

Uncle Sam's Farm. Two centuries ago Uncle Sam was an infant, and his present farm was the red man's wild. The Indian was no farmer. He left the soil unturned, the trees to grow as they chose. The creeks and rivers to flow as they pleased, the useful metals undisturbed in their bed. His house was of poles, covered with the skins of beasts. He made no roads, no vehicles, no boat but a hollow log. He stole his clothes from the animals, or went unclad. The plumes of birds, beads of beach shells, the schoolboy's paint stones, were his ornaments. The cane and flint furnished him arrows. His pipe was a stone with a hole in it; his knife a stone sharpened; his grist mill two stones, the rudest thing that can be called a mortar.

Uncle Sam's first crops were enriched with his own and Indian and British blood. Then he began to tear down his old log barns and build better, to open roads, cut canals, improve harbors, raise snakes from the rivers and cover the States over with a net work of railroads. Uncle Sam snaps his thumb and finger, and cities spring up like the creations of magic; he blocks out a State, and sees a building more glorious than the full blossoming of an ancient empire. With his two iron rails, his Herculean steam horse, and his great train of wagons, he outstrips the swift winds and makes the oaks prick up their ears or move off with fright. The streams are beset with noisy mill gear; the rivers filled with proud steamers; ships, whose tonnage is greater than that of old John Bull, love to hover with their white wings about the seaports, and lay their huge hulks along the wharves of Uncle Sam. There are thick-walled wealth in the cities, happiness in the country, industry and enterprise everywhere.

While more than three thousand church spires speak of Uncle Sam's Sabbath propensities, two hundred and thirty-four colleges, with academies and common schools sown broadcast, tell of his wishes and expectations in respect to the rising generation. Toss up your head, Uncle Sam, and let us see the moist of your eye, while we tell you that you have the best and largest farm on this earth! There it lies—on the top of the globe, cradled between two great oceans, with nearly thirty thousand miles of sea coast, beautiful with great harbors and proud headlands. Surely it is an ill trade-wind that can blow you no commercial good. Hither shall come the ends of the earth to exchange commodities. Your fairs shall concentrate more interest than did the games of ancient Greece. The produce of your farm shall add a hundred million to the population of the globe. Last year you raised more than two thousand million dollars' worth of agricultural products, and yet the farm is not half cleared; besides, you did over fifteen hundred million dollars' worth of other work. Then think of your one hundred and thirty thousand square miles of corn field, your hills and deep-down mountains, full of the useful metals, and your California.

A word, Uncle Sam: do as you have done, and you shall be the happiest and noblest uncle that has ever graced this earth.—St. Louis Democrat.

Painful Accident and sudden death. On the 13th inst., as Evans H. Martin was crossing Buffalo creek, in a small boat, made in the form of a ferry boat, with strips of plank nailed across each end to stay the sides, he laid his gun with the muzzle on one of those straps, while pushing the boat across the creek just below Morgan's mill, and when he landed on the other shore, and drew the boat to the shore, he reached down and took his gun by the muzzle to lift it out, and failing to raise it high enough, the cock caught on the bottom of the boat, and when drawn near enough and high enough for the cock to leave the bottom; the cock went back, and setting her off, the muzzle being towards him, the ball struck him between the right nipple and the center of the breast, ranged towards the left shoulder, causing almost instant death. He only spoke once or twice, and then called on his Lord to have mercy on him, and fell backwards and spoke no more. He breathed a short time, until some of the neighbors that were just at hand got to him, and one of the men asked him where he was hurt, he raised his hand from the ground lying by his side, and laid it on his breast where the ball had struck him, and looked the man in the face, but could not speak. I write this to prevent false rumors from getting in circulation, as the news will go out that he has shot himself, which is true, but it was entirely accidental. There were near a dozen persons in sight, some of them looking at him at the time. He has left a wife and three children, and numerous friends, to mourn their bereavement. He was a little over 40 years old, had belonged to the Methodist Church about twenty-two years; part of the time a class leader, and part of the time an exhorter. We trust though his death was sudden, and appeared untimely, that his Lord found him ready.—Fairmont True Virginian.

