Staunton Spectator.

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Staunton Spectator.

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Richard Mauzy & Co.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Advance Payments.

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

Postponed Payments.

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

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

☞ Subscriptions will not be discontinued, except at the option of the Editor, till all arrearages be paid.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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

SPECIAL NOTICES will be inserted at double the advertising rates.

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

Professional Directory.

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 Seience is conceded to be the Vulcanite process; it being four times lighter than gold, and much cheaper, embracing superior cleanliness, nicer adaptation, and many other advantages. All the various operations of Dental Surgery performed with strict reference to permanency. March 20—tf

JOHN ECHOLS, Monroe 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

Stoves & Tinware.

STILLS! STILLS!!—Stills, Copper Kettles, Cooking Stoves, Tinware, Guttering and Spouting, made of the best material and by the best workmen. Repairing done promptly.
july 30. B. F. POINTS.

SAVE FUEL.—BIBB'S ILLUMINATED DIAMOND GAS BURNER, for heating the first, second, and third stories by one fire—put up in the best manner by W. J. POINTS.

PREPARE FOR WINTER.—W. J. POINTS, opposite to Bruce's, has on hand COOKING, PARLOR & BOX STOVES, for wood or coal. Very cheap.
Willow Ware of all kinds.

Roofing, Spouting and Guttering HOUSES, done of the best materials, by
jan14 W. J. POINTS.

KNIFE BOXES, Fork and Spoon Boxes. Sherwood's Patent Tea and Coffee Strainers for sale very low at W. J. POINTS.

Cook Stoves—Superior patterns, warranted, for sale very low.
jan 14 W. J. POINTS.

Coal Oil Lanterns, and Screw top Coa Cans, very cheap at W. J. POINTS.

Tailoring.

TAILORING! TAILORING!!—The co-partnership heretofore existing between Graves & Sprinkle has been mutually dissolved and the business will hereafter be conducted by P. B. Graves alone.

He has reduced his prices for cash, and will do all kinds of work pertaining to the tailoring business, in the very best manner, and at figures so low that no one will fail to be satisfied. He has removed his shop to the room formerly occupied by Dr. B B. Donaghe as an office, and invites all his friends and the public generally to give him a call.
s 30 P. B. GRAVES

Saddles, Harness, &c.

LATEST NEWS! War Declared!!
ANNEXATION OF CUBA!!
General Grant, or any other man, who wants SADDLES,
BRIDLES,
HARNESS—
new or second-hand—
WHIPS, BITS, &c.,
must go to Ed. Hall's, where he will find the best assortment of the kind this side of New York, all of which can be bought cheap for cash.
ED. HALL.
on Wharf opposite Smith & Elder's law office.

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.

BLANKETS.—10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 Blankets, cheap. M. P. FUNKHOUSER & CO.

Groceries and Produce.

CLEVELAND & SEARS,
DEALERS IN
Staple and Fancy Groceries,
AND COUNTRY PRODUCE,
Main Street, Staunton, Va.

Just received.—50 dozen canned Tomatoes,
10 dozen canned Corn and Peaches,
1 case Chow Chow Pickle,
1 case Worcestershire Sauce,
1 case Chocolate,
1 case Cocoa.
200 gallons Syrup at 50 cents,
200 gallons fine Syrup, &c.

☞ Goods delivered free of charge in all parts of the city. CLEVELAND & SEARS.
feb8

PURE WINES AND LIQUORS.—In addition to my select stock of GROCERIES, I have now on hand a large supply of pure Wines and Liquors, embracing OLD SHERRY, SCUPPERNONG OF THE FINEST QUALITY, APPLE AND GINGER BRANDIES, OLD WHISKEYS, &c. New brick store, opposite C. H. Square, Staunton.
feb8 GEO. C. JACKSON.

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.

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.

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,
TOBACCOS,
CRACKERS,
SALT
FISH,
FLOUR,
BACON,
BUTTER,
EGGS, &c.
T E A S

☞ 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

Gloves.

