# Staunton Spectator.

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## Staunton Spectator.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
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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 sa ing 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 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, 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 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. R. D. LILLEY. ORLANDO SMITH. 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.

**H. KERR & 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
oct29 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.

### 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 LIVIN STON 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

### 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.

### Newspapers.

**THE LYNCHBURG NEWS,**
DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY,
A. Waddill & Co.,............Proprietors.
Col. R. E. Withers & J. G. Perry, Editors.

The undersigned ask leave to inform their old friends and patrons of the *Lynchburg Daily and Tri-Weekly News,* that they have become the sole Proprietors of the paper, and it shall be their only end and aim to make the NEWS not only a FIRST CLASS JOURNAL, equal in point of merit and ability to any one in the State, but to excel any other of its cotemporaries in all the varied and attractive features which constitute a NEWSPAPER in the proper meaning of the term.
The NEWS will be under the editorial management and control of COL. R. E. WITHERS and MR. J. G. PERRY, so widely known as the founders of the paper, and under whose conduct it attained so extensive a popularity, and who, in again entering the arena of Journalism, bring with them an experience and an ability which guarantees to the patrons of the NEWS a Journal worthy in all respects of their favor, and a welcome and acceptable visitor in the home circle, and in the workshop, to the merchant and the professional man—in fact, to all classes and conditions of people. Especial attention will be given to furnishing accurate reports of the Markets from all sections of the country, and the arrangements made to effect this purpose defy competition with any Journal in the city or state.
MR. A. WADDILL, with an experience of over 40 years in the newspaper business, with a corps of associates of enlarged PRACTICAL experience, and a determination to make the NEWS deserving the fullest measure of patronage confidently appeals to the old friends and patrons of the paper, as well as to the public generally, for their encouragement and support, assuring them that no effort will be left unexerted to merit their favor.

*Subscription Terms:*

| DAILY. | | TRI-WEEKLY. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Twelve months, | $7 00 | Twelve months | $5 00 |
| Six months | 4 00 | Six months | 3 00 |
| Three months | 2 00 | Three months, | 1 50 |

*Inducement to Clubs:*
Five copies of *Daily News,* one year....$30 00
Five copies of *Tri-Weekly News,* one year. 20 00
And in the same proportion for any larger number—the money invariably to accompany the order.
Advertisements in the NEWS will be inserted on the most favorable terms.
A. WADDILL, JOHN WRIGHT,
M. Q. JACKSON, R. S. STEVENS,
W. T. HANER, W. P. HOFFMAN.
feb16—tf

**THE LYNCHBURG VIRGINIAN**—Now in the Sixty-Second year of its existence is one of the Oldest and most Widely known Journals in the South.
Published in the Central portion of Virginia, it has a *larger circulation* in the rich mineral and agricultural region of South-Western Virginia than any other Newspaper. Its extensive circulation and patronage are not the work of a day, but the result of many years' labor. It is an established institution, and being heartily, as well as prominently identified with the Commercial, Agricultural, Mining and Manufacturing interests of the State, it appeals confidently to Virginians for its support.
Accurate reports of the Markets; a regular Foreign Correspondence; Daily Telegrams from all parts of the world; judicious selections for the family, with news and miscellany, make it at once a useful and readable Journal.
☞ Advertisers will consult their interests by availing themselves of its columns.
TERMS:
Subscription price of Daily Virginian, $7. per annum; Tri-Weekly. $5.00.
CHAS. W. BUTTON,
feb9 Editor and Proprietor.

### Millinery.

**Millinery! Millinery! Millinery!**
Just received, the latest styles of colored and mourning Bonnets and Hats, a beautiful stock of Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers and Wreaths, bonnet Velvets, Silk and Satins, BRIDAL BONNETS of different styles at the Ladies' Bazaar.
Trimmings of all kinds, consisting of colored and black Bullion Fringes, Gimps, Cords and Tassels, Silk and Velvet Buttons, Velvets, all widths, colors, &c.
Best quality French Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Kid Gloves, Lace Collars, Satins, Velvets, Silks, Thread Laces, Gimpure Laces, Cluny Laces, Valencienne Lace, &c., at the
LADIES' BAZAAR,
next door to the Post Office,
Hunter & Nowlin's old stand.
☞ Ladies wishing to make their own Bonnets will be furnished with all the materials.

