Staunton Spectator.

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Staunton Spectator.

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Advance Payments.

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ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the rate of One Dollar per Square of Eight Lines or less, for the first and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion. Unless the number of insertions be marked upon the manuscript it will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

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SPECIAL NOTICES will be inserted at double the advertising rates.

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

Professional Directory.

DENTISTRY.—S. H. Henkel, D. D. S. Respectfully informs the public that he is now located in Staunton, and is prepared to operate on the natural teeth according to the latest styles recognized by the profession. Artificial teeth inserted on Gold, Silver, or Vulcanite Plates.—All operations guaranteed to give satisfaction.

☞ Anæsthetics administered when desired. Office on corner of Main and Augusta streets, up stairs. Entrance on Augusta street.
dec8—1y*

PROFESSIONAL CARD.—In addition to the courts of common pleas of Augusta county, I will hereafter attend the courts of Rockbridge, Highland, Bath and Rockingham. My office is on the east side of the Court-House square, second of the brick row in approaching from the court buildings, Staunton.
oct6—1yr JOHN B. WATTS, Attorney at Law.

WM. CHAPMAN, D. D. S., STAUNTON, VA. Office, at his old stand, South side of Main St. With fifteen years' experience in his profession, feels warranted in saying that all operations are done in the most skillful manner and warranted to compete with any done in the cities or elsewhere. Teeth mounted on gold, silver and vulcanite. Nitrous Oxide, Gas and Chloroform administered when desired. sep8—1y

DR. A. M. HENKEL, Staunton, Va., (Formerly of New Market, Va.,) Respectfully offers his services to the public, in all the branches of the Medical Profession—special attention paid to Surgery.

May be found at his office at all hours, unless professionally engaged.

All calls promptly attended to, both day and night, in the country as well as in the town.

Office—on Bruce's corner, up stairs. Entrance on Augusta street, 3 doors from corner.
aug4—6m

DR. J. H. FULTZ, Graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, offers his services to the citizens of Staunton and vicinity. Office—opposite Virginia Hotel.
aug 4—6m

ORLANDO SMITH. THOMAS C. ELDER, late of Lunenburg county.
SMITH & ELDER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, *Staunton, Va.* Practice in the Courts of Augusta and adjoining Counties, and in the Federal Court at Staunton.
june1—1y

DR. C. R. HARRIS, STAUNTON, VA., has had over 25 years' experience in the various branches as a Practitioner of medical science.

Special attention given to diseases peculiar to females. Patients from a distance can be accommodated with Board at first-class Boarding house.

Patients waited on in the country when desired.

Office hours between 7 and 10 o'clock, A. M., and 2 and 5 o'clock, P. M.

☞ Office on Main Street, 2 doors East from Dr. Chapman's, Surgeon Dentist, and nearly opposite Taylor & Powell's. feb25—1y

A. R. 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, Va.,* 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

Watches and Jewelry.

A. A. CONE, JAMES E. HANGER, formerly with J. W. Meredith. of Augusta.
NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.—CONE & HANGER, at Mayne's old stand, Main street, Staunton, Va., have just received a well selected stock of fine Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Spectacles, and everything usually found in a first-class store.

☞ Special attention is called to our stock of Watches, Gold and Coin-Silver Cases. The celebrated American Waltham Watch, from 15 to 20 per cent cheaper than ever before. Also Bridal Presents of every description and all orders for the same promptly attended to.

We are determined to build up a first-class trade in this place, and can make it to the interest of every one to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. Highest cash price given for old gold and silver.

All repairing done by experienced workmen and warranted.
oct20—6m CONE & HANGER.

Real Estate Agency.

ALEX. H. H. STUART. ORLANDO SMITH. R. D. LILLEY. THOS. C. ELDER.
STUART, LILLEY & CO., Real Estate Agents, STAUNTON, VA., Offer their services for the sale of Real Estate of every description, in all parts of Virginia, especially in the *Valley and Piedmont Districts.*

We wish only the control of such lands as owners are really desirous of selling at fair prices.

☞ We make no charge for advertising or showing lands unless a sale be effected.
aug4—tf

House Joining.

THE Undersigned offers his services to such persons in town or county as may wish to have *Carpentering work* or *House-Joining* done on the best terms.
aug 27—tf D. R. BLACKBURN.

THE Undersigned offers at private sale his house and lot on Market street, in the Eastern part of Staunton, nearly opposite the residence of Samuel M. Woodward.
aug27—tf D. R. BLACKBURN.

Groceries and Produce.

