Staunton Spectator.

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Staunton Spectator.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Advance Payments.
For 1 yr., $3 in Currency, or equivalent in Specie.
" 6 mo., 1.85, " " " " "
" 3 mo., 1.00, " " " " "

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☞ The rates in currency will be changed from time to time as the price of specie may rise or fall.

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☞ *Obituaries, Announcements of Candidates for Office, Communications calling upon, Advocating or Opposing Candidates, 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.*

SPECIAL NOTICES will be inserted at double the advertising rates.

☞ Address—"**Staunton Spectator," Staunton, Augusta County, Va.**

Professional Directory.

DR. B. P. REESE, formerly of Dinwiddie county, Virginia, has settled in Staunton and offers his services to the citizens of the town and country. He can be found during all hours of the day at his office on Augusta street, opposite the Spectator building, or during the night at his residence near the Staunton Nursery
nov10—1m—town papers copy and charge this office.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have formed a partnership, in the PRACTICE OF LAW, in all the Courts of the County of Augusta and town of Staunton, under the style of STUART & RANSON.
All business entrusted to their care, will be promptly and diligently attended to.
ALEX. H. H. STUART.
sep8—3m THOMAS D. RANSON.

PROFESSIONAL CARD.—In addition to the courts of common pleas of Augusta county, I will hereafter attend the courts of Rockbridge, Highland, Bath and Rockingham. My office is on the east side of the Court-House square, second of the brick row in approaching from the court buildings, Staunton.
oct6—1yr JOHN B. WATTS, Attorney at Law.

WM. CHAPMAN, D. D. S., STAUNTON, VA.
Office, at his old stand, South side of Main St. With fifteen years' experience in his profession, feels warranted in saying that all operations are done in the most skillful manner and warranted to compete with any done in the cities or elsewhere. Teeth mounted on gold, silver and vulcanite. Nitrous Oxide, Gas and Chloroform administered when desired. sep8—1y

DR. A. M. HENKEL, Staunton, Va., (Formerly of New Market, Va.,) Respectfully offers his services to the public, in all the branches of the Medical Profession—special attention paid to Surgery.
May be found at his office at all hours, unless professionally engaged.
All calls promptly attended to, both day and night, in the country as well as in the town.
Office—on Bruce's corner, up stairs. Entrance on Augusta street, 3 doors from corner.
aug4—6m

DR. J. H. FULTZ, Graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, offers his services to the citizens of Staunton and vicinity.
Office—opposite Virginia Hotel.
aug 4—6m
Town papers copy 3t

ORLANDO SMITH. THOMAS C. ELDER, late of Lunenburg county.
SMITH & ELDER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, *Staunton, Va.*
Practice in the Courts of Augusta and adjoining Counties, and in the Federal Court at Staunton.
junel—1y

DR. C. R. HARRIS, STAUNTON, VA., has had over 25 years' experience in the various branches as a Practitioner of medical science.
Special attention given to diseases peculiar to females. Patients from a distance can be accommodated with Board at first-class Boarding houses. Patients waited on in the country when desired.
Office hours between 7 and 10 o'clock, A. M., and 2 and 5 o'clock, P. M.
☞ Office on Main Street, 2 doors East from Dr. Chapman's, Surgeon Dentist, and nearly opposite Taylor & Powell's. feb25—1y

A. B. ARTHUR, D. D. S., (office one door from corner of Beverly and New streets, *Staunton, Va.*
Artificial Teeth mounted on Gold, Silver, Platina, and Vulcanite. The greatest improvement yet introduced into Dental Science is conceded to be the Vulcanite process; it being four times lighter than gold, and much cheaper, embracing superior cleanliness, nicer adaptation, and many other advantages. All the various operations of Dental Surgery performed with strict reference to permanency. March 20—tf

JOHN ECHOLS, Monroe county. R. H. CATLETT, Lexington. H. M. BELL, Staunton.
ECHOLS, BELL & CATLETT, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, *Staunton, Va.,*
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts at Staunton, and in the Circuit and County Courts of Rockbridge, Rockingham and Alleghany.—They will also attend to special business in any part of Va. and West Virginia. [Sept 12—tf

THOS. J. MICHIE. J. W. G. SMITH.
MICHIE & SMITH, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, *Staunton, Va.,*
Practice in the Federal Court at Staunton; in all the Courts of Augusta county; in the Circuit and County Courts of Rockingham; and in the Circuit Courts of Rockbridge.
Collection of claims promptly attended to.
Nov. 14—tf

Real Estate Agency.

