Staunton Spectator.

SIC SEMPER TYRANNIS

VOLUME XLVII. STAUNTON, VA., TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1870. NUMBER XLVI.

Staunton Spectator.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING BY

Richard Mauzy & Co.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

For 1 yr. $3 in currency or equivalent in specie.
For 6 mo. 1.50 " " " "
For 3 mo. 85 " " " "

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To any one who will send us *two new subscribers* and *six* dollars, we will send the *Spectator* for one year GRATIS.

To such as may send us FIVE or more advance-paying subscribers, we will allow a commission of 25 per cent. on the subscriptions obtained, which may be retained by the persons sending them.

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

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SPECIAL NOTICES will be inserted at double the advertising rates.

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Professional Directory.

S. TRAVERS PHILLIPS. J. FRED. EFFINGER.

PHILLIPS & EFFINGER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
STAUNTON, VA.,
will practice in all the courts of Augusta and Alleghany, and in the Circuit Courts of Rockingham, Rockbridge and Nelson.
Special attention given to collecting.
july5-1y

H. M. MATHEWS. ALEX. F. MATHEWS.

MATHEWS & MATHEWS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
LEWISBURG, WEST VA.,
Practice regularly in the Courts of Greenbrier, Monroe, Pocahontas and Nicholas counties, W. Va., the Court of Appeals, and the Federal Courts for the District of W. Va.
Particular attention paid to Collections and to special cases anywhere in their State.
may17—1y

WM. H. TERRILL, WM. M. MCALLISTER.

TERRILL & McALLISTER,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
WARM SPRINGS VA.,
Will practice in all the Courts of the counties of Alleghany, Bath and Highland, Va., and Pocahontas, W. Va. may17—3m

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

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

Agricultural Implements.

WILLOUGHBY GUM SPRING
GRAIN DRILL,
WITH
CROWELL'S GUANO ATTACHMENT.

We are now prepared to receive orders for the above named celebrated Drill. It is needless for us to say anything in commendation of said Drill, as it is acknowledged by those using other Drills with this, that it is superior to any yet introduced into our county.

We are authorized to refer to the following gentlemen who have the Willoughby in use:

John D. Sterrett, P. O. Polmer,
M. W. D. Hogshead, J. Wayt Bell,
W. M. Dudley, J. H. Snapp,
Samuel Driver, Isaac Coffman,
A. W. Harman, Joseph Click,
J. A. Harman and others using our Drill.

We will be pleased to furnish circulars and information to parties wishing to purchase Drills.
WOODS & GILKESON.

CIDER MILLS.—The celebrated "American Cider and Wine Mill," on hand and for sale by WOODS & GILKESON.

WHEAT SCREENS—Manufactured in our own city, and warranted to perform the work well. For sale by
WOODS & GILKESON

PREMIUM REAPER & MOWER!

TO THE "EXCELSIOR" WAS AWARDED TWO FIRST AND ONE SECOND PREMIUMS,
AT THE
AUGUSTA COUNTY FAIR, OCT., 1869.

This celebrated reaper and mower has been in use four harvests in the Valley, and over one hundred and fifty farmers will bear testimony of its good work. We give below a certificate from one of the best farmers in our county. Many others of the same character might be given, but we do not deem it necessary to add any more, as we have them published in a circular, which will be furnished on application at our store, where will be found a large stock of Grant's Grain Cradles, English (Waldron) Grain and Grass Scythes, Clipper Grass Scythes, snathes, scythe stones, rifles, rakes, forks—steel and wooden—a complete assortment of hardware, &c. Call and see us.
SPITLER & HUNTER.

SNOW FLAKE MILLS, April 12, 1870.
Messrs. Spitler & Hunter:
Gentlemen.—I have used the Excelsior Reaper and Mower three seasons, and regard it one of the lightest and most durable machines in use. I have cut 600 acres of grain, grass and clover seed, and have not paid out $1.50 for repairs, and is now in first-rate order. I would not exchange my reaper for any other that I have seen in use.
Yours truly, R. S. HARNSBERGER.

