# Staunton Spectator.

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## Staunton Spectator.

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☞ 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 houses. 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. 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 Seience 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 connty. 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, formerly with J. W. Meredith. JAMES E. HANGER, 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 eveey 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 desirons of selling at fair prices.
☞ We make no charge for advertising or showing lands unless a sale is 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.*

**H. KER & BRO.,** have in store and for sale, cheap for cash, a fine assortment of GROCERIES, consisting in part of
Choice Cincinnati Hams,
" Country "
Family and Extra Flour,
Buckwheat Flour—No. 1,
Brown Sugar,
Crushed, Coffee, Granulated and Powdered Sugars,
Rio, Laguayra, and Java Coffee,
Lump and Box Indigo,
Spices, Candles, Soaps, Molasses,
Fresh Crackers, (always on hand)
&c. &c. &c.
Cash Paid for Country Produce.
jan 26—tf

**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,
Staunton, Va.
Oct 13

**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, Tobccos, 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

### *Well Digging.*

**WELL DIGGING AND MINERAL PROSPECTING.**—The undersigned, an experienced Well Digger is prepared to undertake the digging and repairing of Wells in this locality or county. He will work by contract or by the day as preferred.
He has also considerable experience (13 years) in the mineral business and will engage in prospecting for minerals for parties desiring his services. He can be found on application to John Day, Staunton.
dec 22—1y WM. R. MARKS.


☞ 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.

## Humorous Satire.

Those who are acquainted with the *couleur de rose* character of the Editorial Washington correspondence of the Richmond *Whig* and Richmond *Dispatch* in reference to the progress and prospects of the "New Movement," as published daily for a month from the meeting of the "Committee of Nine" in Washington, whether they favor or oppose the "New Movement," and whether or not they think it has done a "*great deal of good*," will enjoy the following witty and humorous satire published in the *Enquirer and Examiner* of the 9th inst.:

### THE "NEW MOVEMENT."

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE AURORA CHAMELEON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8th, 1869.

Committee all here, except Mr. R. Had a delightful trip—the railroad cars, the steamboat, the very winds that dimpled the face of the broad Potomac, all, all! seemed to sympathize with us, and we were rejoiced to think that "Mute Nature," in all her phases, felt the invigorating touch of the "New Movement!

We have met with a glorious reception here; the clerk at the hotel allowed us to register without the slightest objection, and on being convinced that we all had trunks, and not a single "carpet-bag," assured us that we would not be expected to pay our board in advance. We have had no formal meeting, but I can read in the face of the very waiters that the Committee has already done a *great deal* of good.

9. We have talked with all sorts and conditions of men, and are rejoiced to find that everybody, *positively everybody*, (except President Johnson—and nobody cares for him) is in favor of the "New Movement." You may rest assured that already the Committee has done a great deal of good.

10. Went to the Capitol to-day and was introduced to several members of the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Boutwell was bland; Mr. Fessenden was facetious, and asked us if we were the "New Movement," and said he supposed it was a fresh "Duplex Escapement," at which we all laughed, though some of us did not learn until afterwards that this was a phrase borrowed from the watchmaker's lingo.

11. Already we are known over the whole city as the "New Movement." If a friend calls to see us, or a hack is ordered, (which we do occasionally for appearance sake, but must stop it,) the clerk simply says to the servant, "New Movement."

12. Getting on gloriously. Weather magnificent—cloudless days, starry nights—the heavens smile on a prosperous cause. The Committee is doing a *very great deal of good, but*—begin to be afraid that if we stay here too long mitigating the climate in this manner there will be no *ice* got in Virginia.

13. Assured by every body that a Bill will be brought in to-morrow giving every thing to every body, and surpassing our most sanguine expectations, nay, our wildest dreams.

14. The Bill won't be brought in until day after to-morrow, but the Committee is doing a great deal of good; heard a gentleman who was a perfect stranger to me say so.

15. It will be several days—perhaps a week—before the Bill will be brought in—but the Committee, &c., &c.

16. Some of our friends begin to think perhaps that it will be just as well to have no Bill brought in this session, because they find that by private talking the Committee will be able to do a great deal *more* good.