H. W. DONNALLY,
Glove Manufacturer,
NEAR LEWISBURG, WEST VA.

The public will bear in mind, that I am still engaged in the business of manufacturing the CELEBRATED DONNALLY GLOVES, and that I am prepared to execute all orders for ladies' and gentlemen's *Buckskin Riding Gauntlets, Half Hands,* and *Gloves* of all descriptions. Orders from a distance are solicited.

A fine assortment can be found at the store o Messrs. Roane & Alby and at D. A. Kayser's.
sep21—1y

TO FARMERS,
We will pay the highest CASH PRICE for WHEAT and CORN. Apply to our Agen W. H. Watts—Office near the Depot.
may 18 tf L. HARMAN & CO.

☞ 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.

"My Angel Love."

Written by Mrs. Emily C. Judson, soon after the death of her husband—Rev. Dr. Judson, of Birmah. "The widowed heart of the gifted one, with her apostolic husband just gone before her to heaven, thus exquisitely tells the story of their love:"

I gazed down life's dim labyrinth,
A wildering maze to see,
Crossed o'er by many a tangled clew,
And wild as wild could be;
And as I gazed in doubt and dread,
An angel came to me.

I knew him for a heavenly guide,
I knew him even then,
Though meekly as a child he stood
Among the sons of men—
By his deep spirit-loveliness,
I knew him even then.

And as I leaned my weary head
Upon his proffered breast,
And scanned the peril-haunted wild
From out my place of rest,
I wondered if the shining ones
Of Eden were more blest.

For there was light within my soul,
Light on my peaceful way,
And all around the blue above
The clustering starlight lay;
And easterly I saw upreared
The pearly gates of day.

So, hand in hand, we trod the wild,
My angel love and I—
His lifted wing all quivering
With tokens from the sky;
Strange my dull thoughts could not divine
'Twas lifted but to fly!

Again down life's dim labyrinth
I grope my way alone,
While wildly through the midnight sky
Black hurrying clouds are blown,
And thickly in my tangled path,
The sharp bare thorns are sown.

Yet firm my foot, for well I know
The goal cannot be far,
And ever, through the rifted clouds,
Shines out one steady star,
For when my guide went up, he left
The pearly gates ajar!

GOV. GILBERT C. WALKER'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS:

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Delegates:

Accept my hearty congratulations that you are again seated in this hall, clothed with all your rightful powers and functions. You are to-day the lawfully-constituted General Assembly of the sovereign State of Virginia. Notwithstanding "fundamental conditions," as futile as unnecessary, you are the Legislature of a State co-equal in all her rights and prerogatives with any and every other State in the American Union. Your powers and duties are no longer "limited and qualified," save by a Constitution almost unanimously adopted by the people, and by the Constitution and laws of the United States. You are no longer subject to the domination of a power in its very nature antagonistic to the genius of republican institutions. No; you have been emancipated from this as well as from the fears and doubts and terrible uncertainties which enshrouded the future. Our people are secure once more in the exercise of their right to the control and management of their own affairs with public servants elected by and amenable to them alone. Surely in all this there is abundant cause for "rejoicing with exceeding great joy." The voice of Virginia is again heard in the national councils. May it be potent for good! May it be heard in thunder-tones demanding the application and enforcement of the great principle upon which our senators and representatives, and you and I, were elected—"Equal rights to all!" Let it not cease to enforce this demand until every hated test-oath shall have been erased from the national statute-books, nor until "political disabilities" shall be known no more among men. You and I have qualified by taking the same oath of office. We have solemnly pledged ourselves before high Heaven to support and maintain as well the Constitution and laws of the United States as of the State of Virginia; that we "recognize and accept the civil and political equality of all men before the law;" and that we will faithfully perform our official duties to the best of our ability. A strict and conscientious observance of this solemn obligation will redound to the peace and prosperity of the State and the vindication of the just expectations of the people and our friends everywhere. It is your duty to make the laws, mine to execute them. Fulfil your duty, and I pledge you a faithful and fearless execution of mine.