S. M. JONES & BRO., HARRISONBURG,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR
Geiser's Improved Threshing Machines, Wood's Improved combined Self-Rake Reapers and Mowers, "Clipper combined Dropper and Mower," Wood and Clipper single mowers, Ohio Lock Lever Buggy Rakes, Clipper Hay Forks, with three pulleys; patent Emory Grinder for sharpening mower and reaper knives, and dealers in all kinds of Agricultural Implements.
Send for circulars of the above machines.
may3—3m

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—We are agents for the Geiser Thresher—8 horse, Wood Reaper and Mower combined,
" " " " separate.
Clipper Reaper and Dropper,
Mower,
Lock-lever Buggy Rake,
Horse Hay Forks,
which will be sold upon liberal terms by
BAKER BROS.

Tobacco.

C. T. COCHRAN. J. E. GUY.

OLD FIRM REVIVED!
C. T. COCHRAN & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS,
at the old stand, on New street, would respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally that they are receiving and will keep constantly on hand a well selected stock of
Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, and Cigars, ranging from the choicest to the cheapest grades.
Also Snuff, Pipes, Stems, Matches, &c.
Staunton, Oct. 27th, 1868

ROCK SALT for salting cattle, at
BAKER BROS.

Insurance.

PIEDMONT AND ARLINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

HOME OFFICE, CORNER NINTH & MAIN STS., RICHMOND, VA.

Officers: W. C. CARRINGTON, President; JOHN E. EDWARDS, Vice President; D. J. HARTSOOK, Secretary; J. J. HOPKINS, Assistant Secretary; B. C. HARTSOOK, Cashier; Prof. E. B. SMITH, Actuary; D. P. FACKLER, Consulting Actuary; Drs. C. H. PERROW, C. H. SMITH, GEORGE ROSS, Medical Advisers; JAMES E. WOLFF, Superintendent of Agencies.

Directors:—Wm. B. Isaacs, D. J. Hartsook, W. G Taylor, R. H. Maury, J. J. Hopkins, A. Y. Stokes, John Enders, John E. Edwards, C. H. Perrow, W. C. Carrington, Wm. H. Palmer, John C. Williams, George S. Palmer.

CARTER BERKELEY, Staunton,
GENERAL AGENT for the Valley and Piedmont.
JAMES KER, Agent, Staunton.

JOHN F. BALTHIS, Capt. N. FOUNTAIN, R. N. NELSON, Rev. A. POE BOUDE, JOHN PILSON, JOB G. MCVEIGH, CHAS. WITHROW, SOLICITORS.

DIVIDEND paid policy-holders, 1st April, 1869, *forty per cent.*

This Company has met with a success beyond all parallel in Life Insurance, and offers to the Southern public a Home Enterprise equal to any and surpassed by none in existence.

Commenced active operations about Nov. 1st, 1867.

Assets 15th of Sept., 1869, $1,500,000—now much increased.

Policies issued, 8,000.

It has paid for losses of $31,000 and in every instance waived the ninety days time and paid at once.

It advises the payment of *all cash premiums*, because then dividends will continually decrease each next payment until nothing will be required, and the policy may be a source of income, but it will allow one-half loan on life and joint life policies. One-third loan on other participating policies.

It requires no notes for loans of the part of premiums, but endorses the loan of its policies until absorbed by dividends or policy is payable.

It has no restriction on residence or travel.—All its policies are non-forfeitable and the right of parties guaranteed *on the face of the policy*, as part of the contract.

It has the following feature which no other company gives: The late war taught many the penalty of being separated from the Home office by having their part payment forfeited. "The Piedmont" guards against this in *her policies* and in event of separation from its office by any intervention guarantees to such all the right of non-forfeiture, paid up policy, surrender value and reinstatement as though there had been no intervening cause.

Its investments are made for benefit of Southern advancement.

