apparent on every hand. We spoke as a people—we acted as a nation—and, besides distinguishing ourselves on so many battle-fields, we were completing our nationality by developing our resources, living upon and with ourselves, and after peace our greatest trial will be to maintain ourselves in that exalted position among the nations of the world which our many virtues had secured for us.

He had often been asked if he did not think republican governments were a failure? Would not the English Government, a limited monarchy be better for the Southern Confederacy?—To all such interrogations he thought he could safely say—No. 'Twere easier to transfer the English people to America than the English Government to the Southern Confederacy.—The English Government was a structure whose building had occupied centuries. It was rooted and grounded in the very soil of the nation. Her Nobility, her Lords, her Primogeniture and many other English customs were peculiarly English, and constituted England a Federative league of independent *Estates,* while ours was simply a Confederation of independant *States.*—No Nobility, no Lords, no Primogeniture—each State free and independent of itself, holding reserved rights, but delegating certain powers to the Confederacy. A warm-hearted, truly noble, generous and patriotic people, such as Southerners are, could be governed only by a republican form of government.

From North Alabama.—The Division of the Yankee General Dodge has crossed the Tennessee River, and is represented to be devastating the country on this side, in the vicinity of Decatur.

A party of State militia, about seventy in number, under command of Captain Smith and Colonel Samuel G. Henry, of the 9th Alabama Volunteers, crossed the Tennessee, at Claysville, Marshall county, recently, and attacked a party of one hundred Yankee cavalry, killing five and capturing fifty-nine, with their horses, arms and accoutrements. The party returned with the loss of two men, bringing their prisoners and are now armed with the Spencer rifle, trophies of their victory.

Cheap Soap—Six pounds of potash, four pounds of lard, fourth of a pound of rosin—beat up the rosin— mix up all together well, and set aside for five days, then put the whole into a ten gallon cask of warm water, and stir twice a day for ten days, at the expiration of which time you will have one hundred pounds of excellent soap.

The New York Tribune mourns over the obstacles the government has to contend against. "One year ago," says Greeley, "our cause not only ran, but leaped and bounded over everything; now it merely walks, and sometimes stumbles."

ABSTRACT OF THE SPEECH OF HON. A. H. STEPHENS.

The Columbus (Ga.) "Times" publishes the following abstract of a speech delivered by Vice President Stephens in the hall of the House of Representatives, at Milledgeville, on Wednesday evening, March 16th, 1864:

Mr. Stephens began his speech at the hour of 7 1-2 P. M. and closed at 10:20. The hall was crowded with members of the Legislature and citizens generally, there being among the latter many ladies. All seemed anxious to get another sight of one whom the people of Georgia had often honored, and to whom they had often looked for counsel in times of peril. He had entered at an early hour, in company with his Excellency, the Governor of Georgia, and had not been observed until he ascended the Speaker's stand. Then there was a burst of hearty applause that seemed to come from all present, testifying how truly, and with what regard, he was called upon to speak.

He began by saying that his object was to speak on the state of public affairs at this present crisis. The time had passed when the measures which brought on the war should be discussed; the great question to be determined by legislators was the proper husbanding and management of all the resources of the country.—The country was environed by dangers and perils within and without; but though the times were perilous, he did not regard the cause as hopeless. If true to ourselves and to our cause, we must ultimately succeed.

The enemy had not as yet inflicted any vital blow on our interests; though they gained some important advantages, the chief of which was their success from their gunboats. We could not resist their attacks successfully from this source any more than a lion could successfully attack a shark. If asked whether we should ultimately triumph, his reply would be yes, a thousand times yes, if we properly managed the resources of the country.

On the currency question he did not intend to speak further than to say that he regarded it as an unwise measure, though it might have been the best that could have been adopted with the conflicting opinions on the subject.

On the military Act—the second conscription act as he termed it—he was more severe. He thought it put too large a portion of the fighting men in the field. Only one-third of the fighting men of a country, it had been demonstrated by history, could be safely put in the field. Whenever this proportion was exceeded, there was danger to the country in long wars, from the want of means of subsistence of the army. He feared that sufficient regard had not been paid to the fact when the bill was under consideration. As to the question assumed in the Act that all the mechanical, manufacturing and agricultural labor of the country could be put under the control of the President, that was a question left for the Courts to determine and he would be satisfied with their decision.

The next important question would be submitted to the Legislature, was the act suspending the writ of *habeas corpus.* He contended that while Congress had the power to suspend that writ by an implied grant in the Constitution, it did not have the power to do that which the act did, which was to authorize the arrest of persons without a charge being made against them on oath or affirmation, or probable cause of some person. That right Congress had not the power to take away, for it was expressly granted in the Constitution. The act contained thirteen specifications, in any one of which the writ might be suspended. There was no need of the act so far as concerned persons guilty of being a spy, or of treason, or of cutting telegraph wires. The entire spirit of unity of the people in the prosecution of this war, forbid the entertaining of any such opinion. It could have reference to but one class, which is styled persons seeking to avoid military service.