ALEX. H. H. STUART. ORLANDO SMITH.
R. D. LILLEY. THOS. C. ELDER.
STUART, LILLEY & CO.,
Real Estate Agents,
STAUNTON, VA.,
Offer their services for the sale of Real Estate of every description, in all parts of Virginia, especially in the *Valley and Piedmont Districts.*
We wish only the control of such lands as owners are really desirous of selling at fair prices.
☞ We make no charge for advertising or showing lands unless a sale be effected.
aug4—tf

JOHN ECHOLS, H. M. BELL, R. H. CATLETT, JED HOTCHKISS.
ECHOLS, BELL, CATLETT & CO.,
Real Estate Agents,
S. E. Corner of Court House Square,
STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.
We are now selling, and have a constant demand for *Farming, Grazing, Timber and Mineral Lands* of all descriptions, *Mills,* &c., and we invite parties having such property for sale, especially in the county of Augusta, and the Valley of Virginia, to put the same in our hands, believing that we possess superior advantages from our central location, and thorough knowledge of the country, and our extensive business relations, for securing purchasers.
We make no charge for advertising or showing property, but when we find a purchaser for it we charge a commission of five per cent, to be paid out of the first payment made by the purchaser
November 19th, 1867.

Marble Works.

MARQUIS & KELLY,
VALLEY OF VIRGINIA
MARBLE WORKS,
at
STAUNTON,
LEXINGTON,
HARRISONBURG,
& CHARLOTTESVILLE.

Groceries and Produce.

RICHARDSON & WHEAT.

GROCERIES AND PRODUCE,
all kinds of best Family Groceries,
a large and well selected Stock,
NOW IN STORE.
The attention of the Farmers and Citizens generally, is called to our Present
Stock of Groceries, viz:
SUGARS—of all Grades and Qualities.
COFFEES—from Lowest Quality to highest.
SYRUPS AND MOLASSES,
a Prime Lot.
A Prime Lot of SOLE LEATHER,
(White and Red,)
COTTON CLOTHS—Best Brands,
LIVERPOOL SALT, a large lot on hand, large, well-filled sacks.
COTTON YARNS—Best Brands.
We are paying the highest cash prices for
FLOUR,
GRAIN,
SEED,
BACON,
BUTTER,
LARD,
EGGS,
POTATOES,
and country Produce generally.
We desire all who wish to sell or buy to call and see us.
RICHARDSON & WHEAT,
Cor. Main and Augusta Streets,
Staunton, Va.
Oct 13

A. G. POINTS,
Grocer and Dealer
IN FLOUR, GRAIN, SEEDS, BACON, LARD, &c.
Main Street, opposite 1st National Bank,
STAUNTON, VA.
Pure Cider Vinegar
in store and for sale by
A. G. POINTS.

WHITE BEANS
Wanted by
A. G. POINTS.

ONIONS
Wanted by
A. G. POINTS.

DRIED FRUITS, of all kinds wanted for which the highest cash price will be paid by
A. G. POINTS.

PRIME LOT OF SOLE LEATHER
For sale by
A. G. POINTS.

TIMOTHY SEED wanted by
A. G. POINTS.

Marshall's Prime
Liverpool Salt,
in store and for sale by
A. G. POINTS.

A prime lot of
Green and Black Tea,
in store and for sale by
A. G. POINTS.

All qualities
Sugars,
Coffee,
Syrups
and Molasses,
for sale by A. G. POINTS.

Grain of all kinds Wanted by
A. G. POINTS,
Main street, opposite 1st National Bank.

P. B. HOGE & BRO.,
(successors to Hoge & Mason,)
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Groceries, Produce and Fertilizers.
Highest market price in CASH paid for FLOUR, WHEAT, RYE, OATS, CORN, &c.
aug4—

CLEVELAND & SEARS,
MAIN STREET—3 doors East of Augusta St.,
STAUNTON, VA.,
Dealers in Flour, Grain, and Produce generally, with a good assortment of Staple Groceries, always on hand.

WE have in store and for sale cheap, a complete stock of
Groceries, Tobccos, Cotton Domestics, Yarn, and in fact, *all* articles desired by farmers, which will be exchanged for all kinds of country produce. McCLURE & BUMGARDNER.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have entered into Copartnership for the purpose of conducting the GROCERY AND PRODUCE BUSINESS at the old stand of Hoge & Mason and would be glad to see their friends and the public generally. P. B. HOGE.
july 14— CHAS. E. HOGE.

5000 GRAIN BAGS.—We are Sole Agents for the sale of the superior E B. Bentley GRAIN BAG, and offer superior inducements to purchasers.
McCLURE & BUMGARDNER.

COAL OIL.—Extra No. 1 Fire test, warranted, in store and for sale cheap, by
oct20 CLEVELAND & SEARS.