Presentation of a Medal. The Howard Association of the city of Norfolk, have presented Miss Anne M. Andrews, whose services in the fever of 1855 have made her name familiar with the philanthropists of the world, a beautiful gold medal, in token of their appreciation of her eminent kindness to the pestilence stricken of that period. The medal is of solid gold, with appropriate emblems. The figures on one side are emblematical of "Faith, Hope, and Charity"—on the reverse is represented the "Good Samaritan."

Miss Andrews acknowledged this token of regard in a very beautifully written note. She says: "I shall ever hold it a cherished memorial—a bond of union betwixt you and me—significant of that time when, through Providence, I was permitted to cast my mite of sympathy and aid into the treasury of kindly care and concern so lavishly poured out for Norfolk in her time of need. "The beautiful Trinity—'Faith, Hope, and Charity,' and the 'Good Samaritan,' (your own appropriately chosen devices,) be it mine to emulate; and be assured that with these before me, I shall never be forgetful of the 'Association' by which these emblems have been transmitted to me."

From the Norfolk Herald, May 24. TREASURER TROVE.—Mr. Benj. S. Day, of Currituck county, N. C., while ploughing in his field, a few days ago, dug up a pile of gold Spanish and Silver Coins to the amount of six thousand dollars. It is supposed to have been buried during the revolution—and the accident that led to the discovery was most singular. It appears that an old pine tree had fallen near the fence of Mr. D.'s farm, and one of the branches stuck in the spot where the money was found. As the tree was an obstruction to those engaged in ploughing, it was raised from its position, when it was discovered that the old branch had several pieces of the coin sticking to it. They then went to work and dug down to the depth of about 4 feet, when they were startled by the discovery of this large amount of money. Every eye that looked upon the shiners, we are told, became as big as moons, and one of the negroes who assisted in raising the tree, on seeing the money sticking to the limb, was so amazed at the sight, hallowed out—why Massa Day what am dat—I wonder if he goss dar—well, well, dis am de fus time I eber seed money grin on de pine tree. A yoke of oxen was soon hitched to the treasure, and it was carried to the house of Mr. D. where it can now be seen.

This we assure our readers is no hoax; and it rather gives credence to the tradition that there was money deposited on that part of the coast by Blackbeard the pirate. A LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN FRANCE AND VIRGINIA.—Governor Wise, of Virginia, has been holding a correspondence with M. Lacouture in reference to a line of steamships between France and Virginia. Governor Wise estimates the aggregate wealth of Virginia at eight hundred millions of dollars. He says if the French company will make up a cargo of French goods for one steamer, and give thirty days' notice of her arrival at Norfolk, the Virginia and North Carolina merchants will purchase the goods and have a return cargo of their produce. If this one succeeds the French line to and from Norfolk and Havana will be established. If it must have aid by contribution it will almost be sure to have a mail contract under appropriation by Congress; for the southern States will no longer vote for appropriations to any northern line to carry European mails, unless equal amounts are voted to one or more southern lines. He further proposes that if European capitalists will bring their funds to complete the Kanawha Canal and Covington and Ohio Railroad, he will recommend to the General Assembly of Virginia to guarantee a stipulated interest of at least six per cent, and the entire redemption of the debt in thirty-four years, and an appropriation from the State treasury of two hundred thousand dollars per annum to aid in sustaining a line of steamers of sufficient class, or the Europeans to construct the works, and take them for a stipulated period of time.

A MAN OF THE OLDEN TIME.—Among the men who pioneered in the great West, and by countless acts of friendship and the liberal courtesies of life, won the esteem of thousands of the early settlers, is Judge Joseph Williams, of Iowa, now stopping at Brown's Hotel. The Judge's head is silvered o'er by the labors of many summers, but he seems as fresh and vigorous as in his younger days; can beat any man telling a story west of the mountains; has hardly a superior upon the bench in the valley of the Mississippi. A short time ago he called upon his particular friend and comrade of earlier years, Judge Black (now the Attorney General,) at the St. Nicholas, New York. Not finding him in, he left the following card. The poetry is in the happiest vein, and indicates a latent talent which the Judge might have cultivated to advantage: Compliments of the Chief Justice of Iowa to the Chief Justice of Pennsylvania. O Jerry, dear Jerry, I've found you at last, And memory, burdened with scenes of the past, Returns to old Somerset's mountains of snow, Where you were but 'Jerry,' and I was but 'Joe.' Washington Union.

