Staunton Spectator.

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Staunton Spectator.

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Richard Mauzy & Co.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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

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

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SPECIAL NOTICES will be inserted at double the advertising rates.

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

Professional Directory.

MEDICAL NOTICE.—Doctors C. R. Harris and B. P. Reese having formed a copartnership in the practice of Medicine, very respectfully tender their professional services to the public.

Eighteen years' experience qualifies the junior partner for the general practice of medicine, and will enable the senior partner to devote especial attention to the diseases of females and children.

Calls in the country promptly attended to.

Office—Main street, 2 doors East of Dr. Chapman's, D. D. S.

All letters strictly on professional business, should be addressed to
jan11—6m DRS. HARRIS & REESE.

J. M. HANGER, M. D. J. H. FULTZ, M. D.

DRS. HANGER & FULTZ having formed a co-partnership in the practice of medicine, offer their professional services to the citizens of Staunton and vicinity. When not professionally engaged they will be found at their office on Augusta street, two doors North of the Spectator office. nov2—tf

JOHN B. BALDWIN. GEO. M. COCHRAN, JR.

BALDWIN & COCHRAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
STAUNTON, VA.,
Will practice in all the Courts holden in Augusta county. jan4—tf

DR. JAMES JOHNSTON,
DENTIST,
MAIN STREET, Staunton, Va.
OFFICE:—Over Cease's Confectionery Store.
dec21—tf

A CARD.—JAMES H. CALLISON,
PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
Notary Public and Licensed Auctioneer, will continue to attend to all calls on moderate terms. Address Middlebrook, Va.
nov2—tf

BOLIVAR CHRISTIAN. J. W. GREEN SMITH.

CHRISTIAN & SMITH,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
STAUNTON, VA.,
Practice in Augusta, Rockingham and Rockbridge counties. OFFICE on Court House Alley.
oct19—6m

S. TRAVERS PHILLIPS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Staunton, Virginia,
Will practice in all the Courts of Augusta and Alleghany, and in the Circuit Courts of Rockbridge and Nelson.
Special attention given to collecting.
aug10—1y

WM. M. McALLISTER,
Attorney at Law,
Warm Springs, Virginia.
Will practice in all the Courts of the counties of Augusta and Alleghany, and as a partner with the distinguished William H. Terrill in Bath county. Prompt attention given to the collection of claims exceeding $10 each, or $20 in the aggregate. Attention given to business in any county in the State if specially employed.
july27—12m

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.
Office—on Bruce's corner, up stairs. Entrance on Augusta street, 3 doors from corner.
June 29 35ts

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, R. H. CATLETT,
Monroe county. 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

Foundries.

VALLEY MILLS FOUNDRY AND Machine Shop.

The undersigned having leased of P. O. Polmer the above named establishment, and being practical workmen, with an experience of over 20 years in the business, are prepared to furnish in the very best style and shortest possible time all work usually done in similar establishments. This being the oldest Foundry, and the only one in this part of the State, that was not burnt during the war, we have a great STOCK OF PATTERNS on hand for mill, saw mill and all kinds of machinery. Having a superior Lathe for turning Iron, we can execute in the most workmanlike manner, all kinds of turning and fitting up of machinery. We manufacture a CIRCULAR SAW SHAFT & BOXES on an improved plan, much superior and cheaper than the old, and warranted to give satisfaction. We also manufacture very superior plows of the Livingston, Virginia and Kerr Patterns.

We call special attention to our 10-plate stove, and Franklin fire-place; also, Hollow Ware of all kinds.

We will deliver all work at Swoope's Depot free of charge, and attend to shipping the same, if desired. We are determined to do our work in a style and at figures that will defy competition. Terms cash or its equivalent.
jak18—3m SCHOPPERT & KELLER.
Swoope's Depot, Augusta county, Va.

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.

HANDSOME sets of **Furs** $5 and upwards.—Grand Duchess Alpacas, 20 per cent below their value, at
M. P. FUNKHOUSER & CO.

Schools.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE,
Lexington, Virginia.

FACULTY:

GENERAL R. E. LEE, ...PRESIDENT.
CARTER J. HARRIS, A. M., *Prof. of Latin.*
JAMES J. WHITE, A. M., *Professor of Greek.*
EDW. S. JOYNES, A. M., *Prof. Mod. Languages.*
—— ——,* *Prof. English*
REV. J. L. KIRKPATRICK, D. D., *Prof. Moral Philosophy.*
WM. PRESTON JOHNSTON, A. M., *Prof. History and English Literature.*
ALEX. L. NELSON, A. M., *Prof. Mathematics.*
WM. ALLAN, A. M., *Prof. Applied Mathematics*
RICHARD S. McCULLOCH, A. M., *Prof. Natural Philosophy.*
JOHN L. CAMPBELL, A. M., *Prof. Chemistry.*
—— ——,† *Prof. Applied Chemistry.*
HON. J. W. BROCKENBROUGH, L.L.D., *Pr. Law.*
M. W. HUMPHREYS, A. M., *Ass't Prof. Latin and Greek.*
RODES MASSIE, A. M., *Ass't Prof. Modern Languages.*
DUNCAN C. LYLE, A. M., *Ass't Prof. Mathematics.*
CHARLES A. GRAVES, A. M., *Ass't Prof. English.*
JOSEPH B. WALKER, *Ass't Prof. Chemistry and Principal of Business School.*

*For the present, the instruction in English is divided among the Professors of Moral Philosophy, Modern Languages, and History, with the aid of an Assistant Professor.