17. Talked with a distinguished Radical to-day, who assured me that whether the Bill passed or not, the Committee had done a great deal of good.

18. Skies not quite so bright—but all the better—they were so bright that we were actually dazzled, and could not see our way.—Invited to a supper last night at Colonel F.'s—says that he is astonished that anybody should consider him inimical to the South—that he is willing to open a land-office for the sale of our lands, and will be content with a far smaller commission than he obtained as secretary of the Senate; hopes that no one really believes that vile slander against him in the Forrest case.

18. If I were at liberty to make public all I know, you would purchase a new font of types and issue your articles one half capitals and the other half italics.

20. We are advised by a leading man here to get President Johnson to say in advance that he would veto our Bill—thinks it would then go through like a flash.

21. Great many parties here; but, strange to say, our invitations seem to miscarry—probably in consequence of our change of lodgings, ("Newest Movement," B. calls this,) having found the hotels too high—"occasionally" (as Colonel F. would say) we freat ourselves to an oyster supper, but they don't agree with us heard one of our party talking in his sleep last; night, and caught the words, "Committee—doing—great—deal—of—good"—ruling passion strong in *sleep!*

22. Had a charming interview with General Butler to day—wonderful man! Seemed to be looking at each member of the Committee at once,—probably some peculiarity of vision.—He thinks that the matter in hand is capable of easy solution; that if we will only divide our lands among the negroes we can dictate our own terms.

23. Terrible slam on us; the Radicals alarmed at the news from A—county. It is reported that B. C. has been impertinent enough to say that he knew the story of Blue Beard better than our colleague Colonel B. And Colonel S., of the same county, it is said, actually advised the people to cling to the privilege of saying that their souls are their own. If you all cannot stop that sort of talk, and, moreover, if you do not gag their miserable incendiary sheet, the *Observer*, and that terrible old firebrand, W., the upshot will be that we shall sacrifice *all the good* the Committee has done.

24. Met the reconstruction committee to-day—Colonel B. made a marked impression. Saw the tears in Mr. Boutwell's eyes, who was endeavoring to conceal the fact by drawing out his handkerchief and blowing his nose. The effect would have been immense, but that Colonel B. was followed by a miserable negro, who told a long string of lies, and in a measure neutralized Col. B.'s overwhelming appeal.

25. Wells and his party are here; we are not afraid of them—in fact, *defy* them. The day of carpet-baggers is over.

26. Take back the above remark as too hasty—people have no idea what a powerful government this is, and how dangerous it is to say your soul's your own. Things have changed—it is not what is right and patriotic and just, but what is the temper of Congress that is the constitution—*as it is.*

27. Now Boutwell asked a pretty tough question to-day. Wanted to know if all disabilities were removed would we use the newly obtained power for sustaining or putting down the Radical party. We were nearly caught, for if we said "sustain," there would be a howl in Virginia, and, of course, if we said "put-down," we should have been ordered out of the room—got over by saying that we thought if we had the power we could do a great deal of good.—Boutwell appeared satisfied.

28. Saw General Grant to-day. All right! He offered us segars, and when we refused, he remarked playfully, "smoke pipe down there s'pose." He then went on to say that he would like to see some of our best Virginia horses; and when we at last ventured to touch the main question he gladdened our hearts by the remark that "he would like to see this **whole thing settled.**" Who can doubt, that General G. is with us—heart and soul; and who but the most envious can deny that the Committee has done a great deal of good.

*February*—We have determined to come home for the present; Congress, to be sure, has done nothing, but we are in higher spirits than ever before; the fact is, this Congress always did hate us, and some of our friends told us that we had better wait for Grant to come in before we moved in the matter, but the truth is we have entirely modified and molified Grant by coming here; already we can see that we have induced great coldness between him and the leading Radicals. The fact is, we ourselves are utterly aghast at the good we have done, and if any thing good turns up in the next twenty years you may safely ascribe it to our action, and if there is any mishap it will result from the foolish habit which some Virginians *will not* abandon of saying that their souls are their own.

