Staunton Spectator.

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Staunton Spectator.

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Address—"Staunton Spectator," Staunton, Va.

PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

WM. CHAPMAN, D. D. S., STAUNTON, Va., Has resumed the practice of Dentistry at his former Office, No. 115 East Main Street, where he will be pleased to see his friends, offering them an experience of twenty-five years successful practice. may25-tf.

ARCHIBALD G. STUART, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, STAUNTON, VA., Practices in the courts of Augusta, and adjoining counties. All matters intrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. apr13

DR. C. C. PHILLIPS, OFFICE—Mozart Hall—entrance on Frederick Street. Residence—Va. Fem. Institute. mar16-3m

DR. F. L. HENKEL, Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, offers his professional services to the people of Staunton and vicinity. ☞ OFFICE—No. 24, Main Street, over Holliday & West's Shoe Store. May be found at his office at all hours unless professionally engaged. feb3-3m*

DR. JNO. W. HARRIS. OFFICE in Chapman's Block, opposite Staunton Opera House, Main St. jan27-tf

N. BALDWIN, HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, OFFICE & RES., first door West Opera House. Oct 28—3m*

C. A. RICHARDSON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, STAUNTON, VA. Special attention given to the collection of claims, and prompt returns made. OFFICE—No. 2 Law Building. oct7

SAMUEL S. SMELTZER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, STAUNTON, VA. OFFICE at 109 Augusta Street. nov26-1y

WM. A. HUDSON. WM. PATRICK. HUDSON & PATRICK, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, STAUNTON, VA., Will practice in the Courts of Augusta and adjoining counties. Special attention paid to collections. feb12-tf

J. E. GUY. R. L. PARRISH. GUY & PARRISH, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, STAUNTON, VA. Office in Sullivan Building 2nd floor, Augusta Street. dec1-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

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. jel5-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—No. 10 Lawyer's Row, Court-house Alley. 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*, STAUNTON, VA. may 5

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STAUNTON LIGHTNING ROD WORKS.

MUNSON'S TUBULAR

COPPER LIGHTNING ROD,

With Spiral Flanges.

This Celebrated Lightning Conductor, owing to the material of which it is made, and the manner of its construction, is the most complete protection against disaster by lightning ever invented. This is conclusively shown by a practical test of over twenty-four years, during which time it has been in constant use, being erected upon many thousands of private and public buildings, in all sections of the country; and although there have fallen upon it, in numerous instances, most terrific discharges of electricity, yet in no instance has it failed to conduct them harmlessly to the earth, thus saving many lives, and property of almost incalculable value.

☞ It has never been Overcharged! ☞ It has never Failed!

The experience of one hundred years has shown that where all the necessary rules are observed protection is perfect.

At the present day no one will deny the necessity and duty resting upon us to vaccinate our children, and thus protect them from the fearful ravages of small-pox; in fact, can there be found in any community an intelligent man who will not acknowledge an imperative duty resting upon every one to not only use means, but the very best means of protection to them and theirs against all dangers arising from any source whatever. A few dollars judiciously expended in lightning rods will securely protect all the buildings that almost any one possesses, and if life or property is sacrificed in consequence of neglecting such protection, can we hold ourselves blameless, will not the dead cry out of the ground against us? Will not the living censure us for opportunities neglected. The feeling alone that a man has done all in his power to make his family and property safe from the destructive effects of lightning is worth far more than the cost of all the lightning rods necessary to secure such protection.

Persons wishing their property and lives protected from this destructive element, will receive prompt attention by calling at our Store, No. 6, Augusta St., or addressing us, Box 210, Staunton, Va.

☞ Old Lightning Conductors that have become broken or rusted replaced. Rods of all kinds repaired.

MAY & SAGENDORPH, No. 6, Augusta Street, Staunton, Va.

may18-tf

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

TYREE'S TASTELESS CASTOR OIL is just as pleasant to taste as syrup Price, 25 cents. mar30

COMPOUND SYRUP WORM a perfect Vermifuge—pleasant 25 cents, mar30

COMPOUND SYRUP OF BERRY will cure your cough. only 25 cents.