†The duties of this Chair are discharged by the Professors of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.

I. ACADEMIC COURSE.

The College is divided into distinct Schools—each fully organized and complete in itself—so as to afford the best facilities for rendering the instruction in the several branches of education extensive and thorough. The student selects his own course of study, under the direction of his parent or of the Faculty; but that no motive may be wanting to a complete and systematic course of education, the separate Schools are so arranged that they may be combined into the following departments:

1. DEPARTMENT OF ARTS.—This embraces the subjects of Latin, Greek, English, Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, with two others to be elected, one from the Literary and one from the Scientific Schools. The Degree of *Bachelor of Arts* is conferred on the student who successfully completes this course.

2. DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE.—This embraces Mathematics, Applied Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, French, with one other to be elected from the Literary Schools. To this course is attached the Degree of *Bachelor of Science.*

3. DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY.—This embraces English, Modern Languages, Moral Philosophy, History and English Literature, with two others to be elected, one from the Literary and one from the Scientific Schools. To this course is attached the Degree of *Bachelor of Philosophy.*

The Degree of MASTER OF ARTS is conferred on Students who have completed the course of study in nine of the Schools, and have taken distinctions in seven of these.

II. PROFESSIONAL COURSE.

The Departments of Engineering were organized after the war to meet a want long felt in the South of the highest grade of scientific instruction in these important professions. They are now in full and successful operation.

1. DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.—This embraces Mathematics, Applied Mathematics, Physics, Mechanics, Chemistry, French, English, Drawing and Astronomy. Students who successfully complete this course, receive the diploma of *Civil Engineer.*

2. DEPARTMENT OF MINING ENGINEERING.—This embraces Mathematics, Applied Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology, Metallurgy, Mining, German and English. To this course is attached the diploma of *Mining Engineer.*

It is proposed still further to extend the Practical and Scientific Departments in the direction of 1. Mechanical Engineering. 2. Applied Chemistry. 3. Agriculture. 4. Commerce.

3. DEPARTMENT OF LAW.—This embraces the School of Law and Equity, and to it is attached the Degree of *Bachelor of Law.*

III. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

This has been organized temporarily, for the benefit of young men, who have been prevented by the war from obtaining proper Academic preparation for College. It embraces the subjects of Latin, Greek, Mathematics, and English.

MODE OF INSTRTCTION AND EXAMINATION.

To secure constant and thorough drilling, the Classes are divided into sections of from twenty to thirty, which are taught separately. In the lower Classes the instruction is mainly given by Text-books and Exercises; in the higher classes Lectures are combined with these. The Examinations are both oral and written, and those for proficiency and distinctions very thorough and rigid.

HONORS AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

As special inducements to diligence, three Gold Medals and Five Honorary Scholarships, the latter covering tuition and College fees, are annually awarded.

Three Masters of Arts are annunlly appointed as "Resident Masters," with valuable privileges and emoluments.

The College educates, free of charge, all candidates for the Ministry, properly recommended. It appoints to free Scholarships twenty-five young men intending to make Journalism their profession. It gives a long credit to meritorious young men without means who wish an education.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline of the College, under the control of the President, tends to develope honor, manliness and self-respect.

Necessary expenses are not more than $325 per annum. The College fees and three months board, amounting to about $175, are required in advance.

Parents are advised to deposit the funds for their sons with the Treasurer, experience having shown the benefits of this course to the Students.

The session opens the 3rd Thursday of Sept and closes the 4th Thursday of June.

☞ For Catalogues or other particulars apply to J. M. LEECH, CL'K OF FACULTY, Lexington, Va.
August 31 tf

Millinery.

TEMPLE OF FASHION!
Ribbons, Millinery & Straw Goods.
NEW GOODS.
Fall and Winter 1869-'70.

Bonnet and Sash Ribbons, Velvet and Trimming Ribbons, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Blonds, Crapes, Laces, Nets, Frames and Bonnet Materials,

Ladies' Hats and Bonnets, in Straw, Silk, Velvet and Felt—trimmed and untrimmed—of our own manufacture.

FRENCH FEATHERS AND FLOWERS, Real and Imitation Laces, French, English and German Corsets, Hair braids, Frizzes, Chignons and Switches. A large stock embracing everything new and desirable at

Low Prices.

MRS. K. M. KELLEY,
Main street, Staunton, Va., agent for the sale of
GROVER & BAKER'S MACHINES.
nov9—tf

Clothing.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.—The subscribers have on hand a large, varied and well-selected stock of Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes of the latest styles and best qualities, which they will sell cheap.