MOLASSES & SYRUPS, from 50 cents to $1.25 per gallon, just received and for sale by CLEVELAND & SEARS.
oct 20—tf

Clothing.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!!
A Splendid investment for your MONEY, men of Augusta, can be made in a
$7 $10 $18 $25
$8 $12 $20 $30
$9 $15 $22 or $35
Suit of FALL OR WINTER
CLOTHING AT
S. MANDELBAUM'S
Emporium of Fashion,
under the NORTH EAST Corner of the Virginia Hotel, New Street, Staunton, Va., where he has, and is *receiving* a large and varied assortment of
Coats, Over Coats,
Pants, Large Capes,
Vests, Shawls, &c.
Also BOYS CLOTHING—all of which is of his own *manufacture,* and of the best make and material, consequently he can *recommend* every garment offered for sale.
We have also a large stock of
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
embracing Fine WHITE SHIRTS, all grades—from 70cts. to $3.50 in value Also Merino Shirts,
Drawers, Collars, Hats,
Socks, Cuffs, Caps,
Gloves, Ties, &c.
The Ties and Bows are of every Variety and kind, and embracing every style—even the last great wonder of modern times, the
"GRECIAN BEND,"
as seen at Saratoga the past season, is now on exhibition for a *short time* at the EMPORIUM OF FASHION.
We will make to ORDER,
Suits and Shirts,
at short notice, in the latest style, guaranteeing a PERFECT FIT or no sale.
Our BOOTS and SHOES are of the best Baltimore city make—strong, heavy and durable, and so low that it is within the grasp of ALL to have for the Winter a *comfortable understanding.*
We return to those who paid us a visit during the past year, the greetings of greatful hearts, and extend TO ALL a cordial invitation to come and see, as we take great pleasure in EVEN SHOWING our Goods, and think we can truthfully say, a CALL will insure a SALE.
Oct 13

Farming Implements!

WHEAT DRILLS--Latest Improvement.—I am again offering the Bickford and Huffman Celebrated Wheat, Fertilizer, and Seed Drill. An important improvement has been made since last season, dispensing with the brushes used in former drills and discharging the wheat in a continuous stream. This drill, upon its introduction, took precedence of all others, which it has maintained to the present time and is regarded by those who used it as having no rival. Persons in want of a drill are referred to those who have this Drill in use.

PRICES.

8 tube grain drill,	$ 95.00
9 tube grain drill,	100.00
8 tube drill with guano and grass seed attachment,	145.00
9 tube drill with guano and grass seed attachment,	150.00

delivered in Staunton. Should the grass seed sower not be wanted a deduction of $10 will be made. Early orders solicited.
july14— GEO. E. PRICE.

BURKE'S IRON WORKS,
STAUNTON, VA.
WM. A. BURKE,.....Proprietor,
NOTICE—Persons having Threshing Machines, Reapers. Mowers, Drills, &c., needing repairs, can have them done in the very best style and workmanship, at Burke's Iron Works at short notice. I keep constantly on hand repairs for all the leading machines in the country at manufacturer's prices. I have a supply of sections for the following machines:
Buckeye Reaper and Mower,
McCormick " " "
Wood " " "
Union " " "
also all the repairs for
Pitts and Sweepstakes' Threshing Machines, and
Bickford and Huffman's Grain and Guano Drill.
TERMS CASH. W. A. BURKE.
☞ I am still putting up the best LIVINGSTON PLOWS made in the State.
june 16—tf WM. A. BURKE.

PLOWS! PLOWS!!—I wish to call the attention of farmers and the public to my LIVINGSTON PLOWS—Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6; all of these numbers will fit the old Bradley Castings in every way, made at or near Midway, Rockbridge county. I also make a very superior hillside for two horses, and will have a very good one-horse in time for fall plowing—single and double shovel plows of superior style.
Having carried on the Plow business in South-Western Virginia, for 16 successive years, and a part of the time very extensively, (my sales being three thousand plows per year), but having met with misfortune, my operations at present will be somewhat limited. But if I cannot regain my fortune, I am determined to secure a reputation for making the best plows, and of dealing honestly with my customers. I have made the plow my study, and can make and fit up any kind of patterns, and would refer to Mr. W. A. Burke's as specimens having fitted up all his patterns and stocked all his plows which have given general satisfaction; and by close attention to my business, hope to merit a portion of your patronage. Shop—adjoining Staunton nursery immediately on Va. C. R. R. All repairing done in the very best manner and with dispatch. Castings, Lumber and Produce taken in exchange.—Orders addressed to W. J KELLER, Staunton, will receive prompt attention.
You will find all of these Plows for sale at BAKER BROS., near Rail Road Depot.
may 26—1yr

Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad.