Never before in the history of this commonwealth has a Legislature assembled upon which devolved graver responsibilities than upon you. It is not a new state you have to form—that would be a far easier task. You would then break the virgin soil where you pleased, and lay the foundation and rear the superstructure of your civil polity with materials fresh quarried from precedents of the past, and fashioned and moulded by the accumulated experiences and necessities of the present. Not so with you now. A civil polity, originated amid the throes of the revolution of 1776, and partaking of its spirit, made venerable by time and sacred in the eyes of the people, was suddenly overthrown by the rude shock of revolution. It fell amid the roar of battle and 'the clash of resounding arms." Its "broken and dismembered fragments" are to be reverently gathered up by you, and with these and the new materials which experience and the needs of the present demand you are to rebuild the edifice of state. The foundation is already laid for you. It was designed and executed in this very hall two years ago. To-day what matters it to you or me by what, if any, authority it was done? What matters it though rude, inexperienced, and incompetent workmen were employed in this great and delicate undertaking? It has been done—it is an accomplished fact. The wonder is that it was so well done. You, and I, and the people of this commonwealth, have, in the most solemn and delicate manner, accepted it—yes, and discharged both the architect and workmen. But we have not banished them. No; far from it. We shall require, and I trust will have, their active aid and assistance in rearing the new super structure, which may be more grand in its proportions, more harmonious and symmetrical, than the former edifice. Whether it shall be so or not rests mainly with you. Success or failure is in your hands. The foundation is ample. It has been laid broad and deep. Let the superstructure but equal even the foundation, and no fears need be entertained of the future growth and glory of Virginia. The more our Constitution is studied—the more it is con sidered and understood—the more will its chief provisions commend themselves to our approval. True, it contains provisions which, in my judgment, might be improved, but what I consider a defect you might esteem a virtue.—What constitution ever met with a unanimous approval? Are they not all compromises? I doubt if ever in the history of popular government there was one adopted with the unanimity of ours. And while that unanimity may not be the correct measure of its popularity—while other and extraneous causes rather than its real merits undoubtedly contributed to this result—nevertheless the mandates of the Constitution must and will be observed as the sovereign commands of the people. Who desires or will presume to disobey them? Not you nor I. No; the Constitution shall be faithfully and honestly executed. Its provisions shall have a fair and impartial trial, and when, if ever, experience shall demonstrate the inutility or impracticability of any of them, we will proceed to make such modifications as our necessities may demand. The manifestations of punic faith by others affords no justification for a departure from the paths of right by us. The ancient and proverbial reputation of the people of this Commonwealth for honor and integrity will be maintained, regardless of the selfish and fanatical vituperation of our enemies at home or abroad.

We have but to do our duty faithfully, honestly, and manfully, and we shall inaugurate along with civil government an era of prosperity, of internal development, and individual and corporate enterprise, which in brilliancy will eclipse the past glories of the Commonwealth. We live in a grander age than any which has preceded us. It is essentially an age of gigantic material development. A continent has been bound together with sinews of iron, and united to others by nerves of electricity. Lofty mountains, which formed alike the boundaries and barriers of ancient nationalities, have been pierced by the aggressive spirit of commerce, and the waters of that turbulent sea that rudely tossed the frail bark of Æneas have been led submissively across the arid plains of Sahara and mingled with the waves that overwhelmed Pharoah and his wicked host. What age ever witnessed such stupendous accomplishments as the Pacific railroad, the ocean cable, the Mount Cenis tunnel, and the Suez canal? And yet we live in and are actors upon the stage of this wonderful era. And shall we supinely fold our arms and, gazing only upon a dead past, glorious though it may have been, refuse to live and move in and be of a grander present?

We cannot stand still if we would. We must either advance or recede. Change! change! is the inexorable law of nature—more fundamental than paper constitutions. You and I must recognize this great truth, and act upon it as becomes rational and responsible men We must "front face" and "march," ever mindful to keep step to the music of the age in which it is our good fortune to live.