P. S.—We may stay to the Inauguration Ball. Col. F. tells us that a great deal of good may be accomplished by our doing so, and he promises that the band shall be instructed to play every other time, "There's a good time coming." Tickets will be sent to every body (without distinction of color) in Virginia. Perhaps you could induce the editor of the *Observer* and Gen. W. to come on. I am sure it would do a great deal of good. *Good bye!*

From the Enquirer and Examiner.

## PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF VIRGINIA.

### The Water Courses and Water Power of Augusta County.

Water is one of the principal elements in the life of plants and animals, and its quantity and distribution determine the relative importance and value of every portion of the earth's surface for the abode of man; rivers have a greater influence on the location and fortunes of the human race than almost any other physical cause; hence it follows that a knowledge of the number, length (both *direct* and *developed*) of the fall, volume, &c., of the water courses of a particular region is of the first importance in order to a thorough comprehension of its "physical life."

America has been called "the land of water," and no portion of it can claim a larger supply of this important element, in a shape for utilization, in proportion to area, than Virginia; and in this favored Commonwealth no county is more thoroughly permeated by streams adapted in every particular to the wants of humanity, than Augusta, the crown of the Shenandoah.

Water (a liquid) is always seeking the level of the great reservoir from which the winds have borne it, and no sooner does it escape the embrace of these ærial carriers than it hurries off, by every available route, to the sea, and, though thoroughly sensitive to every influence with which it comes in contact, and yielding readily to its dictates, it never ceases to thread its course towards its final destination.

The direction of the water courses of a region is dependant upon its orographical configuration. The trend of the mountains determines the direction of the great valleys, and, as a consequence, the general direction of the main waterflow; the courses of the tributary streams are determined by the secondary elevations and slopes and the topographical details of the country—the outward expressions of its geological formations. The Valley of Virginia is but one of the steps in the great Appalachian geologic stairway that *ascends* to the northwest; the Blue Ridge is but a "riser," passing above the level of the edge of the succeeding "steps," the Valley. This step inclines forward to the southeast, and is followed by another "riser," the North Mountain; another valley steps beyond, and so through the series.* Therefore, we find *two slopes* throughout the whole Valley of Virginia influencing the direction of its waters. In the Shenandoah Valley (embracing Augusta county) the direction of the Valley, conforming to that of the mountains, the "strike" of the rocks, is N. E. and S. W., descending from an elevation of 2,000 feet on 'the divide" of the James and Shenandoah, near the S. W. line of Augusta, to 242 at Harper's Ferry—1,758 feet of fall in 120 miles represents one "force" acting upon the waters of this valley, or about 1,000 feet in 31 miles in the county of Augusta; the other slope, from the N. W. to the S. E. conforming to the "dip" of the rocks, has an elevation of about 1,000 feet from the summit of the North Mountain to near the western foot of the Blue Ridge—1,000 feet in 30 miles represents the other "force;" therefore the waters of Augusta, acted upon by two forces, one of which would carry them along the axis of the Valley, and the other at right angles to that axis, they obey the well-known philosophical law of compound forces, and the "resultant" is, a general flow of waters diagonally across the Valley, nearly to the east, throwing them into a trough at the very foot of the Blue Ridge, and soon uniting all the streams into one. The grand *economic* result is an unusual development of the length of the water courses, adding immeasurably to their importance as irrigants or motors, to say nothing of the additional charms they impart to the landscape.

The waters of Augusta belong to two systems, or river basins, the watershed of the James and Shenandoah lying within her borders—273 square miles of its area, about one-quarter being drained by the waters that run into the North river of the James, and 747 square miles by those tributary to the Shenandoah, (or, as it is sometimes called, the south fork of the Shenandoah). The southwestern line of Augusta was located at nearly right angles to the general direction of the Valley, so as to include all the "head springs" of the Shenandoah, (those gems of waters that sparkle on the encircling mountains, and suggested to that child of nature, the Indian, the name he gave to their collected waters, "The Beautiful Daughter of the Stars.") The "surveyor's line," straight and unyielding, running northwest and southeast, of course could not conform to Nature's wavy watershed line of division between the river basins, which runs, in a "line of beauty," a little to the west of north and south of east in its general direction: the "art" line to take *all* the Shenandoah waters had to cut off the head streams of those of the James.*

All the waters of the county that seek the Shenandoah run first into either the North, the Middle, or the South river, streams that drain, respectively, the northern, the middle and the southern portions of the county, and that form, by their junction, near its northeast corner, the Shenandoah itself; North and Middle rivers joining on the county line of Augusta and Rockingham, and the united streams, still called Middle river, meeting South river some three miles within the bounds of Rockingham, at Port Republic.