WE have constantly on hand a choice lot of FAMILY SUPPLIES, consisting of choice white wheat family Flour,
Teas, Coffees and Sugars of all grades,
Sugar cured and country hams,
Sweet and Irish Potatoes,
Fresh bolted meal,
Fresh ground buckwheat,
Spices of all kinds, cheese, crackers, &c.

Also, a good lot of wooden ware, and a prime lot of "Marshall Salt."

We have also in store a good assortment of Tobacco, which we offer at factory prices, and to which we call the especial attention of country merchants.

Country produce bought and sold for cash.
H. KERR & BRO.,
General Produce Merchants,
Old Burwell Building,
nov10—tf Staunton, Virginia.

RICHARDSON & WHEAT.

GROCERIES AND PRODUCE,
all kinds of best Family Groceries,
a large and well selected Stock,
NOW IN STORE.

The attention of the Farmers and Citizens generally, is called to our Present Stock of Groceries, viz:

SUGARS—of all Grades and Qualities.
COFFEES—from Lowest Quality to highest.
SYRUPS AND MOLASSES,
a Prime Lot.
A Prime Lot of SOLE LEATHER,
(White and Red,)
COTTON CLOTHS—Best Brands,
LIVERPOOL SALT, a large lot on hand, large, well-filled sacks.
COTTON YARNS—Best Brands.

We are paying the highest cash prices for
FLOUR,
GRAIN,
SEED,
BACON,
BUTTER,
LARD,
EGGS,
POTATOES,
and country Produce generally.

We desire all who wish to sell or buy to call and see us.

RICHARDSON & WHEAT,
Cor. Main and Augusta Streets.
Oct 13 Staunton, Va.

A. G. POINTS,
Grocer and Dealer
IN FLOUR, GRAIN, SEEDS,
BACON, LARD, &c.
Main Street, opposite 1st National Bank,
STAUNTON, VA.
Pure Cider Vinegar
in store and for sale by A. G. POINTS.

WHITE BEANS
Wanted by A. G. POINTS.

ONIONS
Wanted by A. G. POINTS.

DRIED FRUITS, of all kinds wanted for which the highest cash price will be paid by A. G. POINTS.

PRIME LOT OF SOLE LEATHER
For sale by A. G. POINTS.

TIMOTHY SEED wanted by A. G. POINTS.

Marshall's Prime
Liverpool Salt,
in store and for sale by A. G. POINTS.

A prime lot of
Green and Black Tea,
in store and for sale by A. G. POINTS.

All qualities
Sugars,
Coffee,
Syrups
and Molasses,
for sale by A. G. POINTS.

Grain of all kinds Wanted by
A. G. POINTS,
Main street, opposite 1st National Bank.

P. B. HOGE & BRO.,
(successors to Hoge & Mason,)
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Groceries, Produce and Fertilizers.

Highest market price in CASH paid for FLOUR, WHEAT, RYE, OATS, CORN, &c.
aug4—

CLEVELAND & SEARS, MAIN STREET—3 doors East of Augusta St., STAUNTON, VA., Dealers in Flour, Grain, and Produce generally, with a good assortment of Staple Groceries, always on hand.

WE have in store and for sale cheap, a complete stock of *Groceries, Tobaccos, Cotton Domestics, Yarn,* and in fact, *all* acticles desired by farmers, which will be exchanged for all kinds of country produce. McCLURE & BUMGARDNER.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have entered into Copartnership for the purpose of conducting the GROCERY AND PRODUCE BUSINESS at the old stand of Hoge & Mason and would be glad to see their friends and the public generally. P. B. HOGE.
July 14— CHAS. E. HOGE.

5000 GRAIN BAGS.—We are Sole Agents for the sale of the superior E. B. Bentley GRAIN BAG, and offer superior inducements to purchasers. McCLURE & BUMGARDNER.

COAL OIL.—Extra No. 1 Fire test, warranted, in store and for sale cheap, by
oct20 CLEVELAND & SEARS.

MOLASSES & SYRUPS, from 50 cents to $1.25 per gallon, just received and for sale by CLEVELAND & SEARS.
oct 20—tf

Portable Fence.

A NEW FENCE.—The attention of the farmers of this county is requested to a new style of BOARD FENCE, a specimen of which is to be seen in the Court-house yard.

It is erected without posts, costs less to prepare than the ordinary board fence, can be put up and taken down with great rapidity, is firm and durable, can be prepared during the winter and presents many points of advantage for the consideration of the farmer.

Farm rights will be disposed of upon reasonable terms, either by GEO. E. PRICE or the undersigned. DAVID BUCHER.
mar 24—tf Vind copy

Schools and Colleges.

