Staunton Spectator.

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BY R. MAUZY & CO.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The subscription price of the SPECTATOR is
$2.00 A YEAR,
STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

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☞ Any one sending us FIVE new subscribers and $10, will receive a copy of the paper for one year, *gratis*.

Staunton Spectator.

VOL. 54. STAUNTON, VA., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1877. NO. 50.

Staunton Spectator.

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☞ A liberal discount will be made on advertisements published for 3, 6, or 12 months.

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Address—"Staunton Spectator," Staunton, Va.

PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

JOHN W. STOUT, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND Commissioner in Chancery, *STAUNTON, VA.*, Will practice in the Courts holden in Augusta and adjoining counties.
OFFICE—Formerly occupied by N. K. Trout, dec'd. au14-tf

DR. J. ST. P. GIBSON, (*Formerly of Waynesboro'.*) Physician and Surgeon, STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.
OFFICE.—Next door to Post-office. over Dr. N. Wayt & Bro.'s Drug Store. jy3-tf

DR. S. H. HENKEL,
New Dental Rooms,

No. 15, West Frederick Street, mar13-1y* STAUNTON, VA.

WM. A. HUDSON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, STAUNTON, VIRGINIA, Will practice in the Courts of Augusta and adjoining counties.
OFFICE—In front of the Court-house. se12-tf

J. R. TUCKER, Lexington, Va. H. ST. GEO. TUCKER, Staunton, Va.
TUCKER & TUCKER, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, STAUNTON, VA., Will practice in the Courts of Augusta and the adjoining counties. Also in the Court of Appeals of Virginia, and will attend regularly the Circuit Courts of Rockbridge. au22-tf

RO. L. PARRISH, Covington, Va. WM. B. MCCHESNEY, Staunton, Va.
PARRISH & McCHESNEY, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, STAUNTON, VA. Will practice in all Courts holden in Augusta county.
☞ Prompt attention given to collections.
☞ Office on Augusta Street, opposite Court-house. nov9

N. K. TROUT. W. E. CRAIG.
TROUT & CRAIG, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, STAUNTON, VA.
We have entered into Partnership as Lawyers, occupying the old Offices of the Senior member. The Junior member will aid in conducting the old business.
☞ Particular attention given to collections.
je15-tf

A. M. HENKLE, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, STAUNTON, VA., Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public, and may be consulted at his office at all hours.
☞ Special attention given to Surgery.
OFFICE—In his new building on Frederick st., between Augusta and Water streets.
feb 4—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.
may 17—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 Clerk's office of Court of Appeals. oc 31—tf

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. may 30—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. feb 6—1y.

PRESTON A BAYLOR, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, *And Solicitor in Chancery,* STAUNTON, VA., practices in all the Courts of Augusta and adjoining counties.
OFFICE—The same formerly occupied by his father, Col. Geo. Baylor, dec'd, on Augusta st., opposite the Court-house. no 21

WM. M. McALLISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, WARM SPRINGS, VA.
Courts—Alleghany, Bath and Highland, Va., and Pocahontas, West Virginia.
☞ Special attention given to collection of claims and proceeds promptly accounted for.
dec 23—tf

DR. JAMES JOHNSTON, DENTIST, MAIN STREET, STAUNTON, VA.
OFFICE:—Over Turner & Harman's Grocery Store. dec 21—tf

T. C. ELDER. WM. J. NELSON.
ELDER & NELSON, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, *and Real Estate Agents,* may 5 STAUNTON, VA.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HOLLIDAY & WEST'S
IS THE PLACE FOR
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, TRUNKS AND VALISES!
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
ALL GOODS NEW AND FRESH! ONE PRICE AND CASH TO EVERYBODY!
☞ You have a Large Assortment to select from—you get Low Prices. ☜
COME AND LOOK—IT WILL COST YOU NOTHING.
MAIN STREET, STAUNTON, VA., next door to D. A. Kayser's.
apr10-1y]

LARGE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES AT COST!

I offer **$6,000** DOLLARS WORTH OF BOOTS AND SHOES

AT COST FOR CASH,

FROM DATE UNTIL THE 20th DAY OF AUGUST.

This is no **Cost Humbug but a bona fide Sale,** and embraces the very best goods to be had in the market, for LADIES, MISSES, GENTLEMEN, BOYS and INFANTS—indeed, Shoes of every description.

MERCHANTS

wishing to assort up their stock, should take advantage of this opportunity to do so. In fact every one in want of BOOTS and SHOES for present, or future use, ought not to miss the bargains to be had.

Come early before the stock is too much broken—so you can get the size you want,

N. B.—Persons indebted to me will please CALL AND PAY UP as I need money.

C. L. WELLER,
jy24 Boot and Shoe Store, Main St.

LUMBER BUSINESS.

H. J. LUSHBAUGH & BRO., Manufacturers of **Sashes, Doors and Blinds,** BRACKETS, MOULDINGS, FLOORING, &c., &c., &c. Near Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Depot, STAUNTON, VA.

N. B.—No material but seasoned lumber used by us. dec 5—1y

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Highest Award at the Centennial.
Diploma of Honor and Medal of Merit, for
Grand, Upright and Square PIANOS.

The principal points of superiority in the STIEFF Pianos are brilliant singing quality of tone, with great power—*evenness of touch* throughout the entire scale, faultless action, unsurpassed durability, and unexcelled workmanship.

A large variety of Second-hand Pianos, of all makers, constantly in store, and ranging in prices from $75 to $300.

We are also Sole Agents for the Southern States of the
"MATCHLESS" BURDETT ORGANS,
The best now made.
A full supply of every style constantly in store, and sold on the most liberal terms.
For Terms and Illustrated Catalogues of Pianos and Organs, address
CHAS. M. STIEFF,
No. 9, North Liberty Srreet,
je5-tf Baltimore, Md.