In comparing rivers, to estimate their relative importance, it is necessary to know: 1st. The extent of their basins, the square miles of country they drain. 2d. The *direct* distance, the air line, in statute miles, from their source to their mouths. 3d. The extent of their development; that is, the length of their channels, in statute miles. 4th. Their windings; that is, the difference between the direct distance from head to mouth and the length of the river bed. 5th. The proportion the windings bear to the direct course; and 6th. The volume, fall, &c., of the waters. In reference to these particulars we will speak of the water courses of Augusta:

Middle river is the largest of the three last named, receiving its waters from 328 square miles of territory; the river itself is 30 miles by the direct line from its source, near Summerdean, in the southwest part of the county, to the county line where it joins North river; the development of its channel is 68 miles, so the windings of its stream are 38 miles more than the direct line, making the windings 1:8 times the *direct* course, and having a fall of about 900 feet. If the fall were equally distributed it would give 30 feet to the mile for the *direct* line of the river's length, or over 13 feet for each mile of the actual channel;—of course considerable of this fall is found in the upper portion of this stream and at particular points, but we think, from an examination of much reliable data, that there is from 8 to 13 feet of fall, of permanent avaliability, for each of the 68 miles of the developed length of Middle river, in many cases nearly twice that, and its waters are now used for mechanical purposes from within two miles of its source to its mouth, propelling 19 flouring mills, and there are places where two mills, not more than a mile apart, have each a head of over 10 feet, others have over 20 feet. If we describe a circle 20 miles in diameter, with a point near Staunton as the centre, we will embrace the larger portion of Middle river and all its branches, hardly touching the basins of the other two main rivers; our circle will include 314 square miles, and we have stated the extent of the Middle river basin at 328 square miles, so it is evident that this embraced the very heart of the county of Augusta—a section of great fertility, crossed by the line of one railroad, the Chesapeake and Ohio, in active operation, and by the line of another, the Valley railroad, with fair prospects of an early completion, the two making 40 miles of radii for our circle.

Only a small portion of the superior water power of this finely located river is now used, while the raw materials for a varied manufacturing industry are abundant in all its course: running through a limestone belt it is fed by perennial springs in all its length, so the volume of its waters is but little affected by the seasons, and may be relied upon as a motive power, while it is secured from damaging freshets by its uniform rapid descent, tortuous channel and no mountain affluents: running often at right angles to the highly inclined limestone strata, it has necessarily a confined channel, making favorable sites for dams of cheap and durable construction. In some places, as at Valley Mills, a tunnel or canal of a hundred yards or less, across one of the bends of the river, gives 20 feet of head, enough for the constant running of a merchant mill with four pairs of stones, and at other places, as below Cline's mill, a fall of fifty or sixty feet could be obtained by a canal less than a smile in length, of easy construction.

The principal tributary streams of Middle river are Long Meadow Run, Christian's creek, Lewis's creek, Falling Spring run, Bell's run, Baker's creek, Back creek, Buffalo branch, Jennings's branch, taking them in the order in which they would be crossed in passing from the east to the west of the county. Christian's creek is the largest, draining 80 square miles, having a direct length of 20 miles and a developed one of 66, giving 44 miles of windings or 2:2 times air-line length; its principal tributary is Mill creek, a fine stream for mechanical purposes, besides numerous smaller branches fed by springs that make them water powers from their very origin—making Christian's creek and its branches of much importance for both mechanical and agricultural purposes; they have over 1,200 feet of fall, and occupy a central portion of the county.