It brings money to our people—keeps money with our people. Then why should they continue to impoverish themselves by sending money off which can as easily—as safely—as profitably be spent at home?

The Piedmont asks all who wish to insure to compare its rates—terms—progress with any company, and feels confident its merits will equal any other company.

Look at Exhibits:

From Official Reports is made the following Losses of other Companies compared with the Piedmont and Arlington:

Organized.	COMPANY.	No. Policies Dec. 31, 1868.	No. Deaths in 1868.	One in every
1843	Mutual Life	60872	396	154
1845	New York Life	28340	199	142
1847	Connecticut Mutual	55691	424	131
1850	Manhattan	13625	112	122
1850	Charter Oak,	19028	137	139
1851	Massachusetts Mutual,	10396	72	144
1851	Phœnix	17761	107	166
1858	Northwestern	27887	178	157
1859	Equitable	27666	185	150
1860	Washington	8885	43	207
1860	Home	10311	65	159
1862	North America	11328	78	145
1862	John Hancock	5018	26	193
1862	Security	10603	64	166
1864	Widows and Orphans	3452	21	164
1864	National, N. Y.	2093	13	161
1865	Universal,	3832	20	192
1865	Hahneman	2452	11	223
1686	Great Western	1472	5	294
1866	Atlantic Mutual	2675	15	178
1866	World	1423	9	158
1866	New Jersey Mutual	2691	19	142
1866	Travellers'	3568	17	210
1866	Hartford Life & Annuity	1105	1	105
1866	American Popular	2604	16	163
1867	Piedmont & Arlington	3122	10	312

Average of all companies organized since 1859, one in 188.

Average of all companies organized prior to 1860, one in 145.

Average of all companies, one in 153.

Following Companies have no exhibit as to number of losses, but show amounts lost:

1868, "St. Louis Mutual," policies in force 1st of January, 10.056.
Losses by Death, Policies and Reversionary Additions $455,838.46
Losses admitted and not yet due 85,600.00
Total Losses in 1868 .... $541,438.46

Piedmont and Arlington had 3,122 policies *in force* 1st January, 1868. Losses in 1868, $42,000, and for present year, (1869) losses of Piedmont and Arlington is *far under* experience of general average of Companies above stated, all which show this company has lost less than any other.

Agents wanted everywhere.
jan4—1y

HOW OFTEN IS THE HOUSEHOLD LOAF buried with the Household Head, and families that might have been comfortably provided for, left destitute by the want of a proper foresight in its deceased protector?

The Virginia Insurance Company,
STAUNTON, VIRGINIA,
Offers to every head of a family perfect security against this melancholy condition.

IT IS

FOR LIFE INSURANCE ONLY.

ITS CHARTER IS PERPETUAL.

Its Cash Capital, ... $125,000.

It is organized on the basis of the old Mutual Life of New York, and its successful experience.

THE PREMIUMS ARE PAID IN CASH

ITS DIVIDENDS ARE PAID IN CASH.

ITS POLICIES ARE PAID IN CASH WITHOUT DEDUCTIONS.

There are no premium notes, and hence its assets are all cash, which presents the only solid, substantial basis of business for individuals or corporations.

IT INSURES ON ALL PROPER, SAFE TABLES.

IT PUTS NO IMPROPER RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL.

IT INSURES UNIMPAIRED FEMALE LIVES.

The Company is a combination of the proprietary and mutual systems, securing the advantages of both.

Its Policies are non-forfeitable after two years, and incontestible after five years for all mis statements and errors in application except as to the age of the applicant.

THIS IS A SUBSTANTIAL HOME COMPANY.

The Assets will be invested in Virginia, and help to build up our own interests in Virginia. It commends itself for its safety, management and organization, to every Virginian and other Southerner in search of a safe Home

Life Insurance Institution.

Live agents wanted in every precinct of every county in the State. Send for circulars.

REFER TO THE FOLLOWING CITIZENS WHO HAVE INSURED IN THIS COMPANY.

