Staunton Spectator.

VOLUME XLVIII. STAUNTON, VA., TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1871. NUMBER XXXVIII.

Staunton Spectator.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING BY
Richard Mauzy & Co.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

For 1 yr. $3 in currency or equivalent in specie.
For 6 mo. 1.50 " " " "
For 3 mo. 85 " " " "

Read This!

☞ To any one who will send us *two new subscribers* and *six* dollars, we will send the *Spectator* for one year GRATIS.

To such as may send us FIVE or more advance-paying subscribers, we will allow a commission of 25 per cent. on the subscriptions obtained, which may be retained by the persons sending them.

☞ Subscriptions will not be discontinued, except at the option of the Editor, till all arrearages be paid.

ADVERTISING RATES.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the rate of One Dollar per Square of Eight Lines or less, for the first and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion. Unless the number of insertions be marked upon the manuscript it will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ *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.

THOMAS D. RANSON,
Attorney-at-Law,
STAUNTON, VA.,

Offers his professional services in the County and Circuit Courts of Augusta, and in the Hustings Court and the Court of Appeals held in Staunton. Will also prosecute claims elsewhere through legal correspondents in this and other States. may30-1y

S. TRAVERS PHILLIPS. J. FRED. EFFINGER. ROBERT CRAIG.

PHILLIPS, EFFINGER & CRAIG,
ATTORNEYS AND
COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
STAUNTON, VA.,

will practice in all the courts of Augusta, Rockbridge, Rockingham, Alleghany and Nelson.

☞ Special attention given to collecting.

Soldier's Pensions.—We will attend to making out and forwarding the applications of Soldiers of the War of 1812, or their widows, for the pension granted by an Act of 41st Congress.

PHILLIPS, EFFINGER & CRAIG,
ma23 Attorneys, Staunton, Va.

B. B. DONAGHE, M. D. | J. M. HANGER, M. D.

DRS. DONAGHE & HANGER having formed a co-partnership in the practice of medicine, offer their professional services to the citizens of Staunton and vicinity.

Office at the Virginia hotel. may9-3m

VETERINARY SURGERY.—L. T. BELL, a graduate of the New York College of Veterinary Surgeons, located at Staunton, offers his professional services to the public. Treats diseases subject to all domesticated animals. Office next door to Young's Law Office. ma9-1yr

A. M. HENKEL.
Physician and Surgeon,
STAUNTON, VA.,

Respectfully tenders his services, in the various branches of his profession, to the public; and may be consulted at any time, at his office, unless professionally engaged.

☞ SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO SURGERY.
jan10-1y*

MEADE F. WHITE,
Attorney-at-Law,
STAUNTON, VA.,

will practice in the Courts of Augusta, Rockingham, and Highland.

Refers, by permission, to the Law Faculty of the University of Virginia.

Office on Court-house alley.
dec 13-1yr

SAMUEL C. BASKIN,
ACCOUNTANT
AND
BOOK-KEEPER,

☞ OFFICE OVER FIRST NATIONAL BANK. ☜
oc11-tf

DR. S. H. HENKEL,
DENTIST,
Staunton, Va., (formerly of New Market, Va.)
Graduate Baltimore Dental College.

OFFICE:—On Bruce's corner, up stairs. ENTRANCE—On Augusta street, 3 doors North of Main.

☞ Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. ☜
sept20-1y*

GEORGE M. HARRISON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
STAUNTON, VA.,

will practice in all the Courts holden in Augusta county, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining Counties.

☞ *Strict attention given to the collection of Claims.*

Office—East of Court-house, over Court of Appeals Room. aug2-1y

H. M. MATHEWS. ALEX. F. MATHEWS.

MATHEWS & MATHEWS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
LEWISBURG, WEST VA.,

Practice regularly in the Courts of Greenbrier, Monroe, Pocahontas and Nicholas counties, W. Va, the Court of Appeals, and the Federal Courts for the District of W. Va.

☞ Particular attention paid to Collections and to special cases anywhere in their State.
may17-1y

JOHN B. BALDWIN. GEO. M. COCHRAN, JR.

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

Will practice in all the Courts holden in Augusta county. jan4—tf

DR. JAMES JOHNSTON,
DENTIST,
MAIN STREET, Staunton, Va.

OFFICE:—Over Cease's Confectionery Store.
dec21—tf

Railroads.

CHESAPEAKE & O. R. R.—On and after Thursday, June 1st, Passenger Trains leave Richmond (Sunday excepted) as follows:

8.30 A.M.—MAIL TRAIN for the White Sulphur Springs, connecting at Gordonsville with the Orange, Alexandria and Manassas train for Washington and North, and Lynchburg and South.

3.35 P. M.—Accommodation Train for Gordonsville.

On and after the 15th of June a Passenger Train will run daily (except Sunday) between Staunton and the White Sulphur, as follows:

Leave Staunton at..........8 15 A. M.
Arrive at White Sulphur at........1 32 P. M.
Leave White Sulphur at..............2 35 P. M.
Arrive at Staunton at................7 44 P. M.

Through tickets at low rates, sold to all points Northwest and Southwest.

Further information may be obtained at the company's offices.

No Passenger Trains are run on Sundays.

A. H. PERRY,
General Superintendent.

JAMES F. NETHERLAND, Gen'l Ticket Agent.
june 6-tf

RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF DAILY LINE between Richmond and Baltimore via York River Railroad.