Chatsworth Hill Select Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, 188 Franklin street, Baltimore.

Mrs P. L. EICHELBERGER and Miss A. E. HASSON, the former late of Winchester, Va., but more recently associated as Vice-Principal with Lutherville Seminary.

Number of pupils limited. Session commencing September 10th. Application until August 1st may be made at 84 North Green street, and 42 Bolton street, where circulars may be obtained. july28—

Farming Implements!

BURKE'S IRON WORKS, STAUNTON, VA.

WM. A. BURKE,.....Proprietor,

NOTICE—Persons having Threshing Machines, Reapers, Mowers, Drills, &c., needing repairs, can have them done in the very best style and workmanship, at Burke's Iron Works at short notice. I keep constantly on hand repairs for all the leading machines in the country at manufacturer's prices. I have a supply of sections for the following machines:

Buckeye Reaper and Mower,
McCormick " " "
Wood " " "
Union " " "
also all the repairs for
Pitts and Sweepstakes' Threshing Machines,
and
Bickford and Huffman's Grain and Guano Drill.

TERMS CASH. W. A. BURKE.

☞ I am still putting up the best LIVINGSTON PLOWS made in the State.
june 16—tf WM. A. BURKE.

PLOWS! PLOWS!!—I wish to call the attention of farmers and the public to my LIVINGSTON PLOWS—Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6; all of these numbers will fit the old Bradley Castings in every way, made at or near Midway, Rockbridge county. I also make a very superior hillside for two horses, and will have a very good one-horse in time for fall plowing—single and double shovel plows of superior style.

Having carried on the Plow business in South-Western Virginia, for 16 successive years, and a part of the time very extensively, (my sales being three thousand plows per year), but having met with misfortune, my operations at present will be somewhat limited. But if I cannot regain my fortune, I am determined to secure a reputation for making the best plows, and of dealing honestly with my customers. I have made the plow my study, and can make and fit up any kind of patterns, and would refer to Mr. W. A. Burke's as specimens having fitted up all his patterns and stocked all his plows which have given general satisfaction; and by close attention to my business, hope to merit a portion of your patronage. Shop—adjoining Staunton nursery immediately on Va. C. R. R. All repairing done in the very best manner and with dispatch. Castings, Lumber and Produce taken in exchange.—Orders addressed to W. J. KELLER, Staunton, will receive prompt attention.

You will find all of these Plows for sale at BAKER BROS., near Rail Road Depot.
may 26—1yr

Clothing.

NEW CLOTHING HOUSE.—The undersigned respectfully invites the attention of the citizens of Staunton and the surrounding country to call and examine his new and splendid stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING & GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, at the new store, just fitted up on New street, 3 or 4 doors below Main street and nearly opposite Messrs. Young & Kinney's drug store.

Any one in search of a good and cheap SUIT OF CLOTHES, will do well to call and see me before purchasing elsewhere.

My stock embraces everything usually kept in a first class Clothing Store, and was bought at manufacturer's prices, for cash, which enables me to sell them as cheap as the cheapest. All I ask is a trial, as I feel confident of pleasing you both in quality and price.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

☞ Do not forget the place, opposite Young & Kinney's Drug store.

A. KAHN.
Staunton, Nov. 19th, 1868.

Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad.

WINTER SCHEDULE.—On and after the First of October, 1868, the passenger trains will run as follows:

Mail train between Richmond and Staunton daily (except Sunday) and between Staunton and Covington tri-weekly, viz: Leave Richmond at 7.15 a. m., and arrive at Staunton at 3.28 p. m.—Leave Staunton at 9.35 a. m. and arrive at Richmond 5.25 p. m.

On Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday leave Covington at 5.10 a. m., and arrive at Staunton at 9.10 a. m. Leave Staunton at 3.53 p. m. and arrive at Covington at 7.55 p. m.

Accommodation Train between Richmond and Charlottesville on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays. Leave Charlottesville at 4 a. m. and arrive at Richmond at 9.30 a. m. Leave Richmond at 3.30 p. m., and arrive at Charlottesville at 9 p. m.

The Mail Train connects at Gordonsville and Charlottesville with trains on Orange, Alexandria, and Manassas railroads for Alexandria, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Lynchburg, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Memphis, New Orleans, Montgomery, Mobile, &c. At Staunton, with stages for Harrisonburg, Winchester, &c. At Goshen, with stages for Lexington, Natural Bridge, &c. At Millboro, with stages for Bath Alum, Warm, Hot, and Healing Springs. At Covington, with stages for White Sulphur Springs, Lewisburg, Charleston, &c.