AND STORE!

that I have opened a d Store Staunton, Va. kinds of Second- K T. WARE.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

TYREE'S SOUTHERN CARMINATIVE An efficient and prompt remedy for

Diarrhoea, Dysentery,

And other Diseases of the Intestinal Canal. It is carefully prepared from drugs well known to the profession, and the formula of which will be cheerfully submitted to any reputable practitioner of medicine who may call at our pharmacy. In IRRITATION of the BOWELS, a malady so common at this season of the year, its effect is PROMPT and SOOTHING. In advanced stages of the disease, it is efficacious and will accomplish a cure where other remedies have failed. In DIARRHŒA with CHILDREN it is decidedly efficacious. No family should be without it. Prepared only by WM. R. TYREE, Druggist, Staunton, Va.

TESTIMONIALS:

Mr. W. R. TYREE, Pharmacist, Staunton, Va.

Dear Sir:—Although I am aware of the prejudice in the minds of many against ready prepared medicines, yet a high sense of gratitude to you for benefits derived from its use, impels me to give this testimonial to the indispensability of your "Southern Carminative," hoping that others may perhaps be induced to avail themselves of what I have found to be a real blessing to my family.

From an experience of six years, I can fully endorse all you say of it not merely as a cure for the ills mentioned, but it is so pleasant to take and so perfectly innocuous that no one with a family should be without it, as I am sure I would not for twenty times its cost.

Very truly yours, &c., M. F. WHITE, Attorney-at-Law.

Mr. WM. R. TYREE:—

Dear Sir:—I desire to say this from gratitude for the benefit I have derived myself and for the encouragement of any who may be suffering, to use it, for themselves—that they cannot find anything more prompt, more reliable, or more telling in its effects, than your "Southern Carminative." I have used it with most flattering success and have found it be just what I needed and wanted, and will say here that I could not really be without a bottle of it for thribble the cost; in fact, I consider the cost trifling in comparison with the effect and benefits available from the use of it.

Yours most respectfully, C. E. DUDROW, Jan. 10, 1880. Pass. Ag't B. & O. R. R.

WM. R. TYREE:—

Dear Sir:—I have not the least hesitancy in recommending to any one "The Southern Carminative," prepared by you for the remedies you claim. I pronounce it good—substantially good. I know whereof I affirm, having used it with most desirable effect, it proving equal to the emergency of the case in every cause you claim for it, and I take special pleasure in saying to any sufferer of colic, diarrhœa or dysentery, that it is just the thing they want. As myself I don't desire to be without it, and you may use this for any advantage it may be to the suffering. Yours most truly,

GEORGE W. LONG, Assistant Supt. S. W. Works. Staunton, Va., Jan. 14, 1880.

WM. R. TYREE:—

Dear Sir:—I desire to say, by this method, that I have used your "Southern Carminative" in my family for some time with very great success, and I cannot speak in too high terms of it, as in my estimation I consider it as good, if not superior to every merit claimed for it by you, to any medicine I have ever known. Hoping this may benefit others and cause them to use it. I remain respectfully,

jel T. J. CROWDER, Chief of Police.

KIDNEY-WORT

THE ONLY MEDICINE

That Acts at the Same Time on

THE LIVER, THE BOWELS, and the KIDNEYS.

These great organs are the natural cleansers of the system. If they work well, health will be perfect: if they become clogged, dreadful diseases are sure to follow with

TERRIBLE SUFFERING.

Biliousness, Headache, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Constipation and Piles, or Kidney Complaints, Gravel, Diabetes, Sediment in the Urine, Milky or Ropy Urine; or Rheumatic Pains and Aches,

are developed because the blood is poisoned with the humors that should have been expelled naturally.

KIDNEY-WORT

will restore the healthy action and all these destroying evils, will be banished; neglect them and you will live but to suffer.

Thousands have been cured. Try it and you will add one more to the number. Take it and health will once more gladden your heart.

Why suffer longer from the torment of an aching back?

Why bear such distress from Constipation and Piles?

Why be so fearful because of disordered urine?

KIDNEY-WORT will cure you. Try a package at once and be satisfied.

It is a dry vegetable compound and

One Package makes six quarts of Medicine.

Your Druggist has it, or will get it for you. Insist upon having it. Price, $1.00.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, (Will send post paid.) Burlington, Vt.

mar16-1y

HEALTH · STRENGTH · HAPPINESS

IRON BITTERS

IRON BITTERS, A Great Tonic.