ESTABLISHED 1816.
CHAS. SIMON & SONS,
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IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS,
would call especial attention to their extensive stock of
DRESS GOODS, LINEN and COTTON GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, GOODS for MEN'S and BOYS' WEAR, CORSETS, LADIES' READY-MADE UNDERWEAR, &c., &c.
☞ SAMPLES SENT FREE! ☜
Also to their Dress-Making Department.
Cloaks, Dresses, &c., made to order, promptly, in a superior manner, and in the latest style, at moderate rates. Orders solicited. Rules for self-measurement, and sample of materials, with estimate of cost, sent upon application.
All orders amounting to $20 or over, will be sent free of freight charges by Express, but parties whose orders are not accompanied by the money, and having their Goods sent C. O. D., must pay for return of the money. feb27-1y

DR. OLIVE,
32 NORTH LIBERTY STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.
The Oldest Established Chronic Disease Physician in the South.

A regularly educated and legally qualified physician has twenty years' experience in the special treatment of all CHRONIC DISEASES, DEBILITY and IMPOTENCY, the result of abuses, excesses or other causes, and which produce some of the following results: Nervousness, Weakness, Debility, Dimness of Sight, Pimples on the Face, Physical Decay, Aversion to Society, Confusion of Ideas, etc., RENDERING MARRIAGE IMPROPER OR UNHAPPY, are permanently cured. Pamphlets of sixteen pages free at office, enabling persons at a distance to state their case, with a view to treatment, by mail or express. Medicines effective, but harmless. All taints of the blood radically cured. Call or write, no matter who failed.—The opinion of Dr. O. costs nothing. Send two stamps for pamphlet and reply. Hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and 6 to 9 P. M. Sundays. 2 to 4 P. M. nov28-1y.*

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

HOLLINS INSTITUTE,
BOTETOURT SPRINGS, VA.

The thirty-fifth annual session will open on the **19th of September.** Pupils are received for a single session, or a term of years, including vacations.

This is the most extensively equipped school for girls and young ladies in Virginia; it is, also, of longest standing, having witnessed the rise of all others.

The buildings are of brick, recently constructed, with extensive porticos and verandahs.—The improved grounds are *beautiful*, embracing many acres, with walks, shade-trees and shrubbery. The mineral waters of these Springs have fine effect in the development of health; hence, with rare exceptions, pupils return to their homes improved and invigorated in physical constitution.

The courses of study embrace the whole range of female culture, and the Institute has borne the reputation for many years of the most accurate and elevated instruction. Music, in all its branches, is *thoroughly* taught. For board and tuition a single charge of $240 is made, payable in three equal instalments, at intervals of ninety days, the first being due on day of entrance. "Board" includes room-rent, lodging, fuel, washing, servants' attendance, table-fare and medical attendance. "Tuition" covers instruction in all literary branches, including Languages, Ancient and Modern. For Music, Painting and Drawing only, are extra charges made.

For further particulars, apply to the Superintendent, CHAS. L. COCKE,
aug21-4t Botetourt Springs, Va.

THE ONE-HUNDRED-AND-SECOND SESSION OF HAMPDEN-SIDNEY COLLEGE will begin **September 6, 1877,** and end **June 13, 1878.**

HAMPDEN-SIDNEY retains the curriculum, but permits students to pass from a lower to a higher class only upon thorough examination.

The ordinary cost to those who pay tuition is from $275 to $300; but this may be considerably reduced by joining a well-conducted mess in college.

Besides the examination hitherto required of candidates for admission to the several classes, all who desire to enter college must be examined on Spelling, Geography, and English Grammar.

For catalogue or further particulars apply to the President, Rev. J. M. P. ATKINSON, D. D., or to L. L. HOLLADAY, Clerk of Faculty.

HAMPDEN-SIDNEY COLLEGE, Prince Edward county, Va. jy17-8t

VALLEY FEMALE SEMINARY.
FORT DEFIANCE P. O.,
AUGUSTA COUNTY, VA.
SESSION OPENS 10TH SEPTEMBER.
J. H. HEIZER, Principal,
aided by a corps of experienced and skillful female assistants.

Terms for board, fuel, lights, washing and tuition in full, English course, **$153** for entire session. ☞ Music and Classics extra.

For particulars, with names of Assistants and references, address the Principal for circular.
jy3-3m

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA
LAW DEPARTMENT.
J. B. Minor, LL.D., Prof. Com. and Stat. Law; S. O. Southall, LL.D., Prof. Equity and Law-Merchant, Internat'l Law, etc. Session begins Oct. 1, 1877, and continues *nine months*. Instruction by text books and lectures combined, illustrated by Moot-Court exercises. For catalogue, apply (P. O. University of Va.) to
JAMES F. HARRISON, M. D.,
aug21-2m Chairman of the Faculty.

ROANOKE COLLEGE, SALEM, VA.
Twenty-fifth Session begins Sept. 5th. Collegiate, Elective, and Preparatory Courses. Location unsurpassed for healthfulness and mountain scenery. Town and College noted for good morals. Expenses for 9½ months from $160 to $240 (including tuition, board, fuel, lights, and washing.) College quite prosperous. Students from fifteen States, Indian Territory, and Mexico. For Catalogues, &c., address
jy31-2m SECRETARY OF FACULTY.

WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE,
STAUNTON, VA.,
With over Twenty Teachers and Officers, ranks among the first Schools for young Ladies in Virginia. Attended by pupils from fifteen to twenty States. Session opens September 20th. For Catalogues and full information, address
au21-5t W. A. HARRIS, D. D., President.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY,
BALTIMORE.
The Programme of Studies for the year beginning September 18th, 1877, will be sent on application. je26-4m

ST. GEORGE'S HALL FOR BOYS, 14 miles from Baltimore, on the Western Maryland Railroad, re-opens September 5th, 1877. Advantages—accommodation and Situation unsurpassed. Terms $250 to $300 per ten months, according to age. Address PROF. JAMES C. KINEAR, A. M., Reistertown, Md. jy10-2m

THE HANNAH MORE ACADEMY FOR GIRLS, 15 miles from Baltimore; 110 feet above tide; accessible from every direction by turnpike and rail; best advantages for health, comfort, training and instruction. The 43rd year will begin Sept. 19th. REV. J. RICH, M. D., Rector, Reistertown, Md. aug21-4t

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!
Purchasers of Furniture will always find it greatly to their advantage to examine the large stock kept on hand and manufactured by
S. M. WILKES,
Before purchasing.