JAMES F. NETHERLAND,
oct6 General Ticket Agent.

Ho! For the Holidays.

OLD MEN AND WOMEN!
YOUNG MEN AND MAIDENS!
BOYS AND GIRLS!
Everybody!

Come along and buy your Holiday Presents of G. HIRSH & CO.

They have in store the largest, cheapest, and most varied assortment of

JEWELRY, NOTIONS AND FANCY *ARTICLES, Ladies and Gentlemen's FURNISHING GOODS,*

and, in fact, everything that should be kept in a variety store, that has ever been offered to the people of this section, and they will sell them at prices that will ensure satisfaction.

They would call special attention to their fine Jewelry Sets, Rings, Ladies' Writing Desks, Photograph Albums, and other presentation articles. Give them a call and examine their stock.
dec8—tf

Medical.

TO THE PUBLIC.
To Afflicted Females.
IMPORTANT RELIEF & PERMANENT CURE OF PROLAPSUS UTERI, OR FALLING OF THE WOMB.

I have been allowed by the department at Washington, D. C., a Patent for an Abdominal Supporter, invented by me, to relieve and certainly cure that annoying and common malady among the females of our country, known as *Prolapsus Uteri*, or Falling of the Womb.

This Supporter will give immediate Relief.
This Supporter will effect a Permanent Cure.

I have tried this invention upon a number of females suffering from falling of the womb and it HAS GIVEN RELIEF IN EVERY INSTANCE WITHOUT A SINGLE FAILURE

Its uniform success in every application has satisfied the inventor and all who have tried it, that this supporter is a most valuable relief and remedy.

I only ask the Suffering to give it one trial.

I will furnish a limited number of applicants with this Supporter upon the receipt of $8, each.

Arrangements will soon be completed to furnish any demand. Address me at Harrisonburg, Va. JOSEPH FUNKHOUSER.

oct6—Staunton Spectator copy 3m and send bill to this office.—*Register.*

Variety Work Shop.

REMOVAL.—HEWITT'S PICTURE & FRAME GALLERY has been removed from over Dr. Wayt's Store to New Street, near the Virginia Hotel.

On hand a large assortment of Frames of all kinds, Prints, Looking Glasses, &c.

Old Frames re-gilt, Curtains and Parlor ornaments put up.

☞ *PAPER HANGING done at the shortest notice.* A great variety of Wall Paper Patterns on hand. sep1—tf

Confeccioneries.

B. F. FIFER'S Confectionery Store, Main street, Staunton, Va., next door to J. A. & Y. M. Bickle's Furniture Store.

Always on hand every article usually found in a Confectionery store.

☞ Respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. nov10

☞ The circulation of the "SPECTATOR" is about as great as the combined circulation of both the other papers published in this place, and has as many subscribers in this county alone as are contained in the whole list of either of the other papers.

Poetry.

[From the Banner of the South.]

Reverie—The Old Year and the New.

BY MOINA.

How swift they go!
Life's many years,
With their winds of woe
And their storms of tears,
And their darkest of nights whose shadowy slopes
Are lit with the flashes of starriest hopes,
And their sunshiny days in whose calm heavens loom
The clouds of the tempest—the shadows of gloom.

And ah! we pray
With a grief so drear,
That the years may stay
When their graves are near;
Tho' the brows of To-morrows be radiant and bright,
With love and with beauty, with life and with light,
The dead hearts of Yesterdays, cold on the bier,
To the hearts that survive them, are evermore dear.

For the heart so true,
To each Old Year cleaves;
Tho' the hand of the New
Flowery garlands weave;
But the flowers of the Future tho' fragrant and fair
With the Past's withered leaflets may never compare,
For dear is each dead leaf—and dearer each thorn—
In the wreaths which the brows of our Past years have worn.

Yea! men will cling
With a love to the last;
And wildly fling
Their arms round their Past!
As the vine that clings to the oak that falls,
As the ivy twines round the crumbled walls;
For the dust of the Past some hearts higher prize
Than the stars that flash out from the Future's bright skies.

And why not so?
The old, old Years,
They knew and they know
All our hopes and our fears;
We walked by their side, and we told them each grief,
And they kissed off our tears while they whispered relief
And the storms of hearts that may not be revealed
In the hearts of the dead years are buried and sealed.

Let the New Year sing
At the Old Year's grave,
Will the New Year bring
What the Old Year gave?
Ah the Stranger-Year trips over the snows,
And his brow is enwreathed with many a rose,
But how many thorns do the roses conceal
Which the roses when withered shall so soon reveal?

