Staunton Spectator.

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Staunton Spectator.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Advance Payments.

For 1 yr., $3 in Currency, or equivalent in Specie.
" 6 mo., 1.85, " " " " "
" 3 mo., 1.00, " " " " "

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If not paid in advance, additions to the above charges will be made as follows:—If payments be delayed for three months, an addition of 12½ *per cent.* will be charged; if for 6 months, 25 *per cent.*; and if for 12 months, 50 *per cent.*

☞ The rates in currency will be changed from time to time as the price of specie may rise or fall.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the rate of One Dollar per Square of Ten Lines or less, for every insertion. Unless the number of insertions be maked upon the manuscript it will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ *Obituaries, Announcements of Candidates for Office, Communications calling upon, Advocating or Opposing Candidates, and all Communications or Notices of a Personal or Private character, or intended or calculated to promote any Private Enterprise or Interest, will be charged for as advertisements.*

SPECIAL NOTICES will be inserted at double the advertising rates.

☞ Address—"Staunton Spectator," Staunton, Augusta County, Va.

Professional Directory.

DR. CLEM. R. HARRIS, with 24 years experience in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, 18 of which has been in the county of Augusta, very respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Staunton and the surrounding country.

Office—on Main street, 2 doors South-East of Dr. Chapman's office and nearly opposite the residence of Dr. Donaghe. july 3—3t

DR. J. St. P. GIBSON,

WAYNESBORO',

VIRGINIA.

june12—1y

A. B. ARTHUR, D. D. S., (office one door from corner of Beverly and New streets, STAUNTON, VA.

Artificial Teeth mounted on Gold, Silver, Platina, and Vulcanite. The greatest improvement yet introduced into Dental Science is conceded to be the Vulcanite process; it being four times lighter than gold, and much cheaper, embracing superior cleanliness, nicer adaptation, and many other advantages. All the various operations of Dental Surgery performed with strict reference to permanency. March 20—tf

JOHN ECHOLS, Monroe county. R. H. CATLETT, Lexington. H. M. BELL, Staunton.

ECHOLS, BELL & CATLETT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
STAUNTON, VIRGINIA,

Will practice in the State and Federal Courts at Staunton, and in the Circuit and County Courts of Rockbridge, Rockingham and Alleghany.—They will also attend to special business in any part of Va. and West Virginia. [Sept 12—tf

THOS. J. MICHIE. J. W. G. SMITH.

MICHIE & SMITH,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
STAUNTON, VA.,

Practice in the Federal Court at Staunton; in all the Courts of Augusta county; in the Circuit and County Courts of Rockingham; and in the Circuit Courts of Rockbridge.

Collection of claims promptly attended to. Nov. 14—tf

BOLIVAR CHRISTIAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
STAUNTON, VA.,

Attends the Courts of Augusta and adjoining Counties.

Attention given to the interests of residents in this country in lands in Missouri, Iowa, and other Western States. Oct 24—tf.

ORLANDO SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

and Commissioner in Chancery, STAUNTON, Va., Practices in the Courts of Augusta and adjoining counties.

Will attend to the purchase and sale of Real Estate on Commission. Nov 14—1y.

GEO. BAYLOR. MARSHALL HANGER.

BAYLOR & HANGER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
STAUNTON, VA.,

Practice in all the Courts of Augusta county, and attend promptly to the collection of claims in any of the adjoining counties. Nov 7—tf

GEORGE M. COCHRAN, Jr.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
STAUNTON, VA.,

Office in rear of Court House, adjoining David Fultz. Aug 15—tf

DR. ARTHUR has returned and will be glad to see his old patrons.

Staunton, Oct 24—tf

Tobacco and Cigar Business.

CIGARS—CIGARS—CIGARS.—If merchants and others desire to convince themselves that we are selling cigars as cheap, if not cheaper, than they can be bought in any of the Northern cities, they have but to call and satisfy themselves. An exhibition of our stock will incur no obligation to purchase. All we ask is, try us. Orders from a distance promptly attended to. We keep constantly in store the best Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Pipes, &c. Also, a good assortment of Stationery and Fancy Articles.

We thank our friends and the public generally for the past, liberal patronage, and respectfully ask a continuance of the same.

ARMENTROUT & CO.,
corner of Augusta and Beverly streets,
June 12—tf Staunton, Va.