Trains leave Richmond daily at 2 P. M., connecting at West Point with steamers for Baltimore—arrive in Baltimore at 7 A. M., the following morning, in time to connect with trains for the East and West, via P. W. and B. and Northern Central railroads.

Trains leave Baltimore daily at 4 P. M., No. 90 Light street Wharf.

Through bills of lading given to all points North and South.

Freights received daily and forwarded promptly.

Steamers leave Pier No. 2, Light street wharf, daily at 4 P. M., via York River for Richmond and the South and West. Arrive in Richmond at 10 55 A. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Richmond and Petersburg, and Chesapeake and Ohio railroads.

Freight forwarded without delay.

Passengers going South via Richmond and Petersburg, and Richmond and Danville railroads, have two and a half hours in Richmond to procure dinner and attend to business, after the arrival of the 10 55 train.

H. T. DOUGLAS, Supt.
N. H. HOTCHKISS, Traveling Agent.

Groceries and Produce.

CHARLES C. WHEAT,
(successor to Richardson & Wheat)
CORNER MAIN AND AUGUSTA STREETS,
STAUNTON, VIRGINIA,

Begs leave to state that he has always on hand a large and well selected stock of

Family Groceries.

His stock embraces everything usually found in a first class grocery, of which he would only mention the following:

SUGAR, BACON,
COFFEES, LARD,
BUTTER, TEAS,
MOLASSES, EGGS,
SYRUPS, RICE,
FLOUR,
CHEESE,
BROOMS,
LEATHER,
COTTON YARNS,
&c. &c.

He is determined to give satisfaction to all who may need anything in his line of business, and would ask all those who have not tried him, to do so before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Special attention given to the purchase of Flour for family use.

He would express many thanks to his friends for the liberal patronage heretofore extended him, and would ask a continuance of the same.

☞ Remember the place for CHEAP GROCERIES—new Brick Building—corner Main and Augusta streets, Staunton, Va.

N. B.—**Mr. James T. Byers** is with him and will be glad to see his friends.
ap11

THE Traveler's Patent Pocket Boot Jack—only 50 cents.
The Traveler's Patent Pocket Clothes Rack—only 75 cents.
The Lady's Patent Sewing Machine Ripper—only 50 cents.
The Carpenter's Patent Self-Chalking Line—only 50 cents.
The Patent Wind Match—only 10 cents per box.
The Patent Cable Match—only 25 cents per box.
The Patent Sensation Finger Tube—only 15 cts.
The Patent Brush and Broom Holder—only 15c.
The Patent Adjusting Handle—only 25 cents.
The Patent Pencil Holder—only 15 cents.
The Patent Stencil Alphabet for marking any name or number—$3.50.
Pine Apple Cheese, $2.00.
Worcestershire Sauce, 50cts per bottle.
London Biscuit, 50 cts per lb.
Tomato Ketchup, 25c per bottle.
Sardines, 50 cts per box.

Fresh Vegetables received every evening and sold for cash only.

Goods delivered free of charge to any place within the city limits.

R. D. SEARS, agent.

FISH! FISH!—
No. 1 Potomac Net Herrings,
No. 1 " Gross Herrings,
No. 1 North Carolina Net Herrings,
No. 1 " " Gross "
All warranted fresh and sound—for sale by
C. A. RICHARDSON.

FRESH CRACKERS—Lemon, Soda and Cream Crackers, Boston Biscuits, Novelty Cakes, Ginger Snaps and many other varieties always on hand and for sale by
CHARLES C. WHEAT,
corner Main and Augusta streets.

BAKER'S CHOCOLATE, Cox's Gelatine, Vanilla and Lemon Extracts, Parafine Wax Candles, for sale by
CHARLES C. WHEAT,
corner Main and Augusta streets.

CANNED GOODS—Fresh Peaches, Tomatoes and Green Corn—all warranted—and for sale by CHAS. C. WHEAT,
corner Main and Augusta streets.

NONPAREIL Pickling Vinegar—a prime article at RICHARDSON'S.

HERRINGS.—
10 barrels No. 1 net Herrings,
10 barrels No. 1 gross Herrings,
5 half barrels Family Roe Herrings.
J. W. TODD & CO.,
mar14 Burwell Corner.

PRIME CLOVER SEED—Extra quality—low price.
Brown sugars, 10½ to 13 cents.
New Bacon—shoulders, 13 cents; middlings, 15 cents; hams, 17 cents.
Silver-skin Onion sets.
Prime country Lard by the firkin.
T. B. BUTCHER,
one door North of the P. O., Staunton.
mar31-toJuly19

CLOVERSEED—A choice lot for sale low.
J. W. TODD & CO.,
fe14 Burwell corner.

C. A. RICHARDSON, FLOUR AND PRODUCE MERCHANT,
Augusta street, Staunton, Va.
Highest Cash Price paid for Flour, Grain, Seed, &c., &c.

I respectfully inform all my old friends in the country who have FLOUR and PRODUCE for sale, that I am again in the Trade and hope they will call on me before selling elsewhere.

Remember the place—new building, corner Main and Augusta Streets, next door to Valley Virginian office, Staunton, Va.