A. F. Ackerman, H. Ker,
E. W. Bayly, James Ker,
H. M. Bell, Mrs. C. M. Kelley,
John A. Bickle, Dr. W. S. McChesney,
H. R. Boykin, W. J. Nelson,
Orris A. Brown, H. L. Opie,
W. A. Burke, J. N. Opie,
R. L. Cleveland, W. L. Olivier,
Dr. B. B. Donaghe, C. W. Parker,
James Fagan, B. F. Points,
S. N. Giles, W. R. Pointdexter,
Mrs. Julia Gorman, R. T. Phillips,
A. A. Grubert, E. H. Sears,
C. W. Hunter, James E. Taylor,
C. A. Holt, W. H. Tams,
Wm. T. Jewell, D. S. Williams,
Charles E. Young.

Address, PHILLIPS & MAYO,
General Agents for Virginia and W. Virginia,
Lock Box 216, Staunton, Va.

FIRE INSURANCE effected at the lowest rates and on the most liberal terms, with the
SOUTHERN MUTUAL
Fire Insurance Company.

Authorized Capital $250,000.00
Accumulations, ... 175,089.03

CHARTERED BY THE COMMONWEALTH OF VA.
Office N. E. Corner Main and Ninth Sts.,
RICHMOND, VA.

This Company issues Participating Policies on Farm and City Property, by which the insured becomes a member of the Company, sharing in its profits. A semi-annual Dividend of three per cent., payable to the Mutual Policy-holders of this Company, declared July 1, 1869; also, three per cent. January 1, 1870.

J S. CALVERT, President.
JORDAN H. MARTIN, Vice President.
H. S. PRICE, Secretary and Treasurer.
Dr. H. G. DAVIDSON, General Agent.

STATEMENT
OF THE BUSINESS OF THE
SOUTHERN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF
RICHMOND, VA.,
January 1st, 1870.

Number of Policies issued 2,486
Amount of Property insured $3,477,996.67
Amount of Premium Notes deposited with the Company 135,861.89
Amount of cash premiums and fees received 76,136.36
Amount paid for Losses and Expenses 46,310.66
Losses adjusted not due 2,025.00

Persons in town or country having property to insure will find it to their interest to call on me before insuring elsewhere, and learn the terms of this Home Company.

H. H. PECK, AGENT.
Office with Drs. Hanger & Fultz, 2 doors North of the Spectator office, Staunton, Va.
mar8

Clothing.

S. MANDELBAUM, under Virginia hotel, is receiving his second supply of Spring and Summer Clothing, which will compare favorably with any City House.

He has entered into arrangements whereby he receives all the late styles of Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods, daily by Express.

He calls particular attention to his assortment of light CASSIMERE SUITS, also his supply of white, brown, and fancy LINEN SUITS.

His clothing has been manufactured according to his order and expressly for the VALLEY TRADE (by which arrangement he saves the enormous profits paid to Northern merchants.) He guarantees to sell at less than city prices.

His assortment of Furnishing Goods is complete.

HATS HE MAKES A SPECIALTY.

A fine lot of city-made Boots and Shoes on hand, which he sells as cheap as Northern work.

Goods sold only for CASH and at a small advance above COST.

As he always announced he still recommends every garment that is sold.

A fine assortment of SAMPLES on hand for ORDERED WORK. Shirts made to order.

No trouble to show goods.

A call is solicited at the Emporium of Fashion under the Virginia hotel, Staunton, Va.

N. B.—Agent for the celebrated PIVOT ACTION BRACE—a superior suspender for skirts and pants, and an unequalled Brace for the shoulders. may31

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

Mattresses, &c.

NOTICE.—Made at the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,
Hair Mattresses,
Moss and Shuck Mattresses,
Coir Mats, all sizes,
Corn Brooms.
Old Mattresses renovated,
Old Chairs filled with new cane seats,
Books bound in plain binding,
Articles to be repaired will be called for at private residences, and returned when finished.
All orders for work should be made through the Steward, or Foreman of the Shop to the Principal. feb8—1y

HORSE SHOES! Horse Shoe Nails, and Nail Rods by BAKER BROS.

