L. MILLER'S
HAIR INVIGORATOR.
AN EFFECTIVE, SAFE AND ECONOMICAL compound,
FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR to its original color, without dying, and preventing the Hair from turning gray.
FOR PREVENTING BALDNESS, and stopping it, when there is the least particle of vitality or recuperative energy remaining.
FOR REMOVING SCURF AND DRUFF, and all cutaneous affections of the Scalp.
FOR BEATTIFYING THE HAIR, imparting to it an unequalled gloss and brilliancy, making it soft and silky in its texture, and causing it to curl readily.
The great celebrity and the increasing demand for this unequalled preparation, convince the proprietor that one trial is only necessary to satisfy a discerning public of its superior qualities over any other preparation at present in use. It cleanses the head and scalp from *dandruff and other cutaneous diseases*, fosters the hair to grow luxuriantly, and gives it a rich, soft, glossy and flexible appearance, and also where the hair is loosening and threatening, it give strength and vigor to the roots and restore the growth to those parts which have become bald, caused it to yield a profuse *covering of hair.*
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IT TELLS YOU How to set out and ornament a Table, how to Carve all kinds of Fish, Flesh or Fowl, and in short, how to so simplify the whole Art of Cooking as to bring the choicest luxuries of the table within everybody's reach.
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[From the Family Journal.]

NEVER MIND.

BY M. V. E. HAYDEN.

Never mind the bitter mockings,
Never mind the cares,
Never mind the tempter's knockings,
Never mind the snares;
Never mind the gloomy fretting,
Never mind the sordidness,
Never mind the cold forgetting,
Never mind the morbidness.

Never mind the derogation,
Never mind the weariness,
Never mind the desolation,
Never mind the dreariness;
Never mind the sacrifices,
Never mind the fears,
Never mind the prejudices,
Never mind the tears.

Never mind the bitter weeping,
Never mind the fading,
Never mind the sorry reaping,
Never mind the dreading;
Never mind the temple's throbbing,
Never mind the sorrow,
Never mind the endless sobbing,
Never mind the morrow.

Never mind the hopeless loving,
Never mind the boldness,
Never mind the fiery proving,
Never mind the coldness;
Never mind the weary waiting,
Never mind the mourning,
Never mind the cruel hating,
Never mind the scorning.

Never mind the wicked slanderings,
Never mind the smartings,
Never mind the constant wand'rings,
Never mind the partings;
Never mind death's vale of gloom,
Never mind the pall,
Never mind the silent tomb,
Follow duty's call.

For every wound there is a balm,
A solace for each care;
The wind is tempered to the lamb,
With love and mercy rare.
Only follow duty's call,
Till life's short span is o'er,
Then is rest and peace for all,
Then is sorrow nevermore.

The Election of Delegates to the Virginia State Convention --Who has Triumphed?

The returns of the election held in Virginia, on Monday, for delegates to the State Convention, published yesterday, (says the Baltimore Sun of Wednesday,) will doubtless be used by the abolitionists of the North, as they have already been here, to induce the people to believe that the "Old Dominion', is disposed to look with indifference upon the wronge done her Southern sisters. This is gross injustice not only to that gallant State, but to the friends of the Union and the constitution, both North and South. That many of those termed "secessionists" have been defeated, is true. But who has been elected is now the important question to be answered. Doubtless it will be a difficult matter to classify the members, and for several days to come we may look out for very different rows of figures. Meanwhile we give the following explanations from the Virginia Sentinel, concerning the positions of the candidates generally:

So far as we have seen, the candidates nearly all agree in three positions. 1st. That Virginia must have additional guarantees of peace and security, such as will constitute "a settlement" of the questions at issue between the North and the South. 2d. That Crittenden's propositions are the least that will be assented to as the substantial basis of this settlement. 3d. That failing to obtain such settlement, Virginia must retire from the Union.

We say almost every candidate who has appeared before the people in every part of the State announces the above as his position. The number is very few that proclaim themselves for the Union under all circumstances, or that advocate war in the Union as the remedy against fed eral wrongs. Save perhaps half a dozen, every candidate is for secession if a suitable settlement be not obtained, and every candidate is against secession if a suitable settlement be obtained. Nearly all are therefore "*secessionists*" in a contingency that seems certain to occur.

The difference between the candidates is chiefly one of time. They may be divided into quick-step and slow-step secessionists; and of these there are various grades. Some consider all hope of honorable and safe settlement already gone. These are for secession without a day's delay. Others wish—some with a faint hope others with none—to test the effort in the conuention invited by Virginia of delegates from the different States. That failing, they go for secession before the 4th of March.—Practically, these two are one, because the test will be made before our convention meets.