From the Norfolk Herald, May 24. A NEW KINK.—We publish, to-day, the card of our townsman, B. H. Lurty, Esq. We admire the modesty of the man who though the first to declare himself a candidate requires such an array of names to place him on a track upon which he has been running for nearly two weeks. The number of names that have been obtained to the call upon him to be a candidate, reflect great credit upon the industry of himself and his outriders. The names themselves are a heterogeneous mass that form a rich cabinet of political curiosities. There radical Democrats and ultra Know Nothings lie in loving embrace, each supposing, we imagine, that he is supporting a man of his own political principles. The wonders of politics surpass the love of women. Which are right, may appear hereafter.

RAILROAD MEETING.—The proceedings of a railroad meeting held in Upshur county, on the 18th inst., will be found in another column. The proposed extension of this road to the Ohio river would be of almost incalculable value to the country through which it would pass, as well as the State generally. It would develop a portion of the State, which though scarcely is by inferior to any other part, is to a great extent uncultivated on account of its distance from a market.—We hope the proposed convention will be well attended, and that some effectual means will be devised, by which the proposed work will be consummated.

The vacancy in the County Clerk's office has created any number of candidates, eager to serve their country and receive the fees of office. The time of holding the election to fill the vacancy will probably be fixed by the County Court which is to sit on next Monday. Mr. B. H. Lurty is the only candidate who has yet seen fit to announce himself. We know of another, a nice young man who would like the office, but modestly forbids our mentioning his name at this time.

For the Register. Who shall be the Clerk of Harrison County?

The answer to this question suggests to us the name of Beverly H. Lurty. He is one of the old citizens of the county, having spent 30 years among us. Paid a large amount of taxes—performed all the duties that are common to our citizens, and has never held an office, except a dollar from one. He was the deputy in the above office for many years, and as such, discharged its duties when quite a boy, to the satisfaction of everybody. He is among the best qualified clerks in the State, and such a man as we should select. He is an active business man—writes a good hand, and possesses a quick perception, that would make him eminent; useful to us, we hope that no party trick, or underground political wire-working will be resorted to, for the purpose of ruling him off. Give him a fair chance and let the people decide for themselves once, without caucus interference.

For the Register. FAIR PLAY. Consistency then art a Jewel.

Think of it, and look at it you know Nothing. Two years ago the loyal members of the dark lantern party were so Americanized in their feelings and proclivities that none but Americans should rule America, or be elected to any post of honor or profit. The idea that a foreigner should hold office in this country was horrible, shocking to their nerves, and an insult to their national pride. Now, that we have to elect a clerk of our County Court, it is proposed by many of these midnight gentry, that William Roy, Esq., is a suitable person, and should be elected. Rumor says he is a member of that party and is a Canadian by birth and has only been naturalized in this country within a few years. If this is true, they must have changed their views, or intended to make him an exception to the general rule—either augurs well for them.

Query: If he has been naturalized, would it not be advisable that he should be civilized before he is installed into office? CORPORATION. A FAMINE PANIC.—From various parts of the country reports are received of a great scarcity of grain, but the Chicago Democrat of the 27th ult., a journal published at the great grain depot of the West, intimates that the talk about a scarcity of grain is a mere device to raise the price. The transactions in bread-stuffs are making in that city. The day previous an order for the purchase of 200,000 bushels of corn was received from a Boston dealer; while on the other hand heavy purchases of flour and wheat are being made for St. Louis and the southern western markets. The whole of the wheat, flour and corn sold on the 30th ult., would require about \$200,000 to purchase.—This, before full and free navigation on the Lakes or canal is had, may be called a brisk trade.

A. G. JENKINS, Esq.—The prospects of this gentleman, in every part of the Districts, says the Valley Star, are most cheering and flattering. Let the Democracy but do their duty, and his election, by a crushing majority, is certain. Let no Democrat slumber at his post. The enemy is awake, and will use every means to secure our defeat. Let every Democrat go to the polls, and all will be safe. [Seal.]

Cooper's Clarksburg Register



CLARKSBURG, FRIDAY, MAY 29 1857.