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

Poetry.

[From the Picayune.]

The Royal Fleet.

BY PEARL RIVERS.

There's a fleet of ships a-sailing
From an unknown Southern clime,
Of the sunny Bay of Promise
To'ard the busy wharf of Time.

'Tis the fleet of good Queen Summer,
And I know her ships by name—
June, July and gallant August,
Staunch old ships of ancient fame!

Once a year we hail them gladly;
Once a year their sails are furled,
And they safely ride at anchor,
In the harbor of the world.

See the June, the proud ship-royal,
With her pennon floating wide,
And her sails all set to music,
Coming in with wind and tide.

In her foamy wake, like Naiads,
Golden-haired, the sunbeams play;
And a fragrant breath of spices
Floats before her up the Bay.

Hark! I hear her happy sailors
Singing gaily, and the Queen
On her golden deck reclining
At this distance may be seen.

Round the bend that hides the Future
From the longing Present, now
I can see the topmast gallant
And the graceful rosy prow.

Of the ship July, with royals
And with skysails trim and light—
But before her deck of beauty
And her white hull floats in sight,

Sail, ho! cries my watchman Fancy,
And with charmed eyes I gaze
Through the misty leagues of distance,
Till beyond the purple haze

I can see the royal banners—
See the mast-head pointing high,
And the snowy sails of August
Stretched against an azure sky.

Now I watch the ships and wonder
Which among the royal three,
Laden deep with all things precious,
Bringeth anything to me?

On the deck of distant August
Does my poet-lover stand?
Will he wave a loving signal
From the ship July? or land

With the Queen and Royal party
On the June? Ah! well I know
That my love is surely coming,
For almost a month ago,

With a rose he sent this message
By the airy ship of May:
"On a Royal ship of Summer
I will sail to you some day."

Oh, ye coming ships of Summer
Quickly dash the waves apart,
For a happy watch I'm keeping
From the lookout of my heart!

HABOLOCHITTO, May, 1870.

For the Spectator.

VOTERS OF AUGUSTA:

We used the word "Sharper" as it is used every day, as, "he is a sharp editor," "he is a sharp lawyer," "he is a sharp trader," &c., &c.; but in no offensive sense, not meaning to be harsh. We said in answer to "Progress," not to the Central Committee, (for when our article was written the committee had not been appointed), "there was something like a conspiracy among the Railroad sharpers against the best interest of the country." If you will read an article published in the *Spectator*, July 5th, you will find something from a pretty "sharp" gentleman, who sometimes signs himself "Progress," making a proposition to take the quota of stock allotted to Augusta county, upon the express condition "*that there shall* NEVER *be any Depot, Switch, Station or stopping place within the bounds of Augusta County, except Staunton.*" Don't you think this looks something like a conspiracy against the best interest of the county?

The address issued by twenty gentlemen of Staunton—"men in whom the whole county has been won't to confide"—urging the county to vote on the 6th of August, for the subscription of $300,000 to the Valley Railroad, has a degree of plausibility about it; but we are struck with the fact that not one *countyman* is to be found on the committee urging this subscription. We have honored most of these gentlemen in the past with our trust and confidence—we have listened attentively to all their arguments, and they have had their weight upon the various questions agitating the county minds, and we are keenly sensitive that you should now use the 900 votes of Staunton to force the county (not induce) into this subscription of $300,000. We consider this proposition as going to sap the very foundations of our dearest rights—the right of property—and we do not think it a "proper means" to use in carrying the subscription, for under an order of the Council, the census of Staunton was taken and 5,000 population reported, upon which the Legislature declared Staunton to be a city under the new Constitution; elected her a Judge, and all the city officers have been elected as such and qualified.—This being a fact, what right has the city of Staunton to vote in the county of Augusta.—She is a close corporation and has no more right to vote in the county than the city of Richmond has to vote in Henrico county, or the county to vote in the city of Staunton.—His honor, the Judge of the county, has no jurisdiction in the city of Staunton, not even power to protect the Revenue laws of the State; hence, the revenue laws are violated in open day with impunity by irresponsible parties, and as the city Judge failed to qualify there is no redress. You can not so much as present one of these violators of the law before the county grand jury.