☞ 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.

### The Little People.

A dreary place would be this earth
  Were there no little people in it;
The song of life would lose its mirth,
  Were there no children to begin it.

No little forms like buds to grow,
  And make the admiring heart surrender;
No little hands on breast and brow
  To keep the thrilling love cords tender.

No babe within our arms to leap,
  No little feet toward slumber tending,
No little knees in prayer to bend,
  Or lips the sweet words lending.

What would the mothers do for work
  Were there no pants or jacket tearing?
No tiny dresses to embroider?
  No cradle for their watchful caring?

No rosy boys at wintry morn,
  With satchel to the school house hasting;
No merry shouts as home they rush,
  No precious morsel for their tasting.

The sterner souls would get more stern,
  Unfeeling nature more inhuman,
And man to stoic coldness turn,
  And woman would be less than woman.

For in that clime towards which we reach,
  Through Time's mysterious dim unfolding,
The little ones with cherub smile
  Are still our Father's face beholding.

So said His voice, in whom we trust,
  When, in Judea's realm a preacher,
He made a child confront the proud,
  And be in simple guise their teacher.

Life's song, indeed, would lose its charms,
  Were there no babies to begin it;
A doleful place this world would be
  Were there no little people in it.

### Duty of Parents to their Children—No. 2

*Dear Spectator:*—Not very long since, I sent you a few hasty written lines under the above heading, and knowing that you are hailed with joy and read with delight by scores of the most intelligent ladies and gentlemen of our country, therefore, I have concluded to send you a few more lines, hoping that some parent may be caused thereby to direct his attention more carefully to the raising of his children.

I do not pretend to claim that I am capable of doing this important subject justice, but am actuated by the thought, that, while what I say may be deficient in more than one point, still, it may make, in some degree at least, the desired impression. It is my purpose to notice in this short epistle, the neglect of the duty which parents, as such, owe to their children, and the consequences of such neglect.

That parents do, as a general thing, neglect this important duty, I suppose no intelligent person will pretend to deny. It is my honest belief that almost *every* crime, be it of whatsoever sort it may be, is chargeable, either *directly* or *indirectly*, to the parent of the perpetrator thereof; and if this be true, the position of a parent must be a responsible one. And in proof of the above assertion, let us examine some few of the worst characters among us.—Take first the liar. Well, why is it that he is a *liar*, instead of a *truthful* person? It is not because he was *born* a liar, nor is it because he, at first, liked a *lie*, better than he did the *truth*; but it is because he has gotten into the habit of lying, and he got into this deplorable habit by and through the neglect of his parent, upon whom he was dependent for all the necessary instruction, and upon whom he had a strong indisputable claim. And often the parent not only fails to warn and admonish his child against telling that which is not true, but actually teaches him, in one way or another, to *lie*. Parents frequently teach their children to tell stories, without ever thinking of it. Often it happens that the little child, in his playful mood, forgetful of all but his present pleasure, commits some little offence, (if offence it should be called,) say, for instance, he breaks some of the tableware—he fears lest it will cause him to be punished, still he dislikes to tell a falsehood, and with his little tender heart overwhelmed with grief, he resolves to go and tell the honest truth about the whole matter, and as he approaches his parent, half afraid, his resolution almost fails; however, he discloses it. And what is the result? Why the first thing is something like this: "You little wretch you, what did you do it for?" or, "I'll settle with you for that, sir." And although it was purely an accident, and could not have been avoided by the innocent little creature, if his life had depended upon it, yet, he gets a severe scolding, or a whipping, or perhaps, both. But says the parent, "I'll whip you and make you know better the next time." Poor encouragement, methinks, to induce him to tell the truth the next time, at least, under similar circumstances. But if the parent would take him upon his knee, and tell him why and wherein it is wrong, and give him simple and plain instruction, the effect produced would be quite different. And it is often the case that the child commits an offence knowingly and intentionally, and he may receive punishment and abuse at the hand of his parent, but rarely gets any sound good advice. How did parents ever get into the habit of raising their dear little ones thus?