Located as our State is, midway of the temperate zone, exempt from the rigorous cold of the North and the torrid heat of the South, with every variety of fruitful soil, from the rich alluvial bottoms along our rivers and seacoast to the higher table and timber lands in the West, our hills and mountains filled with exhaustless deposits of iron and other ores, with the finest harbor on the Atlantic coast, affording ample and safe anchorage for the combined navies of the world, with an almost limitless water-power in our numerous rivers extending from tide-water far up to their sources in the Blue Ridge and the Alleghanies—why should not these great natural advantages be utilized and Virginia advanced to her proper position in the front rank of States in wealth and enterprise and material development?—With a soil as fertile and a climate more salubrious, with greater native wealth in her minerals, her water-power, and her commercial advantages, than any of her sister States, why should not Virginia at once set out upon a career of prosperity and greatness unequalled and unsurpassed? Nothing but blind stupidity and criminal neglect of opportunities can prevent it. Our people expect it, the country anticipates it, and you and I will be held largely responsible if such an era fails of prompt inauguration. We have a canal which, when completed, will prove as valuable an adjunct to commerce as the far-famed Suez canal. It can and ought, and I am confident will be completed, if you and the people will but heartily cooperate with me in a plan which I shall hereafter take occasion to submit for your consideration. A South Pacific railroad has been projected, with its eastern terminus at Norfolk.—I doubt not it will be built.

When these two great works shall have been completed, together with the other railroads and lines of internal communication contemplated and in process of construction, and a direct steamship line between Norfolk and Europe shall have been established, every portion of our State will be in direct and easy communication with all the great commercial marts of the country and the world. All this is not only possible, but altogether probable, and that, too, within the first half of the present decade.—Rest assured that all the influence which I can exert, personal and official, shall be wielded in furtherance of any and every plan which has for its object the development, advancement, growth, and improvement of our State, or any portion of it. But railroads and canals, and other commercial facilities, are not the only requisites to the successful inauguration of that career of development which we all so ardently desire. We need, also, capital and population. These lie at the foundation of all improvement and prosperity. Without the introduction of these agencies it is idle to hope for the accomplishment of the grand results we have in view. In one sense population is wealth. This will prove a cardinal truth with us. Every able-bodied immigrant adds to the wealth of a State, it is estimated, from $1,000 to $2,000.—With judicious, united, and harmonious effort, our population, now numbering say one and a quarter millions, can be annually increased by immigration from thirty to fifty thousand.—How many years would elapse with such an annual accession to our population and wealth before we should witness the full realization of our fondest anticipations?

In my opinion, immigration should be fostered and encouraged by all the influences we can exert, and by all the means at our command. Nature with a lavish hand has bestowed upon us all the advantages of climate, soil, and mineral wealth, which could be desired. But these alone will not suffice. There must be other inducements, which our people themselves can alone present. Thousands of vigorous, intelligent young and middle aged men, with more or less of capital, are annually migrating from the eastern and central States of the Union to the West. They are honest, industrious, energetic citizens—the bone and sinew of the land—the very class of people we need in Virginia to purchase our surplus lands, to build up our waste places, and to unite with us in developing our vast agricultural and mineral resources. Englishmen are already looking for homes in our State for the surplus population of the empire. Much interest, also, in our behalf has of late been awakened among the other populations of northern Europe.—To turn the tide of immigration from all these sources to our State only requires the proper combined and harmonious action of our people and their chosen representatives. Now is the opportune moment for such action; once lost it may never return in your day or mine. To the emigrant who settles in our midst with the honest intention of becoming a good citizen we must extend a cordial and hearty welcome, regardless of what State or nation may happen to have been his birth-place. He must be made to feel at home, and the equal among his fellows. There must be extended to him those social amenities of life which constitute its chief enjoyment, such as his station entitles him to receive and enjoy, and thrown around him and his must be the protecting ægis of the law, securing and guaranteeing him in his "Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness." Let it be known of all men that such are our purposes and intentions—that such reception and such protection will be accorded to every such emigrant—that law and order everywhere prevail, and will be maintained at all times and under all circumstances, with the full power of the State, and every railroad train that arrives within your borders, every steamboat that anchors in your harbors, will be laden with people seeking homes and fortunes among us.