The great liability to abuse of this power, so far as that class of persons is concerned, was dwelt upon with great earnestness and force. Instances were advanced in which the power would be likely to be abused. One was the case of a man who was put into military service in the field whom the family record and other evidences showed to be above forty-five years of age, because under a recent order the person's age had to be computed according to the last census, and the person referred had had his age wrongfully given in. Another instance was adduced of a person seeking to get his son into the army as a volunteer, as under the act he had a right to do, and having that son suddenly arrested and put into perison as "seeking to avoid military service."

Mr. S. thought it the duty of the Legislature to give public expression to their opinion as the most likely to effect the repeal of the act by the next Congress. He favored the free expression of opinion, thought it as much a duty to disapprove a measure that is wrong, as to approve of one that is right.

He considerd the great question involved in the war to be independence and constitutional liberty. Without one he did not want the other. He would not desire to survive the defeat of either.

THE FOLLY AND WICKEDNESS OF CONTINUING THE WAR.

Extract from a Speech of the Hon. James W. Wall Delivered at Keyport, N. J. on the 22nd of February last.

* * * * * * * Admitting that our arms had been attended with all the success which the most sanguine advocates of the war have flattered the country with, had the South been disposed from their defeats and suffering to sue for peace, what city of refuge has been open for them, what horns of the altar could they take hold on and be saved? What explicit terms short of degradation and dishonor worse than death, have been proposed to them?—What security, (innocent and guilty) that they should not be treated as a conquered people, and subject to whatever yoke their haughty victors might please to impose upon them? It would be madness to expect that men who had taken up arms so defiantly and struggled so courageously as the South have done, should throw them down and submit to their conquerors, especially when they had so little to hope and so much to fear. The only hope can be, and this now, to my mind, is the faintest possible, in a change of system.

Reverse all these absurd and pernicious measures that for three years have characterized Northern legislation; for if the confidence and affection we have lost is ever to be regained, it can only be by giving the South the most undeniable proofs that we wish not to oppress them; that we are willing to remove every ground of complaint, and to afford the amplest security for the enjoyment of all their constitutional privileges in the future. I waive all questions of authority and right. With nearly a million of men slain or rendered useless, with a frightful debt of thousands of millions' increasing at the rate of two millions a day, and national ruin and bankruptcy, the inevitable consequences of this dreadful war, peace, speedy peace, should be our object, and to accomplish this, a repeal of those obnoxious legislative acts is demanded, which are an insurmountable bar to reconciliation, and have lost us the confidence and good will of those who might have been really kindly disposed towards us in the South. What greater folly can there be than to expect to force a people into a friendly union with you, to entrust their rights once more into your hands, and submit their property and lives to your Government by desolating their country and spreading famine and death over our land? And what are the laurels acquired in this destructive warfare?—We have subdued not their armies, but the small remains of their affection to the country, their reverence for its laws, and their confidence in its generosity. Neither the men in power, or the mere pensioners of the hour who now cowardly sustain them and their policy, ever attempt to reason from the analogies of history.—We told them at the outset of the impracticability of their task, and we tell them again that their failures in the future will be even more stupendous than they have been in the past.—Ignorant of the actual resources of the South, they supposed that a three months' blockade would starve every man, woman and child into submission, and that an army of 75,000 men would be sufficient to conquer and hold the entire Southern region. We told them they would want a million of men, and spend thousands of millions and yet only be upon the edge of their fearful enterprise. Nearly two millions of men have been called for, and over two thousand millions spent; and who is there, having the slightest sagacity, that does not know that to-day the rebel armies are more defiant and dangerous than ever, and may protract the war for years, to the utter and complete ruin of both sections. The public credulity, however, is still unbounded, and it will go on trusting and being betrayed, as it has been for the last three years, by a set of knaves whose only object is to fatten upon the public plunder that such wars engender, and to rise in the scale of wealth as their country's honor and prosperity sinks.—The day will come, however, when a betrayed people will take ample vengeance upon the mock patriots who have deceived them to their ruin. There never was a civil war that was not followed by a counter revolution, in which ample atonement was demanded for the crimes, and from the criminals that had engendered it. These men may escape, being influenced by logical conclusions; but, thank God, they cannot forever escape the penalties of their infamous crimes, and oppressions; and *that hour is nearer than some may imagine.*

COTTON, COTTON YARNS, COTTON CLOTH AND CARDS FOR THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA.