UNDERTAKING!
METALIC CASES, WALNUT AND ROSEWOOD FINISHED COFFINS, always ready for use.
☞ NO DELAYS! NO TRAINS MISSED.
S. M. WILKES,
apr27-tf South SideMain St., Staunton.

GROCERIES AND PRODUCE.

C. A. RICHARDSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CASH GROCER,
STAUNTON, VA.

FLOUR,
GRAIN AND HAY.

CHAS. L. TODD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Richmond, Va.

☞ Special attention given to the sale of
FLOUR, GRAIN and HAY.
GRAIN SACKS
furnished when desired, and special freight rates obtained.
☞ LIBERAL ADVANCES made on consignments.
☞ **Prompt returns guaranteed.** ☜
JOHN W. TODD,
Staunton, Va.

WOOL!
I will pay the highest cash prices for
WASHED OR UNWASHED WOOL!
☞ *WANTED AT ONCE.* ☜
JOHN W. TODD,
jan2-1y 26 N. Augusta Street.

B. N. ZIRKLE. H. A. GLENN.
B. N. ZIRKLE & CO.,
GLENN'S OLD STAND,
Keep constantly on hand an assortment of
FAMILY GROCERIES,
ALSO
Vegetables of all kinds,
☞ **And a Good Supply of Ice.** ☜
Will sell low for cash or exchange for country produce. jy10-3m

CONFECTIONERIES! CONFECTIONERIES!!—A full line of **CONFECTIONERIES,** consisting of Oranges and Lemons, Plain and Fancy Candies, Canned and Fresh Fruits, Pickles, Mince Meat, Nuts, &c. All to be sold in any quantity at the *LOWEST CASH RATES, BY*
feb15 C. A. RICHARDSON.

NEW HERRING—JUST RECEIVED—A lot of choice
Clipped Herring,
unusually nice, in Half and Quarter Barrels.—Also a few WHITE FISH. For sale by
mar13 BAKER BROS.

CAKE AND CRACKER DEPOT.—A large assortment of Cakes and Crackers, 20 or more varieties always on hand, fresh and nice, and for sale at the lowest cash rates, by
feb15 C. A. RICHARDSON.

ORANGES AND LEMONS.—A fresh supply always on hand, and sold at the lowest *cash* rate, by
feb15 C. A. RICHARDSON.

FOR CHOICE GROCERIES of all kinds for the least money, call on
feb15 C. A. RICHARDSON.

ALL GOODS delivered free of charge, by C. A. RICHARDSON.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

READ THIS.

For sale at the old Tobacco stand, Corner Main and Augusta Streets, formerly occupied by Armentrout, a large and carefully selected Stock of CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCOS,

At Old Prices.

Notwithstanding the increase of the prices of all Tobaccos in consequence of the addition al Revenue Tax, yet at this old stand you can buy at the same low figures as heretofore.

Nineteen different kinds and styles open at Retail.

Tobacco at	60c.	per pound.	
Tobacco "	75c.	"	"
Tobacco "	80c.	"	"
Tobacco "	90c.	"	"
Tobacco "	$1.00	"	"
Tobacco "	1.20c.	"	"
Tobacco "	1.30c.	"	"
Tobacco "	1.40c.	"	"
Tobacco "	15c.	per plug, old and sound.	
Tobacco "	20c.	"	"
Tobacco "	25c.	"	"

In addition to the above, I keep a large stock of all grades of Smoking Tobaccos, from 50c. per pound to $2.00 per pound, and 70,000 Cigars of my own manufacture, from $18 to $80 per thousand.

Don't forget the place. When you come to town give me a call, and you will see that I can supply you with anything pertaining to the Tobacco trade at the very lowest prices.

Respectfully,
mar23— CHAS. E. HAINES.

FOR GOOD CIGAR,
Go to TYREE'S DRUG STORE,
Main Street.

TYREE KEEPS THE BEST 5 CENT CIGAR in the city feb20

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

FIRST DOSE
ON A BOSTON POLICE OFFICER.

BOSTON, Nov. 15, 1871.

H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—In the spring of 1869 I was stricken down with fever, which had a long and almost hopeless run. The best medical advice being in attendance, I was taken through the fever; but it left me terribly reduced and weak, with excruciating pains in my side, back and hips. I was completely prostrated with Kidney Complaint, and no medicine seemed to reach my case.

In this condition I was persuaded to try VEGETINE by a friend whom it cured of the same disease, and it seemed as though I could feel the effect of the first dose through my whole system; and from that moment I began to mend, gradually growing better from day to day; and I followed on with the VEGETINE, until it completely restored me to health, since which time I have been able to perform my duties as a police officer, enjoying good health; and there is no doubt about the great value of VEGETINE in Kidney Complaint and similar diseases.

I am, sir, respectfully,
LAFAYETTE FORD, 564 Broadway.

All Diseases of the Blood.

If VEGETINE will relieve pain, cleanse, purify and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can truly be called the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER. The great source of disease originates in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention.

Seventy-one Years of Age.

EAST MARSHFIELD, Aug. 22, 1870.

MR. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I am seventy-one years of age; have suffered many years with Kidney Complaint, weakness in my back and stomach. I was induced by friends to try your VEGETINE, and I think it the best medicine for weakness of the kidneys I ever used. I have tried many remedies for this complaint, and never found so much relief as from the VEGETINE. It strengthens and invigorates the whole system. Many of my acquaintances have taken it, and I believe it to be good for all the complaints for which it is recommended.