C. A. RICHARDSON,
jan31 Flour Merchant.

NEW GROCERY STORE.—J. W. Utley & Co., dealers in Choice Family Groceries, Bagby's new building, Frederick street, Staunton, Va., respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have in store a choice stock of sugars, coffees, teas, bacon, lard, soap, candles, fish, salt, molasses, tobacco, plaster, brooms, buckets, shoes, &c., and, in fact, everything usually found in a first-class grocery store.

Cash paid for country produce, or goods given in exchange at market prices. They are prepared to supply families with anything in the grocery line at very low prices for cash.
sep6

NEW SUPPLY OF GROCERIES at
GEO. C. JACKSON'S NEW STORE,
on Augusta Street, opposite C. H. Square.

Coffees, Teas, Sugars, Syrups, Bacon, Fish, (Herrings and Mackerel fresh and nice) and ALL articles usually kept in a first class FAMILY GROCERY.

These goods having been bought exclusively for cash can be sold *very low*. Everybody call and see. ap12

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—

FISH,—No. 1 Potomac new net Herring,
No. 1 " gross herring,
Nos. 2 and 3 Mackarel—all warranted and for sale by CHAS. C. WHEAT.

Groceries, &c.

C. A. RICHARDSON,
(late of Richardson & Wheat),
New Building, Augusta Street,
immediately opposite Spitler & Hunter, and next door to Valley Virginian office,
STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.

Having again gone into the Grocery business, in connection with my Flour and Produce trade, I can sell choice **Family Groceries** cheaper than they can be bought in the town.

Having purchased a stock of Staple Groceries at the lowest cash rates, I will sell them upon a small profit.

My present stock consists in part of the following choice and selected goods:

SALT, EGGS,
RICE, LARD,
SUGARS, TEAS,
SYRUPS, FISH,
CHEESE, BACON,
COFFEES, BUTTER,
MOLASSES,
MEAL, FLOUR,
BUCKETS, SOAPS,
TOBACCOS, SPICES,
COTTON YARNS, BROOMS,
ESSENCES, &c.

I am determined to sell at the lowest CASH RATES. My motto is *quick sales and small profits* All goods sold are warranted in every respect as represented.

Satisfaction will be rendered to one and all—do not fail to call and see me.

I make a specialty of FLOUR—BUYING and SELLING all brands and grades—a choice stock of flour always on hand for family use. All flour sold warranted as represented.

I tender my thanks to all my friends and patrons who have stood by me so continually and well for the past five years. I tell them now that I am started again and will deal with them as fairly and as liberally as ever. Come one—come all, and give me a trial again.

☞ Be sure to remember the place for the *cheapest groceries*—new brick building on Augusta street, next door to the Valley Virginian office, and immediately opposite Spitler & Hunter and H. A. Glenn & Co.

N. B.—I am not on the corner of Main and Augusta streets as formerly, but in the rear part of the new building, in the store room recently occupied by Messrs. P. B. & P. A. Sublett.
may30

WANTED—Everybody to know that I am selling the cheapest groceries in town.
C. A. RICHARDSON,
may30 Augusta street.

IF you wish to buy the greatest quantity of groceries for the smallest amount of greenbacks, why go to RICHARDSON,
may30 Augusta street.

SUGARS, Coffees, Syrups and all kinds of groceries at the very lowest price, by
RICHARDSON, Augusta street.

IT is a duty that you owe yourself and family to buy your provisions as cheap as possible for the cash—so go to RICHARDSON,
mar30 Augusta street.

TEAS.—Prime Gunpowder, Imperial English Breakfast and Japan Teas for sale by
CHARLES C. WHEAT,
Corner Main and Augusta streets.

CHEESE.—Young America, Pine Apple, and N. Y. State Cutting Cheese on hand and for sale by CHARLES C. WHEAT.

HERRING—from $6 to $9 per barrel, and warranted sound, at
ma9 BAKER BRO'S.

Millinery.

SPRING & SUMMER MILLINERY.
Mrs. M. E. FAGAN & SISTER are now receiving a large and more complete stock of Millinery and Fancy Goods than ever before. All the novelties of the season—Straw and Neapolitan hats of every style and price; French and American Flowers; lace Collars and Cuffs; also lace handkerchiefs. Also a full line of the celebrated "Joseph" kid glove, which are warranted. Corsets of all kinds and prices; soaps, &c. The infants' improved rubber cloth. The new style chignons and curls, with all the new arrangements for the hair, and will show their customers how to dress the hair to suit the Gipsy hats and bonnets. Orders from the country solicited and promptly filled.

They adopt the cash system, which will avoid trouble and save 25 per cent to customers and merchants. They pledge themselves to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage, and will sell as cheap as the cheapest. Store next door to Dr. Arthur's.

MILINERY! MILINERY!—Receiving almost daily at the cheap store, next door to the Spectator office, the very latest French fashions in hats, bonnets, &c., constantly on hand—French Flowers, Ribbons, &c.

Ladies, take notice.—We have no special day for our opening, but whenever convenient for you to call, you will find our goods for inspection, and should you only wish to see the fashions and gratify curiosity, do not stay away on that account, as we take pleasure in EVEN showing our goods. Remember the place—and call early and often at J. W. NEWTON'S
may23-1m variety store.

TEMPLE OF FASHION.—I have on hand a large and well selected stock of **Millinery and Fancy Goods,** consisting of Bonnets, Hats, Sundowns, Frames, Ribbons, Flowers, Bows, Lace Collars, Cuffs and Sleeves. Goods at wholesale and retail.