Jennings's branch flows from the mountains on the west, draining 28 square miles, (20 of them west of the Little North mountain,) with 9 miles of direct and 15 of developed course, having a fall of 843 feet from its head near Lebanon White Sulphur Springs, to its mouth near Churchville, but only the last three or four miles of its course is a *permanent* water power, the rest of it, running through slates and sandstones, dries up in summer, but furnishes power for saw mills for eight months of the year; its chief branch, Whiskey creek, is a fine mill stream five miles long.

Moffett's branch also originates in the mountains on the west, having a basin of 28 square miles, more than 20 miles of it being in the Valley, with 9 miles of direct line, from its head in the vicinity of the Augusta White Sulphur Springs to its mouth near Spring Hill, and a channel 13 miles long—it waters a fertile region, and has some good water powers, as also has its tributary Elk Run.

Buffalo branch is the other western mountain affluent of Middle river, draining 25 square miles, with 8 miles of direct and 10 of developed course; it only drains 7 square miles of Valley land, and is of minor importance as a mill stream, although it furnishes several valuable sites, and its location, furnishing the gap for the passage of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad to the West, formerly the route of the great buffalo trail, makes it important—besides, its head spring is on Eliot's Knob, over 4000 feet above tide, and is an object of interest to the tourist that visits that noted "lookout."—Dry branch is its chief tributary.

Lewis's creek—on which Staunton is situated, and on whose banks John Lewis made the first settlement in the county—drains twenty-five square miles of the central portion of the county. It is eleven miles, air-line, from its source to its mouth, with a channel seventeen miles long and a fall of 583 feet, with two branches, Peyton's and Fanny's runs, having together a fall of 170 feet. Though only a stream of small size, its volume of water is quite uniform, and so great is its fall that it becomes important as a motor, especially when we consider its location, passing through the rapidly growing "City of the Hills," Staunton, where a portion of its fine power is already well used, but where all of it will eventually become a source of wealth and industry. The old "Fackler Mill," that ran out its lease of "ninety-nine years," turned by Lewis's creek, was the centre around which Staunton grew up, and as it since the war has given its place to the large establishment of Parkins, Nelson & Co., that could pack away a half dozen of the original model, so the Staunton of *ante bellum* has overrun the little valley of the creek and is stretching away over the surrounding hills: the plow of Augusta, with Staunton's looms and anvils, will make her a city with tens of thousands before the century changes its name.

Falling Spring run drains but four square miles, with a direct course of five and a developed course of six miles, but it is a laughing, joyous mill stream worthy of mention; and Bell's run, draining eight square miles, with a direct course of six and a winding one of seven miles, deserves notice for its fertile meadows. Both occupy central locations.

Baker's creek lies west of the centre of the county, drains fifteen square miles of meadows and pasture lands, reaches Middle river in seven miles of direct line and nine of winding, and falls rapidly, furnishing several very good small powers.

Back creek of Middle river lies further to the west, and draws its waters from 20 miles of territory, with 10 miles of direct and 12 of developed course, from its source near Middlebrook to its mouth near West View—it furnishes a number of fine sites and passes through a good farming and grazing district; its head is not far from that of Middle river, with which it runs nearly parallel, and becomes its first important tributary.

Long Meadows run, lying in the eastern portion of the county, is the last of the tributaries of Middle river we shall mention; it drains 14 square miles of fat lands, emphatically *meadows*, lands for the exportation of hay: from its source near Fishersville to its mouth near that of Christian's creek, not far from New Hope, it is 7 miles as the crow flies, or 10 as the water runs, with a fall of 200 feet—enough to irrigate all its fine meadows and much of the slopes of its fertile hills, and that could be made available at several points for miles, &c.

Middle river and the affluents we have now described make a total of direct course of 122 miles and 233 of developed, giving 100 miles of windings—with an aggregate fall of over 5,000 feet—of available water power.