C. T. COCHRAN & CO. have just opened at their well known house a superior lot of Chewing and Smoking TOBACCO of extra brands. Also an assortment of Choice CIGARS which they offer cheap for cash. They also have on hand a stock of Groceries, Queensware and Dye Stuffs.

☞ Produce of all kinds will be taken in exchange for Goods [Staunton, Sept, 12—tf

Fashionable Millinery.

MRS. M. E. FAGAN Respectfully informs the Ladies, and her friends generally, that she has just returned from Baltimore, the second time, with a large supply of French and Straw Millinery, which she will offer at a very small profit. Her stock consists of Straw and Neapolitan BONNETS of all kinds and prices; also HATS of all sizes and styles, as follows: Ironclad Norma, half-Sundowns, Sundowns, Derbies, Queen-Gipsies, Dew-drops, &c., together with NOTIONS of every description.

☞ She will pledge herself to give entire satisfaction. Particular attention paid to orders from the country. may 29—tf

REMOVED.—Mrs. M. E. Fagan begs leave to inform her former patrons and friends that she can now be found at her new Store, one door east of Dr. Arthur's and immediately opposite the "Valley Virginian" Office. She has just returned from the city of Baltimore, and is now opening, for inspection, her large and tastefully selected stock of Millinery, for the Spring and Summer fashions. may 15—tf

Stoneware! Stoneware!!

600 GALLONS all kinds STONEWARE, just received, and for sale, at "White's Corner," at reduced prices, by GEO. A. PIPER.

june26—☞ town papers copy.

Drugs & Medicines.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

We would call the attention of the public to our large stock of

Drugs, Medicines,
Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs,
Glass, Perfumery,
Fancy Articles, Colognes,
Combs, Brushes,
Instruments, Trusses,
Patent Medicines, Gun Powder,
Japanese and Black Teas, etc.

Our medicines, etc., have been selected with the greatest care and are warranted genuine. All new preparations on hand.

Physicians' prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded.

DR. WAYT & BRO., Druggists,
Main street, nearly opposite Town Hall.
may 15—tf

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.—HAVING established myself, in my new Drug Store, one door West of my former stand, I am now prepared to supply customers with

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, Dye Stuffs, Coal Oil, Lamps, Fancy Articles, &c.; Window Glass, all sizes; Trusses and Supporters, in great variety; Surgical Instruments, &c.,

Which I am determined to sell at a very small advance above cost for Cash.

Special attention given to filling orders of the purest Medicines, for Physicians, and at city retail prices.

Physicians' Prescriptions accurately dispensed at all hours. This department receives my particular attention. P. H. TROUT.

Staunton, April 3d, 1866.

JUST RECEIVED an extensive assortment of KEROSENE LAMPS, also a No. 1 article of KEROSENE OIL, which I will sell at old prices for Cash.

Oct 17—tf P. H. TROUT.

MACHINE OIL from 1.50 to $8.50 per gallon at P. H. TROUT'S Drug Store.
Oct 17—

Castings and Machinery.

BURKE'S IRON WORKS,
STAUNTON, VA.

ATTENTION, FARMERS!

I will keep constantly on hand the repairs for Buck Eye and Hubbard Mowers and Reapers and will furnish repairs for Union, McCormick and other Mowers and Reapers at short notice. I also have the patterns for Pitt's Improved Horse Power and Separator which will be fitted up for old machines at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Give me a call.

July3—tf. W. A. BURKE.

AUGUSTA FOUNDRY
and
MACHINE SHOP,
STAUNTON, VA.

The undersigned respectfully announce to the public that they have their new establishment complete and in full operation.

Having supplied themselves with the most improved labor saving machinery, for working both in wood and iron, and having secured the services of the most experienced mechanics, they are prepared to fill orders with a guarantee of satisfaction in all cases, both as to quality and price, for CASTINGS and MACHINERY of every description, including Cooking Stoves, Cane Mills, Plow Castings, Saw Mills, Mill Gearing, Forging, Cultivators, Harrows, Horse Powers, Straw Cutters and all other Machines used in agriculture. Plows of all sizes fitted up either with cast or wrought iron shares. Special attention given to the repairing of old machinery, such as Threshing Machines, Reapers, Mowers, Wheat Drills, &c.

Having determined to sell at a very small advance upon the cost of production, and being obliged to pay the cash for all their machinery, labor and material, they are compelled to require cash on delivery for all their manufactures. They respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

The undersigned are also agents for the sale of first class Northern made iron and wood working Machinery, Stationary and Portable Steam Engines of any required power, Circular Saw Mills, &c., which they will furnish at manufacturers' prices, freights added. Persons wishing to buy such machinery are requested to call and examine price lists before purchasing elsewhere.