In executing the functions of the high and responsible office to which I have been elected, the promotion of the public weal will be my highest aim. With charity towards all and malice towards none, I shall perform my official duties honestly, conscientiously, fearlessly, in the interest of no clique, faction, or section, but with an eye single only to the good of the whole people, the development and advancement, the glory and dignity, of the State. I have no private political purpose to subserve, and no party behests to obey. I am free from all "entangling alliances," and untrammelled by any political pledges. Always a firm and consistent Unionist, I expect to live and die one. Beyond this the chief tenets of my political faith are the maintenance of the public faith, State and national, untarnished; honesty and economy in the administration of public affairs; the equalization and reduction of tariffs and taxation to the lowest degree consistent with the maintenance of the public credit; free education for all; a fostering care, encouragement, and elevation of labor; and, until fully, finally, and permanently accomplished, universal amnesty and impartial suffrage. These are fundamental principles in my political creed, and it matters not what you call them, whether Republican, Democratic, or Liberal, so far as applicable they will be faithfully adhered to in my administration of the affairs of the State. Those who agree with them will naturally sustain and uphold the administration, while those who disagree with them may oppose it. I can see no other reasonable grounds for any division among our people at this time. With all due respect to the opinions of others, it appears to me that any attempt at this time to divide, distract, and vex our people with questions of mere party politics—any effort to galvanize into life defunct political organisms, with their attendant ills of sectional hate and animosity—any attempt for partisan purposes to reopen the terrible wounds inflicted by the late war, now healing, deserve to be frowned down with indignation. Have we not enough to do to resuscitate and reinvigorate our own crippled and desolated Commonwealth? Have we more brain, more energy, than will suffice for this mighty task? Are we not admonished by all the love we bear her, by our veneration of her past and our hopes for her future, to stand side by side and shoulder to shoulder, earnest, and, above all, united in a common effort and a common purpose to reorganize and rehabilitate the State, and to start her out once more on "the high road to glory, glittering like the morning star, full of life and joy." What we need in Virginia, what the nation needs to-day, is the inauguration and cultivation of a broad and catholic national spirit, unsullied by local prejudice or selfish and sectional interest.

We must not forget that we are to-day a part and parcel of the American nation. Our destinies are inseparably linked with its destinies. Its growth will be our growth, its advancement our advancement, its glory our glory. I confess to a strong and conscientious belief in what is popularly styled "manifest destiny." It is manifest to me that the future destiny of this nation points unerringly to the gradual expansion of its limits until the entire continent shall have been embraced within its boundaries.—And I believe that upon this same continent there is to be formed and moulded a new, distinctive, well-defined, and grand American nationality.

It is true that our country is peopled by all the numerous offshoots of the Caucasian race, differing widely in language, habits, and education, but time and concurring circumstances will gradually melt together and mould these diverse elements into one united, harmonious, and homogeneous people, surpassing all of the great peoples that have preceded them in their mental, moral, and physical development, and in the greatness and grandeur of their achievements. You and I must act our several parts in the fulfillment of this manifest destiny, and whether it shall be well or illy done will depend upon the individual action of each.

Let us each and all remember that

"We can make our lives sublime;
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time;
Footprints that perhaps another,
Sailing o'er life's solemn main,
A forlorn and shipwrecked brother,
Seeing, shall, perhaps, take heart again."

Practical Results.

The *Enquirer* does not relish the practical results of the kind of Reconstruction which has been effected in the Southern States. It says:

"A year ago a negro Lieutenant Governor in Louisiana; then a negro on the Republican State ticket in Virginia; then a negro Secretary of State in Mississippi; then Senator Revel; and now a negro on the bench of the Supreme Court of South Carolina.

This is *Republicanism; this* is the party we are invited to join on the ground that we must eschew and put sentiment behind us, and go only for "results."

We do not like the "results." We do not like these negro legislatures, and these negro Secretaries of State, and these negro Supreme Judges.

It is perfectly idle to tell us we'll "get used to it;" we cannot get used to it. We have an unconquerable prejudice in favor of the white race.

Nothing but the most unblushing effrontery would ever have dreamed of forming a white Republican party in the South. Just look at South Carolina. Two-thirds of the Legislature negroes. And the whites of the South are mildly invited to countenance and *co-operate.*

In Virginia we have got the majority, and we intend to make use of it. The laws will be executed; the negroes will be treated kindly; they will vote under the laws; but we shall fill the offices with white men.