And if the Judge of the county has no jurisdiction in the city of Staunton, as it must appear from the facts, how, we ask, can he order a poll to open in the city on a question so vital to both city and county. We would most respectfully call His Honor's attention to the fact, for we know that justice and fair dealing are his object and aim, and should the city vote of Staunton carry the subscription in the county, we hold it would be good ground for a bill of injunction to prevent the bonds being issued. It won't do, gentlemen, to use the new Constitution when it suits your purpose, and when it does not, to take up the old one and use it. Old things have passed away.—And just here we would say, that a majority vote, instead of three-fifths was in the bill, fixing the election as *prepared in Staunton*, but was changed by the Legislature and made three-fifths—so says one of our Delegates

Now when we consider that the city of Staunton has already voted $100,000 to the Valley Rail Road, which will make a Rail Road tax of 60 cents on the hundred dollars' worth of property, and taking the basis of 1856 she will pay Rail Road tax 60 cents, city tax 40 cents, State tax 50 cents, making $1 50 on the hundred dollars' worth of property, so that if a man is worth in Staunton $1,000 he will pay $15 tax, if he is worth $10,000 he will pay $150 tax; if he is worth $20,000 he will pay $300 tax; if he is worth $50,000 he will pay $750 tax, no less, and you yet want to add twenty cents more Railroad tax. One might suppose this tax to be enough even for the enterprising City of Staunton.

We allude to these facts in order to show that the vote of Staunton is used solely and purposely to carry the subscription of $300,000 in the county. As one of the Central Committee said: "If the county doesn't know her own interest, the town will teach her, and force her into it." You may call this a trick or by what name you please, but we submit this looks like there was a "sharper" working the wires.

Gentlemen of the Central Committee, we confess we feel humbled and wounded in our reputation as Augusta county men, to see your names signed to such an address. Why suffer such wholesale dictation to those who have trusted you as the Conscript Fathers of Augusta. It was meet and right you should present this vital question to the county upon its merits; but when the intelligent land owners of the county said No, you should have submitted and said amen, and not have countenanced any trick to trick the county into this subscription, the second time.

This old county of Augusta is our county; it belongs to the people who inhabit it. We are a laboring, not a speculating people, and must labor to gain our subsistence. We are also a happy and independent people. We have no debt on the county, thank God, to be voted away as the State stocks are being parcelled out. We have a ready market for all our supplies, and you city gentlemen now grumble at the price we ask you for butter and eggs. One of our Conscript Fathers said in a speech at the Court House on Court day, that we should vote the $300,000 subscription, and the old ladies of the county could sell their beans and cabbage while the Rail Road was being built. We say we don't want our wives and mothers and sisters to peddle beans and cabbage along the line of a Rail Road to *Penitentiary convicts and Chinese* laborers, in order to pay our taxes. The same gentlemen urged you to vote this subscription in order to break down the gigantic monopoly of the Chesa. & O. R. R., and the same gentleman asked you but a short time since to vote $300,000 to this (C. & O. R. R.) monopoly as the grandest improvement of the age, and you said no. Now, does not this contradiction look strangely?

This Conscript Father, speaking of the Shenandoah Valley R. R., said he did not know anything about the purposes of that Road, but rather made sport of that improvement.—Ought he not to inform himself upon the merits of that Road, before he undertakes to urge the county to vote the subscription of $300,000 to the Valley Rail Road?—The Shenandoah Valley Rail Road asks nothing at the hands of the county, and it is an important improvement to the East side of the county and the whole county, as it will pass through Maryland, Pennsylvania and New Jersey to the city of New York. The President says: "The Shenandoah Valley Railroad will be built regardless of any other road and there is no contingency in which it will be abandoned in favor of the Valley R. R." The survey has been completed, and is of the most satisfactory character. We think this fact accounts for the hurry in getting the county's subscription to the Valley Railroad. Now or never!