Orders from the country promptly attended to. ma2-tf K. M. KELLEY.

TEMPLE OF FASHION.—I have just received a new supply of White Lawn and Buff Linen Suits, also the new style Lama Lace Jackets, Mantles, &c.
ju6 K. M. KELLEY.

Temple of Fashion.—St. Leon, Artless, and Flirt HATS for ladies and misses; infants and boys' hats, sash ribbons, French flowers, &c., at K. M. KELLEY'S.

TEMPLE OF FASHION.—Ladies' and children's suits, and a great variety of underclothing. K. M. KELLEY.

TEMPLE OF FASHION.—Will open on Wednesday, May 3rd, an elegant line of Lamma Lace Points. K. M. KELLEY.

TEMPLE OF FASHION.—Ladies, call and see the new and elegant style Pannier at K. M. KELLEY'S.

TEMPLE OF FASHION.—I have now an elegant assortment of Nellson Plats, all shades. K. M. KELLEY.

TEMPLE OF FASHION.—A beautiful line of black and white mourning Belts.
K. M. KELLEY.

Temple of Fashion.—Empress Kid Gloves—every shade—$1.00.
K. M. KELLEY.

Temple of Fashion.—Attractive styles of Jewelry. K. M. KELLEY.

Saddles, Harness, &c.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.—If you want good work, go to GEO. F. ELICK'S where you will find the best assortment this side of Baltimore, which he will sell cheap for cash. Saddles and Harness of all kinds—old and new; Trunks, Whips, Bits, &c.; Buck Gloves, (Winchester and Lewisburg make), and, in fact, everything in his line of business.

Thanking his friends for past patronage he hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

REPAIRING done on short notice.

Also, a good lot of old McClellan Saddles and Halters for sale cheap.

Store on Main street, 3 doors west of Augusta, next door to Woods & Gilkeson's hardware store.
ap19

COTTON YARN, all numbers from 5 to 12 cheap at BAKER BROS.

Poetry.

Nature's Worship.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

The harp of Nature's advent strung,
Has never ceased to play;
The song the stars of morning sung
Has never died away.

And prayer is made, and praise is given,
By all things near and far;
The ocean looketh up to Heaven
And mirrors every star.

Its waves are kneeling on the strand,
As kneels the human knee,
Their white locks bowing to the sand
The priesthood of the sea!

They poured their glittering treasures forth,
Their gifts of pearl they bring,
And all the listening hills of earth
Take up the song they sing.

The green earth sends her license up
From many a mountain shrine;
From folded leaf and dewy cup
She pours forth her sacred wine,

The mists above the morning rill
Rise white as wings of prayer!
The alter-curtains of the hills
Are sunset's purple air.

The winds with hymns of praises are loud,
Or low with sounds of pain;
The thunder organ of the cloud,
The drooping tears of rain.

With drooping head and branches crossed
The twilight forest grieves,
Or speaks with tongues of Pentecost
From all its sunlit leaves.

The blue sky is the temple arch,
Its transept earth an air,
The music of the starry march
The chorus of a prayer.

So nature keeps the reverent frame
With which her years began,
And all her signs and voices shame
The prayerless heart of man.

Speeches of Messrs. Vallandigham and Pendleton in Cincinnati.

After the adjournment of the Convention in Ohio which nominated the Democratic Ticket for that State, as published last week, a ratification meeting was held at which Messrs. Vallandigham and Pendleton made the stirring speeches published below:

MR. VALLANDIGHAM'S SPEECH.

In the valley of vision were many bones, and they were very dry. And the spirit said, "Can these bones live?" And we prophesied, and there was a noise and a shaking among the dry bones, and breath came into them, and they lived and stood upon their feet, an exceeding great army—the army of the Democracy rallied again. [Applause.] And he said, "Watchman, what of the night? Watchman, what of the night?" And the watchman said, "The morning cometh, and the night also—the night, the dark night, of death to the once pursuing but now broken hosts of Radicalism [cheers], and morning, glorious, bright, resplendent, light and life-giving morning to the once disheartened, but now rallying and heroic hosts of the Democracy.

I am here not as the Messiah, but an apostle, and the least of the apostles; not of the new departure, but of the grand restoration [cheers], the restoration to old Democratic doctrines and principles and to Democratic victory. [Renewed cheers.] To-day we have achieved a glorious triumph. To-day we have sent forth tidings of great joy all over the land. The Democratic party stands now upon the great vantage ground of the present, and offers battle to its enemies, hand to hand and shoulder to shoulder, marches forth and meets them in this struggle upon the living issues of the present hour [cheers], and upon these issues we will triumph. I feel it. Throughout the whole length of the State of Ohio will come a response, and not from Ohio only, but from other States, from one end of the nation to the other, joy and rejoicing, to-morrow, ring from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, that at last the Democratic party is ready to grapple with its foes, and ready to crush them, as in former times it did, and that once more there is hope that this old battle-worn Republic of ours, bearing, it may be, the scars which it has received in the recent grand convulsion, will yet live, and live in the spirit in which the fathers framed it. [Applause.]

The plan of salvation, it seems to me, has been discovered. Take that which we can not avoid, that which has been forced upon us, that which has been brought about against our prophecies and against our protests; take your amendments to the Constitution, and then subjugate them to the old doctrines of the fathers of this Republic, of the Whig party of this Republic, of the Democratic party in former times, the sound doctrines of strict construction and the rules which have been laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States, and then, while with a Democratic Administration, equal rights will and shall be guaranteed to every citizen, in the language of our resolution, without distinction of race, color, or condition, at the same time we shall have preserved the nation.