Yours truly, JOSIAH H. SHERMAN.

Would Give a Dollar for a Dose.

BOSTON, May 30, 1871.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

Dear Sir—I have been badly afflicted with Kidney Complaint for ten years; have suffered great pain in my back, hips and side, with great difficulty in passing urine, which was often and in very small quantities, frequently accompanied with blood and excruciating pain. I have faithfully tried most of the popular remedies recommended for my complaint; I have been under the treatment of some of the most skilful physicians in Boston, all of whom pronounced my case incurable. This was my condition when I was advised by a friend to try the VEGETINE, and I could see the good effects from the first dose I took, and from that moment I kept on improving until I was entirely cured, taking in all, I should think, about six bottles.

It is indeed a valuable medicine, and if I should be afflicted again in the same way I would give a dollar for a dose, if I could not get it without.

Respectfully, J. M. GILE,
361 Third St., South Boston.

Life a Burden.

BOSTON, Nov. 2, 1873.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

Dear Sir—From a poor, emaciated sufferer, the VEGETINE has restored me to perfect health.

I have for years been a terrible sufferer from Canker and Dyspepsia, at times rendering life almost a burden to me. I am now fifteen (15) pounds heavier than when I commenced the use of VEGETINE.

I will make mention that I was also a great sufferer from Kidney Complaint, causing excruciating pain through the small of the back nearly all of the time. This, too, VEGETINE has cured, and I am now a perfect picture of health, and I will add, happiness—all caused from the use of a few bottles of VEGETINE.

Respectfully, H. G. HUGHES,
1 Union place, Boston, Mass.

VEGETINE is composed of Roots, Barks and Herbs. It is very pleasant to take; every child likes it.

Vegetine is sold by all Druggists.

TUTT'S PILLS
A Noted Divine says
They are worth their weight in gold.
READ WHAT HE SAYS:

DR. TUTT:—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation, and Piles. Last spring your pills were recommended to me; I used them (but with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.

REV. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE SICK HEADACHE.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE DYSPEPSIA.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE CONSTIPATION
TUTT'S PILLS CURE PILES.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE FEVER AND AGUE.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE BILIOUS COLIC
TUTT'S PILLS CURE KIDNEY COMPLAINT.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE TORPID LIVER

Dr. Tutt has been engaged in the practice of medicine thirty years, and for a long time was demonstrator of anatomy in the Medical College of Georgia, hence persons using his Pills have the guarantee that they are prepared on scientific principles, and are free from all quackery.

He has succeeded in combining in them the heretofore antagonistic qualities of a *strengthening, purgative, and a purifying tonic.*

Their first apparent effect is to increase the appetite by causing the food to properly assimilate. Thus the system is nourished, and by their tonic action on the digestive organs, regular and healthy evacuations are produced. The rapidity with which *persons take on flesh,* while under the influence of these pills, of itself indicates their adaptability to nourish the body, and hence their efficacy in curing nervous debility, melancholy, dyspepsia, wasting of the muscles, sluggishness of the liver, chronic constipation, and imparting health and strength to the system. Sold everywhere. Office, 35 Murray Street, New York.

TRIUMPH OF SCIENCE.
Gray Hair can be changed to a glossy black by a single application of Dr. TUTT's Hair Dye. It acts like magic, and is warranted as harmless as water. Price $1.00. Office 35 Murray St., N. Y.

WHAT IS QUEEN'S DELIGHT?
Read the Answer

It is a plant that grows in the South, and is specially adapted to the cure of diseases of that climate. It is

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY,

Entering at once into the blood, expelling all scrofulous, syphilitic, and rheumatic affections. Alone, it it a searching alterative, but when combined with Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, and other herbs, it forms

Dr. Tutt's Sarsaparilla and Queen's Delight,

The most powerful blood purifier known to medical science for the cure of old ulcers, diseased joints, foul discharges from the ears and nostrils, abscesses, skin diseases, dropsy, kidney complaint, evil effects of secret practices, disordered liver and spleen. Its use strengthens the nervous system, imparts a fair complexion, and builds up the body with

HEALTHY, SOLID FLESH.

As an antidote to syphilitic poison it is strongly recommended. Hundreds of cases of the worst type have been radically cured by it. Being purely vegetable its continued use will do no harm. The best time to take it is during the summer and fall; and instead of debility, headache, fever and ague, you will enjoy robust health. Sold by all druggists. Price, $1.00. Office, 35 Murray Street, New York.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
Dr. G. S. WALKER,
No. 105, Main Street,
Under B. M. Clinedinst's Photograph Gallery,
Keeps always on hand, a good assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYESTUFFS, LAMPS, TOILET ARTICLES, &c.,
☞ At reasonable prices. ☜
☞ **PRESCRIPTIONS** carefully compounded, giving them personal and constant attention. jan2

STOCK SALES.

SHORT HORN CATTLE.—Two fine Bull Calves, 9 months old, 3 or 4 Cows and Heifers, also Berkshire Pigs, for sale at low prices.
A. M. BOWMAN,
mar 9—tf Waynesboro' Va.

PAINTS.

MIXED PAINTS, in ¼ and 1 gal- lon buckets, at W. R. TYREE'S Drug Store, Main St.

POETRY.

For the SPECTATOR.

I WONDER IF HE'LL KNOW ME THERE!

BY U. W. V.

I wonder if he'll know me there,
For years have passed away,
Since God took him away from earth
Where still he lets me stay.
I know that time hath changed me much,
And that I've older grown,
That chilling winds and dread simooms
Alike have 'round me blown.

But has he not, from his bright home,
Where there's no grief nor tears,
Been looking down marking all
The changes of these years?
And tho' I'm not so gay and bright
As when he went away,
Is he not conscious of the deed
That clad my soul in gray?

And doth he not behold *one* spot
Within my faithful breast,
Which during these long weary years
In green hath not been dressed?
The sun and rain oft visit it,
And seeds the winds there sow,
But not an humble spire of grass
On it doth ever grow.