Ap 24—tf ROBERTS, NELSON & CO

BURKE'S IRON WORKS,
Corner of Frederick and Lewis Streets,
STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.

Having completed my Foundry, I am prepared to furnish all descriptions of Castings, Plows, Plow Castings, Hollow Ware, Mill Gearing, Saw Mill Fixtures, Cook and Parlor Stoves, of the most improved patterns, &c.

My castings will be made from No. 1 pig iron manufactured at Estaline Furnace and can warrant them to be of the best material.

I have secured the services of Mr. Wm. Shuff, who will have charge of the Moulding Department, who is one of the most skillful workmen in his line in the Valley.

My Machine Shop will be completed and fitted up with the most improved machinery in a few weeks, when I will be prepared to do all kinds of finishing and repairing. Mr. J. A. Moore, who is a first-class machinist, will have charge of that department.

I hope by strict attention to business and fair dealing to receive a share of the public patronage. Strict attention paid to repairing old machinery.

My motto is:—Large sales and small profits terms cash; a liberal discount made to the trade.

may 8—3mos W. A. BURKE.

Vin and Vir copy.

Watches and Jewelry.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED WATCH and Jeweler's Store has been removed to the Virginia Hotel. A. A. CONE, successor to J. W. Meredith, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his store to the Virginia Hotel, next door to Ladies' Entrance, where he is prepared to keep up its established reputation for good work.

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., repaired, and all work guaranteed.

He respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed—promising satisfaction in all cases. june26—tf

TIME IS MONEY.

WATCHES & JEWELRY
REPAIRED

in the best manner, by an experienced workman, over G. C. YEAKLE'S Drug Store.
mar27—6m

SAVE YOUR SIGHT.—By coming in time to Dr. Young's Old Stand where you will find an excellent assortment of *Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Shortsighted and Colored Glasses* for sale by
march 13—6m G. C. YEAKLE.

☞ Old Silver taken in exchange for goods.

"Sweeties!"

HAVING purchased the stock and fixtures of the Confectionery Store lately occupied by Chambers & Co., Main Street, 2d door above Augusta street, we will continue the business with a largely increased stock, and invite the patronage of our friends and the public generally.

mav 1—tf KER. STEVENSON & CO.

Scythes, &c.

GRASS & GRAIN SCYTHES, &c.—I have on hand Grass and Grain Scythes, Cradles, Scythes, Whet Stones, Scythe Rifles, &c. for sale low.

July 10—tf. GEO. E. PRICE.

Hardware.

25 KEGS OF NAILS for sale by
McCLURE & BUMGARDNER

WINDOW GLASS of all sizes, and PUTTY for sale at P. H. TROUT'S.
Sept 26—tf Drug Store.

Garden and Flower Seeds.

GARDEN SEEDS.—Landreth's celebrated Garden and Flower seeds just received and for sale at P. H. TROUT'S
Feb 20, 1866. Drug Store

Poetry.

Childhood and its Visitors.

BY E. L. BULWER.

Once on a time when sunny May
Was kissing up the April showers,
I saw fair Childhood hard at play
Before a bank of blushing flowers.
Happy—he knew not whence or how; [him?
And smiling—who could choose but love
For not more glad than Childhood's brow
Was the gay heaven that laughed above him.

Old Time came hobbling in his wrath
And that green valley's calm invaded;
The brooks grew dry beneath his path,
The birds were mute, the lillies faded;
A Grecian tomb stood full in sight,
And that old Time began to batter,
But childhood watched his paper kite,
Nor heeded he one whit the matter.

With curling lip, and eye askance,
Guilt gazed upon the scene a minute,
But Childhood's archly simple glance
Had such a holy spell within it,
That the dark demon to the air
Again spread forth his baffled pinion,
And hid his envy and despair,
Self-tortured in his own dominion.

Then stepped a gloomy phantom by, [ter,
Pale, cypress-crown'd, night's woful daugh-
And proffered him a fearful cup,
Full to the brim of bitter water;
Says Childhood, Madam, what's your name?
And when the beldame uttered "Sorrow,"
Then cried, "Don't interrupt my game;
I prithee call again to-morrow."