Ladies, Misses, Gents and Boys can all be accommodated upon the best terms. Give them a call and examine and judge for yourselves.
M. A. BRIGHT & CO.,
New street, Staunton, opposite Dr. Young's drug store. sep28—tf

CLOTHING, HATS, Boots & Shoes.
I would respectfully invite the attention of my friends and the public to the fact that I keep constantly on hand a good stock of CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS & SHOES, and gents' furnishing goods generally, which I will sell on reasonable terms.

Give me a call, and I will endeavor to please, both as to quality and price of goods.
E. HAGEMAN,
june8—1y New St., oppo. Va. Hotel.

IF YOU WANT fine English Tooth Brushes go to WAYT'S Drug Store.

Groceries and Produce.

OLD FIRM!
NEW HOUSE!
NEW GOODS!

H. KER & BRO., having moved into their new store room on Augusta street, nearly opposite the *Postoffice,* will be glad to see their friends and the public generally. We have on hand a fine assortment of **Family Groceries,** consisting in part of
Brown Sugars,
Coffee Sugars,
Granulated, Crushed,
and Powdered Sugars.
Rio, Layguara and old Government
Java Coffee.
RICE, MEAL,
SALT, MOLASSES,
FLOUR & BACON,
Woodenware of all sorts,
Brooms, Baskets, Tubs, &c.

☞ WE WARRANT OUR TEAS THE BEST SOLD.

Young America and Cutting Cheese, Italian Maccaroni, Canned Vegetables and Fruits.

Our goods have been bought low, and we will sell as *cheap as the cheapest.* Don't forget the place. *New House* on Augusta street.

☞ Country Produce bought and sold.
jan11—tf H. KER & BRO.
Vindicator copy

WHAT NICE FISH! Yes, Bloaters, from KER & BRO.,
jan18— opposite P. O.

CALL and see our cheap goods which we are determined to sell cheap.
H. KER & BRO., opposite P. O.

WANTED.—GROCERIES exchanged for Greenbacks, and great bargains given.
H. KER & BRO., opposite P O.

CANNED Corn and Tomatoes at small advance on Baltimore prices by Drf and case. H. KER & BRO., opposite P. O.

WANTED.—White Beans and Dried Apples in any quantity. Cash paid.
CLEVELAND & SEARS.

SALT! SALT!—Just received by
CLEVELAND & SEARS.

FRESH GROUND PLASTER for sale by CLEVELAND & SEARS.

PURE Cider Vinegar and Prime Pickles for sale. CLEVELAND & SEARS.

FOR PREPARED COCOANUT call on CLEVELAND & SEARS.
dec28—tf

NEW GROCERY STORE.—The subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has opened a selected stock of fresh **Family Groceries** at the new brick store on Augusta street, next door to the shoe establishment of Hendry, Bro. & Fagan, and opposite the Court House Square.

He will keep constantly on hand Coffee of all grades, Teas, Sugars, Syrup, Molasses, Cocoa, Chocolate, Cheese, Condiments in variety, Soaps, Tobacco, both chewing and smoking, a choice stock of Liquors, and, in fact, everything usually kept in his line.

Having bought for cash, he can sell as low as the lowest.

Everybody in town and country is invited to give him a call. GEO. C. JACKSON.
dec28—tf

CLOVER SEED! CLOVER SEED!
We have a prime lot on hand. We desire all persons who need this article to give us a call. Remember the place.
dec28 RICHARDSON & WHEAT.

FOR PRIME TOMATOES, Corn and Peaches, call on
CLEVELAND & SEARS.

FOR Raisins, Citron & Currants, call on CLEVELAND & SEARS.

FOR Choice Groceries
AND FAMILY SUPPLIES,
call on
dec28—tf CLEVELAND & SEARS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is paid to sale of WOODENWARE, BROOMS, &c.,
by CLEVELAND & SEARS.

TO SELL all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE, call on CLEVELAND & SEARS.

RICHARDSON & WHEAT,
Grocers and Produce Dealers,
Corner of Main and Augusta Streets,
STAUNTON, VA.

A large and well selected assortment of

Family Groceries:

SUGARS,
COFFEES,
SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,
SPICES,
RICE.
CHEESE,
COTTON YARN, T
TOBACCOS, E
CRACKERS, A
SALT S
FISH,
FLOUR,
BACON,
BUTTER,
EGGS, &c.

☞ We are offering our goods at the lowest CASH PRICES, and we are determined to give satisfaction to all who may need anything in our line of business.

We solicit the citizens and Farmers generally who have not tried us to do so. We thank all our friends for their past liberal patronage, and respectfully request a continuance of the same. Do not forget the place. Be sure to call on

RICHARDSON & WHEAT.
oct5—tf

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—

Agricultural Implements.

SPITLER & UTLEY,
DEALERS IN
Agricultural Implements, Machinery
FARMING AND GARDEN TOOLS,
HARDWARE, WOODENWARE, FERTILIZERS, FIELD SEEDS, &c.,
are now receiving and opening a large and well selected assortment of Goods at their warehouse,
At Bruce's old stand, Staunton, Va.

Their agricultural implements consist in part of
Reapers and Mowers, Threshing Machines,
Hay, Straw and Fodder Cutters, Corn
Shellers, Hay and Grain Rakes, Hay
Forks, Cider Mills, Drills, Corn
Planters, Cultivators, Plows
and Harrows, Farm Bells,
Grindstones, &c.