IRON BITTERS, A Sure Appetizer.

IRON BITTERS, A Complete Strengthener.

IRON BITTERS, A Valuable Medicine.

IRON BITTERS, Not Sold as a Beverage.

IRON BITTERS, For Delicate Females.

Highly recommended to the public for all diseases requiring a certain and efficient TONIC; especially in *Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Intermittent Fevers, Want of Appetite, Loss of Strength, Lack of Energy, etc.* It enriches the blood, strengthens the muscles, and gives new life to the nerves. To the aged, ladies, and children requiring recuperation, this valuable remedy can not be too highly recommended. *It acts like a charm* on the digestive organs. A teaspoonful before meals will remove all dyspeptic symptoms.

TRY IT.

Sold by all Druggists.

THE BROWN CHEMICAL CO. BALTIMORE, Md.

dec9-6m

HOP BITTERS.

(A Medicine, not a Drink.)

CONTAINS

HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,

AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.

$1000 IN GOLD.

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

All above sold by druggists. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, Ont.

jel-1m

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK The Great English TRADE MARK

Remedy, an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all diseases that follow, as a sequence of Self-Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption, and a Premature grave. ☞ Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. ☞ The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of money by addressing

BEFORE TAKING. AFTER TAKING.

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., Mechanics' Block, DETROIT, MICH.

☞ Sold in Staunton and everywhere by all druggists. nov25 79-1y

POETRY.

SOMEBODY'LL COME TO-NIGHT.

I must bind my hair with the mystic bough
And gem it with buds of white,
And drive this blush from my burning brow,
For somebody'll come to-night;
And while his eyes shall discern a grace
In the braid and the folded flower,
He must not find in my tell-tale face
The spell of his wondrous power.

I must don the robes which he fondly calls
A cloud of enchanting light,
And sit where the mellowing moonlight falls,
For somebody'll come to-night;
And while the robes and the place shall seem
But the veriest freak of chance,
'Tis sweet to know that his eyes will beam
With a tenderer, happier glance.

'Twas thus I sang when the years were few
That lay on my girlish head,
And all the flowers that in fancy grew
Were tied with a golden thread;
And somebody came and the whispers there
I cannot repeat them quite;
But I know my soul went up in prayer,
And somebody's here to-night.

I blush no more at the whispered vow,
Nor sigh in the soft moonlight;
My robe has a tint of amber now,
As I sit by my anthracite,
The locks that vied with the glossy wren
Have passed to the silver gray,
But the love that decked them with flowers then
Is a holier love to-day.

Incidents of Border Life in Virginia.

RELATED BY MRS. LETITIA FLOYD IN A LETTER TO HER SON, COLONEL BENJAMIN RUSH FLOYD.

[Continued from June 22.]

"The summer of 1757 Colonel Preston had been appointed commissioner to make a treaty* with the Shawnee and Delaware Indians at the mouth of Big Sandy river, a branch of the Ohio. Colonel Thomas Lewis, of Rockingham county, was likewise a commissioner. Lewis, I believe, did not accompany the party. The treaty, I think, was made with Oconostoto,† who was now very old, and a chief called Cornstalk.‡ Colonel Preston endured singular hardships in this expedition. He had tied his moccasin somewhat too tightly; the string chafed the instep of one of his feet, which produced partial mortification. The skill of a physician by the name of Dr. Thomas Lloyd saved his life. Lloyd had been purchased by Preston a year or two previously. Finding him a man of fine education, with great knowledge of medicine, the Doctor was made the companion, and died many years thereafter, the firm friend of Preston's family. On Colonel Preston's return from the mouth of Sandy he and his party took up the fork of a river which ran through a rugged region; they got so entirely out of food as to be compelled to eat the buffalo tugs which were tied on their packs, and hence the stream was named by Colonel Preston 'the Tug Fork of Sandy.' The county of Fincastle was laid off from Rockbridge county about the year 1764. Colonel Preston obtained the surveyor's place, which determined him to leave Staunton. He settled at Greenfield, near Amsterdam, a valuable estate yet in the possession of his grand-daughters. Having some business to transact in Augusta Court in the month of May, he left his family at Greenfield early in the morning. Mrs. Preston was startled by the firing of two guns, in quick succession, at a neighbor's house within half a mile of hers. Very shortly afterwards Mr. Joseph Cloyd rode up on his plough horse, with the gears on, telling Mrs. Preston that the Indians had killed his brother John and shot at him, but missed him, although his shirt was powder burnt. They had gone to the house, and he expected they had killed his mother. Mrs. Preston sent a young man living at her house to Captain Francis Smith, who commanded a small fort at Craig's creek, to bring his troops to pursue the Indians. She wrote a letter to him, which was free from tremor or trepidation. She then sent a white man and two negro men to Mr. Cloyd's, where they found Mrs. Cloyd tomahawked in three places, all the household destroyed, and the money carried off. Mr. Cloyd had a large sum of gold stowed away. Mrs. Cloyd was perfectly in her senses, and told all the circumstances of the savage revelry, in getting drunk, ripping up the feather beds, and one of them taking a corn cob and wiping the blood from her temples, exclaiming, 'poor old woman!' She died the next morning. After this irruption of the Indians there appeared to be a pause in their depredations. I think about the year 1765* an expedition was ordered by the Governor of Virginia, Lord Botetourt,† and the command given to Colonel Byrd, who penetrated as far as the Tennessee line. What his success was I am unable to state. I think, however, the settlements remained insecure.