Poor little benighted ones! it makes my heart bleed, as it were, with sorrow and pity, to think how you are neglected, and how you will grow up in vice and wickedness.

Again, take the Drunkard—ask him how he got into that awful habit, and ten to one, if he don't say "Pa taught me." "He used to give me the sugar from the bottom of the tumbler, till I got so that I liked the taste—and then *he* used to drink and get drunk, and that is the way I got to drinking."

Now, who is responsible for this? Certainly not the child.

The forming of the manners and habits of children, is almost entirely in the hands of the parent, if he will only commence the work in due time; for the child has undying confidence in what his father or mother tells him, and I am not surprised at this, for he looks to father and mother as his *natural* instructors and protectors. A child has but little will or inclination of his own, but will, more o. less, yield to and obey the wishes and commands of his father or mother, especially, when they are given in a proper and *affectionate* manner. But parents too often depend upon force and coercion, with their children, instead of persuasion and reason. I have great faith in the workings of the conscience, even of a child. It is one of the best guides, if properly followed, which our blessed Lord has given us; and although the little child may not understand as much about it as others, yet he has *some* knowledge of it, at least. But the coarse, brawling father or mother will have coarse, ill-natured, quarrelsome children. The father and mother mould and fashion the manners and habits of their children. Then how careful they should be about every word they speak, and every act they perform in the presence of their dear little ones, lest they make some bad impression upon their mind.

Father, mother, let me tell you, that the consequences of this neglect to thy angel-like little child, may cause thee, some day, to follow him to the public jail, or to some place worse. And what is still worse, God, the Great and Just Judge, will hold you responsible at the great day of reckoning.

You may provide him with all the necessary clothing—you may labor incessantly for food for him, if he is ill, you may rise from your pillow at the midnight hour and hasten for the Doctor, or spend long and wearisome nights of sleeplessness beside his sick couch—you may love him dearly and tenderly—yea, you may idolize him—still, if you neglect his morals, and allow him to grow up in vice and wickedness, I tell you, you will be held accountable, at the inflexible bar of justice. It does seem to me that of all the charges which could be brought against a parent, that of having neglected the plain and known duty of properly raising and instructing the innocent, dependent little child, would be the most bitter and intolerable.

And yet this is what you *must* meet with, if you fail to instruct your children. Why, it should be one of the most delightful pleasures of the parent, to collect his little group of children around him and impart to them sweet and impressive lessons of instruction. Let him tell them how they should act, one to the other, in all their little rounds of play and amusement—tell them what kind of language they should use, and what they should not use—let him guard them against getting angry and using bad words and calling naughty names. And let him warn them against dishonesty, story-telling and, in a word, against *all mean* and *low* habits and tricks; and if he will repeat this with candor and earnestness, as sure as there is a God in Heaven, it will make a deep and lasting impression, which will actuate him as long as he lives, and tell for good in the world to come; where he *must* meet with his son and his daughter, whether he has instructed them or neglected them, and where, if he has discharged his duty *faithfully*, he will receive the plaudit: "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joys of thy Lord."—But if he has failed to discharge his duty, he will hear: "Depart, ye cursed, into everlasting fire. prepared for the devil and his angels."

Feb. 5th, 1869. L. S. D****.

For the Spectator.
STAUNTON, Feb. 21st 1869.

### Tile Drainage, No 1.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—It has been said by a Savan of other days, that "He is the truest patriot who can show how two blades of wheat may be raised where only one has grown before." Now we may be satisfied that this will be regarded by our Valley friends as a self-evident truth which it only remains for us to prove, and thus we do it. Let the intelligent Farmer examine the map of his estate, study its levels, streams and relative positions. Then let him set aside such portions of it known as wet or cold clay soil which have always been doubtful and have sometimes entirely disappointed him by returning no profit for the labor expended on them. Upon this, let him try the new system of tile drainage and we do not hesitate to say the result will far exceed his most sanguine expectations by giving results fourfold, and, in some cases, ten fold what he has ever reaped before.