Their large and well selected stock of Hardware is new and direct from manufacturers and importers, which they are offering at prices which cannot fail to please, embraces, in part,

Nails, Horse Shoes, Shovels and Spades, Grain Scoops, Hoes, Mattocks and Picks, Forks, Garden Rakes, Locks, Bolts, and Hinges, and Building Material of every description, Carpenter Tools, &c., &c.

Also a fine assortment of CUTLERY, such as knives and forks, pocket knives, pruning and budding knives.

They also have cooking stoves, and a fine assortment of iron and steel.

They have woodenware of every description, such as buckets, tubs, water kegs, field cans, churns, &c.

The public are invited to give them a call, and see their goods, as they are guaranteed in every respect, and are offered at very low prices, as they were bought for cash and can be sold low. They are determined to build up a trade and all who are in want of goods in their line—especially parties who are building, cannot do better in the State than to buy of
SPITLER & UTLEY,
at Bruce's old stand, Staunton, Va.
mar9—tf

LADIES' SHOES.—I have just received a large lot of Ladies' Fine Shoes, made to my own order, every pair of which I warrant to do well. DAVIS A. KAYSER.

☞ 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.

Darling, do You Love Me.

In the sweet æolian harp,
Strung with willows in the dell,
In the chanting of the waves,
In the murmur of the shell,
In each one her voice now echoes,
From the shining angel shore,
Asking, "Darling, do you love me?
Do you love me as of yore?"

In the shimmer of the stars,
In the soft moon's silv'ry beams,
In the pictures bright that come
In my purest, sweetest dreams,
In each one her eyes are shining,
From the distant angel shore,
Asking, "Darling, do you love me?
Do you love me as of yore?"

In the carol of the birds,
In the music of the sea,
In the chorus of the winds,
In the billows wild and free;
In each one her song is thrilling,
From the shining angel shore,
Asking, "Darling, do you love?
Do you love me as of yore?"

ANSWER.

Sweetest fragrance of the rose,
Ever mingling with the winds,
Wafted on where purest love
Is the only chain that binds;
Mountain echo, as you float
On vibration's music tide,
Through the dark and silent cave,
Up the steep rock's craggy side,
Will you bear to her my answer,
On the shining angel shore,
Tell my darling, "yes, I love her,
Dearly love her as of yore."

Whisp'ring night breeze when you sigh,
'Mid the fadeless perfumed flow'rs,
In the Summer Land afar,
Through the ever blooming bow'rs;
Golden hope of future bliss,
Ever bringing to my view,
Silken tresses, angel eyes,
Beaming bright with love so true,
Will you bear to her my answer,
On the distant em'raid shore,
Tell my darling with the angels,
We shall love forevermore!

For the Spectator.

Virginia Canal—No. 3.

There being a sufficiency of water beyond all doubt to supply the summit level of the Canal with more than three times as much as the great Erie Canal can use, and having been pronounced practicable to convey it to the summit, by experienced engineers we will now look at the cost necessary to complete the work to the Ohio River.

Various estimates of the cost of construction have been made with the many plans proposed and the different capacities of the Canal. In 1841 it was estimated by the principal engineer, Mr. Gill and Judge Wright that $5,769,355 would complete the work, and perhaps it would in the manner and of the capacity then contemplated, and no doubt it would have paid good dividends on the investment, but it would pay far better on a larger outlay. The best Canal that can be made on this route will pay the largest dividends. The capacity of this canal will be the only limit to the tonnage in less than twenty years, even if constructed so as to use to the full extent the enormous chambers of the locks mentioned heretofore (200 feet by 40). A mud pike in the absence of any other road will often remunerate the expense of making, but where there is constant travel a good Macadamized road will pay far better, and this Canal, if it only has capacity given it, will be used to convey about one third of all the marketable production, agricultural and mineral, and largely of the merchandize, forests and manufactures of the nation. This water line can be so constructed that Cincinnati can send her wheat to Liverpool and have it sold there in about the same time that it would reach New York by the Erie Canal, or that it would get round the Florida reefs by sending it down the Mississippi River, and at less cost than by any other route, and that it can reach the Atlantic about as soon by this Canal as it could reach New York by Railroad, and at less than one third of the cost.

To enlarge the old work, and to complete the remainder to the Ohio, in such manner as hinted at here, would perhaps require some 50 or 60 millions, but if once substantially made would doubtless make better return in the way of dividends than any thing inferior to something like this. No water line can ever compete with it either in time distance or low freights, and although the Railroad will only exceed it a little in time, it will be at more than three times the charges.

It has been well said that the opening of this water line of capacious size would justify the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars.