WINTER SCHEDULE.—On and after the First of October, 1868, the passenger trains will run as follows:
Mail train between Richmond and Staunton daily (except Sunday) and between Staunton and Covington tri-weekly, viz: Leave Richmond at 7.15 a. m., and arrive at Staunton at 3.28 p. m.—Leave Staunton at 9.35 a. m. and arrive at Richmond 5.25 p. m.
On Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday leave Covington at 5.10 a. m., and arrive at Staunton at 9.10 a. m. Leave Staunton at 3.53 p. m. and arrive at Covington at 7.55 p. m.
Accommodation Train between Richmond and Charlottesville on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays. Leave Charlottesville at 4 a. m. and arrive at Richmond at 9.30 a. m. Leave Richmond at 3.30 p. m., and arrive at Charlottesville at 9 p. m.
The Mail Train connects at Gordonsville and Charlottesville with trains on Orange, Alexandria, and Manassas railroads for Alexandria, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Lynchburg, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Memphis, New Orleans, Montgomery, Mobile. &c. At Staunton, with stages for Harrisonburg, Winchester, &c. At Goshen, with stages for Lexington, Natural Bridge, &c. At Millboro, with stages for Bath Alum, Warm, Hot, and Healing Springs. At Covington, with stages for White Sulphur Springs, Lewisburg, Charleston, &c.
JAMES F. NETHERLAND,
oct6 General Ticket Agent.

Watches and Jewelry.

A. A. CONE, formerly with J. W. Meredith. JAMES E. HANGER, of Augusta.
NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.—CONE & HANGER, at Meredith's old stand, Main street, Staunton, Va., have just received a well selected stock of fine Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Spectacles, and everything usually found in a first-class store.
☞ Special attention is called to our stock of Watches, Gold and Coin-Silver Cases. The celebrated American Waltham Watch, from 15 to 20 per cent cheaper than ever before. Also Bridal Presents of every description and all orders for the same promptly attended to.
We are determined to build up a first-class trade in this place, and can make it to the interest of evey one to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. Highest cash price given for old gold and silver.
All repairing done by experienced workmen and warranted.
oct20—6m CONE & HANGER.

A NEW ORDER OF THINGS.
Henceforth Ladies and Gentlemen desiring to purchase a fine article of JEWELRY—Watches, Clocks, Silver, Plated Ware, &c.,—will please go where they can get the best for the smallest price.
☞ Every article sold by me *warranted as represented* or money refunded.
☞ Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange
☞ Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired promptly, and warranted, at moderate charges.
BERNARD MAYNE, of London,
feb 4—tf Main street, Staunton, Va

Drugs & Medicines.

FOR THE LADIES,—Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. for removing Moth Patches, Freckles and Discolorations of the Skin.
Hunt's Bloom of Roses for the Complexion can be had at LINK'S Drug and Prescription Store.
sep29

ANOTHER LOT of choice Louisa Smoking and Chewing **Tobacco,** just received by
sep29—tf H. KER & BRO.

TAMARINDS, &c., at LIMK'S Drug Store.

PAINTERS and all wishing Lead, Oil, Varnish and Paints of every kind can be supplied at the lowest cash prices by calling at
Dr. EICHELBERGER'S
mar24— Drug Store.

NON-Explosive Coal Oil can always be had at Dr. Eichelberger's Drug Store. Also Harness and Machine Oil.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE TRUSSES, to fit all sizes can be had at
Dr. EICHELBERGER'S
mar 24 Drug Store.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The best Oil for harness and all kinds of leather, for sale at
P. H. TROUT & CO'S.,
19 tf Drug Store.

COMBS, Hair Brushes, Flesh Brushes, White wash Brushes, Shoe Brushes, &c., at
Dr. YOUNG & KINNEY'S
Drug Store.

Tailoring.

TAILORING! TAILORING!!—The co-partnership heretofore existing between Graves & Sprinkle has been mutually dissolved and the business will hereafter be conducted by P. B. Graves alone.
He has reduced his prices for cash, and will do all kinds of work pertaining to the tailoring business, in the very best manner, and at figures so low that no one will fail to be satisfied. He has removed his shop to the room formerly occupied by Dr. B. B. Donaghe as an office, and invites all his friends and the public generally to give him a call.
july 30. P. B. GRAVES

☞ The circulation of the "SPECTATOR" is about as great as the combined circulation of both the other papers published in this place, and has as many subscribers in this county alone as are contained in the whole list of either of the other papers.

Poetry.

The Melancholy Days.

The following mournful refrain inspired by the drooping of Nature's efflorescence, while it wails of decay, sings of rejuvenescence, and institutes a rather pretty comparison between the giants of the wood and the lords of creation:

NOVEMBER.

There is a mournful music in the breeze,
The wild autumnal wind that sobs
And sighs and wails among the forest-trees,
The giants of their green dress robs.