Then Wisdom stole his hat and ball,
And taught him with most sage endeavor
Why bubbles rise and acorns fall,
And why no joy may last forever;
She talked of all the wondrous laws
Which Nature's open book discloses;
But childhood, when she made a pause,
Was fast asleep among the roses.

Sleep on, sleep on! Pale manhood s dreams
Are all of earthly pain or pleasure;
Of glory's toils, ambition's schemes,
Of cherished love or hoarded treasure;
But to the couch where childhood lies,
A pure, unmingled trance is given,
Lit up by rays of seraph s eyes
And glances of remembered heaven.

Veto of the Freedman's Bureau Bill.

The President, on the 16th returned to the House of Representatives the Freedman's Bureau Bill without his signature, accompanied by a message giving his reasons for withholding it, which are in the main the same as the objections to the former bill of the 19th of February. The grounds on which the bill was returned unsigned, are purely just and constitutional and show how earnestly the President is battling for the rights and liberties of the people.

The message was, however, called up immediately after being read, and passed over the veto. Our space does not permit giving the message in full, but the subjoined extracts will show the main objections of the President:

The legislation which it proposes would not be consistent with the welfare of the country, and that it falls clearly within the reasons assigned in my message of the 19th of February last, returning without my signature a similar measure, which originated in the Senate. It is not my purpose to repeat the objections which I then urged. They are yet fresh in your recollection, and can be readily examined as a part of the records of one branch of the National Legislature. Adhering to the principles set forth in that message, I now re-affirm them, and the line of policy therein indicated.

The act, of which this bill was intended as amendatory, was passed during the existence of the war. By its own provisions it is to terminate within one year from the cessation of hostilities and the declaration of peace. It is, therefore, yet in existence, and it is likely that it will continue in force as long as the freedmen may require the benefit of its provisions. It will certainly remain in operation as a law until some months subsequent to the meeting of the next session of Congress, when, if experience shall make evident the necessity of additional legislation, the two Houses will have ample time to mature and pass the requisite measure.

The protection granted to the white citizens is already conferred by law upon the freedman; strong and stringent guards by way of penalties and punishments are thrown around his person and property, and it is believed that ample protection will be afforded him by due process of law, without resort to the dangerous expedient of "military tribunals," now that the war has been brought to a close. The necessity no longer existing for such tribunals, which had their origin in the war, grave objections to their continuance must present themselves to the minds of all reflecting and dispassionate men.

By laws of the United States, and of the different States, competent courts, Federal and State, have been established, and are now in full practical operation. By means of these civil tribunals ample redress is afforded for all private wrongs, whether to the person or the property of the citizen, without denial or unnecessary delay. They are open to all, without regard to color or race. I feel well assured that it will be better to trust the rights, privileges, and immunities of the citizen to tribunals thus established, and presided over by competent and impartial judges, bound by fixed rules of law and evidence, and where the right of trial by jury is guaranteed and secured, than to the caprice and judgment of an officer of the Bureau, who, it is possible, may be entirely ignorant of the principles that underlie the just administration of the law. There is danger, too, that conflict of jurisdiction will frequently arise between the civil courts and these military tribunals, each having concurrent jurisdiction over the person and the cause of action—the one judicature administered and controlled by civil law, the other by the military. How is the conflict to be settled, and who is to determine between the two tribunals when it arises? In my opinion it is wise to guard against such conflict by leaving to the courts and juries the protection of all civil rights and the redress of all civil grievances.

In conclusion, I again urge upon Congress the danger of class legislation, so well calculated to keep the public mind in a state of uncertain expectation, disquiet and restlessness, and to encourage interested hopes and fears that the National Government will continue to furnish to classes of citizens in the several States means for support and maintenance, regardless of whether they pursue a life of indolence or of labour, and regardless also of the constitutional limitations of the national authority in times of peace and tranquility.

Radical Doxology.

We understand that the secret radical caucusses at Washington invariably close with the following fragrant and appropriate Doxology, long metre:

From Africa the negro came,
Arise, oh Congress, bless his name!
Stand up good Stevens bless the day,
He is the object of our love—
In him we live, in him we move.
For him we preach, for him we pray,
For him we meet from day to day,
That colored cuss from Africa.

Brudder Thad. Stevens pitches the tune; after which all retire to *prey* upon the vitals of the country.

For the Spectator.