Let the New Year smile
When the Old Year dies,
In how short a while
Shall the smiles be sighs?
Yea! Stranger-Year, thou hast many a charm,
And thy face is fair and thy greeting warm,
But, dearer than thou—in his shroud of snows—
Is the furrowed face of the Year that goes.

Yet, bright New Year!
O'er all the earth
With song and cheer
They will hail thy birth;
They will trust thy words in a single hour,
They will love thy face, they will laud thy power,
For the *New* has charms which the *Old* has not,
And the stranger's face makes the friend's forgot.

For the Spectator.

Teachers and Teaching, No 3.

In this communication the means of exciting interest in study, will be considered. Teachers possessing the qualifications, referred in previous numbers of this series, consider this a question of paramount importance, "How can we interest our pupils in their studies?" With much solicitude the attention is turned to what motives should be presented, and what methods should be used, to awaken an abiding interest in study. Such an interest as may not only not abate during the school—but will continue and grow after school days have passed away. The writer believes there are not many more serious mistakes committed by Teachers, than that of raising in school on artificial temporary excitement, which may perhaps for the time being, secure better recitations, but, which does nothing towards putting the mind into such a condition, that the pupil will press on in the acquisition of knowledge even after the living Teacher has ceased his instructions.

It is a tedious, irksome undertaking, to call the higher principles of our nature into exercise, and hence they are prone to be neglected. But it is comparatively easy to arouse the lower principles, and temporary results of a character highly satisfactory to parents and Teachers.—But to exercise the lower and neglect the higher is doing a lasting injury.

In exciting a studious interest, it is almost a universal habit among Teachers to appeal to the principle of emulation, which is found to a greater or less degree in the mind of every intelligent child. What is to be done with this principle? To reach a safe conclusion, let the meaning of the term emulation be settled.—There is a good and a bad sense associated with the term emulation. If by emulation we mean a desire for improvement, an ardent wish to rise above present attainments, or even an aspiration to attain eminence first in the school, and then in the world, the motive is to be commended. For this is self emulation—"an ardor kindled by the praiseworthy examples of others inciting to imitate them, or to excel them, without the desire of depressing them" is the sense in which the scriptures use the term in Romans 11, 14:—If by any means I may provoke to *emulation* them which are of my flesh, and might save some of them."—This principle of self-emulation is found in the mind of every child and may be safely aroused and cherished, provided always that eminence is to be sought from a desire to be useful, and not from a desire of self glorification.

But if emulation means a desire of surpassing others for the sake of surpassing them, and leads a person to be satisfied with the highest place, no matter whether the position has been attained by intrinsic merit, or by the neglect of others. If by this emulation the child is put into such a relation towards others that their failures will be as gratifying to him as his own success, and he is tempted to the secret wish that others may miss their lessons in order to give him an opportunity to gain applause, there can be no question that the principle is unholy and unworthy and should never be encouraged or developed. This emulation possesses none of that noble principle which rejoices in the success of others. Carried out in after life it becomes ambition such as have fired the breasts of those who have been the plagues of the world, and prompting them to seek their ends though millions should perish and welter in their blood. It is to this principle the scriptures refer when emulation is classed with the work of the flesh, as hatred variance, *emulation*, wrath, strife, seditions &c., of the which things as I have told you in times past, that they which do such things shall not inherit the kingdom of God. It is of emulation in the bad sense, that the learned Dr. Scott says, "This thirst for human applause has caused more horrible violations of the law of love, and done more to desolate the earth, than even the grossest sensuality ever did."

The question now arises, what means should be used to produce emulation in the good sense.

It has been a very common custom to offer prizes, but it is quite evident that the tendency of the prize system, is to develop emulation in the sinful sense, and benefits but very few.—Any judicious observer will sooner or later discover that prizes offered in such a way that all may compete for them, and only two or three obtain them, will always be productive of evil consequences, for overbalancing any temporary or partial good that may arise from them, and therefore it would be well to dispense with their use in Schools. When a prize is offered undue prominence is given to an object comparatively unworthy. In being offered a beautiful medal the child is tempted to undervalue the higher reward of a good conscience, and a love of learning for its own sake. In pursuing a prize a spirit of rivalry among the pupils is engendered and then in a little while after bad feeling and some disappointment, the hope of gaining the prize stimulates only the fear, and the rest become indifferent. In addition to all this, there is much difficulty to award the prize so as to do justice to all, which arises from a difference of external facilities, which the competitors have for getting the lessons, and often from improper means used to secure the prize. In the prize system it most frequently happens that *success* is rewarded, not *effort, talent*, not *worth*.