Now it certainly follows that if he can raise on 50 acres of land 1600 bushels of wheat where he has previously raised 400, and be almost independent of the seasons, he will have the product of 24 bushels per acre to devote to the further improvement of his farm. Now this is no extravagant speculation, as proof by figures can be furnished for every statement that we made. First, beginning in England where results still more extraordinary have been achieved, it has now been tried with great success in this country, and we purpose giving such a detail of the system, from week to week, as will enable any farmer, assisted occasionally by the Engineer, to test its wonder-working power.

TILE DRAINAGE, NO. 2.

1st. The whole range of lands, gravels and light loams that allow water to pass freely through them provided the sub-soil is of the same nature require no drainage. This may be ascertained by sinking a ditch or pit four feet deep excluding the surface water, and if this collects water at its bottom after a rain it needs draining.

If a ploughed field shows over a part of its surface a constant appearance of dampness and is much longer drying after a rain, it needs draining. If the rain water stands for some time on the surface or collects in the furrows while ploughing, or if the soil in dry weather cracks and the corn curls it needs draining.

Poor crops are often caused by too great moisture during the season of early growth.—This and the effect of even severe droughts may be relieved by draining.

Rain water is every drop of it freighted with fertilizing matter obtained from the air. It deposits this in passing through to the drains and comes out pure. Spring water must be carefully carried off as its virtues have already been expended, and ooze water soaking out from adjoining lands is subject to the same objections.

By underdraining you keep the pores open and the soil damp which is the best possible condition for the growth of a plant. Without it, both become saturated with every rain, and, having no means of escape, except by evaporation, it becomes stagnant and leaves the land in a state which can only be described as water-logged, but when drained the soil draws up water from below and renders the Farmer almost independent in drought. ***

P. S.—In giving the best systems of drainage we shall draw liberally from the best works on the subject viz: Warney, Gisborne, Parkes, &c., which have been tested by our own experience in England &c.

### About Joining the Republicans.

There is a confusion of thought in some cases about the significance of calling one's self a "Republican." Some well meaning men in the South observe that "there is nothing in a name," and that we may as well join one Northern political party as another. They clearly perceive the *advantage* of joining the Republican party. That would lead to peace. Receive that brand, and the persecution is at an end.—All of the Reconstruction acts—negro suffrage—the test oath—the constitutional amendment—the civil rights bill—the act vacating the offices in Virginia in thirty days—the military rule—all mean—"*join the Republican party.*" Repent and be baptized—and if not, you shall be persecuted. "Well," says a weary Confederate, "the Democratic party is dead—there is no party but the Republican party—and so, if you choose, call me a Republican."

He may proceed to ask, what public questions are there now to divide the sections?—Slavery is dead—secession is dead—let us recognize the accomplished facts, and take a new departure.

The case cannot be stated any stronger than this. And we admit it is plausible. It has doubtless deluded some. The train of thought is perhaps infusing its poison into the minds of others.

Now to reply: In the first place, a high-minded man will do *nothing* on compulsion.—And, except on compulsion, except as driven before the lash, we all know that *none* of us (except the plunder-seekers) would be Republicans. Plenty would not become Democrats; but *all* would refuse to entertain for a moment the idea of buckling on the Republican armor, and shouting their war-cries. To go no farther then, a man must feel humiliated—must experience in his heart a pang of shame—when he becomes a Republican. Nature will have her say, however noisily Logic may refine. Instinct will go to the mark, however cunningly Reason may point the arrows at the shadow.

But farther: When I call myself a 'Republican,' I either mean to act in good faith or in bad faith. If in bad faith, I am a hypocrite and a liar; if in good faith, I must mean *something*. What do I mean? Do I not mean to take up the party banners? Do I not mean to march to the Radical music? Do I not mean to point the Republican guns? Do I not mean to shout when they shout, and to fly when they fly? Do I not mean, down with the gray, and up with the blue! Do I not mean, strew with flowers the graves of the Union soldiers—and raise no marble over the dead of the Army of Northern Virginia? Do I not mean I endorse the Chicago platform? Do I not mean I am in accord with the Fortieth Congress? Do I not mean to hob nob (like a slave below the salt) with Forney, and Butler, and Wells, and Underwood? Do I not mean, take the glowing iron and brand into my soul, "Republican"?