MR. EDITOR:—Early on the morning of the 4th, just as millions of Americans were awaking to the sound of booming cannon, which announced to them the return of the great National day of the American people, I "tightened my girth, and slackened my rein," and with a score of gay companions, all fully equipped for the excursion, in obedience to the summons of the "Venerable Commissary, and Mine Host of former excursions," set out for *Elliott's Knob*. Cantering along we swept through Buffalo Gap, and passing that delightful resort, Buffalo Springs, were soon at the Summit, where we left the main road and took the path up the mountain steep, which, however, was not very rough.—Proceeding in single file, enlivening the way with song, and anecdote, we reached the spring where we dismounted and tethered our wearied steeds. Pausing a moment to refresh ourselves with a draught of "Adam's Ale gushing from the rock-ribbed summit, cooler than Arctic ice," 4000 ft. above our friends at Richmond, we commenced the ascent of the Knob which yet towered above us, piercing the calm, serene, blue heavens. The path was steep and rugged, but, after considerable exertion, and holding to rocks, and bushes, we at last reached the summit, the goal of our hopes. As we looked around, what a sublime and beautiful spectacle presented itself to our view. Thousands of feet below us, lay the glorious Valley, like a gorgeous diorama, dotted with fields, forests, towns, villages and dwellings; with its beautiful streams of clear, limpid water, wending their serpentine course toward the ocean to deliver their tribute waves, and glistening in the sunlight, with the Iron Horse plowing his way through the gigantic barriers, which in vain opposed it, coursing through it, and bearing onward to the Mountains its precious burden of weary invalids, in search of a Pool of Siloam, the aged, the fabled Bath of Youth, or the tortured in mind and broken-hearted, a Lethe for the memories of the past; (all to be found in our delightful mountain retreats); teeming with population and incalculable wealth, and its "shell-torn plains covered with grain, and verdure, waving, green and grand"—while on the other hand lay the beautiful Calf Pasture Valley, environed by the Alleghanies, with Cheat Mountain far in the distance, giving enchantment to the perspective, with its cattle upon a thousand hills, and its lovely women, even fairer than those of Circassia. Truly, spectacle more magnificent was never beheld; and, standing there, on the highest point from where the grand old James pours into the Chesapeake, to where the Ohio rushes on to the Mississippi Valley, and beholding the beauties of nature in all her multifold varieties, I felt transported into the etherial regions, where I could hold sweet communion with Nature, and Nature's God.

The western winds came sweeping on, from crag to crag, and peak to peak, over the Knob, and rushing down its sides into defiles and ravines, "smiting the grand Wind-harp of God," at times seemed sighing a requiem for those who had paid their last visit to the lofty peak, and were gone hence to the land of spirits—and then to sound an Anthem to the Mighty Architect of the universe.

There was a goodly company present; consisting of the aged and young; the good, lovely, and beautiful in numbers; and, from the sparkle of the bright eyes and the smiling countenances, I could see that "dull care" had been driven away, for the nonce, and all were enjoying the "spanking breeze," and fine scenery.—Elegant telescopes were on hand for the benefit of all, and with a sprinkle of wit, humor, and sentiment, the hours passed rapidly away. According to notice given, our worthy "*Chief*" had a balloon prepared, which was to be an important item in the day's amusements, but in consequence of the prevalence of a *very high wind* and not from any deficiency in the supply of "Gas," it failed to ascend. The thrilling cry of "Dinner" was now echoed from many tongues, and we hastened down to the spring, when, "ye Gods!" what a sight met our view! the most tempting display of choice edibles, an epicurean might imagine or desire. "Acid fruits of the tropics, saccharine compounds and O-be-joyful" in abundance and profusion quite indescribable.

The polite and affable "host" dispensed all these in a most generous and hospitable manner, (especially the "*O-be-joyful.*") Many felt, (as was quite apparent,) a considerable "elevation of the spirits," *unquestionably* caused by being "*high up.*" We were rapidly devouring all before us, when the "sky was suddenly o'ercast with clouds," and "Look out for the rain," caused all to rush for their horses.

"Ah! then and there, was hurrying to and fro,
And gathering tears, and tremblings of distress,
And cheeks all pale, which but an hour ago,
Blushed at the praise of their own loveliness—
And there was mounting in hot haste,"

which however was attended with some considerable difficulties with the "*fair ones*," as stile blocks were not convenient, and altogether out of the question.

We arrived at Buffalo Gap Hotel, safe and sound, where we halted. The polite and gentlemanly proprietors, Messrs. Chambers & Co., furnished us the ball room, and soon all were "whirling in the merry mazes of the dance."