"In 1773 Colonel Preston became possessed of Draper's Meadows, now Smithfield. The county of Botetourt was divided, and Colonel Preston determined to follow the surveyor's office. Whilst Colonel Preston lived at Greenfield, Colonel John Buchanan determined to leave his residence near Pattonsburg and removed to Reed creek to settle at Anchor and Hope, a splendid estate which Colonel Patton had given to his daughter Margaret. On his journey he stopped at Greenfield, took sick, and died after several weeks' illness. Whilst on his death bed he desired Mrs. Preston to take charge of his daughter Jane, then ten years old. This was done. Colonel Buchanan made Colonel Preston the executor of his immense estate. A long and unbroken friendship existed between them. Buchanan is favorably mentioned by Washington.‡ During Colonel Preston's residence at Greenfield, in the year 1770, a young gentleman by the name of John Floyd was introduced to him by Colonel Joseph Cabell, of Buckingham county, as very well qualified to assist as a deputy in the surveyor's office.

"It was always a rule with Colonel Preston to require of every young man who was employed in his office to teach school six months at least, thereby finding out his temper, diligence, habits, and trustworthiness. Mr. Breckenridge's, Smith's children, and my brothers and sisters constituted Floyd's school. In the autumn of that year§ Colonel Preston and Colonel Nathaniel Gist were appointed to make a treaty with the Cherokee and, I think, the Chickamauga Indians at Long Island, on the Holston river, in the State of Tennessee. The treaty was made and the Southern Indians were perfectly quiet.

"In the March of 1774 Colonel Preston removed my mother and her children to Smithfield. There was a fort stockade around the house. Several of the neighbors' families came into it for safety because the Northwestern Indians made constant attempts on the settlements. Major John Taylor's, who had married a niece of Colonel Buchanan, was one of the families. Mr. Robert Preston, Captain James Charlton, his brother Frank, and Captain John Lucas were mainly the persons who defended the fort.

"In the June of '74 my brother, Governor James Patton Preston, was born at Smithfield. Mrs. Preston's confinement was so protracted from typhus fever that a nurse was procured for her infant son by the kindness of Mrs. Van Lear, who affectionately took upon herself that office. She was the mother of the Rev. John Van Lear. During the summer and autumn of '74 the entire region northwest of the mountains of Virginia was put in commotion by the movements of the Indians on her boundaries. The Governor of the State, Lord Dunmore made a visit as far as Fincastle, in Botetourt county, to organize an expedition against the Shawnee, Guyandotte, and Delaware Indians. General Andrew Lewis, who served in Braddock's war as a colonel, and in the old French was as a major, was appointed commander of the expedition. His youngest brother, Colonel Charles Lewis, of Bath county, General Lewis's sons, Samuel and Thomas, his nephew Thomas Lewis of Rockingham county, and Andrew, John Lewis, and his nephew-in-law, Captain Frog, were all in his army. I think Colonel William Christian, Colonel William Fleming, his brother-in-law, Colonel John Stewart, and Colonel Floyd were all in the campaign. The battle of Point Pleasant was fought on the 10th October, 1774. Colonel Charles Lewis was killed, Colonel Samuel Lewis wounded, Captain John Lewis, of Rockingham, killed, Captain Frog killed, as was Captain Morrow, the brother-in-law of Colonel Charles Lewis.‖ Colonel Floyd had been sent on a foraging expedition and did not arrive until the day of the battle. I remember distinctly to have read a letter from Colonel Thomas Lewis, of Rockingham county, giving a detailed account of the battle.¶ Colonel Preston was detained by the illness of Mrs. Preston, who was not expected to survive.