You tell us there will only be 15c tax on the $100 worth of property. Add this to the other taxes and see how it stands: State tax, 50cts; county tax, not less than 20c—making 85 cents on the $100 worth of property. So that if a man is worth $1000 he will pay $8 50; if he is worth $10,000 he will pay $85; if he is worth $20,000 he will pay $170 tax or $105.465 to be paid out of the labor of the county annually—to say nothing of the United States tax—and these gentlemen living in the city will not touch it with one of their fingers. We would advise you, gentlemen, to read the 45th and 46th verses of the 11th chapter of St. Luke.

All we ask, gentlemen, is to be let alone.—We don't want our houses, farms, stock, bonds, money, and property, both personal and real, to be placed in trust to the B. & O R R, for 30 long years, which will be troublesome, as well as expensive. We have not asked for this road, and we have told you once by our votes that we would not have you to rule over us, and we will on the 6th day of August, render the same verdict. Voters of the county, we leave this important question with you to decide on the 6th day of August, and we say to you, do that only which you believe will promote your interest, and not vote from mere impulse, expecting something to turn up, for we well know if the road is built our resources will increase so slowly as to be unobserved.

"'Tis better to bear the ills we have,
Than fly to those we know not of.
"AUGUSTA."

From our Special Correspondent.

A Breath from the Springs—How the Visitors Amuse Themselves.

HOT SPRINGS, BATH CO., VA.,
July 22nd, 1870.

And here we are, all snugly fixed away from the dust and heat of city life, in one of the most beautiful and healthful localities of this Commonwealth. The Hot, situated as it is, in the centre of the watering places of the Warm Springs Valley is perhaps more frequented than any of the rest, and the picturesque scenery in the neighborhood adds another charm to a spot which is already known almost throughout the world. Here the invalid is refreshed and restored and the pleasure-seeker invigorated and rested after the labor of the Winter and Spring. There is no spot in the mountains of Virginia which can excel this old place, and there is a home feeling one has after a visit, which remains with him as long as life lasts. Everything is done for the comfort and pleasure of the visitors, and the Manager, Col. McClung, better known as Uncle Jim, whose hair is now gray in serving the public, is as he used to be always on the *qui vive.* His company now numbering about one hundred and sixty seem loath to leave him, and day after day their departure is postponed.

The Healing, just three miles away from us, is snugly hid in the mountains and is under the direction of Mr. B. M. Quarles, an experienced and accommodating gentleman. His company now numbers about 80, and he is prepared to receive more.

The Warm, East of us five miles, is under the direction of Col. Jno. L Eubank, formerly of the Healing. At the last named place there are only about eight or ten visitors; they too are prepared for a full season.

Among the visitors at the Hot, we have met Jos. E Johnston and wife, Col. Sledge, of Texas, Dr. and Mrs Trimble, of Florida, besides many others from the North, but it would be a useless task to enumerate the names of the visitors here from all parts of the American Union.

The time passes swiftly away and the hours are soon forgotten. The merry laugh floats sweetly to the ear, and in the evening the air is filled with the music from the Ball Room and the merry dancers whirl away in the German and their cares are for the time forgotten. Nor is there any lack of other amusements. On Wednesday evening last some of the most energetic of the ladies announced through the Manager, that there would be an exhibition of Tableaux at the Ball Room. The visitors at the Healing were soon invited by means of the Telegraph, and a messenger sent to the Warm, and one also to the young ladies and gentlemen residing in the neighborhood.—About half past eight the company in the Ball Room numbered about two hundred and fifty, and with a quick and lively air from the Band, the Spectators were at once in a fine humor.—The first Tableau was a combination of two scenes—the "Gipsy Encampment" and "Gipsy Coronation," represented by Messrs. G, W, T, and M, and Misses. T, J, R, and B. It would scarcely be fair to comment on the appearance of the young ladies and gentlemen, but in justice we must say, that in consideration of the very many difficulties under which they labored, the affair could not very well be improved on.