The leaves that in the summer's balmy breath
Hung quivering in the rosy light,
Now flushing with the hectic hue of death,
Drift down before the chilling blight.

And now from them the aisles that thread the wood
Lie broader to the sunshine's track;
But in their fall, they sow a future good
That shall arise when spring comes back.

The fields have yielded up their store of grain,
Now housed and sheltered from the blast;
For all the toil and care is labor vain,
If 'tis not garnered at the last.

Thus man will, ripened by the frosts of years
In the blest sunshine of good deeds,
Be safely gathered from the storms he fears,
And find the refuge that he needs.

And when a good man falls shall rise a host,
More numerous than his life had known,
Who, as they drop the friendly tear, shall boast,
"His death more than his life hath shown."

From the San Francisco Alta California, October 21.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN CALIFORNIA.

Details of the Effect of the First Shocks in San Francisco and Vicinity.

At precisely 7.54 o'clock this morning the most severe earthquake which has occurred since the occupation of California by the Americans shook our city. The general excitement prevailing throughout the city renders it difficult to give anything like an accurate account of the amount of damage done or the number of casualties. This is the first earthquake that has ever caused loss of life in San Francisco, and the amount of damage caused is unquestionably greater than that caused by the shock of October 8, 1865.

THE WATHER AND THE SHOCKS.

This earthquake differed in many particulars from any which had previously visited our city. The morning was moderately warm and a dense fog covered the town. There was not a trace of a breeze perceptible in the town, but the telegraph from Point Lobos says, "Wind northwest." The first indication of the approach of the earthquake was a slight rumbling sound, as of something rolling along the sidewalk; coming apparently from the direction of the ocean. Whether this proceeded from beneath the surface of the earth, or from the agitation of loose bodies on the surface, is uncertain; the most general opinion appears to be that it was from the latter. The shock commenced in the form of slow horizontal movements, the effect being precisely such as would be produced on a frail wooden building by a person shaking the door violently in an attempt to force it open. The motion was purely horizontal, not perpendicular, as in the greath earthquake of 1865. The oscillations continued from ten to fifteen seconds, growing more rapid and more violent for six or seven seconds, then increasing in force and rapidly for four or five seconds, then suddenly ceasing. The motion was so great that water was thrown over both sides of a pail not more than two thirds full, which was sitting on the ground on the summit of Russian Hill, where the shock was felt with less force than in any other part of the city. At 8.42½ there was a very slight shock, just perceptible, but it coming on the heels of the great one, people generally rushed into the street, apprehensive of what might follow. At 10.23 A. M. a third shock, quite a sharp one, was felt, and a panic was created on the principal streets, crowds rushing in frantic and foolish excitement from every building and running madly along the sidewalks without any clear idea of where they were going or what they wished to do. At 11 A. M. precisely a fourth and very slight shock was felt. The log cleared away and the sun shone out in a cloudless sky, while a slight breeze sprung up at that hour. Up to the present writing no more shocks have been felt.

THE EFFECT ON THE TOWN.

The great shock of 1868 produced a wholly different effect on buildings from that of 1865. In October, 1865, glass was broken and shivered in atoms in all the lower part of the city by the perpendicular oscillation, while comparatively few walls were shaken down or badly injured. The earthquake of to day broke very little glass in any part of the city, but the damage by the falling of cornices, awnings and walls was immense. West of Stockton street and north of Geary street no damage of any kind worthy of mention was done; a stranger passing through that part of the town would fail to discover any traces of the great commotion which had just occurred. Occasionally a little plastering was shaken down, or the wall, of some old or poorly constructed brick building was slightly opened, but beyond this there was nothing. On Rincon Hill the effect was very much the same. Coming down from the upper part of the city, the first serious effects of the earthquake which we noticed was at the drug-store at the southeast corner of Dupont and Washington streets, the windows of which were completely demolished. From this point eastward to the bay, and southward to Mission bay, the destruction of windows and damage to walls increased. The shock was principally felt on "made ground" and the flats, where the foundation is known to be unreliable at all times. Along Montgomery street quite a number of buildings are damaged, and eastward toward the bay there are few buildings which are wholly uninjured, while many are utterly ruined. On the eastern shore of the bay, and, in fact, all the way around it, everything built on the flats has suffered severely. It is a noticeable and gratifying fact that not a single building constructed as it should be in a city liable to earthquakes like San Francisco, has suffered to any extent at all. This earthquake demonstrates the proposition that, with proper care in the construction of our buildings, San Francisco is as safe a place to live in as any on the continent. But greater care must be taken hereafter, and we may learn a valuable lesson by that disaster, if we have the sense to profit by it. When the great shock culminated, a stampede from every building in the city took place. Hundreds of horses on the streets, frightened by the rush of people, took fright and ran away, adding to the danger and excitement of the moment. As the fire and battlement walls and heavy awnings were coming down in the lower part of the city, numerous casualties, more or less severe, occurred, and there was a considerable loss of life.