It is to be observed that a pupil who studies for a prize as a chief motive, will seldom continue to study when the prize is withdrawn. It has been often remarked that prize scholars in our high schools and even colleges, are seldom distinguished men in after life. By this system the influence of the good example of some of the best pupils, is lost upon the school.—This influence is very important to the success of a school, and tells with power, unless some unworthy motive can be assigned. Under the prize system it is useless, for the impression is, that a student behaves well or studies well, because he is trying to get the prize.

As to the use of rewards, provided they be so numerous as to permit every deserving pupil to have one, and are distributed not to talent or success merely, but to good intention, and commendable effort, there is perhaps little or no objection to be urged. But it may become burdensome and expensive to the teacher to carry out this system fully and well, and as rewards are not necessary to a teacher's true success, such outlay is not wholly justifiable, unless the Teacher is prone to put his money to a worse use, than that of purchasing presents for his school.

The proper incentives to study are there, and if a child is to be found not susceptible of being influenced by them, it will be no loss to the world if he is not educated, but perhaps a blessing. The incentives I refer to are these, a desire to gain the approbation of parents and teacher, a desire to advance, to be useful and to do what is right. The leading aim should be to reach the heart and conscience and prompt the pupil to prepare his lessons by pure and upright motives, and then the world will be favored with educated persons of a proper spirit. This is, I think, a very truthful remark of a recent author upon the duties of the Teacher, in regard to the incentives used to excite interest in study. "If then the desire of the approval of parents and teachers—the desire of advancement—the desire to be useful and the desire to do right, can be superadded to the natural love in the child for acquisition and a natural desire to know, there will be but little occasion to look further for incentives to exertion on the pupil, and I may venture to add as a scholium to what has been already said, that the teacher who has not yet learned to call into exercise these higher motives, and to rely for success mainly upon them, and who dares not abandon the system of exciting stimulants for fear of failure, has yet much to learn as a true educator of the young." With this article this series of papers on education is closed.

I am grateful, Mr. Editor, for your kind indulgence, and I hope your excellent paper may be pre-eminently useful in this and other interests having for their object the well-being of our country. W. T. P.

Sweet Brier Manse.

For the Spectator.

JEFFERSON, TEXAS, Dec. 21st, 1868.

Mr. Editor:—Since the Presidential election everything has been moving on very quietly here until a few weeks since, when our Mayor was removed by an order from the Satrap Reynolds, and his place filled by one Pat Maloy, who now wears the shoulder straps of a lieutenant, and who, some months since, held the high and honorable position of nigger bureau at Marshall, where he rendered himself notorious by admitting negro and excluding white evidence and imposing extravagant fines on the helpless planters. His *honor's* first official act here was to fine a boy $20 for striking a *lady*—an impudent wench of color—which he said was a very grave offence.

About the same time our city marshall, Mr. D. Sanford, was shot dead by a desperado, while quietly eating his dinner in a restaurant, and a few days later several of our most worthy citizens were arrested by the military and placed in close confinement in camp, on charge, it is said, of having been implicated in the killing of a carpet-bagger by the name of Smith, who represented the negroes of this city in the Austin Convention.

When Smith returned from the Convention some mischievous boys took his carpet-bag from a negro, to whom he had given it to be carried up town. Smith applied to the military for a squad of men to make search for his lost property—but they failed to make any discoveries, although Smith directed the search. He then swore he intended to have it and gave notice that if not given up—although only worth $500, it should cost the city $500,000, and he began to collect an armed band of negroes to make an attack on the house of a Mr. Figuses, who called on his friends for protection. Several citizens responded to the call, and as they were riding out to his house they passed a negro drinking shop, where Smith and his negro happened to be. Smith and his party perhaps thinking that they were looking for them, rushed out and firing as they ran wounded two of the citizens, and then ran on to the military headquarters and claimed protection. They were at once lodged in the city jail and guarded by both soldiers and citizens.

On the night following this occurrence a large body of mounted and armed men—masked and painted—appeared at the jail, and quietly disarmed the guard, broke down the door, and killed Smith and one of the negroes and quickly took their departure.

Smith was one of the most vicious and degraded of his race—New England Puritan—and did more to generate ill feeling between the races than any man who has ever been in Texas. He lived here for many months with a negro woman to whom he pretended to be married and then deserted her in a very helpless condition. He was at the head of the loyal league, and lived by levying contributions on its members. While in the Convention he associated only with negro members and boarded at a negro house, and when he returned he met the fate above described. Our city is now full of detectives, on large pay, trying to work up the case for the Rump.