Thus the day was passed off most pleasantly by all of the party. I trust the Chief will live many years to make his annual excursion to the Knob, and feel that we cannot sufficiently thank him for the kindness and politeness he exhibited to all, the excellent dinner, and that "*flagon of O-be-joyful.*"

As I rode homeward that evening I turned and saw the lofty mountain, towering amidst the clouds, with the last rays of the setting sun, making a bright halo of glory about its "gray, bald head," unchanged and unchangeable, looking on the setting sun as it had since the "morning stars first sang together, while, nations, and kingdoms had risen, flourished and fallen, and old tribes wasted away and new ones sprung up,

"Rising like a cloud of incense from the earth!
A kingly spirit enthroned among the hills!
A dread embassador from *earth* to *heaven*,
Great hierarch! telling the silent sky,
The bright galaxy of stars, and the setting sun,
That, Earth with her thousand voices, calls on God!"

And even as I looked, twilight gloom was settling around the giant peak; and "night threw her sable curtain o'er the scene," as I spurred onward, in the gathering darkness.

July 10th 1866. SIGNAL.

About Advertising.

There are now and then business men to be found in every community who do not or will not recognize the benefits to be derived from liberal advertising. They remind us of the boy in Groton, Conn., who was sent one morning last summer by his employer to New London with a bag of green corn to dispose of. The boy was gone all day, and at night returned with the bag unopened, which he dumped on the floor, saying, "There's your green corn; go and sell it yourself—I can't." "Why," said the grocer, "havn't you sold any?" "Sold any, no," said the boy, "I've been all over New London with it, and nobody said anything about green corn. Two or three fellows asked me what I'd got in my bag, and I told them 'twas none of their business."

Those men who keep their "bag," and will not take pains to inform the public what they have to sell, are about as sagacious as the boy referred to.—*Meadville Journal.*

The Respectability of Labor.

At a meeting of the working men of Mobile, the following preamble and resolution were adopted, which we commend to the thoughtful consideration of the laboring classes of our community:

"WHEREAS, Experience has demonstrated the utility of concentrated effort in arriving at specific ends; and, whereas, it is an evident fact that, if the dignity of labor is to be preserved, it must be done by our united action; and, holding the justice and truth of the principle that merit makes the man, and firmly believing that industry, sobriety and a proper regard for the welfare of our fellow men forms the basis upon which the principle rests: We, therefore, recognize no rule of action or principle that would elevate wealth above industry, or the professional man above the mechanic; neither do we recognize any distinction in society, except those based upon usefulness and good conduct, nor any superiority, except that granted by the great Author of our Existence, Therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, Second, That immediate steps shall be taken by this meeting, looking to the creation of reading rooms, special schools and libraries for the mental and professional improvement of the sons and daughters of toil; that the mechanical arts may be improved, and the powers of production increased so that we may better comprehend and enjoy the blessings bestowed upon us by a wise and beneficient Providence."

In commenting on this resolution, a cotemporary well remarks, that there should be a dignity, a nobility about labor, which it does not possess at present, simply on account of the apathy and carelessness of the laboring classes. They are generally content to occupy humble positions, to fill subordinate stations, to be always "hewers of wood and drawers of water," as it were, only seeking employment for the remuneration that it brings, and caring little for their own mental and social improvement, or the advancement and progress of the mechanical arts. "Experience has," indeed, "demonstrated the utility of concentrated effort on arriving at specific ends," in certain cases at least, and it is equally true, that, "if the dignity of labor is to be preserved, it must be done by united action," on the part of those who labor.—What are the efforts thus to be concentrated, and the united action necessary to secure this end? The efforts must consist principally in improving the mind and morals of the individual man. He must remember that he is something more than a mere working machine, constructed to turn out so much work per day; that he is endowed with faculties, which, if properly cultivated, can make him the equal of any other man in intellectual and moral greatness, at least; for, after all, it is merit that makes the man, and the want of it, not his occupation, that unmakes him, or lowers him in the scale of society. How is this improvement to be effected? The Mobile resolutions point the way clearly and unmistakably: the creation of reading rooms, special schools and libraries, and with this a strict avoidance of the vicious and the profligate, who will not lend their aid to the good cause, but prefer rather to grope about in the dark ways of error and immorality. An earnest attention to the duties of each particular calling or improvement, and a determination to excel in that branch; industry, sobriety, and a proper regard for the interests and welfare of each other.—These constitute some of the efforts which, properly concentrated by the united action of the mechanics and laboring men of every community, must elevate them in the scale of society and give to labor the respectability and dignity to which it is entitled.