The public school buildings are generally well constructed, and were damaged very slightly, if at all. Part of them escaped wholly uninjured. Nevertheless, the prevailing excitement being very great, and the liability to panics among the scholars on any alarm being given so great as to be in itself a more threatening danger for them than that of the earthquakes proper, it was deemed best to close the schools for to day. As the minor "tapering off" shocks were felt the excitement increased instead of diminishing, as it should have done, seeing that all our experience goes to show that the worst invariably comes first in San Francisco earthquakes—and the merchants generally commenced closing their stores. By 10 A. M. business was pretty generally suspended, not because apprehension was felt to any extent of further damage or danger, but because the excitement was so great that no business could well be transacted. The Stock Exchange met and adjourned for the day without transacting any business. The streets were filled with people—men, women and children—"seeing the sights," congratulating each other that it was no worse, and chatting and laughing and running about generally, as if at a show or fair.—The impression a stranger would gain from the faces of those on the streets would be that some pleasurable excitement had occurred.—Certainly there was nothing in the appearance of our people to indicate that a great calamity had befallen them, or that their confidence in the stability of San Francisco had been shaken for a moment.

THE SHOCK AT OAKLAND.

The earthquake at Oakland was very severe. A gentleman who left there this forenoon communicates the following: Hundreds of chimneys were thrown down, and many houses more or less damaged. Brick buildings were very badly damaged, but, fortunately, none fell. No lives were lost, but a few persons were injured by the falling of a chimney, but none seriously. The draw of the railroad bridge was thrown twelve inches out of line, so that the cars cannot cross. At Alameda the asylum was badly damaged, all the chimneys being thrown down. Three distinct shocks have been felt since the first one. After the first shock a strong sulphurous smell was perceptible.

Jabez Clements sends us the following: I was on the Alameda wharf when the shock occurred this morning, and as everything was quiet around I had an opportunity to observe the phenomena particularly. The motion seemed to be cross-wise of the wharf, and was so severe that it was difficult to stand—impossible to stand still. No sound accompanied the motion, except that occasioned by the vibration of the timber of the wharf. A few seconds after the motion ceased a loud noise was heard in the direction of Oakland—such as might be caused by the falling of a building. The water of the bay was perfectly smooth at the time of the shock, and no perceptible disturbance of the surface took place. Even at the edge, where the ground was almost level and the water consequently shallow for a considerable distance, the ripple was hardly noticeable. I was informed, however, that the shock was felt on the steamers very distinctly, and that the engines were stopped, the officers supposing that some accident had occurred to the machinery. The tall chimney of the workshop of the Alameda Railroad vibrated more than a foot from a perpendicular line, but was not thrown down.

THE EFFECT IN SACRAMENTO.

From the Sacramento Union, October 22.

Our city received a pretty heavy earthquake shock about one minute to 8 o'clock yesterday morning, the vibration being southeast and northwest. Those of our citizens still in their beds were aroused from their slumbers summarily, and evinced in some instances a most ludicrous desire to know what was transpiring. Many others became frightened at the rattling of shutters, windows and crockery ware, the ringing of door-bells, shaking of gas fixtures and everything else that would shake, and made good time for the centre of the street. Pedestrians walked with a wary eye cast toward the firewalls of buildings, not desiring at that early hour to be seen with bricks in their hats. The Capitol building, at Seventh and I streets, received an unpleasantly severe shake. The water in the river receded at first, and then rose again with a rush, causing considerable commotion among the various craft lying at the levee. It is thought the duration of the vibration was about twenty or thirty minutes. We are happy to be able to say, however, that no damage was done, with the exception of the loosening of a little plaster in a few old buildings. A light shock was felt at 10 30 A. M.—

LATER PARTICULARS—PREVIOUS EARTHQUAKES ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

From the Sacramento Union Oct. 22.