There are now about 750 soldiers here but they are very quiet generally. Several hundred have gone to the interior and two regiments are to arrive here soon, the latter, however, are to march to the frontier at once and aid in the winter campaign against the Indians. As you are aware they have been driven South of Red River and have taken refuge among the Wichata mountains and in New Mexico.—They are to be attacked, I hear, in their winter quarters and having taken their women and children with them, must come to terms or be exterminated, and the latter is most probable—as the *poor Indian* has been a troublesome pet for a long time, and as cuffee has now taken his place—the easiest way to get rid of the Indian is to kill him off.

Radical reconstruction is working out according to the most approved radical plan in Arkansas.

Immediately after the Bossier Parish (La.) riot, in which six worthy citizens were brutally murdered by the Loyal League negroes, and in turn the whites killed about 80 negroes, one Scott, a carpet-bagger, began to drill a company of negroes in Little River county, Arkansas, and made some violent threats. He had not been going on many days—till some unknown parties—supposed to have been Baker's party—attacked his camp—killing four negroes and dispersing the rest. Scott made his way to Little Rock and called for aid.—Gen. Callerton was at once ordered by the Gov. Clayton to raise a regiment of State militia, and proceed to the county where the disturbance took place and bring the offenders to punishment. He succeeded in getting up from 500 to 600 men—mostly negroes, and Scott accompanied them to Little River county, and established headquarters at Parichifta.

Most of the prominent citizens were arrested, and all the houses searched for arms, &c.—Keys were demanded, stores opened and robbed of goods and money. Private houses were also robbed of whatever attracted the attention of the men. The citizens were marched out into an old field near town and the commander Gen. C. proposed that 30 of them be shot.—This was voted down and he proposed 15, which shared a like fate—he then proposed that three (3) of the most prominent be shot, which was accordingly done amid the shouts of the black fiends comprising a great part of his command. Twelve more citizens were carried off in irons, and the remainder permitted to return to their desolated homes.

The gallant Genl. next moved on the town of Richmond, which he captured without firing a gun by crossing the river at night and surrounding the town while everybody was asleep. He here promised protection to everybody if they would bring in their arms and deliver to him. This the citizens did—hoping to gain some favor, as it was impossible for them to protect themselves. As soon as they were all disarmed, the troops were turned loose upon a helpless people in both town and country, to rob and destroy as their own inclinations led them. The scene that followed can better be immagined than described. Houses were broken open and robbed of everything worth having, and what could not be carried off was destroyed, while the inmates were treated in a most brutal manner by a set of semi-barbarians, whose naturally devilish spirits were stimulated to a high pitch by whisky.

A squad of *these loyal* troops visited the house of a highly respectable gentleman by the name of Brooks, and after arousing him and placing him in irons, six of the *black fiends* violated the person of his wife and compelled him to witness the horrid deed, they then set the house on fire and left. We blush to record such deeds, but we cannot convey an idea of the state of affairs in any other way.

These troops next went to Lewisburg where they acted in like manner. They fired a store, shot the owner and threw his body into the flames.

White men of Virginia—this is what is in store for you—if you don't vote down the mongrel Constitution. Your peaceful homes will be made desolate—your soil will be wet with the blood of your best citizens, and your fair wives and beautiful daughters be placed at the mercy of your former slaves, in which all the vile passions of their naturally savage natures have been fanned into a flame by the worse than savage carpet-baggers.

The Texas mongrel convention has assembled and seems to be directing its special wrath against the citizens of the city of Jefferson, on account of the killing of G. W. Smith. But notwithstanding their loyal displeasure we will still try to exist, unless they should pass an act to change the channel of Red River, and resolve that the waters of Caddo Lake shall dry up, in which case we will have to hurry up our railroad. Since the burning last spring over forty first class brick stores and warehouses have been erected, and also quite a number of residences. Jefferson will ship over 50,000 bales of cotton this season, at an average of $75 per bale in gold, also several hundred thousand pounds of hides, wool, feathers and tallow. The population of this city is now estimated at about 7,500 and is rapidly increasing.

This is one point on the great Memphis and El Passo Railroad, in which Gen. Fremont is largely interested and is now negotiating in N. York for the means to go on with the road.

A bill was presented in Congress and passed the lower house, just previous to the adjournment, appropriating 20 sections of public land and a loan of $16,000 worth of government bonds to each mile of road, as soon as it is built and the friends of the road seem to feel no doubt that the bill will also pass the Senate this winter. Jefferson, then, being on such a line of road, and at the head of steamboat navigation, drawing as it now does, the trade from a scope of country running back for 200 miles, unsurpassed for fertility by none in the world, will be one of the most important inland towns in the State.