BRIDGEPORT, CLARKSBURG, LUMBERPORT, LYNCH'S, MILFORD, ROMINES', SARDIS, SHINNINGTON, UNION, Totals, CONGRESS, JENKINS, CARLISLE, JENKINS' MAJ, HOUSE OF DELEGATES, JOHNSTON, WILKINSON, STOUT, COMMISSIONER OF REVENUE, BROOKS, RICHARDS, STIER, LEWIS COUNTY, TAYLOR COUNTY, RAILROAD MEETING IN UPSHUR COUNTY.

ELECTION RETURNS. We give below the returns of the election in this county as far as heard from. Our county will probably give Jenkins a small majority for Congress. The Democratic candidates for House of Delegates are probably elected, and Brooks as Commissioner of the Revenue. The vote for Neal for the State Senate, as far as heard from is 685.

Atto. Gen.	Com. Pub. Works.
J. R. Tucker.	Z. Kidwell.
Bridgeport, 49	53
Clarksburg, 141	134
Lumberport, 65	72
Lynch's, 86	84
Milford, 151	141
Romines', 145	144
Sardis, 82	80
Shinnington, 000	000
Union, 21	19
Totals, 0000	0000

CONGRESS.	JENKINS.	CARLISLE.
Jenkins, 84	98	
Carlisle, 163	293	
Lumberport, 25	85	
Lynch's, 87	17	
Milford, 128	70	
Romines', 180	19	
Sardis, 78	25	
Shinnington, 000	000	
Union, 20	18	
Totals, 0000	0000	

COMMISSIONER OF REVENUE.	BROOKS.	RICHARDS.	STIER.
Bridgeport, 40	27	6	
Clarksburg, 196	99	47	
Lumberport, 25	26	41	
Lynch's, 77	8	17	
Milford, 100	66	3	
Romines', 70	32	32	
Sardis, 62	15	23	
Shinnington, 000	000	000	
Union, 24	5	000	
Totals, 000	000	000	

LEWIS COUNTY.—This county gives Jenkins a majority of 327. Wm. E. Arnold is elected to the House of Delegates.

TAYLOR COUNTY.—It is reported that M. H. Johnson is elected to the House of Delegates over E. J. Armstrong.

Railroad Meeting in Upshur County.

At a meeting of the citizens of Upshur county, held at the Courthouse of said county, on Monday, the 18th of May, 1857—on motion of F. Berlin, Wm. C. CARPER was called to the chair and J. B. McLEAN, appointed secretary.

The object of the meeting was explained by John Brannon, Esq., of Lewis county, after which, on motion of J. S. Fisher, Esq., a committee of five was appointed to prepare business for the meeting. The chair appointed J. S. Fisher, F. Berlin, W. W. Jackson, Maj. D. T. Farnsworth and Miffin Lorentz, who, after a short absence, reported the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, at divers Railroad meetings, held in different counties on the eastern end of the Alexandria, Loudin and Hampshire Railroad line, it has been suggested that a convention, having for its object the extension of said road to the Ohio river be held at this place during the present season, and that the time for holding the same, be fixed by the people of this county; and whereas, the productive resources and immense mineral and lumber wealth of the counties lying within the proposed extension must continue undeveloped for all time to come, unless better facilities for transportation be secured for this section of Virginia. Be it therefore.

Resolved, That we, the people of Upshur county, in convention assembled, heartily concur in the above suggestion, and will use our best efforts to secure the attendance of a full delegation from all the counties interested.

Resolved, That we earnestly call the attention of our neighbor counties on the western end of said road line, to the importance of holding primary meetings at an early day and appoint their respective delegations.

Resolved, That we recommend the 31 day of August, as the time and place of holding said convention.

Resolved, That five delegates be appointed from each magisterial district in this county, to represent the same in said convention.

Resolved, That a committee of ten be appointed by this meeting to act as a committee of arrangements, and provide suitable lodgings, &c., for the various delegates at the general convention.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Weston Herald, Cooper's Clarksburg Register and the papers published at Romney.