I will say to you, men and brethren, that the grand movement will be made in 1872, and we are but skirmishers along the line now. But the first blood must be ours in this election in October next. The grand struggle will be between Republican-Democracy upon one side, and imperialism upon the other. Four years more of the Administration party—I call it not the Republican party previous to the war, nor the so-called Union party during the war—but the Administration-Grant party, will accomplish the prediction of a distinguished Senator now from the State of Missouri, that Grant, the impersonation of nepotism, of imperialism, of consolidation and centralization, will be carried from the White House feet foremost, horizontal, in a mahogany box, and never be carried from it again. [Cheers.] It is against that we struggle, and if there be honest men, as there are honest men who have been against us for years, patriots, as patriots, have been arrayed against us for years; now is the accepted time, the golden opportunity, the auspicious moment, and, as to-day was said, the "tide in the affairs of men, which taken at the flood, will lead on to fortune."

I say to you that this Convention is the precursor of victory. Never before but once, at least, in times of great trial, has a Convention assembled and continuously maintained its session here now until the next day. It is 1 o'clock upon Friday morning, and yet this Convention is here. Hundreds and hundreds are here. They remain. Wearied they may be, fatigued they may be, but that indomitable old Democracy, the subterranean Democracy in former times, so-called; "unwashed," if you please; "unterrified" always; "locofoco," if you dare [cheers]; that old Democracy from the lake to the Ohio river; from the Pennsylvania line to the Indiana line; on every hilltop and in every valley, and along every stream; upon every highway; upon every railroad; along every turnpike, you will find the hosts of the Democracy marching forward from this hour to victory. [Applause.] Let the enemy know that we mean to beat them, that is our business here to-day, and we are going to do it.

Dissatisfaction may exist—disappointment I should say—at nominations. I never attended a convention where it was otherwise. Where there are two candidates for one office, somebody must be defeated. But if he is a man—I won't say a philosopher—if he is a Democrat, he submits, and his friends submit, and wait until the next time and take the chances.

Mr. Vallandigham then administered the consolation usually given Democratic conventions by some great men when they have narrowly escaped breaking up in a row; that when they quarrel and fight most among themselves they always give their opponents the hardest blows in the campaign. He then threw a rope to the young men, telling them that it was upon them that he relied to win the victory in this canvass. The Republican leaders had already taken the alarm, and sounded the note of warning. They appreciate the significance of this new movement, and are already quaking in fear for the result. It had been said that the Democracy were going over to the Republican party. If that was so, then there was no occasion for a Republican convention. The Democrats were first in the field, and had put forward the most admirable candidates. There was not a man, from one end of the ticket to the other, that the Radical party might not be proud of. They have no such men in their ranks. Now, if the Democrats have gone over to the Republican ranks, all the Republicans have to do is to accept the ticket already nominated, and not use time and strength in a Convention. [Laughter.]

Mr. Vallandigham closed as follows:

That grand system of government, under which it is my firm belief that we can unite the whole continent of North America, yea, and the whole world, may be united; that system which was organized in Philadelphia in 1788 and 1789, in its original conception and its original practice, is sufficient for the entire globe; and now that we have railroads and telegraphs, means of communication that did not exist in original times, that system of government can prevail over the world, and under the principles of the Democratic party, for that party is an essential offshoot of that form of government, born with it, it can only die with it. This universal government, free, enlightened, can prevail.

And, in my deliberate judgment, if we can but sustain these old institutions; if, in spite of these amendments which have been made, which, in the language of your platform, are declared to grant only so much more power to the Federal Government, and only to that extent to abridge the reserved rights of the States, and not to have in any respect altered or modified the original character and theory of the Federal Government, if that doctrine securing to every person in the land equal rights can once more triumph, the youngest man in this assembly, nay, the infant born today, who may live beyond his three-score years and ten, if by reason of strength his years are lengthened out to fore-score years, he will see these grand republican principles overspreading the whole of this mighty continent, and that flag of ours, which we Democrats love and worship, see it floating in every breeze, and triumphant upon every sea. [Great applause.]

MR. PENDLETON'S SPEECH.

Mr. Pendleton was then called out, and was received with applause. He said that after having presiding over the Convention for so many hours, and been obliged in the performance of that duty to speak so much, he was sure they would appreciate that he had but little strength or spirit to speak further. He then said:

I fully concur with Mr. Vallandigham has said in reference to the proceedings of to-day. [Cheers.] I fully concur with him in the idea that the spirit of the Democratic party has been recently awakened, and that the unflinching courage with which they have fought for ten years past, and fought with unvarying ill-success, will this year be exhibited in such a way as that they will accomplish a glorious victory. The proceedings of your Convention have been marked with harmony and with wisdom, not only in the adoption of the platform, but in the nominations to office. And I believe, as he said, that to-morrow morning will bring back, a response from the whole State of Ohio, from the river to the lakes, in which you will hear the approval of your constituents of this day's work. [Applause.]

And I am sure that those constituents, young and old, not only those who are good for council, as he has told you, but those who are able to bear the brunt and dangers of the war will be found enlisting themselves again under our banner and carrying it forward in October to a great success. [Cheers].