The estimate for completing the Canal from Buchanan to the Ohio River, of the same dimensions as the enlarged Erie Canal which has a capacity to carry 7,000,000 tons per annum, viz: 42 feet wide at bottom, 70 feet at the water surface with 7 feet water in depth, the locks 120 feet long and 20 feet wide, to the Greenbrier River, 80 miles, and from there by locks and dams on the Greenbrier and New Rivers 123 miles to Lyken's shoals on the Kanawha, from where sluice navigation will be used to the Ohio 85 miles, being 208 miles, where the chambers of the locks will be 200 feet long and 40 feet wide with 7 feet of water the whole distance, and being 288 miles from Buchanan to the Ohio. The estimate also includes the enlargement of the old work from Richmond to Buchanan 197 miles, to correspond with the new work to the Greenbrier, which in all makes 485 miles from Richmond to the Ohio River.

From	Miles.	
Buchanan to Covington..... ...	47½	$4,036,577
Covington to Greenbrier Bridge....................	33½	8,994,048
Greenbrier bridge to New River....................	49½	3,512,506
Mouth of Greenbrier to Lyken's shoals....................	73½	9,091,537
Lyken's shoals to the mouth of the Kanawha....................	85	402,168
Buchanan to the Ohio River..	288	$26,036,836
Richmond to Buchanan, old work enlarged....................	197	3,929,341
Richmond to the Ohio River	485	$29,966,177

The above estimate was made under the direction of the Company for passing the summit level through the Alleghany with a tunnel two and a half miles in length and feeding the same without resorting to the Greenbrier River, which would soon have been found insufficient, but the Company now propose to make the summit level materially lower, at 1,700 feet above tide, which will increase length and cost of the tunnel, though it will lesson the expense of the feeder, shorten the actual distance four miles and save the time and expense of passing 44 locks, equal to 5½ hours, making a total equivalent to 15 miles.

The increase cost is estimated at......	$7,397,734
Which added to former estimate.....	$29,966,177
Making the sum of....................	$37,363,911
To this should be added one or two millions, for construction of reservoir, which will be found necessary, and the improvement of the feeder some 50 or 60 miles as an important arm of the canal; say	$2,636,089
Being a total outlay of....................	$40,000,000

The Erie Canal with arms and feeder cost $41,873,738 with a capacity of carrying 7,000,000 of tons annually; though really only about one half that amount has in any year passed over it, while our Virginia Canal will be required to carry from three to five times this amount from the first year, and will undoubtedly increase to its utmost capacity in less than 20 years.

It appears that the Erie Canal has paid the entire cost of construction with all its interest and is now yielding a clear profit of from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000 yearly, with its limited freight, and only in operation seven months of the year. Now, is there any considerate mind that can believe that the Virginia Canal will yield less than three times as much as the Erie, when we take into consideration the length of time it will be open while the Erie will be closed by ice, together with the fact that it will be the shortest and cheapest route for three-fourths of the Western population to get their produce to market, and that in all probability the tonnage of coal alone will equal the entire tonnage of the Erie Canal, to say nothing of lumber, iron and other way freight that will seek transit over this line.

In view of all this who will say that the above calculations or estimates are not too small. Who will say that the capacity will be sufficient?

To double its capacity will not require the cost to be doubled, perhaps fifty per cent added to the $40,000,000 would triple the capacity of the Canal. This most assuredly would be the case, for there would be only 278 miles where the locks would be less than 200 feet long and 40 feet wide, and the width of the line less than 100 feet. It is quite common to find the capacity too small on important lines, and they have to be enlarged at increased expense and delay. But why should this line be so constructed as to require a speedy enlargement, when we know that it is beyond all comparison the most important, and that it will have no parallel as to tonnage?

We shall have to look at the extent of country that will seek this line of transit, and consider its productions for transportation, and its wants, and also the wealth of the mines and forests of West Virginia, together with comparisons of the cost of transportation by other lines, both by water and by Railroad, to realize the importance of this improvement.

A VIRGINIAN.

For the Spectator.

Every Heart has a History all its Own.

My destiny is that of the wife of a village Doctor. The village from which he claims the honor of being one of its titled inhabitants is nestled cosily amid hills, trees, rocks and water. The scenery around—with the mountains in the distance—gives us such glowing sunsets as we could almost imagine are those of bright Italy. It may be the belief of mine that our scenery is unappreciated, whilst that we pay so much to see is valued because we are expected to extacise, or because others have been enraptured. Or can it be because this is home?—Ah, we linger around this sacred word, and feel that home is our world!

It is the capacity inborn in *every* heart to appreciate the good and beautiful—the tender feeling to some extent on which I wish to dwell. This my position has taught me: Those of every class must apply to the Dr. The Dr. is not his own, (and sometimes we almost feel his wife is not his either) so entirely are we to yield to the public. From my position I learn many lessons of the human heart; find much good in the human family that I would never suspect, were it not for this position. These people—the refined and uncouth; the rich and poor; the learned and ignorant—all come at times, and then: "the Dr. not being in, we will wait." Now, there are those in the profession—wives I mean—who will say: "Well, *you* don't entertain them, I hope." Yes, to the best of my ability. God has endowed us, one and all, with a share of kindness; this we should try to educate, so as to let all that are worthy have the benefit, and if we sometimes bestow kindness on an object unworthy, what of that? Is it not infinitely better than to mistreat one worthy? We all expect the better feelings—the refined and beautiful—to shine forth in the intelligent, but how seldom do we suspect the *depth* of feeling hidden beneath rags?