South river, which drains all the western slope of the Blue Ridge that lies in this county, except the small portion penetrated by the St. Mary, or South river of Rockbridge, has a basin next in size to Middle river, its area being 255 square miles: its direct course from Old Providence church, near the centre of the Valley and the Rockbridge line of the county to Weyer's Cave, where it crosses the Rockingham line, not far from the other two rivers, is 32 miles, while its developed course is 45 miles, with a fall of 1,000 feet: its course lies in the arc of a circle, having Churchville for the centre and 17 miles for the radius. This is a fine mill stream and has many valuable water powers already in use, but there are many others, some near the very crossing of the railroad at Waynesboro', unused. This river is fed by many fine springs and short branches that make a constant supply of water for the mills near their mouths, but in some portions of its course the river loses much of its water in summer in the sandstone formation through which it flows, detracting somewhat from its value as a power; but few of the many small streams that run into it from the Blue Ridge are permanent, nearly all of them disappearing in summer, for the reason above stated, and its tributaries from the west are all small streams, consequently the permanent volume of South river is not large, at the same time it is liable to freshets of short duration from the rapid drainage of the Blue Ridge. The lands along this river are very fertile, and are not as rolling as those on the other streams.

Back creek is the only tributary of South river having much size, it flows from a deep cleft in the Blue Ridge, formed by the projecting spur of Mt. Torry Mountain, and drains 60 square miles of the southeast portion of the county, is 12 miles long by the direct, and 15 by the developed line, and has considerable fall, but being out of the line of public surveps, no data are at hand to give the amount. Like all the streams that originate in the mountains of Augusta, it is quite irregular in the volume of its waters and gets very low in the dry season, yet it is of some value as a power, and is employed to some extent.

The North river of the Shenandoah has its waters divided by the line between Rockingham and Augusta, not more than half of its basin lying in the latter, but that portion embraces 164 square miles of the county:—the North river itself, after it breaks through the North Mountains, runs for 10 miles in a generally northeast direction, passing 3 miles into Rockingham, when it turns at right angles in a direction generally southeast for 10 miles more to its junction with Middle river on the county line: it is 31 miles from its head to its mouth by the direct line, and 50 miles by the channel of the river, giving 19 miles of windings; it has little value as permanent water power until after it leaves the mountains and receives tributaries from the lime stone portion of the valley, so that portion of it in Augusta county is only available for about 8 months in the year the rest of the time its waters are lost in the sand and pebble through which it flows. The branches of this stream in the mountains are the north and south forks, Skidmore's fork and their branches, the whole draining 100 square miles of country of a very broken character, but containing much valuable timber. The rapid fall of this river gives abundant power throughout the region during the winter, spring and early summer, and a number of saw mills are in operation there at such times.

The other chief tributaries of North river, in Augusta, are Freemason's run, Mossy creek, Long Glade, Golden run and Naked creek—these are in the lime stone portion of the Valley and have a permanent character. Freemason's run drains but 6 miles and is but 6 miles long, but it has a rapid fall and is used in several places. Mossy creek, draining (with its tributaries Wetstone draft and Pudding Spring branch) 12 square miles, is itself 6 miles long by the direct and 8 by the developed line (some 3 miles of its lower course being in Rockingham.) This stream is unique as a water power, its source is a splendid spring with the volume of a river, and turns a large merchant mill 100 yards from its origin—all the rest of it course is but a succession of the finest constant and uniform powers, whose ponds form a chain of beautiful lakelets and impart additional charms to one of the loveliest portions of the county. This stream has over 120 feet of fall, only a portion of which is utilized, and it would be difficult to find a stream more useful and at the same time so true and manageable.

Long Glade run drains 12 miles of territory in the county, has 8 miles of direct and 10 of developed course, and a fall of 360 feet; three miles of its lower course is in Rockingham.—No use has been made of this stream as a motor, for, though constant, its volume is small, yet it would be valuable for light machinery.—Golden Run is a small stream of short length.

Naked Creek drains 20 square miles of the county, and has numerous branches; the principal one is 6 miles long by the air line, and 7 by the water line; the whole descent is rapid, and the lower portion of its course becomes a fine mill stream.

From these statements it appears that the North river waters we have named have 90 miles of direct and 125 miles of developed course, with over 1,000 feet of available permanent power, besides over 2,000 feet available some three-fourths of the year.