As he said: "Well, the omens of victory are with us in the spirit of this Convention, with us in the numbers that assembled, with us in the wisdom of its deliberations, with us in harmony with which all that is disagreeable has been driven from our hearts, and all that is agreeable has been cultivated within us. [Applause.] And if that result shall be attained, and the Democratic party in October shall achieve a success, the result of the next year's revolution will not be uncertain. And I am sure that the people of Ohio, aye, that the people of the whole country, not Democrats only, but Republicans also, will take a freer breath when they find that the destinies of the country are committed to the hands of the true and faithful Democracy. [Applause.]

WONDERFUL PHENOMENON—A CYCLONE ON THE PRAIRIES.—Chicago, June 5.—A cyclone occurred near Mason City, Illinois, last Friday morning. An inky-hued cloud or smoke-like column was observed gathering near the earth's surface on an open prairie six miles from that place, and from this column soon shot out three narrower and spire-like columns which continued to ascend rapidly until they reached and seemed to attach themselves solely to a passing cloud above. This frightful apparition moved slowly towards Mason city, but finally changed its course, much to the relief of the people of that place. A mile from its track an odor much like that of burning sulphur was inhaled by several persons.

A gentleman who stood out a hundred yards from the cyclone when it passed, says that small flashes of electricity were constantly visible in the storm column, passing from the earth to the clouds above, and that popping, crackling reports were heard, reminding him most forcibly of an infantry regiment in battle, firing their muskets as fast as possible.

The pathway of the cyclone was nearly three miles in length, and from twenty to eighty feet in width. In that pathway not a blade of grass, or stack of corn or wheat, not a shrub, nor a particle of vegetation was left alive.

For some distance the earth was literally ploughed up to a depth of six inches. The column of whirling air must have been intensely hot, as every green thing in its path was dried to a crisp.

Another feature of the cyclone was that while its rotary motion must have been of inconceivably great velocity, its progressive motion was not above the rate of five miles an hour. The outlines of its pathway were so well defined that five feet from the outer line of total destruction of vegetation of every kind not a vestige of its effects could be seen. Fortunately, no house stood in the tornado's line of march.

MORMONISM.—Mormonism has now had an existence of thirty-one years, the church having been first regularly organized at Manchester, N. Y., April 6, 1830. The industry and enterprise manifested by the community are its only redeeming qualities. The half-way house it has furnished for overland emigration is the only service it has rendered the public. More than two-thirds of the Mormons, as the last census shows, came from Europe. It is reported that Brigham Young contemplates gathering up the remnants of his followers who still adhere to polygamy, and emigrating with them to the Sandwich Islands. If he keeps moving on till he lands in Asia, his polygamic institution will be in its original and congenial atmosphere.—*Baltimore Sun.*

"My competitor," exclaimed a political orator, "has told you of the service he had rendered his country during the late war. Let me tell you that I, too, acted my humble part in that memorable contest. When the tocsin of war summoned the loyal masses to rally to the defence of the national flag, I, fellow-citizens, animated by that patriotic spirit that glows in every American bosom, hired a substitute, and the bones of that man now lie bleaching on the banks of the Rappahannock."

Uniform for Virginia Volunteers.

On Monday of last week, Gov. Walker as Commander-in-Chief of the military forces of Virginia, issued the following order prescribing the uniform for volunteer infantry:

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, VA., May 31, 1871.

In accordance with the provisions of an act of the General Assembly entitled "an act to provide for the reorganization of the militia," approved march 29th, 1871, the Commander-in-Chief prescribes the uniform for volunteer infantry companies as follows:

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captains: Coat—Single-breasted dress coat of gray mixed cloth (cadet gray), standing collar of black cloth, just high enough to permit the easy turning of the chin, say, one and one-fourth inches in front and one and one-half inches behind, meeting in front and hooking with two hooks and eyes, trimmed with gilt braid one-eighth of an inch wide, sewed on one-eighth of an inch from each edge; three rows, of nine large buttons each, on the breast, the top button of each outer row to be about two and one-fourth inches from the middle row (measuring from the eye or centre of the top buttons of each row), the distance between each outer row and the middle row increasing to the third buttons from the top, which shall be most distant from each other, say five and one-half to six inches, according to the size of the man, then gradually diminishing with an inward curve to the bottom button of each outer row, which shall be about one and three-fourths inches from the bottom button of the middle row, measuring as above; double stripe of black mohair braid, together three-sixteenths of an inch wide, extending from each button in the middle row to each corresponding button in the outer rows, with three loops around each outer button, one at top and one at bottom, circular in form and five-eighths of an inch in diameter, the third and outer loop elliptical in form, one and one-fourth inches long, and three-fourths of an inch wide; cuffs of black cloth (same as collar) two and one-half inches wide on lower side, increasing to width of four and one-half inches on upper side, there running to middle point on sleeve, one small button at point, and two others at equal distances between the point and the end of the sleeve, edge on the upper side with gilt braid (same as collar) sewed on one-eighth of an inch from upper edge: skirts, three and one-half inches wide at bottom, increasing gradually in width to the top, where they will be one inch in measure more than the "coat-strap," each "back" one and three-fourths inches at the waist and three inches at the bottom, two large buttons at the hip; lined with alpaca (or Italian cloth); turned up with facings of black cloth (same as collar and cuffs), outer facing commencing at the "coat-strap," in front, three-eighths of an inch wide at the top, widening downwards gradually until it reaches to two and one-half inches from the bottom of the skirt, where it will be one inch wide, and then curving inward to a point to meet similar point of inner facing on the plait; inner facing commencing two inches below the hip buttons on the back (the "back-seam" being closed that distance down) three-eighths of an inch wide, and gradually increasing in width, running down to within four inches of the bottom of the skirt, where it will be one inch wide, then rounding out to a point on the plait to meet similar point of outer facing; the outer and inner facings to form half circles above and below the point of junction, at which point there will be one large button; a slashed flap of black cloth (same as collar and cuffs), eight inches long, scalloped on the inside, two and one-fourth inches wide at the curves and two and three-fourths inches wide at the points, outer edges rounded from top to bottom one-half inch, to be sewed on each skirt three and one-half inches from the waist seam, the points at top and bottom to be equi-distant from the edges of the facings on the skirt and back plait, one small button at each point; this slash to be trimmed on inner side with gilt braid one-eighth of an inch wide (same as on collar and cuffs), sewed on one-eighth of an inch from the edge.