It is enough to make the blood boil when we recall all that has happened in the past five years—and contemplate the present condition of South Carolina or Florida—or Louisiana (where the law provides for mixed schools)—and then observe in some Northern or Southern paper a quiet expectation that some of us here are going to join the Republican party.

It is perfectly well known at the North that nothing but *Fear* or some pecuniary advantage could tempt anybody here to act with the Republican party—saving and excepting a handful of original and consistent Unionists. And when any politician here shall receive that brand, and join that column, he will first have stifled all of his natural feelings, and have ejected from his future life all that finer experience of humanity which, classed under the general head of the "sentiments," we distinguish from the purely material and animal within us. Now *no* money can pay for such a loss as this; if our whole people were reduced to such a frame as this, they would indeed be little better than "the beasts that perish."—All—*all* would indeed be lost; and people may sneer as much as they choose at what they are pleased to denominate "abstractions"—but in their view of the matter, Religion, Morality, Honor, Duty, Self-Respect, all of the natural sensibilities are nothing when set in the scale against the "Practical"—nothing, we mean, if their ideas are pushed to their realization.

Now we submit this proposition: Pure utilitarianism—Epicureanism—Sadduceeism is the very worst *practical* life a man can lead."

"The Wrong Done to Virginia and the Remedy.

The New York *Journal of Commerce,* which endorses the position of the *Tribune* in regard to the admission of Virginia with unnecessary and humiliating conditions, says:

"The wrong done to Virginia consists not only in this wanton flourish of the congressional whip over its back, intended as a spiteful assertion of its vassalage to its congressional masters, but in threat of future supervision which these provisos are intended to imply. There can be no peace, no settled material prosperity, until this hand of authority is wholly removed, and the equality of the State with all its sisters is fully admitted. The best that can be done to meet the present emergency is for Virginia to accept the terms gracefully, and to give the lie to all the slanders that have been uttered against her people by a quiet, orderly government on the basis proposed."

Victoria will not attend the opening of Parliament. Her Majesty's speech is to be read by commission.

The Master's Presence.

Where shall we find the Master?
Our yearning hearts entreat;
What service shall we render?
How wash the sacred feet?
A voice speaks out from heaven,
With power our souls to thrill,
"Ye have the poor and needy;
In them ye have Me still!"

Our feet spring up to duty;
Our hands to tender care;
The highways and the hedge
Reveal the Master there;
The Master in His children,
Disguised by grief and shame;
O, Christ, 'tis sweet to succour,
Because they bear Thy name!

We rather glean Thy harvest
Than reap in earthly spoil;
We haste to seek the warning,
For love makes glad the toil;
So weak are we and humble,
The precious trust to hold,
But as Thou lead'st our footsteps
We bring them to Thy fold.

We gather from Thy bounty,
And in Thy name dispense;
We lean our human weakness
On Thy omnipotence;
And when, discrowned and stricken,
Thy royal form appears,
We deem it highest worship
To wash Thy feet with tears.

O, ever-present Master!
We find, where'er we tread,
Such service for sweet ointment
To pour upon Thy head;
We bow with deep thanksgiving
That Thou our work wilt own;
The joy is ours of nerving,
The praise is Thine alone.

The Evening Star of Life.

The evening of every man's life is coming on apace. The day of life will soon be spent. The sun, though it may now be up in mid heavens, will pass swiftly down the western sky, and disappear. What shall light up man's path when the sun of life has gone down? He must travel on to the next world, but what shall illumine his footsteps after the nightfall of death, amid the darkness of his journey? What questions more important, more practical, more solemn, for each reader of our journal to ask for himself? That is a long journey to travel without light, without guide, and without a friend. Yet every man must perform it. The time is not far distant when all must begin the journey.

There is an evening star in the natural world. Its radiance is bright and beautiful, and cheering to the benighted traveller. But life's evening star is found in a good hope of heaven. Its beauty and brilliancy are reflected from the Sun of righteousness, whose bright rays light up the evening of life, and throw their cheering radiance quite across the darkness of the grave into Immanuel's land. It has illumined the footsteps of many a traveller to eternity. It is the light of life. It is of priceless value. A thousand worlds cannot purchase it; and yet it is offered, without money and without price, to him who will penitently and thankfully receive it.