But when my weary spirit shall
The songs of Heaven sing,
This cold, this dark, this sterile spot
Will wear eternal spring.
The plants and flowers that have died
Will blossom there again—
I ask when will this season come,
And echo answers when.

Tho' other faithful friends have died
And I have mourned for them,
Still, still, within my memory's crown,
He is the brightest gem;
And when they laid him in the tomb,
A dagger pierced my breast,
A murmur rose within it that
Could not be lulled to rest.

The wound thus made hath never healed,
But long since ceased to bleed,
E'en while the prop of fondest hopes
Is but a broken reed.
The strongest ties that bind us here
Are always first to break,
And friends we love and cherish most
The Lord is sure to take.

But by such dispensations I
Am wiser, better made,
And then I love the sunshine more
Because I dwell in shade;
I think of him and wonder oft
If he will know me there,
If I should live until these locks
Are white with time and care.

The pallid autumn of my life
Is in the past I think,
There cannot be another cup
Like this for me to drink;
But if there is another still
So full of gall and woe,
The dregs will be within it when
My head is lying low.

How could I drink the last draught when
A cup like this again,
When one of its dark purple drops
Would cost me years of pain.
Why should I always gather thorns
When there are many flowers;
Why should my heart be always sad
In this bright world of ours.

When friends grow cold and pleasure's sun
Doth sink behind the hill,
His spirit whispers softly then,
I know thee, love thee still.
I wonder if he'll know me *there*,
If stars my crown hath none,
If so, he'll know that for the Lord
I nothihg here have done.

And if a pang is felt in heaven
His spirit will repine,
To see all others crowns so bright,
And not *one* star in mine.
I wonder if he'll know me there,
And come to welcome me,
If in Thy Vineyard Lord I now
Begin to work for Thee.

"Bessie Bell and Mary Gray."

The following interesting sketch of the legendary heroines mentioned in the caption, we take from the *Crieff Journal* of August 10th, 1877, published in Perthshire District, Scotland. The two hills at this place bearing the names of these fair maidens—"Bessie Bell and Mary Gray"—being so closely linked with them in history, this romantic story will be read with very great interest:

VISITATIONS OF THE PESTILENCE.—*Part 5th.*

That lone deserted bower, ahd these twin graves,
Shall they be all forgot? Shall future times
Of them know nothing? No! while flowery Spring
Shall prank the greensward gay; while Summer suns
Shall flush the full-blown blossoms on the boughs;
While Autumn shall heap high her mellow fruits,
And savage Winter wrap his brow in storms,
So long shall youths and gentle maidens come
In pensive pilgrimage, to view the bower
And graves of Bessie Bell and Mary Gray.

Hetherington's "Dramatic Sketches."

The summer season of 1625 was extremely wet in Scotland, frequent deluges of rain threatening destruction to the crops; and a Royal Fast, in respect of the weather, was held in the month of July. Severe scarcity followed, without, however, the usual accompaniment of pestilence; although the year was marked by a dreadful outbreak of the Plague in London and the adjacent districts, the metropolis being swept of 35,417 of its inhabitants! Scotland remained clear of infection until the Spring of 1627, when some of the Border shires were smitten; but this attack seems to have been comparatively slight, and was soon over.

Other troubles were now arising in full impetuous tide to overwhelm Scotland. The month of July, 1637, saw the introduction of the Scottish Service Book, and the Sunday riot in the High Church of Edinburgh, which led to the inauguration of the Covenant. The floodgates of religious contention and civil strife burst open. The sword was drawn—not to be sheathed until after the land should be purged with blood, the monarchy overturned, and the national independence destroyed.

Early in 1645 the plague appeared on the Scottish Border, after an absence of eight years, and rapidly advanced into the heart of the country. On the 1st of April, an appalling catastrophe befel the town of Kelso. The Pest having come, the "Clengers" were employed purifying an infected house, when it took fire, and the devouring flames caught the neighboring dwellings, and defying the power of man to arrest their furious progress, ultimately enveloped the whole town! By this time the disease had reached Edinburgh, and as it increased, week by week, the Scottish Parliament adjourned to Stirling, where it assembled on July 8th. The blast of war was sounding over the length and breadth of the realm, and Cavaliers and Covenanters were mustering their strength for a final struggle. At its first sitting, the Parliament ordered the levying of an army of 8000 or 10,000 foot and 500 horse, to march against the gallant Marquis of Montrose, who had raised the King's standard, and won the victories of Tibbermuir, Inverlochy, Aulderne, and Alford. The Covenanting forces were appointed to rendezvous at Perth on the 24th of July. They did so, and encamped south of the city, about Kilgraston, on the banks of the Earn. That same day, the Parliament met at Perth, having been driven from Stirling by the Plague. Before July closed, Montrose passed and repassed with his forces on the western side of the Fair City, in defiance of his enemies, and although the Covenanting army was drawn out in pursuit, every attack was vigorously repelled; and the 15th of August gave him his crowning triumph at Kilsyth.