Listen to that old woman, the ridicule of all—the embodiment of repulsiveness and ugliness—amongst us of her sex; listen to her as she tells me of her dreadful sorrows, those of which the community say: "She don't care—she has no feeling"—with tears coursing down her soiled cheeks she says: "Let my living children do as they will, this cannot be taken from me: there are *three in Heaven who will call me mother!*"

O! is not that a volume of yearning tenderness and motherly love? One snowy day I was sitting all alone, busily engaged, there came a rap at the door—I answered the call for the Dr. The man was such a rough specimen that I felt a little timid; however, I kindly asked him in, offered a seat—in the meantime my canary took occasion to tell him he was sweet, (that the bird was sweet not the man) he looked up with such a flash of pleasure and surprise that he attracted my attention. There he sat and talked to that bird with tears—told of the many he saw in the Fatherland beyond the Rhine—how he loved the land of his birth.—"Oh! madam, there is no home to me but the Fatherland—told how he loved birds, crumbed the snowbirds—decoyed the robins to pet.—Would you believe it, that that man who uttered such a beautiful lesson of love of country—who showed such a depth of feeling for a little bird—that his wife died from ill-treatment at his hands?

Look at that proud, stern man leaning against the mantel—he whom all called unfeeling in discipline, indifferent to home affections, and yet brave in battle. We forget "the loving are most daring." Hear him as he leans there with his very soul in his eyes.

"Madame, I am a homeless waif on life's ocean—my father I love with a son's devotion—my mother's spirit I have been taught from childhood to revere as blessed and glorified. I never think of her but as a saint in heaven —— ——." And yet the mass would call *him unfeeling.* I have learned to judge the depth of feeling, not by outward signs alone.—Nature has given each of us virtues and they are often *overbalanced* by faults; if she in her distribution has thrown together in some all that is apparently lovely and of good report and in others piled high a pyramid apparently of the refuse, we should remember that circumstances oftener cause this difference than does nature. If we would all look more for good in others, encourage the beautiful, our world would be better and all be happier.

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Miss Sue Ridenour.

We learn from the *Moorefield Advertiser* that, on the 18th ult., in the Institute Hall in Moorefield, Hardy Co., W. Va., Miss Sue Ridenour took part in a concert, singing about a dozen songs. This blind girl was educated at the Blind Institution here, and many of our readers have had the pleasure of hearing her sing. She has the sweetest voice we have ever heard—sweet as the mellifluous strains of the Æolian when gently fanned by the gelid wings of a Southern zephyr. The *Moorefield Advertiser* says:

"We are gratified to learn that Prof. Johnson, of our town, has secured the assistance of Miss Ridenour in his proposed exhibition of exercises before the West Va. Legislature.—We earnestly commend him with his small company of Brothers and Sisters in misfortune, to the favor and cordial support of all the communities he may visit, in carrying out his scheme of benevolence."

The Norristown Pa. Register rejoices in a subscriber 92 years old who has taken that paper since 1801, and always paid for it in advance. May his tribe increase!

Oh! vat a ding is eardly bliss?
Oh! vat is man's sookcess?
Oh! vat is several kinds of dings?
Oh! vat is happiness?

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION.

SENATE—Saturday, Jan. 29th.—The Senate was not in session to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The day was devoted to general speech-making in Committee of the Whole. Several members addressed the committee on the subjects of railroad monopolies, finances, &c., &c. The House then adjourned.

SENATE—Monday, Jan. 31st.—Several bills and memorials of no general interest were introduced and disposed of temporarily. Resolutions of the Ohio Legislature, ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment, were presented and ordered to be printed. The Committee on Post-offices reported, with amendments, the bill to incorporate the National Postal Telegraph Company. A bill to admit the State of Mississippi to representation was referred to the Judiciary Committee. A bill abolishing the office of Surveyor of Customs was referred to the Committee on Finance. A resolution was adopted calling upon the Attorney General for copies of any opinons or instructions he may have given to any of the military commanders since the passage of the last act relative to Georgia, and particularly any instructions relative to the eligibility of members of the Georgia Legislature. The President was requested to communicate to the Senate any information he has relative to the recent election in Mississippi, and the action of the Legislature upon the Fifteenth Amendment. The discussion of the Currency bill was resumed, and an amendment was agreed to providing that any bank located in any State having more than its proportion of circulation shall have liberty to remove to any State which has less than its proportion of circulation. It was decided that a vote shall be taken at 4 o'clock P. M. to-morrow on Mr. Morton's amendment, making the additional amount to bank circulation $52,000,000. The House bill abolishing the franking privilege was reported to the Senate. Without taking any additional action on the Currrency bill, the Senate went into executive session, and at its close adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—A number of bills for reference were introduced and referred to committees. A resolution was offered declaring that "the National debt should be paid in strict compliance with the contract under which it was made, whether in coin or greenbacks, and that the five-twenty bonds be paid in greenbacks or their equivalent, and that we condemn the policy of the Administration, which is expending millions of money in buying bonds at a premium, while the Government has a perfect right to redeem them at par."—It was laid on the table by a vote of yeas 122 to nays 41. The Secretary of War was directed to report for the use of the House the amount of tax collected in the year 1869 upon whisky and tobacco in each Congressional district, and also the amount of tax collected from all sources in each district. The President was requested, if not incompatible with the public service, to transmit to the House all papers and documents in the Yerger case. A bill for the relief of the post-master at Havre de-Grace, Maryland, was referred to the Committee on Postoffices. The House refused to allow the introduction of a resolution to repeal the tariff on coal. Richard S. Ayer and Lewis McKenzie, delegates elect from Virginia, were admitted to seats. A number of Senate bills of minor importance were taken up and disposed of. One of those which passed provides for the settlement of the accounts of John W. Forney, late Secretary of the Senate. The Senate bill appropriating thirty thousand dollars for the relief of the District poor was referred to the Committee on Appropriations. The Senate joint resolutions accepting General Greene's statue, donated by the State of Rhode Island, were taken up. Several eulogies upon General Greene were delivered, after which the resolutions were agreed to. The House then adjourned.