The following delegates were then appointed to represent this county in the convention: 1st District, Joseph Houser, Benj. Chesney, Joseph Lynch, F. Marshall and C. B. Mayo. 2d District, Silas Bennett, O. B. Loudin, Jno. W. Marple, Jacob Tejer and S. S. Queen. 3d District, F. Berlin, Maj. D. T. Farnsworth, Maj. W. W. Jackson, W. C. Carper and W. L. Hiekenbothom. 4th District, E. A. Clase, Robert Curry, E. G. Burr, R. A. Watson and David Bennett.

After which the president appointed the following gentlemen a committee of arrangements: Maj. D. T. Farnsworth, Col. R. L. Brown, D. S. Haselden, F. Berlin, R. L. B. Heavener, E. J. Colerider, J. S. Fisher, J. B. McLean, M. Lorentz and K. Hopkins, on motion of Col. Brown the president added to the committee. On motion the meeting then adjourned. W. C. CARPER, Pres't, J. B. McLEAN, Sec'y.

The following correspondence was sent us for publication by B. H. Lurty, but was withdrawn late on Thursday evening. It being in type and too late to substitute other matter in its place, we still publish it upon our own responsibility.

TEN MILE, May 24, 1857. Mr. B. H. LURTY: We, the undersigned citizens and voters in the county of Harrison, having heard of the death of the Clerk of the County of this county, thus creating a vacancy in that office induces us in this way to express our wish that you would be a candidate to fill that vacancy. We have known you long and feel assured that should you be elected the public will secure the service of one well experienced in such duties.

Very truly, your friends, Benjamin Starke, C. S. Starke, J. T. Cunningham, Mark Williams, Thomas Maxwell, John Smith, J. I. Young, N. W. Young, Wm. Skinner, John Skinner, L. D. Skinner, Weston Twigg, Lasseley Richards, Patrick McKown, John W. Williams, Thomas Starke, J. M. Hurst, Thornton Collins, Maxwell Collins, Charles Williams, Enoch Williams, John Scott, Wm. Richards, jr., W. B. Lynch, John Matheny, A. J. Divers, Wm. J. Williams, Anderson Dennison, Richard Davis, John W. Dennison, James Flannigan, Wm. H. Carter, John M. Ritter, O. Lehaven Ash, Amos Maxwell, Thomas Williams, Wm. Williams, Silas Fittro, Thos. B. Wilcox, Josephus Taggart, George Starkey.

TEN MILE, Harrison co., May, 27, '57. BENJ. STARKE, AND OTHERS:

Gentlemen:—Yours of the 24th inst., expressing a wish that I should become a candidate for the Clerkship of the County Court of this county, has been received. I accept, gentlemen, with pleasure, your invitation, and beg to assure you, and the people of the whole county, that in the event I should be elected, I will attend in person, to the duties of the office, and flatter myself with the hope, I will render the most ample satisfaction. Permit me here to remark, that I have many other friends in different portions of the county, who, like yourselves, have expressed a desire, that I should become a candidate. From Brushy Fork, I have received a very kind letter signed by the following gentlemen, soliciting me to become a candidate:—

William A. Horner, John Gousley, Calvin Nickle, A. S. Bradshaw, John C. Nickle, Dr. John S. Van Pelt, John Webb, Benj. F. Lawson, James Powell, John Smith, George L. Lawson, Thomas H. Bartlett, Lemuel D. Bartlett, Samuel Bartlett, Isaac Tison, George Brown, T. H. McKenney, A. J. Goodwin, Addison Trussell, John M. Lancaster, Andrew Lancaster, William Goodwin, Robert Robinson, Richard Cottrill, Nelson Cottrill, William N. Norris, T. W. Lawson, John Day, A. D. Copelin, William T. George, A. George, A. J. Morris, David Sigler, Francis Sigler, Isaac S. Dever, L. Nutter, J. Winters.