It was at this crisis that the Pestilence was adding its horrors to those of the Civil War, Sir James Balfour records that on Monday, the 4th of August, 1645, the Scottish Parliament, then sitting in Perth, became aware that the Plague was in the city: "The House ordains, since that it pleased God to call the Laird of Craigies of the Pest, who was lodged in the Sheriff-Clerk's house, Mr. Patrick Maxwell, that these that are within the said house shall inter him in a remote place of the ordinary burial place of the town." The House hurried through its business, and adjourned next day. Immediately on the rising of the Parliament, and the departure of the army, the Plague smote St. Johnstoun with more than its usual virulence. On the first manifestation, the Magistrates thought to dispel the contagion by burning down a house beyond the Castle Gable Port (which belonged to George Robertson, Glover;) but the fatal miasma diffused itself, and this visitation proved the deadliest which the city had ever undergone. A contemporary manuscript account, cited in the *New Statistical Account of Perth*, states that the disease "raged with great fury; whole families were seized therewith. At first, when one person in a family was seized, he was carried into a separate place in the house, where he was visited by the physicians. Such as recovered were of singular use in assisting the sick, it being always the case, that if once they recovered, they never fell into a relapse, for which reason they were called Cleansers. But the calamity still increasing, and the contagion spreading, not only one person but several in a family, nay, whole families, and several families in a lodging, were taken with the distemper. Wherefore a new method was fallen upon of shutting up the dwelling-houses where the distemper was, allowing none to enter them except the Physicians and Cleansers. All communication between them and the inhabitants who were whole was entirely stopped. But this method being found inconvenient, by reason that persons evil-disposed among the Cleansers entered the houses of the whole, and thereby spread the infection through the town, it was thought proper for the future to put those out of the town at some distance who were sick. Accordingly they went out and builded huts for themselves in different places around the town, particularly in the South Inch, the Vicar Knoll in the grounds of Friartown, Witch-hill, near the Parish Kirk of Kinnoull, and the grounds near the River Almond, at the mouth thereof, in all which places there are as yet the remains of their huts which they lodged in. The persons who died were buried deep in the open fields, none being allowed to be buried in the precincts of the town, or, if they were, it was in a certain place allotted for that purpose, as in the west side of the South inch.—The wearing apparel, goods and gear, of the persons affected were burned, and their houses shut up for some time, and their money was afterwards given to persons employed to boil it, who returned the same to the relations of the departed. This calamity not only raged in the town, but was severely felt through the adjacent country—great multitudes in the neighboring parishes dying of it. Three thousand of the inhabitants died of it during that time, besides many who died afterwards, it not ceasing for several years, though not raging with such violence. It almost depopulated Perth; many houses in different places being shut up, which afterwards in back places went to ruin; and what houses stood to the streets uninfected were inhabited but by a few.—Several houses were infected in a great degree to the front, and even some streets were entirely forsaken, particularly one between the church and the Meal Vennel. And the inhabitants being few in number, had no courage to carry on trade or manufacture and buildings for many years." In 1666, the Town Council allowed 180 merks as compensation for the house which was burned down at the North Port in 1645; but they did so to square accounts with the proprietor, George Robertson, who was due the town that sum as a balance of the dues of the Castle Gable Port of which he had been tacksman.

While the Plague thus ravaged the city, numbers of the inhabitants fled to the country, many betaking themselves to the parish of Rhynd, where the salubrity of the air was expected to secure them against the danger. The like anxiety to avoid the infection by judicious retirement, determined two young ladies to seclude themselves on the banks of the Almond, several miles from Perth; and their simple but mournful story, full of the highest elements of romance, is perhaps the most touching in all the records of the Plague, while their memories have acquired the immortality of being embalmed by the Scottish muse.

What names more familiar than those of Bessy Bell and Mary Gray—heroines of a domestic tragedy which will never cease to summon the sympathetic tear? According to tradition, Bessy Bell was daughter of the Laird of Kinvaird, in Moneydie parish, and Mary Gray, daughter of the Laird of Lednoch or Lynedoch, in the parish of Methven.—They had been playmates in childhood, and their riper years cemented more firmly the ties of mutual regard and affectionate companionship. Both endowed with rare grace and beauty, they were in the heyday of youth, when the Plague settled on St. Johnstoun, and thence scattered its contagion over the environing districts. Bessy Bell was on a visit to her friend at Lynedoch when the enemy's near approach was announced; and seclusion being thought their best resource in so perilous a time, it was arranged that they should retire to some leafy solitude on Almond's banks, where amid the sylvan freshness and purity they might abide perchance in safety until the Destroyer's hand was stayed. So it was done. A green, wattled, rush-covered bower arose in a solitary place, where stranger's foot rarely intruded—at a sweet spot called Burnbraes, by the side of Brachie Burn, near the Almond, and about three-quarters of a mile distant from the present mansion-house of Lyndoch. The site of this verdant refuge is still pointed out. It is reached after a pleasant walk—the waters of the Almond occasionally glancing on the eye at turns of the winding path. Arriving at the scene, the visitor is shewn a small plot of ground, about four yards square, circumscribed by a slight elevation which seems to mark the foundations of the cot. Thither came the two friends, in that sad Autumn when Pestilence and War scourged the land. In that lone retreat they seemed as twin Dryads of the silent woods, or Naiads of the rippling river that sparkled in the sunshine. Happy in their own society, and reposing all their confidence in the gracious protection of heaven, the trustfully looked forward to the dawning of a better day for afflicted Scotland.

Their rustic bower became a pilgrimage. One of the maidens—tradition sayeth not which—was beloved by a young swain of the vicinity, who made them frequent visits, bringing provisions, or more probably delicacies of the season and preservatives and charms against the Plague. The fair recluses welcomed him with smiles, and his attentions lightened the tedium of long days, and kept up their connection with the world from which they had fled. But a malevolent Fate was weaving its dark designs for their speedy destruction. The gallant, one day, brought with him a gift for his betrothed, which he had purchased of a Jew Pedlar near the town of Perth. It was either a rich hankerchief or a pearl-necklace: but whether one or other is immaterial; it was of considerable value, and the youth bestowed it on the idol of his heart. She wore it with fond pride, never thinking that it was the vehicle of death! Not many hours had flown when the blooming girl fell suddenly ill with every symptom of the Plague! She and her companion, still trusting in the false security of their habitation, hoped, as it were, against hope. But that fatal souvenir of affection!—it had been purloined by the crafty Jew from the person of a victim of the Pestilence in the city, and the unseen poision clinging to it was communicated to the unsuspecting wearer in the bower of the Almond. The malady seized upon the other inmate, and after a brief term of suffering, placidly borne as the dispensation of an inscrutable Providence, both maidens yielded up their gentle spirits, and lay side by side in death!