SENATE—Tuesday, Feb. 1st.—A communication was received from the Attorney General, in response to a Senate resolution, stating that since the passage of the last act relative to Georgia he has given no official opinions on affairs in that State. A memorial was referred to the Judiciary Committee asking such legislation as will secure the Government of the United States to white men, and setting forth the opinions of the elder Adams, Jefferson and Lincoln on the subject. The Committee on Appropriations reported a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to make transfers of unexpended balances of other bureaus of that Department to the Bureaus of Constitution, Repairs and Steam Engineering. A joint resolution declaring the State of Mississippi entitled to representation in Congress was referred to the Judiciary Committee. A resolution was adopted directing the Secretary of the Navy to furnish names, rank and pay of naval officers on duty in Washington, resident there, &c. Resolutions proposing a meditation on the part of the United States in the difficulties between the Dominion of Canada and the Red River settlement were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Several District bills were introduced and disposed of. The Currency bill was taken up, and Mr. Morton's amendment, making the additional amount of bank circulation $52,000,000, was adopted by a vote of 39 to 21. Several other amendments were agreed to, and the bill as amended was ordered to be printed, and it is understood will be considered to-morrow without debate. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. George W. Booker, Representative elect from Virginia, appeared, and after considerable discussion was sworn in and took his seat. The amended Tariff bill was reported from the Ways and Means Committee, and Mr. Schenck made a speech in explanation of it. The bill was made the special order for the 15th instant. The minority of the committee asked leave to submit a report, but objection was made. The consideration of the Legislative. Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole. Several members made speeches on the bill, among them Mr. Wood, of New York, who severely criticised the present Administration The committee then rose and the House soon after adjourned.

Congress has no Right to Impose Conditions.

From the admirable speech of Hon. J. B. Beck, of Ky., made in the debate in Congress on the bill reported from the Reconstruction Committee, we extract the following:

"You all know that Congress has no right to impose any such conditions. Virginia will, when restored, have the same right to alter, amend, and change her constitution as any other State, and will be bound in all other changes and alterations of it, and in all laws passed under it, to conform to the Constitution of the United States just as all the other States are bound, and Congress will possess just the same power over her as it does over New York, and will have the same right to exercise that authority under the powers vested in it by the Constitution of the United States, for it has no other legitimate power, whether these so-called fundamental conditions are retained in this bill or not Congress cannot pass a law declaratory of the constitution. What is constitutional and what is in conflict with it is for the courts to determine. When Virginia does any act which affects the rights of any citizen the courts are open, and the constitutionality of the act can be tested, for no lawyer will dispute that if not in conflict with the constitutions of the United States and the State, the Legislature of Virginia may pass any act it pleases, and Congress has no right to interfere and cannot make any bargain with the present Legislature of Virginia, or put any act on its own statute-book which will prevent any future Legislature in Virginia from exercising all proper constitutional power in passing laws, in altering and amending the State constitution which any other State possesses."

Better be upright with poverty, than unprincipled with plenty.

The Beautiful Gate.

I have read and dreamed of a beautiful gate,
Moving on hinges of purest gold,
On the other side of the River of Death,
Whose waters are dark, and dreary and cold.

Many have reached that deep, dark stream,
On its quiet brink to watch and wait
For the messenger pale, to bear them across
Its waveless tide to the Golden Gate.

The first one that left *our* household band
Was one who had eyes of deepest blue,
With a brow as fair as the pale spring flower,
And a heart as pure as the morning dew.

Long she lay on a bed of pain,
Long, very long, did we hope and wait,
My angel sister, where is she now?
She has entered in at the Golden Gate.

An angel came, and within her palm
She bore her away to her home above;
I caught the gleam of a glittering band,
And heard sweet words from a hymn of love.

But the angel guest soon came again,
And another one left our broken band—
Another one passed through the Golden Gate
Into the beautiful shining Land.

Mother, oh! mother, I cried in my grief,
How long on earth must I weep and wait?
"Till it pleaseth God," a voice replied,
To call thee home through the Golden Gate.

Thus one by one they all passed away,
While I am left, lonely and desolate,
How I sometimes yearn for the angel to come
And bear me too through the Golden Gate.