"The year after the battle the country of Kentucky attracted much attention. Colonel Preston's surveyor's office comprehended all that beautiful State. He (Colonel Preston) sent Colonel Floyd out on an exploring expedition, with a view to take up the lands for the benefit of Floyd and himself. For a long time it was supposed that Floyd had been killed by the Indians. However, he returned to Smithfield by the route of Guyandotte, Coal river, &c., having endured hardships which few men could have survived.

"In the summer of 1776 the American Revolution fairly commenced. All plans for a settlement west were suspended. Colonel Preston found himself surrounded by a neighborhood of Tories that kept him continually on the alert to prevent their murdering himself and family, as well as every other Whig in the county. General William Campbell, of Washington county, Colonel Arthur Campbell, of the same county, a brother-in-law of General Campbell, Colonel Patrick Lockhart, of Botetourt county, and William Madison, the son-in-law of Colonel Preston, were all good Whigs and kept the Tories at bay.

"Colonel Preston was very intently engaged in Educating his family and improving the valuable estate he had by this time acquired. To effect the first named purpose he had purchased a gentleman by the name of Palfrenan. This person was a poet and a scholar. Mr. Palfrenan had, in a drunken frolic, consented to be married to a beautiful woman, who was represented to him as a lady by his companions. Next morning, finding he had been made a dupe of, and that his wife was a woman of the town, he embarked in a few hours for America. On landing at Williamsburg, Colonel Preston met with him, purchased him, and ever afterwards kept him in his family as a teacher. Mr. Palfrenan was the correspondent and friend of the celebrated Miss Carter, the poetess.** Colonel Preston, Colonel Thomas Lewis, of Rockingham, General Andrew Lewis, of Botetourt, Mr. John Madison, and Colonel Fleming, of Augusta, engaged†† Mr. Gabriel Jones, an Enlishman, to select for them libraries in London. This Mr. Jones was Mr. Jefferson's first partner in the practice of law. A good selection of the classics, ancient history, the distinguished poets of England, the Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, a sort of encyclopædia, with much polemics and many religious productions, constituted the libraries. I would observe that the use of these books gave to each family possessing them a station which outranked very many wealthier families than the above-named.

"The multiplicity of business growing out of the surveyor's office, arganizing the counties and their civil polity, seemed to require all Colonel Preston's energies. In addition, he maintained an extensive correspondence with many of the then active Whig partisans of the Revolution. In his business he was greatly assisted by his nephew, Mr. John Breckinridge, who was undergoing the ordeal of teaching school at Smithfield. Mr. Breckenridge studied law at William and Mary College, married Miss Polly Cabell, the second daughter of Colonel Joseph Cabell, receiving a large fortune with her; in 1792 removed to Kentucky, acquired great celebrity as a lawyer; presented the famous Kentucky resolutions on the alien and sedition laws; was elected to the Senate of the United States, where he made a great display of political knowledge and oratory that was not equalled even by Gouverneur Morris, who was in the Senate at that time. Mr. Breckenridge was made Attorney-General of the United States by Mr. Jefferson, in which office he died, leaving four sons of distinguished talents. His oldest daughter, Letitia, married General P. B. Porter, Secretary of War under John Q. Adams's administration.

"After Mr. Breckenridge left Smithfield his brother, General James Breckenridge, took his place as teacher and assistant.