Others, again, wish to wait indefinitely and without reference to the 4th of March, until they may consider every hope to be exhausted. Of these last are some who probably never would be convinced, and probably never intended to be, having taken position simply to catch the popular gale and secure an election They may be added to the few who are for the Union under all circumstances, and together they constitute the Stokes men or submissionists.

While the candidates may thus be described, after the election they will be called "Secessionists" or "Unionists," and with no definite line of distinction between them. If A and B are candidates in a county, and A wishes *immediate* secession, and B wishes for secession before the 4th of March—the election of A will be called a secession victory, and that of B a Union victory. If, however, A had gone for secession "after all means had been exhausted" and without reference to time, then B's election would be called a secession victory.

The above was written on the morning of the election. The Richmond Whig, styled a "Union" paper, and which has battled earnestly for months against secession, contained the following very significant editorial on Monday morning:

We expect to see elected a vast preponderance of fair-minded, rational, conservative men; and yet men who, unless the North will agree to *a speedy, satisractory and final adjustment* of the issues in controversy, will boldly unfurl the standard of resistance, and resolve to stand or fall *out* of the Union.

We exhort the people and politicians of the North, in advance, not to be deceived by the result of the election in Virginia to-day, should the result be against the precipitators and in favor of what are called here conservative candidates, as we feel confident it will be. For, let us assure them, in all sincerity and candor, the Virginia's remaining *in* the Union, or going *out*, depends entirely upon the decision of the "Peace Congress"—the convention of State commissioners—which assembles in Washington. Should this commissioners' convention fail to agree upon terms of adjustment, then the question will be irrevocably settled against the Union so far as Virginia is concerned. And if Virginia resolves to go out of the Union, there is not a slaveholding State but will immediately follow her example, as we religiously believe. In other words, the failure of the "Peace Congress" in Washington to adjust the pending controversy, or to put things in such train as will *inevitably* lead to an early, satisfactory and final adjustment, will certainly be followed by the prompt withdrawal of the whole of the slaveholding States.—This is our honest and deliberate opinion, and we admonish the Northern people and politicians to place full confidence in the accuracy of that opinion, and act accordingly, or the Union will infallibly be numbered with the things that were!

The Virginia Resolutions Providing for a Peace Congress.

On Monday of last week, in response to the call of Virginia, the delegates appointed from a number of the free and slave States assembled in Washington city, to consult on the affairs of the country. The "Virginia Proposition," under which the convention originated, is embodied in the following resolutions passed by the Legislature of that State:

Whereas it is the deliberate opinion of the General Assembly of Virginia, that unless the unhappy controversy which now divides the States of this confederacy shall be satisfactorily adjusted, a dissolution of the Union is inevitable; and the General Assembly, representing the wishes of the people of the Commonwealth, is desirous of employing every reasonable means to avert so dire a calamity, and determined to make a final effort to restore the Union and the constitution, in the spirit in which they were established by the fathers of the republic; therefore

Resolved, That, on behalf of the commonwealth of Virginia, an invitation is hereby extended to all such States, whether slaveholding or non-slaveholding, as are willing to unite with Virginia in an earnest effort to adjust the present unhappy controversies in the spirit in which the constitution was originally formed, and consistently with its principles, so as to afford the people of the slaveholding States adequate guarantees for the security of their rights, to appoint commissioners, to meet on the 4th day of February next, in the city of Washington, similar commissioners appointed by Virginia, to consider, and, if practicable, agree upon some suitable adjustment.

Resolved, That five commissioners be appointed by the General Assembly, whose duty it shall be to repair to the Washington on the day designated in the foregoing resolution, to meet such commissioners as may be appointed by any of the States, in cordance with the foregoing resolution.

Resolved, That if said commissioners, after full and free conference, shall agree upon any plan of adjustment requiring amendments of the federal constitution, for the further security of the rights of the people of the slaveholding States, they be requested to communicate the proposed amendments to Congress, for the purpose of having the same submitted by that body, according to the forms of the constitution, to the several States for ratification.

Resolved, That if said commissioners cannot agree on such an adjustment—or, if agreeing, Congress shall refuse to submit for ratification such amendments as may be proposed—then the commissioners of this State shall immediately communicate the result to the executive of this commonwealth, to be by him laid before the Convention of the people of Virginia and the General Assembly.

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing resolutions be forthwith telegraphed to the executives of the several States.