In fancy I see my mother's face,
And my gentle sister's violet eyes;
And the rest that have left me, I see them too,
Looking down at me from the azure skies.

When the slanting rays of the setting sun
A glory of molten gold create,
A child's soft whisper reaches my ear:—
"We are waiting for thee, at the Golden Gate."

When the sun moves south in the Autumn sky,
And the leaves their branches all forsake,
I know that I, like them, will die,
And pass to my rest through the Golden Gate.

The Cross and the Life of Christ.

There have been periods in the history of the Church when earnest Christians have distorted the teachings of the Bible by magnifying important doctrines and leaving out of sight others of kindred value. They have found certain doctrines closely linked with their own personal experience, and these have absorded their attention and given tone to their life and labors. A very interesting article in the *British Quarterly* illustrates this tendency by a comparison between the evangelical spirit a half century or more ago, in England, and in our age. It says:

"The older evangelism trusted almost exclusively to the attraction of the cross. It took a somewhat narrow view of what was meant by the preaching of Christ crucified, and in seeking to win souls to the Saviour it knew scarcely any other magnet than His dying love, His atoning and redeeming passion and death. The evangelism of our day thoroughly sympathies with all that the older evangelism taught and said upon the glory of the cross of Christ, and is thoroughly with it in the conviction that, in a pre-eminent sense and degree, Christ crucified is the power of God and the wisdom of God unto salvation. But it has a broader and more inclusive mode of thought and speech than that. It remains all that the evangelism of the last generation thought and said: but it adds to it the great and fruitful thought that the person of Christ is a potent attraction as well as the atonement and reconciliation consummated once for all in His death. The living Christ is in its eyes a mighty factor of the christian life, as well as the dying Christ; and it reckons upon the powerful attraction which the personal Saviour has for every soul of higher type which has any yearnings for the true, the beautiful, and the good. In a former day the appeal of the evangelical pulpit was almost exclusively to the sense of guilt which rankles in every human soul, and to the fears of the coming judgment which such a guilty conscience engenders, and to the sense of duty arising from such a taste of lost souls to flee for refuge to the hope set before them in the one only atonement. The evangelism of our day sums up all the elements of Christ's attraction over human souls, and holds that the fulness of Christ himself is the fulness of His attraction. Unless we held forth Christ in the plenitude both of what He is and what He does, we are not holding Him forth in all the plenitude of His power to draw to himself, and to bind to Himself forever, in trust and love, the immortal souls of men."

SOLITUDE.—There are few things more conducive to the health of the mind than occasional solitude and silence. If the conscience be unsullied, silence will be a season of enjoyment; if the recollection of crime weigh on the mind, in silence resolutions of amendment are more usually formed than amid the tumult and confusion of the world. The man who habituates himself to spend an hour every day in silence and seclusion, can scarcely become depraved; he who never withdraws himself from the busy throng of selfish men can scarcely be otherwise. The army that is always marching cannot act with energy in cases of emergency; and the mind that never reposes from the labor of artificial excitement, will be but ill prepared to grapple with violent temptation. Silence is to the mind what the bottom of the river is to the swimmer; when he can rest his feet upon the solid ground, he can look around him and see where he is. He can mark out his course and start anew. To the religious man, silence is the throne of Deity. For when the world is shut out—when the passions are stilled, and the wandering thoughts are curbed, his soul is in the presence of his maker. To those who never have habituated themselves to silent reflections, these things may sound like a dull sermon on morality. Those who have tried the experiment will confess that the soul is truly alive when the animal mass is restrained, and the redundancy of aimless thoughts pruned. The stiller a clock s and, the better time it will keep; and an hour-glass runs the faster the less it is disturbed.

Recollections.

Time mello[illegible]ws ideas as well as it mellows wine, Things, in themselv[illegible]; and the scenes tain tenderness in recollect[illegible] neither for of our youth, though remarkab[illegible]mory elegance nor feeling, rise up to our m[illegible] dignified at the same time and endeared. As countrymen in distant lands acknowledge one another as friends, so objects to which, when present, we give but little attention, are nourished in distant remembrance with a cordial regard. If in their own nature of a tender kind, the ties which they had in the heart are drawn still closer, and we recall them with an enthusiasm of feeling which the same objects at the immediate time are unable to excite. The hum of a little tune, to which in our fancy we have often listened; the course of a brook which, in our childhood, we have frequently traced; the ruins of an ancient building which remember almost entire—these remembrances sweep over the mind with an enchanting power of tenderness and melancholy, at whose bidding the pleasures, the business, the ambition of the present moment fade and disappear. Our finer feelings are not more grateful to the fancy than moral to the mind. Of this tender power which remembrance has over us, several uses might be made; this divinity of memory, did we worship it aright, might lend its aid to our happiness as well as our virtue.

When we have no pleasure in goodness, we may with certainty conclude the reason to be, that our pleasure is derived from an opposite quarter.

Wear your learning like a watch, in a private pocket, and don't endeavor to show it unless you are asked what time it is.

We may expect that God will speak to us, when we stand ready to do what he commands us.