Buttons: Gilt, convex, Virginia coat of arms, thirteen bright stars above, figures and field dead gold, bright rim one-thirty-second of an inch wide, seven-eighths of an inch in outer diameter. Small buttons: Same pattern, five-eighths of an inch in outer diameter.

Trowsers: Same gray mixed cloth as coat, no pockets, stripe one inch wide of black cloth (same as collar, cuffs, slashes and facings of coat,) along outer seams, gilt braid one-eighth of an inch wide (same as on collar, cuffs and slashes of coat,) sewed on each side of this black stripe one-eighth of an inch from the edges.

First Lieutenants: Coat and trowsers same as captains.

Second Lieutenants: Coat and pants same as captains.

Junior Second Lieutenants: Coat and trowsers same as captains.

ENLISTED MEN.

Non-commissioned Officers: Coat and trowsers same material and trimmings as captains, except the gilt braid.

Privates: Coat and pants same as non-commissioned officers.

CAPS.

Commissioned Officers: Captains—Body of gray cloth (same as coat and pants); height in front, two and one-fourth inches, perpendicular; height behind, five inches, slanting to tip; diameter of tip, five and one-fourth inches; head band of black cloth (same as collar, &c., of coat) one and three-eighths inches wide, trimmed with two stripes of gilt braid, one-eighth of an inch wide (same as on collar, &c., of coat), sewed on one-eighth of an inch from each edge; stripes of same gilt braid running from top of head-band along each vertical seam (four in number) to the tip; one stripe of same gilt braid along the periphery of the tip; chin-strap of patent leather, one-half of an inch wide, fastened on with two small buttons (same as on coat); vizor of double Japanned leather, one and three-fourths inches wide in front, bound with calf-skin, corners rounded, and standing out straight to the front; frame-work of whalebone or wire, sustaining body upright; leather head-sweat, and lined throughout with cambric; in front a gilt shield, one and one-eighth inches wide, and one and one-fourth inches long, bearing same device as buttons, but figures in dead gold; field and stars bright; placed midway between vizor and tip; black heron plume, three inches high, feathers six inches long; gilt cup.

First Lieutenants: Same as captains.

Second Lieutenants: Same as captains.

Junior Second Lieutenants: Same as captains.

Non-commissioned Officers: Same as captains, except there will be no gilt lace on black head-band, and in place of gilt lace along vertical seams a periphery of tip, black mohair braid (same as on breast of coat) will be used, and instead of a plume, a round pompon of black worsted, two inches in diameter; gilt cup.

Private: Same as non-commissioned officer.

CRAVAT OF STOCK.

For all grades: Black; when a cravat is worn the tie not to be visible at the opening of the collar; when a stock is worn it will be of black leather, satin, silk or alpaca, and about the height of the coat collar.

GLOVES.

White Berlin or lisle-thread for all grades.

SHOES.

Monroe shoes, or brogans, for all grades.

EQUIPMENTS FOR FULL UNIFORM.

Commissioned Officers: Captains—Sword and scabbard, United States pattern; sword-belt: waist-belt one and three-fourths inches wide, of white enameled leather, trimmed with gilt braid (same as on cap, &c.,) three-eighths of an inch from each edge (to be worn over the sash); the sword to be suspended from it by two slings of same material and similar finish; a hook attached to the belt, in front of the left hip, on which the sword may be hung at will; all mountings of gilt. Belt-plate: Gilt, rectangular, two inches wide, with a raised, bright rim; a silver wreath of laurel leaves encircling the word "Virginia," in Gothic letters of silver. Sword-knot: Gold lace straps, gold bullion tassels. Sash: Crimson silk net, to go twice around the waist on outside of coat, and tie behind the left hip; the pendent part extending not more than eighteen inches below the tie.

First Lieutenants: Same as captains.

Second Lieutenants: Same as captains.

Junior Second Lieutenants: Same as captains.

Non-commissioned Officers: Sergeants will wear a straight sword, black patent leather scabbard, gilt cross, hilt and mountings, white bone grip worn through a throg attached to the waist-belt. Waist-belt of white enameled leather one and three-fourths inches wide, double row of heavy black silk stitching three-eighths of an inch from each edge (to be worn over the sash by first sergeants). Belt-plate: Same as captains. Sash: First Sergeants only will wear sashes, which will be of red worsted, with worsted bullion fringe ends to go twice around the waist and tie behind the left hip; the pendent part extending not more than eighteen inches below the tie.