From Kinchee Creek I have also received a list of the same kind, signed by the following named gentlemen, to wit:—

Isaac Thorp, E. Morris, John R. Carder, D. R. Stuttle, Simon Stutler, Alex. L. McConky, Job Stout, Alpheus Meran, Alex. Morris, Jas. E. Sheets, Jos. Stutler, Wm. P. Stutler, Jacob Myers. From Rooting Creek and neighborhood I have also received a very generous expression of public opinion to the same effect, signed by the following gentlemen, to wit:—

Allen Lewis, Lewis Cummings, Aaron Queen, John Davis, Sr., Geo. Romine, Julius Smith, Morrol Bico, Geo. F. Morris, Martin M. Queen, Jacob Romine, Lem. Davis, Jesse Davis, Aaron Chivron, Jas. Little, Stuart Little, Jas. M. Queen, Elza Cummings, Richard Norman, William Norman, Peter Queen, John Jinkins, Thomas D. Armesey, Charles C. Queen, Levi C. Queen, Stephen Hall, Jonathan McPherson, John W. Oden, John McKinney, John Davis, Jr., Gary A. Davis, George A. Davis, William G. McPherson, John Betts, Jesse McPherson, Parkerson McKinney, George McKinney, James C. Queen, Rezin Queen, William B. Queen, Wilson Queen, Joseph Jinkins, James Jinkins, Amaziah Jinkins, James Morris, John White, Jr., Sol. Carpenter, Simon Arnold, Clinton Woods, John Woods, Robert Romine, Levi Romine, James Romine, Sylvester Dawson, Josiah Dawson, John Dawson, Jr., John Dawson, Sr., John Denison, Edmond Denison, Sylvester Denison, Richard Skinner, John Romine, Thomas Swisher, Jona Bond.

I have others of a similar character from other portions of the county, but cannot at this time publish them for the want of space in the columns of Col. Cooper's Register.

Very respectfully, your ob't. serv't., B. H. LURTY.

WALL PAPER POISONOUS.—Dr. Hinds, of Birmingham, England, has lately called attention, through the London Lancet, to a method of accidental arsenical poisoning, which should be generally known, and from which he was himself the sufferer. He chanced to select, for the adornment of his study, a particular bright tinted wall paper, the pattern of which was confined to two shades of green. About two days after it had been applied, he first used the room in the evening, sitting there reading by a gas light. Whilst thus engaged he was seized with severe depression, nausea, abdominal pain and prostration. The same chain of symptoms ensued on every subsequent evening when he occupied the room.—This led to an inquiry into the cause.—He scraped off a little of the bright coloring matter from his pretty green paper, and, by sublimation, produced abundant crystals of arsenic acid. The paper was colored with arsenite of copper (Scheele's green.) Dr. Hinds remarks that the presence of the arsenical pigment may be recognized by its brilliant and beautiful hue, and by a little rubbing of the color at the edges of the pattern, as though it did not take freely to the paper.

It is stated that there was about on the 11th inst., from Lake Michigan for the port of Oswego, New York, having cleared on the 8th inst., 10,700 barrels of flour and 250,000 of wheat.

Letter from Utah Territory.—Late Mormon Outrages.

A correspondent of the New York Times, writing Salt Lake City under date of March 5th, details the recent outrages at that city, where a band of armed Danites entered the United States court room while the court was in session and by threats of personal violence compelled Judge Stiles to adjourn the court, sine die. The judge, previous to submitting, appealed to Brigham Young for protection, but that functionary replied that he would not interfere, but let "the boys" have their own way, for the court had already given him too much trouble. The correspondent says:—

All the members of the bar are Mormons except Mr. David H. Burr, United States surveyor general; T. S. Williams and Dr. Hurt, an officer of the United States Indian Department. It is contended by the Mormons that the United States court has no cognizance of any but United States cases, and that all offences committed in the Territory and all territorial suits must be tried before the territorial courts and by the territorial laws. Starting upon this pretext, while the court was in progress on the 12th ult., the Mormon Danite band inveighed Judge Stiles into a private room, locked the door, barred the windows, and then with revolvers at his head and knives at his throat, forced him to promise to uphold them in whatever they did and to "sustain the laws of Utah!" This overpowered, threatened and intimidated Judge Stiles yielded, dismissed the jury and adjourned the court. The writer goes on to state that the Mormons then informed the U. S. Marshal that his services were no longer required, as they had a marshal of their own. On the 13th Judge Stiles again opened the court for territorial business, when a Mormon lawyer commenced a tirade of abuse against the court and Messrs. Williams and Burr. When the latter got up to reply the territorial marshal ordered them promptly to stop; and immediately the whole audience sprang to their feet, and the Danite murderers, who filled the court, threw off their coats, brandished their knives and revolvers, and created a great confusion that the judge was obliged to adjourn the court at once.