What else do I mean? Certainly, if I am not going to lead a false life, I mean much, if not all, these things. Indeed, I mean *more*. I tacitly endorse the victorious career of the Republican party; I tacitly condemn secession; I tacitly condemn the Confederate government; I tacitly condemn Sumter and Manassas, and Fredericksburg, and the glory of Jackson, and the chivalry of Ashby and Stuart and all the dead paladins that "rode at Roncesvalles;" I set my seal to the act of emancipation; to the territorializing of these States; to the dismemberment of this Commonwealth; to the setting up and the pulling down of the Peirpont government; to the edict of negro suffrage; to the disfranchisement of our citizens; to the conventions that met under the reconstruction acts; to the rule of strangers and adventurers in this State; to the law just passed sweeping out at a blow from all of the offices in the State the present incumbents. I join the invading army with the torch in its hand laying in ashes all that remains of our institutions and traditions. Conquered by the levies that came armed with physical force, I join that second column that comes armed with the civil power to level our constitutions and convictions, as the soldiery struck down our banners and overran our soil.

It is not contumacy that prevents a Southern man from joining the Republicans. The motives to do so are the strongest that can appeal to human infirmity. In the nature of things (until we are debauched) it is impossible that a Northern sectional party can be joined at the South. It is a solecism to talk of such a thing; and when it is *demanded* as a part of the conquest, we simply reply that our love and our hate are not within the jurisdiction of arms, and that they can no more be compelled than the ravisher can wring from his victim the heart and its affections.

When the Christians wrested from the Saracens the Holy Sepulchre, did they require the Moslem to mingle in the Gregorian chants or to heed the vesper bell, or to wear upon their breasts the fiery cross? It was enough that they had achieved a physical conquest, and none but barbarians and fanatics have ever sought to propagate their faith by the sword.

Some—doubtless Nottoway—flatter themselves they can hover on the outskirts protected by the shadow of the Republican flag; we tell them to remember Kentucky and Mr. Crittenden; this fierce party admits no temporizers, no hesitating converts. They require full duty of every recruit, and like the Order of Jesus, they exact unlimited and universal obedience. Every tie must be renounced—every sympathy must be stifled—you must take up negro suffrage—and follow Schuyler Colfax.—*Enquirer and Examiner.*

### The New Movement.

Letter from Ex-Governor Letcher.

LEXINGTON, VA., Feb. 10th, 1869.

*Editor of the Fredericksburg News:*

Accept my thanks for the numbers of the "*News*" you were kind enough to send me.

I concur fully in your views, in regard to what is very improperly called "The New Movement." It is neither a "New Movement," nor a "Virginia Movement." The movement originated, I apprehend, in the State of New York; and was broached in our State in the month of September last, by a New York gentleman of considerable distinction—Horace H. Day, Esq.

During the month of September last, when our Circuit Court was in session, Mr. Day visited this place, and held conversations with the writer and others, in which he urged that we should prepare an address to the people of Virginia, advocating the doctrine of "Universal Suffrage," taking care in the address to show that we wanted negro suffrage, especially. It was urged, by pursuing this policy, we would secure the confidence of this large class, bind them to us, and thus control their votes in all subsequent elections. And it was also urged, that such a declaration at that time would aid very greatly in securing the election of Governor Seymour to the Presidency.

For reasons which I then assigned somewhat at length, (but which it is not necessary to state here,) I declined to have participation in such a movement. After I had declined, he then stated that he had conversed with others, (two of whom are on this Committee of Nine,) who declined the proposition for substantially the same reasons that I had given, and that he would return home, greatly disappointed in the object of his visit.

At the time, so far as I know, our people were united—utterly opposed to asking Congress to impose "Negro Suffrage" upon the Country, with or without the qualification of "Universal Amnesty."

This movement is, in my view, extremely unjust to the distinguished gentlemen who were selected as our Conservative standard-bearers in this State. They were placed in the field, made the canvass greatly to the satisfaction of the Conservative party, and their conduct, the opinions they then expressed, and the principles they then avowed, were received everywhere as sound and orthodox by those whom they professed to represent. What has since occurred to justify any portion of the Convention that nominated them to seek now to repudiate them, their principles, and their policy?