"Previous to this period, there was a company formed called "The Loyal Company," for the purpose of entering lands in the western counties of Virginia. Dr. Thomas Walker, of Albemarle, Judge Edmund Pendleton, and one or two others, formed the company. Much surveying was required. Colonel Preston was employed, which still increased his estate. Colonel Preston planned many of the military movements of that period. He was a man of consummate judgment and unremitting industry. He planned the campaign which made the demonstration in North Carolina that led to the battles of Guilford and King's Mountain. His health had greatly declined from frequent apoplectic premonitions, yet he undertook as commandant of his county, to march at the head of his regiment into North Carolina to join General Greene at Guilford. You will meet with an account of this matter in "Lee's Memoirs of the Revolution." A skirmish had taken place between the British and Americans at Whitsell's Mills, a short distance from the main battle. Colonel Preston was riding a large, fiery, young horse that took fright at the report of the guns, dashed through the mill-pond, and threw Colonel Preston off, who was likely to be cut down by the British light-horse. At this critical moment Colonel Joseph Cloyd dismounted, put Colonel Preston on his horse, and thereby saved his friend's and officer's life.—This signal service was always held in memory by Colonel Preston, and a sincere friendship continued during Preston's life. Cloyd was the young man who escaped when his mother and brother were killed near Greenfield.—Cloyd married an excellent, worthy lady, without any fortune, which so displeased his father that he was banished from the paternal roof. Preston furnished money to Cloyd, which enabled him to purchase the estate on which his son David now lives.

"After Colonel Preston returned from North Carolina his health continued to decline. In the month of June, 1783, he had spent an evening with his intimate friend, General Evan Shelby, the father of Governor Isaac Shelby. On the morning of the 28th he prepared to attend a regimental muster at Michael Price's, three miles from Smithfield.—His oldest son, General John Preston, then a youth, accompanied him, as did General Shelby. The day was exceedingly hot. After being on the field a few hours he beckoned to his son to come to him, complained of pain in the head, and desired to lie down on Price's bed. In a short time afterwards he requested his son to help him on his horse as he wanted to go home. When the horse was brought to the door he made an attempt to put his foot in the stirrup, sank down, was caught by his son, and laid on the bed again. By this time he lost his speech, but took his son's hand, rolled up his shirt sleeve, and made a sign for his son to bleed him.

"This Colonel Preston could not do. Mrs. Preston was sent for, who immediately came. Colonel Preston's reason had not been staggered by the conflict; he caught his wife's hand, kissed it, shed tears, and made a motion to be bled. This could not be effected through consternation and ignorance. Soon after the stertorous breathing of apoplexy came on, and about midnight he breathed out his life. Colonel Floyd† had been killed by the Indians on April 12, 1783, and when the news reached Colonel Preston such was the feeling produced by it that Preston was never seen to smile afterwards."

R. A. BROCK.

*"The Loyal Company," probably under the purchase of Colonel Richard Henderson from the Cherokees in 1774.

†Floyd county, Ky., established in 1799, was named in honor of Colonel John Floyd. Colonel Floyd made many surveys on the Ohio, and belonged to the party that was recalled by Governor Dunmore in consequence of the danger attending the performance of his orders. Returning in 1775 he became a conspicuous actor in the stirring scenes of the times. Alternatively a surveyor, a legislator, and a soldier, his distinguished success rendered him at once an ornament and a benefactor of the infant settlement. No individual among the pioneers was more intellectual or better informed; none displayed on all occasions that called for it a bolder and more undaunted courage. His person was singularly attractive. With a complexion unusually dark, his eyes and hair were deep black, and his tall spare figure was dignified by the accomplishments of a well-bred Virginia gentleman. Connecting himself with the fortunes of the Transylvania Company, he became their principal surveyor, and was chosen a delegate from the town of St. Asaph to the Assembly that met at Boonsborough on May 24th, 1772, to make laws for the infant colony.—He accompanied Boone in the pursuit and rescue of his daughter and her companions, whom the savages had decoyed and captured, in July, 1776, and his contemporaneous account of that thrilling occurrence does equal credit to his scholarship and pen. In all the stations, civil and military, to which he was called he acquitted himself with honor.—Collins's Kentucky, ed. 1848, p. 303. We are in the possession of the Diary of Colonel Floyd, which we design to lay before our readers.