The earthquake which was felt in this city yesterday morning at 7.59 o'clock, with sufficient severity to excite alarm but not terror, was much more startling at San Francisco and in the Bay counties. Our own first despatches, received two hours after the shock, show that it was severest in Alameda county, about twenty to thirty miles south of San Francisco. In San Francisco, though the damages to property were at first roughly estimated at "several millions," the result was not so fearful nor so destructive of life as was apprehended. The casualties reported sum up twelve persons killed and seven pretty badly injured. The list of buildings thrown down or damaged foots up a large number—large enough to justify a fear that the first reports of losses may not have been exaggerated. That part of the city between Montgomery street and the bay, built mostly on "made" ground, fared worst, as in the shock of October, 1865, and but little damage was sustained in the upper part of the city, where the foundations are laid in solid ground. In Oakland, San Leandro, San Lorenzo, Alvarado, Redwood City, Sam Mateo, San Jose, Petaluma and Vallejo the shock was quite as severe as in the lower part of San Francisco.—It was also felt in Stockton with a good deal of severity, in Sonoma, Sonora, in Marysville lightly, and more heavily in Grass Valley. The motion was horizontal, and continued from ten to twelve seconds, increasing in violence to the last. It was preceded by a rumbling noise, which, however, may have been caused by the rattling of buildings and not by anything going on under ground. Here in Sacramento, those who observed its effect out in the streets say flag-staffs and trees vibrated ten feet, and that the water of the river rose and fell a foot and a half. The clocks in many houses were stopped, and the chronometer clocks in several establishments being stopped, show the exact time of the occurrence to have been just one minute before 8 A. M. In San Francisco there were five slighter shocks felt between the first and 5.20 P. M. Each of these was felt here as well, but they produced no alarm. The weather could not have been more delightful than on this occasion. Here there was a perfectly clear sky, with a temperature at about 66 degrees.—No wind preceptible. It continued clear, calm and warm all through the day, and was almost sultry at 8 last night. This condition is notably that in which nearly all our great earthquakes on this coast occur. Just before and after that of October 8, 1865, the same weather phenomena were observed, and such a day as yesterday at this season of the year nearly always mingles with its delights a lurking suspicion that mischief is brewing below.

This has undoubtedly been the heaviest earthquake experienced on the coast since the American occupation, though nearly 200 shocks have been noted down from 1850 to 1868. Of all these there were but four or five of an exciting character—one May 15, 1851, another February 15, 1866, which threw down a building on Battery street; another in December, 1863, and the most noted of all (prior to the one of which we are now writing) that of October 8, 1855, of which the first reports estimated the damages at $250,000, but which caused no loss of life.

The record of the earthquake of October, 1865, on file in the *Union* of that month, shows that it, too, was felt with considerable severity here, at Stockton, Petaluma, San Jose, San Leandro, and Santa Cruz, but not at all felt as far south on the coast as Los Angeles, or the San Joaquin Valley at Visalia, or in the mountains region to the east. The heaviest earthquake of which we have any record in this State preceding this one occurred in the southern counties on Sunday, September, 1812. It was marked by the same weather conditions of this and that of 1865, and was more violent than either. It destroyed the mission building of San Juan Capistrano, Los Angeles county, and of Purissina in Santa Barbara county.—The shock came from the southeast, and so did this and the one of October, 1865. It was noted in that one that dizziness and nausea seized upon the people, as was the case yesterday, and also on the shaky Sunday of October, 1865. On the same day with the severe earthquake of May 15, 1865, there occurred a remarkable eruption of Mauna Loa, in the Sandwich Islands; and it may suggest profitable reflections to mention that for several weeks prior to the earthquake yesterday. volcanic phenomena were observed and commented upon by persons residing in the regions of Alpine and Invo counties. These were generally preceded by earthquakes, and during one part of this local disturbance Owen's Lake rose a good many feet higher than its ordinary water mark at this season. It is possible that there may be some connection between these volcanic disturbances in the Sierra Nevada and the earthquake we have jvst experienced. What this occurrence teaches San Franciscans is that their future welfare in a great measure depends upon their extending the city upon the solid ground among the hills and stopping their advance upon the waters of the bay.

How Pins are made.

A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, writing from Seymour, Connecticut, gives the following account of how pins are manufactured:

The pin machine is one of the closest approaches that mechanics have made to the dexterity of the human hand. A small machine, about the height and size of a ladies' sewing machine, only stronger, stands before you. On the back side a light belt descends from the long shaft at the ceiling that drives all the machines, ranged in rows on the floor. On the left side of our machine hangs on a peg a small reel of wire, that has been straightened by running through a compound system of small rollers.

This wire descends and the end of it enters the machine. This is the food consumed by this snappish, voracious little dwarf. He pulls it in and bites it off by inches, incessantly, one hundred and forty bites to the minute. Just as he seizes each bite a saucy little hammer, with a concave face, hits the end of wire three taps and "upsets" it to a head, while he gripes it in a counter-sunk hole between his teeth. With an outward thrust of his tongue he then lays the pin sidewise in a little groove across the rim of a small wheel that slowly revolves just under his nose. By the external pressure of a stationary hoop these pins roll in their places, as they are carried under two series of small files, three in each. These files grow finer toward the end of the series. They lie at a slight inclination on the points of the pins, and by a series of cams, levers and springs are made to play "like lightning." Thus the pins are pointed and dropped into a box. Twenty eight pounds of pins is a day's work for one of these jerking little automatons. Forty machines on this floor make five hundred and sixty pounds of pins daily. These are then polished. Two very intelligent machines reject every crooked pin, even the slightest irregularity of form being detected.