The waters that are tributary to the North river of the James occupy the Western and Southwestern parts of the county, and are but the headwaters of several considerable streams. They are the Big and Little Calf Pastures, Walker's creek, Moffett's creek and the South or St. Mary's river and their affluents, draining 273 square miles of the county. The Big Calf Pasture drains 160 square miles of the S. W. corner of the county, is 22 miles by the direct and 29 by the developed course in the county, with a fall of about 1,000 feet, but the most of its bed runs through the sandstone formations, and it is a mountain stream—therefore only available part of the year, but it has some good power in its lower reaches.

The Little Calf Pasture drains 45 square miles; its two lengths are 12 and 14 miles, with a fall of 600 feet. There are some very good mill sites upon this stream and its branches, which are quite reliable. Walker's creek drains but six square miles, with only three and a half miles of course in the county; but it is a valley stream of rapid descent, and soon becomes a power. The same is true of Moffett's creek, which drains eight square miles, and runs in the county five or five and a half miles, with a very rapid descent of at least thirty feet to the mile, and being fed by springs, it is an important water course, though small.

The South or St. Mary's river drains thirty miles of the Southeast part of Augusta, most of it a portion of the Blue Ridge, but it has some branches from the Valley and furnishes several good water powers. These James river waters sum up over 50 miles of direct and 60 of developed course in this county, with a fall of near 3,000 feet.

In conclusion, then, it appears that the *principal* streams of Augusta county have 306 miles of direct course, 478 miles of developed course, and over 10,000 feet of available fall for permanent water power, to say nothing of numerous smaller streams, and not one-tenth of this is now used; the representative of the labor of more than 20,000 men runs daily to waste, and offers that amount of labor and the material for it to work upon to the capital and enterprise of the world.

*We wish all our readers had before them the hydrographic map of this county, prepared as one of the series, *from actual surveys*, to illustrate the physical geography of this county soon to be issued by the Board of Survey of Washington College, of which General R. E Lee is President. We have been favored with an inspection of this hydrographic map, and were struck with the wonderful ramifications of the Shenandoah waters of the county, resembling as a whole a gigantic but symmetrical tree,

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A pupil in declamation, having been told to gesticulate according to the sense, in commencing a piece with, "The comet lifts its fiery tail," innocently lifted the tail of his coat, and looked around for applause.

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Kinder is the looking-glass than the wine glass; for the former reveals our defects to ourselves only—the latter to our friends.

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A revenue officer charged Noah with brewing beer in the ark, because he saw a kangaroo going on board with hops.

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**A good newspaper is a good companion.**

## In An Old Church.

[From Chambers' Journal.]

Through the chancel, quaint and golden,
Streamed the evening sunlight golden,
Firing purple pulpit-stair,
And the aged preacher there.

Sweet the solemn anthem soared,
Note on note, and word on word,
Ringing through the long defiles
Of the dim and ancient aisles.

And upon its calm surcease,
All the air, with inbreathed peace,
Seemed to gather force, and sway
Through the temple, either way.

And the preacher's tones at length
Rolled in circuit, gathering strength,
Swelled around the lofty nave,
Like a sea-hymn in a cave.

Echoing from the walls around,
Psalm and prayer, with sweet rebound—
Psalm and prayer, and lesson given,
Passed, or seemed to pass, to heaven.

## The Destroyer and his Victim.

BY REV. JOHN TODD, D. D.

On a hot summer day, a gentleman sat down to think over a subject on which his mind was greatly troubled. He was wondering how it was that so many of the young men of his acquaintance had yielded to temptation and been destroyed. He was wondering how the great Tempe rcould so soon get them entangled in his nets, and never let them loose again until they were ruined.

While he was thinking over the subject, he saw a worm moving along softly in the foot-path. He moved quietly, and without any fear. "Now," said the gentleman to himself, "that poor worm can go safely, though it has no reason to guide it. There lies in wait no destroyer to entangle it, while our young men, with reason and conscience, are destroyed by scores!" Just then he saw a spider dart across the path, about a foot in front of the worm. She did not *appear* to be thinking of the worm, nor the worm of her. When she got quite across the path, she stopped, and stood still. The worm kept on, but soon was brought to a stand by a small cord, too small for our eyes to see, which the spider had spun as she rushed before him.