The Legislature also passed resolutions accepting the Crittenden resolutions, with the amendment extending its provisions to every Territory hereafter to be acquired, as a basis of compromise acceptable to the people of Virginia.

Conclusion of Mr. Benjamin's Speech on Retiring from U. S. Senate to Return Home.

It was preserved for the latter half of the nineteenth century, and for the Congress of a republic of freemen, to witness the willing abrogation of all power save that of exacting tribute. What imperial Britain, with the haughtiest pretentions of unlimited power over dependent colonies, could not even attempt without the vehement protest of her greatest statesmen, is to be enforced, in aggravated form, if you can enforce it, against independent States. Good God, sir, since when has the necessity arisen for recolling to American legislators the lessons of freedom, taught in lisping childhood by loving mothers, that pervade the utmost prayer we have breathed from infancy, and that so forming part of our very being, that in their absence we would loose the consciousness of our own identity? Heaven be praised that all have not forgotten them—that when we have left these familiar halls, and when force bills, blockades, armies, navies and all the coercive machinery of despots shall be proposed and advocated, voices shall be heard from this side of the chamber that will make its very roof resound with the indignant clamor of outraged freedom. Methinks I still hear ringing in my ears the appeal of the eloquent representative of Ohio (the Hon. George H. Pendleton), whose northern home looks down on Kentucky's fertile borders, "Armies, money, blood, cannot maintain this Union. Justice, reason, peace may." And now to you Mr. President, and to my brother Senators on all sides of this chamber, I bid a respectful farewell. With many of those from whom I have been radically separated in political sentiments my personal relations have been kindly, and have inspired me with a respect and esteem that I shall not willingly forget. With those around me from the Sonthern States I part as men part from brothers on the eve of a temporary absence, with a cordial pressure of the hand and a smiling assurance of the speedy renewal of sweet intercourse around the family hearth. But to you, noble and generous friends, who, born beneath other skies, possess hearts that beat in sympathy with ours; to you who, solicited and assailed by motives the most powerful that could appeal to selfish natures, have nobly spurned them all; to you who in our behalf have bared your breasts to the fierce beatings of the storm, and made willing sacrifice of life's most glittering prizes in your devotion to constitutional liberty; to you who have made your cause, and from many of whom I feel that I now part for ever, what shall I—can I say? Naught, I know and feel, is needed for myself. But this I will say for the people in whose name I speak to-day. Whether prosperous or adverse fortunes await you, one priceless treasures is yours, the assurance that an entire people honor your names, and hold them in grateful and affectionate memory. But with still sweeter and more touching return shall your unselfish devotion be rewarded, when, in after days, the story of the present shall be written, when history shall have passed her stern sentence on the erring men who have driven unoffending brethren from the shelter of their common home, your names will derive fresh lustre from the contrast, and when your children shall hear oft repeated the familiar tale, it will be with glowing check and kindling eye. Their very souls will stand a-tip-toe as their sires are named, and they will glow of their lineage from men of spirits as generous, and in patriotism as high hearted as ever illustrated or adorned the American Senate.

Domestic Recipes.

Unbolted Wheat Bread.—Wet with hot water pure, unbolted wheat meal, stir it with stick or a spoon as it cools, knead a little with the hands, make it into biscuit or rolls, rub them over well with dry flour, prick with a pork, and bake in a hot oven. This bread should begin to bake with a brisk heat.

To use Stale Bread.—Slice the loaf thinly, and make a batter as for pancakes, only thinner; dip the slices in the batter, and fry them brown in hot butter or lard.

Crisped Potatoes.—Boil potatoes until about half done, then peel and bake them in a hot oven. This is superior to the ordinary way of baking.

To Cleanse White Fur.—Rub it with wheat flour and a flannel cloth, and then with a clean flannel. Rub against the grain.

A Simple Pudding.—Boil a quart of milk, cut up some bread in small pieces and soak them in the milk for about half an hour; then add a tablespoonful of Indian meal, and a piece of butter the size of a walnut; sweeten well, and put in nutmeg and other spices. Bake about twenty minutes.

How to Prevent Sore Shoulders in Working Horses.—An exchange says: The plan we have tried and never found to fail is to get a piece of leather and have it cut into such a shape as to lie snugly between the shoulders of the horse and the collar. This fends off all the frictions, as the collar slips and moves on the leather and not on the shoulders of the horse. Chafing is caused by friction; hence this remedy is quite a plausible one, and is much better than tying slips of leather or pads of skeepskin under the collar.