Dark Hours.

There are dark hours that make the history of the brightest years. For not a whole month in any of the thousand of the past, perhaps, has the sun shone brilliantly all the time. And there have been cold and stormy days in every year. And yet the mists and shadows of the darkest hours were dissipated, and flitted heedlessly away. The cruelest of the ice fetters, have been broken and dissolved, and the most furious storm loses its power to alarm. What a parable is all this of human fear, of our inside world, where the heat works as its destined labor. Here, too, we have the overshadowing of dark hours, and many a cold blast chills the heart to its core. But what matters it? Man is born a hero, and it is only by darkness and storms that heroism gains its greatest and best development and illustration; then it kindles the black cloud into a blaze of glory, and the storm bears it rapidly to its destiny. Despair not, then, Disappointment will be realized.—Mortifying failure may attend this effort and that one; but only be honest and struggle on, and it will all work well.

SABBATH PIETY.—Here is a bit of spicy suggestion from some anonymous source:

"There is a mystery about this effect of the weather on piety. Sabbath heat seems hotter; Sabbath cold colder, and Sabbath rain wetter than that of any other day. For the same measure of heat or cold or rain on a week day will not keep him from his usual business. We need a Sabbath Almanac, calculated for our churches, that will show by its weather scale when it will be safe for a vigorous Christian to expose himself on the Sabbath by going to the house of God. Such an almanac would enable pastors and superintendents of Sabbath schools to know whom they could depend on in church, Sabbath school and prayer meeting. I have recently been examining microscopic views of the different snow flakes, a hundred or so of them. I would suggest to our curious savans an examination of Sabbath snow, to see if it has a peculiarly sharp and injurious crystal."

RICH WITHOUT MONEY.—Many a man is rich without money. Thousands of men with nothing in their pockets are rich. A man born with a good heart and good limbs, and a pretty good head piece, is rich. Good bones are better than gold, tough muscles than silver, and nerves that flash fire and carry energy to every function, are better than houses and land. It is better than landed estate to have had the right kind of father and mother. Good breeds and bad breeds exist among men as really as among herds and horses. Education may do much to check the evil tendencies, or to develope good ones, but it is a good thing to inherit the right proportion of faculties to start with.

CONFIDENCE.—Esteem your brother to be good, and he is so. Confide in your half virtuous man, and he becomes wholly virtuous.—Encourage your pupil by the assumption that he possesses certain faculties, and they will be developed in him; look on him as incapable of cultivation, and he continues so. Pronounce yourself in health, and you may become so. All nature is but the echo of the mind, and from her we learn the highest of all laws—that the real springs from the ideal; that the ideal by degrees remodels the world.

FAILURE NOT DEFEAT.—If ever failure seemed to rest on a noble life, it was when the Son of Man, deserted by his friends, heard the cry which proclaimed that the Pharisees had drawn the net around the Divine victim. Yet from that very hour of defeat and death, there went forth the world's life; from that moment of apparent failure, there proceeded forth into the ages the spirit of the conquering Cross. Surely, if the Cross says any thing, it says that apparent defeat is often real victory, and that there is a heaven for those who have nobly and truly failed on earth.

WISDOM.—Here are a few pithy sentences which are truly suggestive: Sorrow's best antidote is employment. Beauty devoid of grace is like a hook without a bait. Confine your expenses, or they will confine you. If you cannot do as you wish, do as well as you can. Promises made in time of affliction require a better memory than people commonly possess. When you hear a man say life is but a dream, tread on his corns and wake him up. Life is real.—Be deaf to the quarrelsome, blind to the scorner, and dumb to those who are mischieviously inquisitive.

A WORD.—A straw will make an impression on the virgin snow: let it remain but a short time, and a horse's hoof can scarcely penetrate it. So it is with the useful mind. A trifling word may make an impression on it, but after a few years, the most powerful appeals may cease to influence it. Think of this ye who have the training of the infant mind, and leave such impression thereon as will be safe for it to carry amid the follies and temptations of the world.