As already stated, all Plague-interments were made in ground considerably removed from church-yards, so as to obviate any after-opening of the graves, which might give new vent to the contagion. In accordance with this practice, the remains of Bessie Bell and Mary Gray were committed to the earth not far from the spot where they drew their latest sighs. Within a few hundred yards of the scene of death is the Drodach Haugh, at the foot of a steep declivity on Almond side: and there the maidens, sisters in misfortune, were laid to their rest. A lone spot, where the murmur of the flowing river, the song of birds, and the rustle of the breeze in the foliage, are the only sounds that break the silence of the solitude.—When the Lynedoch lands were acquired, in the course of last century, by Major George Augustus Barry, of the 50th Regiment, his attention became attracted to the grave on the haugh.—"When I first came to Lednock," he states in a communication which he sent to the Antiquarian Society of Scotland in 1781, "I was shown (in a part of my ground called the Dronach Haugh) a heap of stones, almost covered with briers, thorns, and fern, which they assured me was the burialplace of Bessie Bell and Mary Gray." To his lasting honour be it said that the gallant Major "removed all the rubbish from this little spot of classic ground, enclosed it with a wall, planted it round with flowering shrubs, made up the grave double, and fixed a stone in the wall, on which were engraved the names of Bessie Bell and Mary Gray." The estate of Lynedoch subsequently came into the hands of another gallant veteran—Lord Lynedoch, the "Hero of Barossa," who caused some further improvements to be made, by placing a large stone, with an inscription, over the graves, enclosing the spot with a handsome iron railing, and enclosing some yew trees around it. The gravestone is thus inscribed:—

THEY LIVED—THEY LOVED—THEY DIED.

Doubts have been expressed regarding the paternity of one or both of the heroines, as given in the traditional story, which we have faithfully recapitulated. It has been suggested that Bessie Bell, instead of being the daughter of the Laird of Kinvaid at that time, was the daughter of a citizen of Perth, probably connected with a family which had once owned Kinvaid. Mr. Robert Chambers, in his *Songs of Scotland*, goes a step farther,—speaking of a "tradition that the two heroines were the daughters of respectable citizens of Perth, and that, on the Plague breaking out there, they retired to a rush-thatched cot or bower on the braes of Lednoch." In our opinion, however, there need be no dubiety at all about the relationship of Mary Gray, as the *Rentall of the County of Perth*, made up in 1649, shews that then a part of Lednoch belonged to Patrick Gray, who was evidently the father or brother of Mary:—

Methven Parish.
Patrick Gray, for his part of Lednock, ... £73 6 8

But on turning to Kinvaid in the same Roll, that property is entered as belonging to Sir William Stewart:

Moneydie Parish.
Sir William Stewart, for Kinvade, ... £440 0 0

Farther, the following are the only Lairds of the name of Bell in the *Rentall:*

Scoon Parish.
Adam Bell, for half of the Wakemyle of Kincaroq-whie, ... £4 12 0

Dron Parish.
Mr. William Bell, for his Croft, ... £34 0 0

We have been unable to extend our researches in the meantime respecting the proprietorship of Kinvaid; but we may remark that finding the alleged paternity of Mary Gray confirmed, we are inclined to give credence to that of Bessie Bell as asserted by the same tradition.

The romantic story of the unfortunate beauties took a fast hold of people's sympathies; and one of those nameless bards, who commemorated in the sweet Scottish verse so many incidents of woe and love, chivalry and patriotism, composed a ballad on the Lednoch tragedy, which only now survives in these stanzas:—

BALLAD OF "BESSIE BELL AND MARY GRAY."

O Bessie Bell an' Mary Gray!
They were twa bonnie lasses—
They biggit a bower on you burn-brae,
An' theekit it ower wi' rashes.
They theekit it ower wi' rashes green,
They happit it round wi' heather;
But the pest cam' frae the burrows-toun,
An' slew them baith thegither.

They thought to lie in Methven Kerk,
Beside their gentle kin;
But they maun lie in Dronach haugh,
And beak fornent the sun.
O Bessie Bell and Mary Gray!
They were twa bonnie lasses—
They biggit a tower on you burn-brae,
An' theekit it ower wi' rashes.

This fragment falling into the hands of Allan Ramsay, he adopted only the first four lines and appended to them a new song of his own, which instead of lamenting the fate of the "bonnie lasses," celebrated the witcheries of their charms. He has been sharply censured for thus changing the sentiment of the subject, or, in other words, redeeming it from the gloom which brooded over it by pourtraying the fair demsels in their happy days ere the Plague threw it dark shadow over their lives; but in doing so honest Allan, we submitt, no breach of good taste. The story had two phases, and he choose one; he painted the sunny side of the picture, and did it well. He has also been ridiculed for the incongruity of his classical allusions; but these are in accordance with the style of seventeenth century poets, and do not in our opinion detract one whit from the merit of the song, which we shall now quote—as it appeared in the *Tea-Table Miscellany:*—

Song—BESSY BELL AND MARY GRAY.

O Bessy Bell and Mary Gray,
They are twa bonny lasses,
They bigg'd a bower on you burn-brae,
And theek'd it o'er wi' rashes.
Fair Bessy Bell I loo'd yestreen,
And thought I ne'er could alter;
But Mary Gray's twa pawky e'en,
They gar my fancy falter.

Now Bessy's hair's like a lint-tap;
She smiles like a May morning,
When Phœbus starts frae Thetis' lap,
The hills with rays adorning;
White is her neck, saft is her hand,
Her waist and feet's fu' genty;
With ilka grace she can command;
Her lips, O wow! they're dainty.

And Mary's locks are like a craw,
Her e'en like diamonds glances;
She's ay sae clean, redd up and braw,
She kills whene'er she dances;
Blyth as a kid, with wit at will,
She blooming, tight, and tall is;
And guides her air sa graceful' still,
O Jove, she's like thy Pallas.