Labor is certainly no disgrace. It is enjoined upon us by Divine command; and it matters not whether a man is a lawyer, a doctor, or a mechanic: if he does his duty, he must labor.—The man who does not labor is an idle drone in the great hive of society, who does no honor to himself or good to his race. He must labor.—Whether it be with the hand or the head, he must labor. There is, therefore, no disgrace in labor. If any one is excluded from the society of the refined and the intelligent, the fault must be in himself rather than in his calling. To remedy this, he must go to work to fit himself for the position to which he aspires. He must unite himself with the efforts which are being made to accomplish this purpose; and with perseverance, energy, and patience, he will have accomplished the end desired. Is not the prize worth struggling for? If it is, let the platform laid down by the mechanics of Mobile be adopted by the mechanics everywhere, and they will be surprised at the change which they can effect.

There may be some, it is true, who could, under any circumstances, turn up their noses at an individual because he or she had to work for a living; but those whose good opinions and whose society are worth possessing, will not refuse their aid and encouragement to the good work by welcoming to their associations the intelligent, the moral, the industrious man, even though he labors for a living, believing, as the resolutions justly assert, that it is merit makes the man, and that though he has to labor for his living, in the language of Robert Burns,

"The rank is but the guinea stamp,
A man's a man for a' that."

An earnest and heartfelt co-operation in this work may really improve the mechanic arts, increase the powers of production, and elevate labor to that respectability and dignity which is commensurate with its great importance and utility.—*Lynchburg News.*

"I'll Call Around and Pay."

What a world of woe, (exclaims a contemporary who perhaps keenly felt what he was saying,) is contained in these few words to the poor artisan and mechanic! "I'll call round and pay," says the rich man, to avoid the trouble of going to the desk to get the necessary funds, and the poor mechanic is obliged to go home to disappoint his workmen, and all who depend upon him for their due. It is an easy matter to work; the only real glory in this life is an independent idea of being able to sustain yourself by the labor of your own hands, and it may be easily imagined what crushing force there is in—"I'll call around and pay," to the laboring man who depends on that pay for subsistence. If those who could pay would pay at once, it would place hundreds and thousands in a condition to do likewise, and would prevent much misery and distress.

PRETTY WOMEN.—Of all other views a man may, in time, grow tired; but in the countenance of women there is a variety which sets weariness at defiance. "The divine right of beauty," says Junius, "is the only divine right a man can acknowledge, and a pretty woman the only tyrant he is not authorized to resist."

A wife's love is the golden chain which unites her to her husband; it has a thousand delicate links, forged by sympathy, self-respect and mutual confidence; sever but one of them and the chain is completely broken as though a hundred were destroyed.

No animal, except man, ever drinks in connection with his food. Man ought not to.—Try this, dyspeptics, and you will not wash down, mechanically, what ought to be masticated and ensalivated before it is swallowed.

The tears we shed for those we love are the streams which water the garden of the heart, and without them it would be dry and barren, and the gentle flowers of affection would perish.

[For the Spectator.]

MR. EDITOR.—I am sorry to see that there is any objection in Virginia to being represented in the Convention to be held in Philadelphia in August. Surely the opportunity ought not to be lost in showing to our noble and patriotic President, as well as to the world, that, as Virginians, we not only accept the Constitution as interpreted by the Executive, but will rally around it as in days of yore, and protect it from *all enemies* at home or abroad. Let the Old Dominion send her best men, a Rives, (W. C.) Stuart, Goggin, Letcher, and many others of old and tried men, who might be named to meet in council with such as Filmore, Pierce, Hunt, Seymour, and the hosts of other good men from the North and West in devising such measures as will best promote peace and unity in our common country, and organize a great CONSTITUTIONAL UNION PARTY, for the maintenance of which the masses will rally and show to the world that Americans are yet capable of self-government. Let Old Augusta speak out on her next County Court day. A. B.

Southern Devotion.