General Lee is said to endorse this New York Movement—so badly christened as a "New Movement." It is strange that those who live in the same town with him should know nothing of it, if it be so. I have had no conversation with him, but I feel persuaded if he had endorsed the views of these volunteers, some body would have been able to state when and where this endorsement was given.

The only effect of this movement is to divide and distract the Conservative party of Virginia, and thus render us an easy prey to our enemies. I have no idea such was the purpose, but yet such is the effect.

Having no vote—not being eligible to office—and being of that class known as "independent outsiders," I have chosen to respond thus frankly to your wishes.

I am truly, your friend,
JOHN LETCHER.

A WORD TO YOUNG MEN.—Wishing and sighing, imagining, and dreaming of greatness, said William Wirt, will not make you great.—But cannot a young man command his energies? Read Foster on decision of character.—This book will tell you what is in your power to accomplish. You must gird up your loins and go to work with all the indomitable energy of Napoleon scaling the Alps. It is your duty to make the most of time, talents and opportunity. Alfred, King of England, though he performed more business than any of his subjects, found time to study. Franklin, in the midst of his labors, had time to dive into the depths of philosophy and explore an untrodden path of science. Frederick the Great, with an empire at his direction, in the midst of war, and on the eve of battle, found time to revel in the charms of philosophy, and feast on the luxury of science. Napoleon, with Europe at his disposal, with kings in his ante chamber, at the head of thousands of men, whose destinies were suspended on arbitrary pleasure, found time to converse with books. And young men, who are confined to labor or business even twelve hours a day, may take an hour and a half of what is left for study, and this will amount to two months in the course of the year.

To prevent smut in grain, a correspondent of the *Prairie Farmer* directs to spread the grain thinly on a floor, sprinkled with brine strong enough to bear up an egg. Then add two quarts of slacked lime, and shovel over until the kernels are uniformly coated. This should be done the day before it is sown. It will kill the spores of smut and quicken the growth of the seed.

### "Behold, I Stand at the Door and Knock."

Knocking, knocking, ever knocking!
  Who is there?
'Tis a pilgrim, strange and kindly,
  Never such was seen before;
Ah! sweet soul, for such a wonder
  Undo the door.

No! that door is hard to open;
Hinges rusty, latch is broken;
  Bid Him go.
Wherefore with that knocking dreary,
Scare the sleep from one so weary?
  Say Him—no.

Knocking, knocking, ever knocking!
  What! still there?
O, sweet soul, but once behold Him,
  With the glory-crowned hair,
And those eyes, so strange and tender;
  Waiting there!
Open! open! Once behold Him—
  Him so fair!

Ah, that door! Why wilt thou vex me,
Coming ever to perplex me?
For the key is stiffly rusty,
And the bolt is clogged and dusty,
Many fingered ivy vine
Seals it fast with twist and twine;
Weeds of years, and years before,
Choke the passage to that door.

Knocking, knocking! What? still knocking?
  He still here?
What's the hour? The night is waning—
In my heart a drear complaining,
And a chilly, and unrest!
Ah, this knocking! It disturbs me!
Scares my sleep with dreams unblest!
  Give me rest;—
  *Rest*—ah, rest!

Rest, dear soul, He brings to thee.
Thou hast only *dreamed* of pleasure—
Dreamed of gifts and golden treasure—
Dreamed of jewels in the keeping,
Waked to weariness of weeping—
Open to thy soul's one Lover,
And thy night of dreams is over—
The true gifts He brings have seeming
More than all thy faded dreaming.

Did she open? Doth she? Will she?
So, as wandering we behold,
Grows the picture to a sign,
Press'd upon your soul and mine;
For in every breast that liveth,
Is that strange mysterious door;
The forsaken and betangled;
Duty, rusty, and forgotten;—
There the pierced hand still knocketh;
And with ever patient watching,
With the sad eyes true and tender.
With the glory-crowned hair,—
Still our God is waiting there.