Dear Bessy Bell and Mary Gray,
Ye unco sair oppress us;
Our fancies jee between you twa,
Ye are sic bonny lasses;
Waes me! for baith I canna get,
To ane by law we're stinted;
Then I'll draw cuts, and take my fate,
And be with ane contented.

The Lednoch tragedy was so widely known over Scotland as to become localize in other districts, and particularly in the vale of Teviot, where among the lore of the cottage hearths, it impressed the boyish mind John Leyden, who, in after years, clothed the tale with the graces of poesy in his *Scenes of Infancy.* A kindred story is told in Stirling and its neighborhood. In 1645, a small farm called *Shiphaugh*, a little way north-east from the town, was tenanted by a family named Kay, whose descendants continued uninterruptedly in the same occupancy until at least twenty years ago, if not later. While the plague was in Stirling, two young daughters of the farmer, went one Sunday to attend church in the town, as usual, and in passing through a field called the *Cowpark*, one of them observing a velvet necklet lying on the path, picked it up, and admiring its beauty, put it round her neck. Unhappily it had dropped from some plague-stricken victim, and speedily the one sister and then the other were seized with the distemper, and died. Their graves were made in what was latterly the stackyard of the farm. Let us add a curious relation of two young women in Dundee, who survived the pestilence and famine, supporting themselves by using as food the *Arion* or *Limax ater*—the black snail.

Two young and blooming maidens lived together at that dread time, like Bessie Bell and Mary Gray, in a remote cottage on the steep (indeed almost perpendicular) ascent of the Bonnetmakers' Hill. Deprived of friends or support by the pestilence that walked at noonday, they still retained their good looks and healthful aspect, even when the famine had succeeded to the plague. The jaundiced eyes of the famine-wasted wretches around them were instantly turned towards the poor girls, who appeared to thrive so well whilst others were famishing. They were unhesitatingly accused of witchcraft, and had nearly fallen a prey to that terrible charge; for betwixt themselves they had sworn never to tell in words by what means they were supported, ashamed as they felt of the resource to which they had been driven; and resolved, if possible, to escape the anticipated derision of their neighbours on its disclosure. It was only when about to be dragged before their stern inquisitors that one of the girls, drawing aside the covering of a great barrel, which stood in a corner of their domicile, discovered, without violating her oath, that the youthful pair had been driven to the desperate necessity of collecting and preserving for food large quantities of these *Limacinæ*, which they ultimately acknowledged to have proved to them generous and even agreeable sustenance.

The narrator adds that "to the credit of the times," the young women's explanation sufficed, and they "were even applauded for their prudence." *

* Authorities—Sinclair's *Statistical Account of Scotland*, vol. iii., p. 605, vol. x., p. 621; *Statistical Account of Perthshire*, p. 37; Chambers's *Songs of Scotland prior to Burns*, p. 320; *Rentall of the County of Perth*; Ramsay's *Tea-Table Miscellany*; *A New Description of the Town and Castle of Stirling*, p. 128; *Memorabilia of Perth*, p. 179; Chambers's *Domestic Annals of Scotland*, vol. ii., pp. 163-168; Balfour's *Annales of Scotland*, vol. iii., p. 304.

ANOTHER MATERIALIZING FRAUD EXPOSED.—For some time a family named Bliss have been conducting Spiritualist performances in Philadelphia, and their success at materializing was the wonder of those who attended their entertainments. But they have at last been exposed through the efforts of a reporter of the Philadelphia Times, and Mr. Diesenger, a merchant of that city. The Blisses were away at a Spiritualist camp-meeting, and the owner of the house wished to run a drain-pipe through the cellar. Bliss had left word that no one was to be admitted into the cellar in his absence, but the plumbers, being taken into the reporter's confidence, secured an entrance and took the reporter as their assistant. In the centre o the cellar was a boarded room, built up to the ceiling, and filled with costumes and accessories of the "spirits," coats, gowns, blankets, feathers, flowers, a dark lantern, paints and the like.—There was also a table with a black cushion on it, and a small step-ladder with its steps cushioned in black, which, when mounted on it, reached to a trap-door above, and enabled the "spirits" noiselessly to pass in and out. The trap conducted to the cabinet in the parlor, and was carefully secured and concealed. A strong iron plate beneath, on wooden supports, and screwing tightly to the beams by handscrews, gave it the utmost solidity, and the hinges and the cracks in the floor were hidden from the eye by the partitions of the cabinet and a piece of wood that apparently strengthened it as a brace. The machinery was fully examined and described, and it is altogether likely that the occupation of Bliss & Co. is gone.

COMMUNISM.—The Alexandria Gazette says there is no doubt that the communistic spirit is abroad in the land, and we fear it has more strength than it is credited with. We say communistic because those who boldly repudiate their just debts have no good reason for refusing to appropriate to their own use the property of others, and will not hesitate to do so when the opportunity offers. Repudiators in the country, the so-called workingmen's party in the cities, and the negroes, will poll a large vote, but not large enough, this fall at least, to defeat the conservative ticket. The actuating spirit of the repudiator and striker is the same, and if successful will lead to imperialism, through an indefinite period of anarchy, but before capital and labor commence active hostilities labor will suffer in a vital point. What safty there is for the country, if any, lies in the success of the democratic party, which, though always the friend of the poor and oppressed, was never the enemy of thoes who had accumulated property by the sweat of their faces.

Ex-Gov. Hendricks, in a letter to a gentleman of Indianapolis, Indiana, written from Paris on the 3rd instant, says:

"This is not so great a city as London, but it is more beautiful than you can cenceive of. The objects of interest are so numerous that it is a great undertaking to visit them. I think we will go to Germany next week, probably reaching the Rhine at Cologne. I am glad that the railroad strike, (which was a startling movement,) has subsided, and that the injury is no greater than it is. I was greatly concerned about it for several days. I am sure that it must have given Governor Williams great anxiety."

Why is a sawyer like a lawyer? Because whichever way he goes, down comes the dust.