The novelist Ouida is thus described in the San Francisco *Chronicle* by a writer living in Florence:—

"Every few days there may be seen driving along the Lung Arno or in the Cascine, and sometimes on foot in the Via Fornabuoni, on her way to the banker's, a rather stout, plain-faced, though in some way striking woman, with plenty of yellow hair and a hard defiant manner. She is very well-known, for a great many hats are doffed to her, and she returns the salutations with a stern, freezing little nod, as if she begrudged even this. She is almost always alone; she rarely encourages anybody to talk to her; she appears to despise people generally, and from continual despising an habitual expression of cynicism has settled upon her by no means handsome visage. Her attire is simple to soberness, black or some dark color usually predominating. Her villa, some three miles from the city, is embowered in shrubbery and flowers. She shows much love of nature, animate and inanimate, but she does not include human nature in her love. She surrounds herself with flowers and plants, and keeps a number of dogs and horses, of which she makes great pets. They are as fond of her as she is of them, and they appear to understand her entirely. She claims that she can hold conversation with them, and that animals have souls as well as men, using souls in a philosophic sense, for she has no faith whatever in the theologic notion of souls.—She has a regular reception day, when she has many callers, both from Italians and English. They visit her, it is said, to keep on good terms with her, for everybody is afraid, not of her tongue, but of her pen, which she uses with most formidable freedom. She has long been in the habit of introducing her acquaintances in her novels."

Miss Julia, daughter of Stonewall Jackson, is described as a young lady with large, bright gray eyes, brown hair and very fair complexion. She was dressed in a leghorn hat with white ostrich plume, pearl silk dress and lace trimmings. Mrs. Jackson has bright black eyes and dark hair.

TO MAKE TEPID WATER.—Tepid water is produced by combining two thirds cold and one-third boiling water.

*The memory of Mrs. Floyd was here evidently confused. This was instead a hostile movement, and took place in 1756. It was known as the "Sandy Creek Expedition," and the "treaty" was to be accomplished by the force of arms. The expedition was under the conduct of Major Andrew Lewis, under whom were Captains William Preston, Peter Hogg, John Smith, Archibald Alexander, Breckenridge, Woodson, and Overton. There were also the volunteer companies of Captains Montgomery and Dunlap, and a party of Cherokee Indians under Captain Paris. The expedition proved abortive in results. The period between Bonquet's treaty in 1764 and open war in 1774, though one of nominal peace, was one of frequent collision and hostilities, and more lives were sacrificed on the frontier by the Indians than during the whole of the year 1774, including the battle of Point Pleasant.—Campbell's History of Virginia, pp. 489 90. See also Virginia Historical Register, communication of Lyman C. Draper, vol. v., pp. 20-24.

†A treaty was made with Oconostoto by which lands were ceded on the 19th of March, 1775.

‡A treaty was concluded by Governor Dunmore with Cornstalk after the battle of Point Pleasant in 1774.

*Governor Francis Fauquier. Botetourt did not arrive in Virginia as Governor until November, 1765.—Campbell, pp. 500 1.

†Sparks's Life and Writings of Washington, vol. ii., pp. 190, 194, 203.

‡Sixty persons had been murdered by the Indians in Augusta county. In June, 1758, the Virginia troops were augmented to 2,000 men, divided into two regiments, one under Washington, who retained command of the whole force, and the new regiment under Colonel William Byrd, the third of the name and title in Virginia. The Virginia troops formed part of the expedition against Fort Du Quesne under General Forbes. After a reverse in which Major Grant and Major Andrew Lewis were made prisoners—of the virginia troops sixty-two killed and two wounded, and of the English Major Grant's command seventy-three killed and forty-two wounded—Fort Du Quesne, abandoned by the French, was invested by the provincials November 25, 1758, under the name of Fort Pitt.

§Early in 1772 the authorities of Virginia made a treaty with the Cherokees, by which a boundary was fixed between them, to run west from the White Top Mountain, in latitude 36° 30'.—Ramsey's History of Tennessee, p. 109.

‖See Campbell's Virginia, pp. 583-9, and Virginia Historical Register, vol. v., pp. 181-193, for definite accounts of this event.

¶The papers of Colonel Thomas Lewis are believed to be in the possession of his descendant, Hon. John F. Lewis, of Rockingham county.