### The Last of the Samaritans.

The days of this race are numbered among the things on this earth. There are about forty families left of this sect or tribe, and they still live in that same valley in Palestine where Abraham and his grandson, Jacob, built their altars to Jehovah, and where, some sixteen centuries later, the Savior talked with the woman of Samaria by Jacob's well. What a thrill of pleasure permeates every Christian's breast as he thinks of this race! Christ's sweet parable has brought their name down through almost two decades of centuries as something grand and sublime. The priest and the Levite and the great Samaritan are three of the most dramatically instructive characters found in his parables. The exemplification of "Who is my neighbor?" was evidently not chosen lightly by the Savior; for the few surviving Samaritans are said by a recent traveller to be upright, benevolent and remarkable for their physical beauty and lofty bearing. Their surroundings are so grand and solemn that they could scarcely be otherwise than a poetic people. Tabernacled under the shadow of Mount Moriah, on the site of the City of Refuge, and with the rock of the Holy Palace, the stones set up by Joshua, and the spot on which Abraham prepared his son Isaac for the sacrifice, close at hand, we may well suppose that these, the noblest specimens of the Hebrew race, pass their lives in a sort of religious ecstacy, in which the comparative degradations of their present condition is forgotten in the contemplation of a past.

A traveller who has recently visited several months among this people says that, as regards their dress, manners, social customs, religious rites, and other tribal peculiarities, they are the *fac similes* of their ancestors of a thousand years ago. They have never intermarried with any other race, and claim to be true "sons of Joseph," whose tomb is in their valley. To observe their domestic life is to live in Biblical atmosphere, and to return to the days of the patriarchs. The law is read to them from Gerizim. It was read to their forefathers from the same sacred mountains as early as the days of Joshua; and along the base of Mount Ebal camels wind their way, carrying on the trafic between Jerusalem and Galilee as it was carried on in the era of the Evangelists.

From 1806 to 1845 the Samaritans were prevented by the Mohammedans from celebrating the passover on Mount Gerizim; but twenty years ago, by Christian intercession, the privilege, was restored to them. Their days are numbered; but their history and traditions will cling to the "Valley of Sehechem" as long as time lasts.

### Evidence of a Good Hope.

1. An inward and heartfelt satisfaction in contemplating the character and attribute of God, as revealed in the Scriptures. "A spirit, infinite, eternal and unchangeable in his being, power, holiness, justice, goodness and truth.
2. Delight in God's law, its precepts and penalty.
3. Satisfaction in the worship of God, and in the ordinances of the Gospel. Secret prayer; family prayer; the prayer meeting; public worship; the Lord's Supper.
4. A peculiar love to those who are striving to be like Christ.
5. A benevolent affection and desire for the happiness of all mankind.
6. Cheerfulness in practising self-denial for Christ's sake; leaving off bad and expensive habits for Christ's sake, or for the sake of other people, as for our own sake; giving cheerfully to bless the world and spread religion.
7. A mind to forgive and pray for enemies.
8. An habitual mind to consult God in all our ways: "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?"
9. A fixed determination to do every duty to God, to ourselves, and to all men.

*Remarks.*—1. The "assurance of hope" is desirable.
2. Others have obtained it, and why may not we obtain it?
3. The comfort of a good hope will amply compensate for all the effort which attainment costs.—*Christian Secretary.*

DO NOT FORGET TO PRAY.—A short time since, a little girl, about seven years of age, went home from school, and told her mother that the teacher had found fault with her several times during the day.

"Indeed!" said the lady, "I am sorry to hear it. very sorry indeed. What could you be thinking of to give your teacher so much trouble?"

"Ma," answered the child, sobbing, "I could not help it. I did several things that I should not have done; and when she found fault with me the third time, I remembered that I had forgot to say my prayers this morning. So I asked to leave the room; and when I was all alone I felt sorry, and said my prayers; and then I felt so different. I went back to my class and did not do wrong any more."

Children, do you pray to God to forgive your sins, and help you to do right? When you find it difficult to be good, and are often found fault with, do you remember that you have not sought help from God who loves you? If you want to be happy, and keep a good conscience, don't forget to pray. Ask God to help you to resist evil, and also to act rightly, and you will not often be found fault with.

Rev. Dr. Scott said, in his pulpit, recently, that he would advise every young man, at the outset of his career: First, to be a good Christian. Second, to insure his life; and third, to get a good wife. Then he will be happy.