To Encourage the Growth of Hair and Prevent its Turning Gray.—A young lady friend of mine was recommended by a *coiffieur* to use sage water. She was obliged to discontinue its daily use as it made her hair too thick. Pour boiling water on the sage leaves, and let them remain sometime in the oven or near the stove; then strain and apply to the roots of the hair daily. If any pomade is needed, an equal mixture of cocoa-nut and olive oils, with a little perfume, is very efficacious.

To Boil a Ham.—Soak the ham for twelve or fourteen hours; lay it in a suitable vessels, and cover plentifully with cold water; bring it very closely to boil, and clear off the scum. Then draw back the saucepan to the edge of the stove, that the ham may be simmered softly, but steadily, until tender. A bunch of herbs, a bay-leaf, and a few carrots, thrown in, will improve it. When sufficiently boiled, strip off the skin and strew fine raspings over it. The time required for boiling varies much according to the size of the ham, averaging four hours and a half.

OHIO CROPS IN 1859-60.—According to the late Census Returns from Ohio, as published in the State Journal, the yield of the agricultural staples was less than was expected from the reputation for fertility enjoyed by that State.

	Acres.	Bushels.	Average.
Wheat - -	1'790,677	13,346,844	7½
Corn - - -	2,339,204	69,372,343	39
Rye - - -	98,011	662,066	5¾
Barley - -	102,792	1,639,388	16
Oats - - -	644,954	15,055,059	23½
Buckwheat -	149,646	2,222,083	15
Meadow -	1,340,566 tun	1,365,888 tun	1

The following notice might have been seen, some time ago, struck up in a corset maker's shop-window in Glasgow:
—"All sorts of ladies stays here."

A First-Rate Story for Lawyers.

It is probable that every lawyer of any note has head and read of the celebrated Luther Martin. His great effort in the case of Aaron Burr will not be forgotten. Trifles in the history of genius are important, as we hope to show in the story.

Mr. Martin was on his way to Annapolis, to attend the assizes. A solitary passenger was in the state with him, and, as the weather was extremely cold, the passengers soon resorted to conversation to divert themselves from too much sensibility to the inclement air. The young man knew Martin by sight, and as he was also a lawyer, the thread of the talk soon began to spin itself out in legal matters.

"Mr. Martin," said the young man, "I am just entering on my career as a lawyer; can you tell me the secret of your great success? If, sir, you will give from your experience the key to distinction at the bar, I will——"

"Will what?" exclaimed Martin.

"Why, sir, I will pay your expenses while you are at Annapolis."

"Done. Stand to your bargain now, and I'll furnish you with the great secret of my success as a lawyer."

The young man assented.

"Very well," said Mr. Martin.—"The whole secret of my success is contained in one little maxim, which I early laid down to guide me. If you follow it, you cannot fail to succeed. It is this—*Always be sure of your evidence.*"

The listener was very attentive, smiled, threw himself back in a philosophical posture, and gave his brain to the analysis with true lawyer patience, of "Always be sure of your evidence."

It was too cold a night for anything to be made pecuniarily out of the old man's wisdom, and so the promising adept in maxim-learning gave himself to stage dreams, in which he was knocking and pushing his way through the world by the all-powerful words, "Always be sure of your evidence."

The morning came, and Mr. Martin, with his practical students, took rooms at the best hotel in the city. The only thing peculiar to the hotel, in the eyes of the young man, was that the wine-bottles and the *et-cetera*s of fine living, seemed to recall very vividly the maxim about the evidence.

The young man watched Mr. Martin. Wherever eating and drinking were concerned, he was indeed a man to be watched, especially in the latter, as he was immoderately fond of the after-dinner, after-supper, after-everything luxury of wine. A few days were sufficient to show the incipient legalists that he would have to pay dearly for his knowledge, as Mr. Martin seemed resolved to make the most of his part of the contract.

Lawyers, whether young or old, have legal rights, and so the young man began to think of the study of self-protection. It was certainly a solemn duty. It ran through all creation. Common to animals and men, it was a double instinct not to be disobeyed, particularly where the hotel bills of a lawyer were concerned.—The subject daily grew on the young man. It was all-absorbing to the mind and pocket. A week elapsed, and Mr. Martin was ready to return to Baltimore. So was the young man, but not in the same stage with his illustrious teacher.

Mr. Martin approached the counter in the bar-room. The young man was an anxious spectator near him.

"Mr. Clerk," said Mr. Martin, "my young friend, Mr. ——, will settle my bill, agreeably to engagement."

The young man said nothing, but looked everything.