The next morning, which was Saturday, the court opened amid intense excitement. The whole Mormon populace were armed, and had been inflamed to such a degree by the incendiary speeches of Ferguson, Stout and others, that the least pretence would have been availed of to massacre every Gentile in the place.—The names of Messrs. Burr and Williams were stricken from the list of attorneys, and the court immediately adjourned sine die. Thus closed the last term of the United States court that can ever be held in this territory until the government establishes its supremacy by a vigorous exertion of physical force.

Result of the Re-Assessment.

The results of the re-assessments of the lands of the Commonwealth has now been ascertained; and it scatters to the winds the hackneyed reproaches of decay and dilapidation with which Northern Abolitionism and unworthy spirit of disparagement in the ultra South, have been in the habit of assailing Virginia.

The assessment of 1850 made the aggregate value of the real estate of Virginia \$274,680,226. The assessment of 1856 makes this value \$373,424,095; and shows an increase of \$98,743,869. This last assessment has been made too under the influence of double taxes, when a combination of circumstances conspired to induce as low a valuation as possible. We know a single instance where a farm was assessed under the last assessment at \$25 the acre; and was sold within three months afterwards at \$66 the acre. The tendency in 1850 was to assess at full market values. The tendency in 1856 has been to assess at the very lowest valuation, and we verily believe the real estate of Virginia to be worth nearer \$450,000,000 than \$375,000,000.

But the official figures show \$373,500,000, and a gain of \$98,750,000 in six years; the greater portion of the increase being due to the new railroads of the State. It is greatly to be regretted that this Spring's campaign will arrest the progress of the incomplete works of Virginia for several years. The clamor of the opposition against taxation, and the charge of Democratic responsibility for a debt recommended, and in chief part created by the opposition, will make all legislators shy of voting for any appropriation when they will be held responsible for the taxation necessary to meet it. We think every man will go to the Legislature pledged to vote against any work of internal improvement. The Central road will, therefore, abandon any hope of extension by public means. It is to be regretted that those who are so deeply interested in the incomplete works should prefer the manufacture of a panic to the construction of a railroad.—Rich. Examiner.

A NUT FOR GREENEY.—We noticed some days ago the fact that this worn out and gone-to-the-Old-Scratch Commonwealth, as the Free Soilers pronounce it, has increased in the value of lands ninety-eight millions and a half (not six millions) as some of the Northern papers have it) within the last six years. We beg leave to present another fact for the consideration of the philosophers who expect to regenerate Virginia by abolishing the slaves, and colonizing it with New England laborers. It is that the only county in Virginia in which there has been any decrease in the value of lands in the last six years is in the county of Brooke, in which the depreciation has been 22 per cent., and in which scarcely a single slave is left! Brooke county gave Fremont 100 votes at the last Presidential election. Let the canting demagogues put that in their pipes and smoke it.—R. Dispatch.

U. S. SOLDIER EATEN BY A SHARK.—A shocking affair happened at Cape Sable, Fla., on the 5th inst. Two privates of company H, 4th artillery, were captured while sailing in the bay, and one of them named Dana, while swimming ashore was seized by a shark and eaten up. His companion got safely ashore.

TYPHOID FEVER.—The Fincastle (Va.) Democrat states that the typhoid fever has again made its appearance at the Hollins Institute, at the Botetourt Springs, and that most of the young ladies at the School have left. Two or three have died, and several more are dangerously ill.

A BUCKHORN CHAIR FOR THE PRESIDENT.

We clip the following from the San Francisco Herald of April 20th:— "On Saturday we saw a great curiosity in the shape of a chair made entirely of elk and antler, designed as a present to James Buchanan, President of the United States. It arrived here on Saturday afternoon on the steamer Goliah. It was made in the northern part of Humboldt Co., by Seth Kinman, a hunter, who has arrived with it in this city en route for Washington. It is mainly composed of four massive buck horns, with the antlers branching as appropriately as if the whole were the work of a carver. The two largest horns compose the hind legs and back, and they incline back very gracefully at the top and meet together, so as to form an arch. The two others compose the four-legs and sides, and extend back so as to lap on and firmly fasten in the forks of the back part. The feet are original; instead of taking old antlers, the hunter 'brought down' the largest living bucks, and cut the horns off their heads with about three inches of the bone attached. This bone is solid, and white as ivory, and the ends on which the chair rests are formed into the shape of deer's hoofs. The rounds or rungs are made of straight pieces of horn, and so neatly joined that there is no outward evidence of it. The small horns, which project from every part of the chair, have their points polished like ivory. The seat is of white buckskin prepared expressly for it by the maker. The chair has safely arrived at Washington.