THAT female energy and devotion which bought the grave of Washington, which once erected a statue to Henry Clay, which, by deeds of mercy and kindness, lined the darkest clouds of our war with gleams of holy light, that wonderful strength and love of woman, so beautiful in self-sacrificing charity—are now being felt throughout the Southern country. This is a great and powerful element. It is a gigantic agent of benevolence. It is, by means of fairs and other agencies, public and private, raising the funds to rebuild and repair our destroyed and descerated churches; to found orphan asylums; to furnish poor maimed soldiers with legs and arms; to feed, clothe, shelter and educate the destitute children and widows of our Confederate heroes, who left their loved ones only the inheritance of their glory; to relieve suffering and poverty caused by the war wherever they can find it—these are the noble, lovely and immortal aims of that active sympathy and charity which now emanate, in rays of holy effulgence all over the South, under the magic invocation of woman's influence.

These efforts make no noise. They are silent, but full of power. In our cities and remote country towns, we see frequent notices that the "ladies will hold a fair" on a certain day for certain benevolent purposes. This is all that the public know about the matter. Charity and benevolence are not ostentatious. They do not seek notoriety. But like drops of pure water falling on granite in some retired dell, *they wear the rock.* So these humble, modest efforts of the women of the South are making an impression upon the sordid selfishness of every community in behalf of poverty and religion.

As we have had occasion heretofore to remark, the city of Baltimore stands at the head of these charitable movements. It is a proud and glorious distinction to be leader in such a cause, and Baltimore never shone so luminously as now. There we see both the means and inclination to do good and relieve the sufferings of humanity. But here, in our own midst, tho' our people have a hearty will, their means are contracted. Still this will, if earnest and steadfast, will find a way to administer relief to our poor, who never needed aid as now.

It is highly creditable to the Southern heart and character that, in a section where distress is universal, where the condition of the people differs only in degrees of want and suffering, there should be so deep an interest, so warm a sympathy for their destitute fellow-citizens.—Especially are these remarks applicable to our ladies. It demonstrates that the war has not crushed out and destroyed the most lovely features in the character of our people. Whatever calamities have befallen us, it is a proud satisfaction to reflect that our hearts are still rich in all that adorns and beautifies humanity. This is a treasure worth preserving.

The Prussian "Needle" Gun.

As this weapon will in all probability be frequently mentioned during the course of the present European war, a few words in description of its plan and principles will not be out of place.

The cartridge used in the "Needle" gun is made of stiff card-board, the ball, powder, and explosive composition being contained in one and the same cylinder. Its great peculiarity is that the detonating powder is placed *immediately in rear of the base of the ball* and between it and the powder. The advantage of this is, that when the powder is ignited that portion next the ball in which combustion is first perfected, exerts its full force upon the projectile, the powder in rear also exerting its influence, as it becomes almost simultaneously ignited. Under the present system, in which that part of the powder next to the breech of the gun is first ignited, a portion of the powder is frequently expelled from the gun with the ball in a condition of only partial combustion, the explosive force of the powder first consumed being adequate to expel the ball and the powder in its front before the whole charge has time to become entirely ignited. Thus in the "Needle" gun all the powder is consumed, and applied to the best effect, and so as to obtain its fullest force at the same instant and in the same direction.

The "Needle" gun is a breech-loader; and when the trigger is pulled, a stout "needle" or wire is thrust through the base of the cartridge, parallel with its axis, into the detonating charge by the ball, causing its explosion and the ignition of the cartridge.

In accuracy the "Needle" gun cannot be surpassed, and its effective range is said to be about fifteen hundred yards. It is, however, doubtful whether it will be found to bear with impunity the necessarily rough treatment of an active campaign.

The Prussian Jagers and sharpshooters generally are armed with this formidable weapon, and upon a skirmish line, when it can be used with care and deliberation, it must prove highly effective.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

No two human beings were ever alike either in body or mind. In other words, nature has been engaged in making men and women six thousand years without making one that she thought it worth while to repeat.

Never look at the girls. They can't bear it; they regard it as an insult. They wear their feathers, furbelows, and frills merely to gratify their mammas, that's all.

La Rochefoucauld never uttered no truer sentiment than this: Bodily labor alleviates the pains of the mind, and hence arises the happiness of the poor.

A sentimental old bachelor says a woman's heart is the sweetest thing in the world; in fact, a perfect honey comb—full of sells. Beware!

The damsel who is accused of breaking a young man's heart has been bound over in the bonds of matrimony to keep the *pieces.*

A young lady in California broke her neck in resisting the attempt of a young man to kiss her. What an unusual occurrence!

Be alway at leisure to do a good action; never make business an excuse for neglecting offices of humanity.

A bubble is most brilliant and soars highest the moment before it bursts.