Another automaton assorts half a dozen lengths in as many different boxes, all at once and unerringly, when a careless operator has mixed the contents of boxes from various machines. Lastly, a perfect genius of a machine hangs the pins by the head in an inclined platform through as many "slots" as there are pins in a row on the papers. These slots converge into the exact spaces spanning the length of a row. Under them runs the strip of pin paper. A hand like part of the machine catches one pin from each of the slots as it falls, and by one movement sticks them all through two corrugated ridges in the paper, from which they are to be picked by taper fingers in boudoirs, and all sorts of human fingers in all sorts of human circumstances.

SAVE THE DEAD LEAVES.—If every horticulturist and farmer would think for a moment on the nature of fallen leaves,—which contain not only the vegetable matter, but the earthy salts, lime, potash, ect., needed for the next season's growth and fertility,—and, that, too, exactly in the propotion required by the tree or plant from which they fall; nay, more, if they would consider that it is exactly in this way, by the decomposition of these very fallen leaves, that nature enriches the soil, year after year, in her great forests, it would hardly be possidle for such reflecting horticulturist or farmer to allow these leaves to be swept away by every wind that blows and finally lost altogether. Nor would he give them away as many now do. He would rather collect, from week to week, the leaves that fall under each tree, and by digging them under the soil about the roots, where they will decay, provide in the cheapest manner the best possible food for that tree. If this plan should be tried we should not see old orchards dying out for want of nourishment; but they would, in this simple manner, receive all the enriching they required. Pear trees, and doubtless the peach, would be greatly benefitted by this procedure. In certain vineyards in France and Italy, the vines are kept in the highest condition by simply burying at their roots every leaf and branch that is pruned off, or falls from the vines at the close of every season. Will not some of our farmers of inquiring minds give this simple process a trial during the season? It is a well known fact that no manure is more eagerly sought for by the florist than leaf manure. It enters largely into the compost prepared for potting. Leaves collected and mixed with barnyard manure greatly enchance its value. Therefore, gather up the leaves that nothing shall be lost.

BLESSED ARE PAYING SUBSCRIBERS.—Blessed is the man who doth subscribe for the *Spectator* and pay therefor. His feet shall not stand on slippery places; he shall not be forsaken by his friends or persecuted by his enemies, nor his children be seen begging.

Blessed is he that walketh to the office of the printer, yea even ascendeth to the sanctum, and payeth a year's subscription in advance. Se-lah! He shall learn wisdom day by day, and be exalted above his fellows.

He shall talk knowingly upon all subjects, and his neighbors shall be astonished at the muchness of his learning.

He shall not contract bad debts or lose good bargains.

He shall not pay additional per cent on his taxes, for his eyes shall behold the notice of the collector, and he will take warning thereby.

Verily, he shall bring his produce to the market when the prices are exceedingly good and withhold when prices descend.

His children shall not vex him, nor his wife wear the breeches.

He shall live to a good old age, and when his dying hour is at hand, his soul shall not be troubled as to its future state.

A MOTHER'S LOVE.—Happy is he who knows a mother's love. What is so pure? The patriot expects fame, the friend sympathy, and lover pleasure. Even religion, while she waters her faith with tears, looks forward to the best fruit of her labors and her love. But maternal affection springs from the breast, uninvoked by the wand of hope, unadulterated by the touch of interest. Its objects are the weak and woful. It haunts the cradle of infantile pain or hovers near the couch of the faint and forsaken. Its sweetest smiles break through the clouds of misfortune, and its gentlest tone rises amid the signs of suffering and sorrow.—It is a limpid and lovely flow of feeling, which gushes from the fountain head of purity, and courses the heart, through selfish designs and sordid passions, immingling and unsullied.—What is so firm? Time and misfortune, penury and persecution, hatred, infamy, may roll their dark waves successively over it; and still it smiles unchanged, or the potent allurements of fortune, opulence and pride, power and splendor may woo her; and yet she is unmoved—a mother "loves and loves forever."

It is reported that Prince Louis of Hesse finds the temper of his wife too much for him, and will apply for a divorce. She is the Princess Alice, Victoria's second daughter.

[From the "Sabbath at home."]

Into thy hands, my God.

BY JULIA B. CADY.

Into thy hands, my God, I gladly fall,
Resigning there my life, my will, my *all;*
Do as thou wilt, O Lord, for I am thine;
Whatever thy blest will is also mine.