**Elizabeth Carter, an English lady of great learning and acquirements, the daughter of Dr. Nicholas Carter, a clergyman of Kent, was born in 1717. Educated by her father she became mistress of Latin, Greek, French, and German, to which she added Italian, Spanish, Portugese, Hebrew, and Arabic. Several poetical attempts before her seventeenth year, published in the Gentleman's Magazine, procured her much celebrity. She died in 1806 in the eighty-ninth year of her age. Her memoirs with a new edition of her poems were published by the Rev. Montague Pennington, her nephew and executor, and subsequently her correspondence with Miss Talbott in two volumes, 4to.; and letters to Mrs. Montague and Mrs. Vesey in four volumes, 8 vo; all of which were much esteemed.

††Humorous mention of the personal peculiarities of Gabriel Jones will be found in Virginia Historical Register, vol. iii., pp. 16, 17. He appears also to have possessed a large, valuable, and well-selected library. We have frequently met with volumes bearing his bookplate, with arms, and have a number of examples in our own library. He was quite a large purchaser at the sale of the library of John Mercer, of "Marlborough," who prepared that collection of the laws of Virginia known as "Mercer's Abredgement." The sale took place in 1770. Some of the books of John Mercer (purchased by Gabriel Jones,) had previously belonged to William Beverly, son of the historian, and bore his autograph.

[Correspondence Central Presbyterian.]

Letter from Rev. Dr. Hoge.

BEIRUT, May 1st, 1880.

Messrs. Editors,—If in my last letter I omitted to tell you of our visit to Cana of Galilee and Nazareth, I cannot now afford the time to give you any account of our stay at these memorable places.

THROUGH PHŒNICIA.

From Nazareth we struck directly across the country that we might go to Beirut through Phœnicia, along what was once the great route for the armies of Egypt when they advanced to their northern conquests, and of the hosts of Assyria, Persia, and Greece on their southern predatory excursions. I was exceedingly anxious to see something of Phœnicia, whose inhabitants excelled all others of antiquity in enterprise, and whose maritime expeditions extended not only to India and Africa, but to the shores of Britain and of Northern Europe, and whose narrow territory is now strewed with ruins which testify to the wealth and magnificence of their ancient cities.

It was with a sensation of relief that we left the dry and desolate hills of Palestine and crossed the high, sandy ridge on the western border, from the top of which we saw the Mediterranean once more, and then turning southward, cantered along the smooth beach against which a spendid surf was breaking, until we reached Haifa, where we found our tents pitched and ready for our reception. The Kishon, "that ancient river," is crossed before reaching Haifa, and the plain beyond its southern bank is made attractive by a long line of feathery palms. One of our company quoted from Bishop Heber's missionary hymn,

"From many an ancient river,
From many a palmy plain,"

and remarked that here by a singular coincidence, we had the two together, "the ancient river" and "the palmy plain" in immediate contact.

MT. CARMEL.

It was still so early in the afternoon when we arrived at Haifa that we had time to ascend Mt. Carmel, at whose base the town is planted. The road which leads to the summit is so steep and rocky, that we dismounted and led our horses to the top, but we were repaid for our toil by the glorious prospect which the western extremity of the mountain commands. Few things are more refreshing than to look down upon the sea from a great height, especially when that sea is the Mediterranean; all of whose shores seem to present every combination of natural beauty which curving bays, and bold headlands, and shining beaches can afford. Mt. Carmel pushes far out into the sea, the white surf at the base forming a silver fringe to the dark foundations of the mountain which rises so abruptly out of the water to its magnificient height. It is not the western end, however, but the eastern extremity of the mountain which is the reputed place of the sacrifice of Elijah and his victory over the priests of Baal. From thence one has a charming view of the hills of Nazareth, of Mt. Tabor, and of the little and great Hermon, and, of course, Jezreel is full in sight,—Jezreel to which the prophet ran before the chario of king Ahab when the heavens were black with clouds and wind at the breaking up of the great drought. One "excellency of Carmel" is its "flowery top." At this season of the year the crest of the mountain is all aglow with flowers; nor do they constitute its only beauty, for the ridge is clothed with pines, wild almonds, oaks, and pear trees.

From Haifa we rode along the hard sea beach, fanned by the fresh wind, to

ACRE—

the Ptolemais of Acts xxi: 7, and the St. Jean d' Acre, of the Knights of St. John. This town has figured greatly in naval annals. It was the chief port and landing places of the Crusaders. It was bombarded by Napoleon and would have been captured