For Corporals and Privates: All accoutrements will be furnished with the arms when issued.

BADGES TO DISTINGUISH RANK.

The same badges to distinguish rank will be used as are prescribed in the United States army regulations, except that the shoulder-straps will be of black cloth instead of "dark blue," and except that chevrons will be of black cloth stripes one-half inch wide, edged on each side with gilt braid one-eighth of an inch wide, and the lozenge for a first sergeant will be of black cloth, with gilt braid one-eighth of an inch wide, sewed on one-eighth of an inch from the edges all round.

By order of the Governor.

WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON,
Acting Adjutant General.

THE OHIO AND CHESAPEAKE RAILROAD.

The Other End of the Line.

We note signs of activity along the entire line of the Ohio & Chesapeake route, from Lexington, Ky., to Richmond, Va. The latter city already begins to estimate her capacity for transacting the business which will flow upon her with the completion of this road. The capacity of her flouring mills, she tells us, is even now equal to the consumption of sixty car loads of wheat a day, but from short supplies are in operation only six months of the year. Introduce the product of our Western fields, and not only will the capacity of the mills be enlarged, but their operations will never cease.

And "Virginia tobacco," who has not heard of it—famous since the days of the cavalier Raleigh? Where in the temperate latitudes does the wonderful weed enjoy in such perfection all the prime conditions of growth?—Where does the soil furnish elements more kindly mixed? Where does the climate shed more genial influence upon the gathered crop? Her tobacco factories are famous throughout the world. Her manufacturers seem to have extracted from nature the secret of her skill in imparting flavor and sweetness, and fragrance to the marvelous leaf, and even the product of our Western valleys shipped to that noted mart, may gather new virtues upon the "sacred soil;" or, indeed, in a clime where the very atmosphere is propitious to the "curing" of the herb, the tobaccoes of the West may snatch from the chemic touch of Virginia airs "a grace beyond the reach" of Virginian art.

Our wheat, then, and our tobacco, our hemp and our Bourbon, our cattle and our corn—all these, we will pour into the lap of the mother State. But our "Blue-grass"—that she cannot have. It has no affinity for the consecrated soil. It clings with healthy tenacity, or with morbid perversity (just as one may choose to regard it) to its congenial habits in the "Dark and Bloody Ground."

Is Virginia rising to the height of the situation? We think so. Richmond already begins to affect a metropolitan air. She talks of "revolutions in tracks" and depot arrangements, shipping facilities, engineering projects, deepened channels, Dutch Gaps, golden gates, "concentrated commerce," leading men, commendable energy, increased life, development, industry, and of all the pomp and circumstance of boundless metropolitan growth.

It is a magnificent programme which she has sketched, and will be faithfully carried out.—Constitutions may vanish, Ku-Klux may flourish, empires may rise, States may fall, parties may come, and parties may go, but "Old Virginia never tires."—*Lexington (Ky.) Observer and Reporter.*

A TERRIBLE PICTURE.—A dreadful story of wholesale massacre on Wednesday last in Paris comes by cable. On that day thirty three Communist prisoners, among them seven women, were slaughtered with repeated discharges of musketry. Fifteen hundred Versailles troops, under command of a Col. Guizot, were present. At 8 o'clock, A. M., the prisoners, their hands tied behind their backs, were brought into the square, and were made to kneel down close together—the women among the men. There was nothing on the square but three empty scavenger-carts, which stood in the rear of the victims. When all the preparations for the execution had been completed, the Colonel addressed the prisoners and said that having been caught setting fire to buildings and dwellings of Paris, they were to suffer death. The women shrieked and moaned dismay, and swayed themselves back and forth helplessly, with their hands tied behind them. In order to silence the poor creatures an officer advanced and beat them with the flat of his sword. The firing by platoon commenced. Six volleys were necessary before the miserable wretches ceased writhing. After the first volley three of the women, who were in the middle of the row between the men, were seen amid the smoke twisting in agony upon the ground of the square. When all was over the bodies of the dead were thrown pell-mell into the scavenger-carts, which, with their grievous load, lumbered away to the place of burial. There were but few spectators of the ghastly scene.

The disaster at the West Pittston coal mine in Pennsylvania, whereby nineteen men lost their lives by suffocation, was very similar to that at the Avondale mine, several months ago. In both cases the absence of a second shaft resulted, after the ignition of the single shaft, in the death of the miners who were caught below. Although the Pennsylvania Legislature had ordered that these additional shafts should be constructed in all the mines that lacked them, the failure to obey this enactment with alacrity has thus brought about another harrowing calamity.

An inoffensive Chinaman was stoned to death in the streets of San Francisco, on Thursday, crowds of people looking on without interfering, and no attempt being made to arrest the murderers. Should an American be stoned to death in Hong Kong, it would become an international affair. At Mendocino a mob has notified all the Chinese in the town to leave within ten days, on peril of their lives.

A man, named Alice, now confined in the Pittsburg jail, is reported to have circulated more counterfeit money than any other in his nefarious trade. He is said to have disposed, on an average, of about $50,000 a month.

What is the difference between a farmer and a seamstress? One gathers what he sows, the other sows what she gathers.

What is the difference between the cradle and the grave? The one is for the first born, the other for the last bourne!