Finding himself stopped, the worm turned to go back. The instant he turned, back darted the spider, spinning a new cord behind her.—The poor worm was now brought up a second time, and twisted and turned every way to escape. He seemed now to suspect some mischief, for he ran this way and that way, and every time he turned, the spider darted around him weaving another rope. There gradually was no space left for him, except in the direction of the hole of the spider! That was left open, but on all other sides, by darting across and around, the space was gradually growing less. It was noticed, too, that every time the worm turned toward the hole of the spider, he was instantly hemmed in, so that he could not get back quite as far as before. So his very agony continually brought him nearer the place of death! It took a full hour to do all this, and by that time the worm was brought close to the hole of the destroyer.

He now seemed to feel that he was helpless, and if he could have screamed, he doubtless would have done so. And now the spider eyed him a moment, as if enjoying his terror, and laughing at her own skill, and then darted on him, and struck him with her fangs. Instantly the life began to flow out. Again she struck him, and the poor thing rolled over in agony and died. Mrs. Spider now hitched one of her little ropes to her victim, and drew him into her hole, where she feasted at her leisure, perhaps counting over the number of poor victims which she had destroyed in the same way before!

When I see a boy who goes with bad company, and who listens to their profane and licentious conversation, I think of the spider and her victim.

When I see a boy breaking the Sabbath, by going off to fish, to swim or to play;

When I see one disregarding his father and mother, and doing what he knows will grieve them;

When I see one occasionally going to the oyster cellar and to the drinking saloon in company;

When I see one going to the theatre where nothing good, but all evil is displayed:

When I have reasons to suspect that he takes money from his father or his employer, which is none of his, but which he *hopes* to replace;

Why, I always think of the spider and her victim, and mourn that the great Destroyer is weaving his meshes about every such boy, and is drawing him toward his own awful home!—The dead are there!

## "And That's Me!"

The Rev. J. S. has achieved a high distinction as a very forcible peacher. He was at one time preaching in the city where he still labors, and has in the congregation a rough but kind-hearted butcher, who was a little given to dividing the sermon audibly among the congregation—feeling, perhaps that some of the hearers might not understand whatthe preacher meant them. On this occasion, Mr. S. had undertaken to point out some of the faults of his people in relation to the observance of the Sabbath; and proceeded something after this fashion:—

"Even when you come into the house of God, my brethren, your thoughts are not on His word, or on heavenly and divine things. One of you, for instance, will be thinking of your whale ship, (the town was a whaling port) and reckoning how much oil they will bring in and how much money you will make out of it."

"That's you, Deacon W.," interposed the butcher, in a voice audible all over the house.

"Another," pursued the minister, "will be thinking of the house he is building, and contriving how he can slight his work, so as to make it more profitable.

"That's you, Deacon L.," again broke in the butcher.

"Another," continued Mr. S., "will be occupied with the thought of his goods, and with planning how he can sell more of them, and at better profit."

"That's you, Brother B.," said the butcher.

"Another will be counting his gains from his fisheries, and wish that he could catch larger quantities and sell them faster."

"That's you Brother H.," interrupted the butcher.

"Another," said the pastor, "and he is the worst of all, because he breaks the Sabbath worse than the rest, will rise early on Sabbath morning, and kill and dress cattle so as to have it ready for market on Monday Morning.

"*And that's me!*" roared the butcher, and after held his peace.

GOOD ADVICE.—At a recent marriage of a daughter of Joseph Joslin, Esq., of Poultney, Vt., the following advice was handed to the bride by her father, accompanied by may greenback. We recommend its prayerful perusal and remembrance by newly married couples.—They are truly "words of wisdom," and deserving to be framed in every household in the land:

1. Never talk *at* but *to* each other.
2. Never both maintain anger at the same time.
3. Never speak loud or boisterously to each other.
4. Never reproach each other in presence of others.
5. Never find fault or fret about what can not be helped.
6. Never repeat an order, or request, when understood.
7. Neglect everybody else rather than each other.
8. Never make a remark at the other's expense.
9. Love the Lord and serve Him faithfully all the days of thy life.

**When the heart is pure, there is hardly anything which can mislead the understanding in matters of immediate personal concernment.**