"He will attend to it, Mr. Clerk, as we have already had a definite understanding on the subject. He is pledged, professionally pledged, to pay my bill," hurriedly repeated Mr. Martin.

"*Where's your evidence?*" asked the young man.

"Evidence?" sneered Mr. Martin.

"Yes, sir," said the young man, demurely. "*Always be sure of your evidence*, Mr. Martin. Can you prove the bargain?"

Mr. Martin saw the snare, and pulling out his pocket-book, paid the bill, and with great good humor assured the young man—

"You will do, sir, and get through the world with your profession without advice from me."

The people of a western town took a thief out the other night to tar and feather him, but couldn't find their tar-bucket. They failed in their enterprise, just as a vocalist fails in singing—because they could'nt get the pitch.

CAPTURED FORTS.—The following is a list of the Forts which have thus far been seized by order of the Governors of the States in which they are respectively located:

Fortifications—Location.	Guns.	Cost.
Fort Pulaski, Savannah -	150	$923,859
Fort Jackson, Savannah -	14	125,000
Fort Morgan, Mobile, - -	132	1,212,556
Fort Gaines, Mobile - - -	89	20,[illegible]
Fort Macon, Beaufort, N. C.	51	460,000
Fort Caswell, Oak Island, N C.	87	571,231
Fort Moultrie, Charleston, -	54	75,341
Castle Pinckney, Charleston -	25	43,800
Fort St. Philip, Louisiana -	125	203,731
Fort Jackson, Louisiana -	150	817,608
Fort Pike, Louisiana - - -	49	472,901
Fort McComb, Louisiana -	49	447,000
Fort Livingston, Louisiana -	52	342,000
Fort McRae, Florida - - -	151	384,000
Fort Barrancas, Florida - -	49	315,006
Redoubt, Florida, - - - -	26	100,000
Total - - - - - -	1,262	6,513,089

The following are still in the hands of the Federal authorities:

Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md.; Fort Washington, on the Potomac, Md.; Fort Monroe, at Old Point Comfort, Va.; Fort Sumpter, Charleston Harbor, S. C.; Key West Barracks, Key West, Fla.; Fort Pickens, Pensacola, Fla.; Fort Marion, St. Augustine, Fla.

It is stated that there are 600,000,000 human beings who use tobacco, and that the world produces annually 1,480,000,000 lbs. of this fascinating poisonous weed. Opium eaters number about 100,000,000; Indian hemp eaters 160,000; butternut eaters 100,000. The value of these articies consumed, to say nothing of coffee and tea, is computed at $300,000,000 per annum.

"Why is the letter D like a ring?" said a lady to her accepted. The gentleman, like the generality of his sex in such a situation, was as dull as a hammer. "Because," added the lady, with a very modest look at the picture at the other end of the room—"because 'we' can't be 'wed' without it."

If you wish to learn all your defects, quarrel with your best friend, and you will be surprised to find what a villain you are even in the estimation of a friend.

Thomas Hood died composing—and that, too, a humorous poem. He is said to have remarked that he was dying out of charity to the undertader, who wished "to *urn a lively Hood!*"

For the past ten years the single article of sugar has paid the duty of fifty-seven millions of dollars in the United States Treasury, as stated in the last annual report of Secretary Cobb, of the Treasury Department.

Some delightfully innocent individual "advertises in one of the Philadelphia papers" for a "neat and obliging young woman" to assume the "duties of his household."

There is no exception to the rule of three. As your income is to your expenditure, so will the amount of your debts be to your cash in pocket.

"Tom, what in the world put matrimony in your head?"

"Well, the fact is, Joe, I was getting short of shirts!"

Those who walk fastest in going to dinner often walk slowest in going back to work.

Why is the seeing a sign a manifest token of sight? Because it is a *sign* you see.

We pass our lives in regretting the past, complaining of the present, and indulging false hopes of the future.

There is no greater obstacle to success than trusting in something to turn up instead of going to work to turn up something.

Educate the whole man—the head, the heart, the body; the head to think, the heart to feel, and the body to act.

Many beautiful ladies, when walking out seem very angry if they are gazed at, and sadly disappointed if they are not.

Spead low, ladies; and yet always endeavor to be high-toned women.

A life of full and constant employment is the only safe and happy one

Why is a spendthrift's purse like a thunder cloud?—because it is continually light'ning.

A bachelor geologist is acquainted with all rocks except "rock the cradle."

What piece of carpentry becomes a gem as soon as it is finished?—A gate.

Tomatoes make good cat-sup, but a mouse makes a cat-supper.

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