On the 9th of March, the last Legislature passed an act providing for the purchase and distribution among the people of the State of raw cotton, cotton yarns, cotton cloths and hand cards. For this purpose the sum of $500,000 was appropriated. These articles are to be purchased for cash by the "Commercial Agent of Virginia,"—Col. S. Bassett French—and by him sold for cost and charges to such agents as the different counties and corporations may appoint for the purpose of obtaining them. Such agents are required to pay cash, and are entitled to a supply in proportion to the population of the counties and corporations for which they are appointed to act. We hope our County Court will at an early day appoint a suitable agent to act for this County. The following is a synopsis the law:

1. It provides for the establishment of an agency in the City of Richmond "for the purpose of purchasing for, and selling to, the people of this State, raw cotton, cotton yarns, cotton cloth, cotton and woolen cards," and authorizes the Governor to appoint an agent to be known by the name and style of "The Commercial Agent of Virginia," who, before entering upon the discharge of his duties, shall execute a bond with sufficient securities to be approved by the Governor, "in the penalty of three hundred thousand dollars.

2. It provides for the procurement, with the approval of the Governor, of sufficient buildings "for a State warehouse," and authorizes the appointment of clerks and laborers.

3. Authorizes the Governor to make requisitions on the several cotton factories in the State to manufacture raw cotton, to be furnished by the commercial agent, and cotton yarns, at a price not to exceed that paid by the Confederate Government for similar goods, deducting the cost of the raw material furnished by the State. "The gross amount of the requisitions to be apportioned among the several factories" according to their respective capacities. "But the proceeds and labor of said factories shall not be required for the use of the State so as to interfere with or impede the operation of the same for the Confederate Government."

4. From a failure on the part of any such factory, or refusal to comply with the requisition of the Governor, the company is subject for each failure or refusal to a penalty of "five thousand dollars, to be recovered on motion in the Circuit Court of the city of Richmond, upon the motion of the Auditor of Public accounts."

5. It is made the duty of the commercial agent, under direction of the Governor, "to purchase, for cash, raw cotton, cotton yarns, cotton cloths, cotton and woolen cards, in this or any other of the States of this Confederacy, to be "sold by the said agent at cost and charges, including interest on advances and all the expenses of the agency, to the different counties, cities and towns," through agents "to be appointed by the county and corporation courts respectively," or by the Governor, where said courts cannot, because of the presence or proximity of the public enemy. Such county agent to give bond with sureties in a penalty to be fixed by the courts. Such county agent to pay cash for all his purchases, and is entitled to receive from the commercial agent of the articles above enumerated in proportion to the population of county, city or town, including refugees and sojourners, citizens of Virginia—to be sold to permanent citizens thereof for their own and family use, and not to speculators or retailers. All money arising from such sale shall be paid at the end of each month into the public treasury by the agent.

6. To carry out the provisions of this act, five hundred thousand dollars is appropriated.

7. The commercial agent is required to make quarterly statements to the Governor of all his transactions, and the Governor, at his will, may appoint a commissioner, who shall, on oath, examine the papers, vouchers and accounts of such agency, and make report thereon.

8. Provides for the salary of the commercial agent and his clerks and their traveling expenses.

9. The act shall be in force from its passage, and shall continue in force during the existence of the war.

Love Undiminished by Amputation.—The following is an old story, but has the merit of being true as well as apropos to the times:

Commodore Barclay, who fought the battle of Lake Erie against Perry, was engaged to be married to a fine English girl. At Trafalgar, with Nelson, he had lost an arm. At Lake Erie he lost a leg. On returning to England, feeling his condition very acutely, he sent a friend to the betrothed to tell her that, under the circumstances in which he found himself, he considered her released from all engagements to him. The lady heard the message, then said to the friend: "Edward thinks I may wish our engagement broken because of his misfortune, does he?—Tell him that if he only brings back to England body enough to hold the soul he carried away with him, *I'll marry him.*"

The Empress Eugenie.—The beautiful Empress Eugenie is said to be in the highest health. It is stated by a press correspondent that recently she was on a hunt in the forest of St. Cloud, and brought down nineteen birds with her own gun. The writer adds: "She is possessed of amazing powers of physical endurance."

The Darkey.—A negro regiment was recently attacked, near Yazoo City, by our cavalry, and the last one of them killed. The men composing the cavalry were maddened to frenzy by the brutal atrocities of these negroes while under the protection of Yankee bayonets.

To be Taxed.—The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that the whole annual compensation of Methodist Ministers will be taxed as salary under the provisions of section 7 of the tax act, provided the same exceeds the annual sum of $1,000.

The news from Maryland represents the poor negroes as fleeing to Lincoln's conscript officers.