Our planters are preparing for a large crop of cotton next year—the present crop having induced many to return to their plantations who had abandoned them during the last three years. Money is abundant in the country now and nearly all of it gold coin. MAGNOLIA.

A Lover in the Closet.

A short time since a very enterprising young merchant, who is the happy possessor of a wife as beautiful as heart could desire, had occasion to visit Mobile. He was gone but a week, and returned sooner than was expected. Reaching home at an hour when the gray of the morning was mingling with the shades of night, he of course found the family all in bed. Proceeding directly to his wife's apartment, he rapped for admission, at the same time announcing who he was. At the mention of his name he thought he detected a smothered exclamation of surprise, and then some one got hurriedly from the bed and sought refuge in a closet adjoining his bed room. All this he heard distinctly, as he waited in the cold, with the demon of jealousy tugging away at his heart. There was some one in his wife's room; there could be no doubt of that; and that some one had sought refuge in the closet was equally clear. Who else could it be than a lover? Mad with jealousy, furious and indignant, he could scarcely wait for the door to be opened before he burst into the room and made for the closet. His wife interfered and begged that he wouldn't open the door concealing this disturber of domestic peace. He dashed her aside furiously, but she clung to the tails of his coat. The strain made upon those useful appendages at last compelled them to give way, and the angry benedict threw wide open the door of the closet, and, lo! instead of the cunning libertine, his astonished eyes rested on one of the prettiest girls imaginable. She was passing the night with his wife, and trying to avoid meeting him in *dishabille*, brought about a rather embarrassing denouement. The gentleman, however, it may be as well to state, prosecuted his search no further, and, instead, made a hasty retreat.—*N. O. Picayune.*

CURE FOR CROUP.—The parents of young children are apt, at this season of the year, to be anxious in regard to croup. An exchange publishes the following recipe for the relief of croup, which we publish for the benefit of young mothers: Take one course of sweet oil, and add to it half an ounce of gum opal. Apply to the chest, under the arms, the palms of the hands and the hollows of the feet. It will generally relieve the most severe cases of croup in five minutes. Remember to use externally, and give the patient plenty of cold water to drink.

☞ A Western paper announced the illness of its editor, piously adding:

"All good paying subscribers are requested to mention him in their prayers. The others need not, as the prayers of the wicked avail nothing according to good authority."

THERE is not a Jewish beggar in New York City. The Hebrews support their own poor.

A Little Dead Child.

BY AGNES LEONARD.

(*From the National Intelligencer.*)

'Tis a beautiful face with violet eyes,
And rings of golden hair,
And a mouth whose rosebuds almost seem
A perfume on the air;
The beautiful face of a little dead child,
That comes to me o'er and o'er,
And shines in my heart as a star might shine
Over a blossomless shore.

It shines in my heart till I almost think
A promise brightens the face,
As if she had said in her upward flight;
"I go to prepare a place;
"I go to plead with the eyes of a child,
"For souls enslaved by sin,
"That Christ may grant at the pearl white gates
"Abundant entrance in."

O, beautiful face, with violet eyes,
The paths of earth are rough;
So the angels said, in their tender love;
"Her life is long enough.
"We will take the child while her soul is pure
"As an infant's evening prayer,
"And ashining crown we will weave for the rings
"Of her waving sun-bright hair.

"And a golden harp, with musical strings,
"Attuned to heavenly airs,
"We will give the child that she may not hear
"The wail of human prayers.
"We will close her eyes ere the hot tears dim
"Their clear, unclouded blue,
"Or wear from the delicate cheek and lip
"Their tender, roseate hue.

"The trottering feet, in love, we will spare
"A weary journey through life,
"We will take the child, with her golden hair,
"From the earthly fields of strife.
"We will take the child, and her pure little face
"Shall plead for her loved below,
"That Christ will prepare for their souls a place
"After their human woe."

Yet beautiful child, a shadowy thing
Life seems when a gravestone stands
With a record mute as a broken string
In the grasp of phantom hands.
The all that's left of an idolized face,
Oh! mockery cold and bare
As the chill rebuff of infinate space
To a wild, unanswered prayer.

For the Spectator.

STAUNTON, VA., January 1st, 1869.

Another year has flown with the rapidity of time, and the year of 1868, which had its trials and disappointments, as well as here and there its oasis, has gone into the bosom of eternity. How many, during its progress, have quit the shores of time? The aged, bending beneath