THE PRESENTS FROM THE TWO KINGS OF SIAM.—The presents sent to Washington by the two kings of Siam for the President of the United States, have been deposited in the Patent Office. The Union says:—"Among these interesting specimens of the handwork of the intelligent Siamese, we especially noticed a solid gold snuff-box, (weighing upwards of five ounces) quaintly ornamented in colored enamels; a long pipe with a tiny bowl, richly ornamented with enameled gold, for smoking opium; a pair of long shears (made somewhat like those in general use in this country for shearing sheep) for trimming the beard; a sword of exquisite temper, with a scabbard made from a single piece of lancewood by some process of mortising that few American workmen could equal; a musical instrument resembling a flageolet; two 'tam tams' or drums, each made from a single piece of wood about two feet in length and ten inches in diameter, with strips of cane instead of cords, and giving a clear, distinct note when beaten; spears, fishing tackle, &c.

ALREADY A FAILURE.—The Distribution hobby of the "Whig and American party," or parties has already broken down. The people see that the scheme is an evil one to the poor man, an evil one to the Southern man, evil to the consuming classes, evil to the landholders, evil to the western land speculators, evil to the public at large—evil, and only evil. Already, we learn that in many places those who first raised the cry, are now anxious to escape the question. The Democrats took the question up boldly and have gained the victory.

The Charlottesville Jeffersonian, speaking of the Democracy there, says:— "The great distribution gait, so heavy in itself, so long in loading, and the discharge of which was to be so fatal, has been touched off and failed to fire. There was not one single distribution man in our meeting. We verily believe there are not three in the country who will desert us on this question, while there are many indications of a growing conviction, on the part of the people, that Know-Nothing Whiggery is a grand humbug."

WHAT IS INTENDED.—As the abolitionists may be justly regarded as the pioneer corps of the black republicans, we give below Lord Garrison's proclamation:—"We reiterate our former declaration, that the object of society is not merely to make 'liberty national and slavery sectional'—nor to prevent the acquisition of Cuba, nor to restore the Missouri compromise—nor to repeal the fugitive-slave bill—nor to make Kansas a free State—nor to resist any slave states into the Union—nor to terminate slavery in the District of Columbia and in the northern Territories; but it is primarily, comprehensively and uncompromisingly, to effect the immediate, total and eternal overthrow of slavery wherever it exists on American soil, and expose to and confront whatever party or sex seeks to purchase peace or success at the expense of human liberty. Living or dying our motto is 'No Union with slaveholders, religiously or politically.'"

SIGNIFICANT.—Mr. Andrew Hunter, of Jefferson, Virginia, last week (says the Richmond Enquirer,) was nominated by a motley crew of professing Whigs and Know-Nothings of that county a candidate for the Legislature, which honor he declines. In his letter of declination, Mr. Hunter, while he goes in for a distribution of the public lands heart and soul and declares that he will oppose democracy on that issue; very significantly adds:—"A due regard to candor requires me to add further, that in view of recent political events, and the existing state of parties between the North and the South, I would be very unwilling to unite in any movement of general opposition to the democratic party of Virginia."

REDRESS DEMANDED.—It was recently stated that Capt. G. G. Pendleton, an American ship-master had been attacked by a gang of ruffians at Cardenas, Cuba, and so badly beaten as to cause his death. A memorial to the American Secretary of State, signed by the masters of more than sixty vessels, chiefly American, lying at Cardenas, on the 25th ult., has been published, in which they call upon our government for protection, and declare that no redress can be obtained from the Spanish authorities for the murder of Capt. Pendleton. Among the names signed to the memorial are those of Capt. H. A. Bowne, of the brig Ellen Borzagar, and Capt. John Schatz, of the brig Joseph, both of Baltimore.

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