Next in order was a love scene from "Paul Pry," which was represented by Miss L L. T. and Messrs. G. and W. Miss T's character was inimitable and brought down the house—Mr. W. as "Paul Pry," though much smaller, reminded us somewhat of Bishop, so well known as being a member of the "Chapman Sister" Company.

The third was the "Guardian Angel." In this Tableau Mrs. C, Misses T, Miss A, Miss H, and Miss D took part, and while it was not so striking as the one preceding, still in a general way it was rather better

Next in order we had "Coming Thro' The Rye"—a tableau which brought back very many pleasant associations, and reminded us of a similar occasion last year. The Tableau was perfect—the smile of the young Virginia lady, as she glanced at her suitor was so tauntingly sweet, that it reminded us of "those happy days," when we, too, were blessed with youth to enjoy the realities which we can but remember and sigh. The young gentleman who was honored so highly, as to take part in this scene, could scarcely have appreciated his position—to us, he seemed to be rather *unused* to the happiness that we should have experienced *only* to have touched the tips of those fingers, but we beg pardon, our time presses, and we must hasten on.

The fifth was a scene from the Corsair, "The Release of Conrad." Mr. S, of T, and Miss R, of S. C., were the principals. We would fain glance at this scene in passing, had not the rattle of "Conrad's" chains reminded us, alas! of the manacles of our own native State.

Next in order came the "Foolish Virgins." Mrs. C. and Miss B. were the actors in this Tableau. Unfortunately just here, we were called upon to "pull the curtain," and we must be excused from saying a word, except that we expect it was good, knowing the capacity of the ladies in question.

The seventh—"Village Gossips"—was executed by Miss L. L T, Miss J., and Miss B., all of whom we have seen before in this letter, and hence there is no necessity for another introduction to their many charms.

Next came the "Eastern Scene," in which Messrs. M, G, W and S, and Misses T, J, B, R and D took part. This Tableaux could scarcely be described without injustice to some, and with only a word or two more in regard to the last, we will bid you adieu.

The ninth and last was a complete and perfect burlesque and eclipsed the preceding Tableaux, and brought down thunders of applause from the entire audience—it was the "Bridal Scene." In the centre of the stage was hung a huge old fashioned bridle, which perhaps had been worn by some dear departed quadruped, who had long since journeyed to the far off land where all good old horses go. For a moment the spectators scarcely appreciated the sell, but very few moments were sufficient to deafen our ears with their evidences of gratification and amusement at the *finale*—but we are claiming too much of your valuable space. At some other time we will give you a line.
ELK.

From sketches of Self-made Men, by Frank Smyth.

Hon. Henry K. Ellyson, Richmond, Va.

The subject of this sketch was born in the city of Richmond, Virginia, July 31st, 1823.—He was named after the Rev. Henry Keiling, a well-known Baptist preacher of Virginia, and is the eldest son of Onan Ellyson, a practical wheelwright, and who, at the birth of his young hopeful, Henry, was industriously following his trade in Richmond.

Mr. Ellyson being a "poor mechanic," his son was consequently denied the benefits of a liberal education—in other words, he did not receive a collegiate or classical education.

When a little urchin of six years (1829), he was sent to school, to "keep him out of mischief." Regularly during the summer, but in the winter only occasionally, he attended the public school at the corner of Marshall and Fifteenth streets, then known as the "Lancastrian," and the only free school in the city at the time.

With the meagre and unsatisfactory advantages afforded by this precarious schooling, he managed in six or eight years to enter a higher and more practical school of learning and art—the "art preservative of all arts," practical printing.

When about fourteen years of age (1837), Henry was duly initiated into the mysteries of a printing office—that of the *Southern Churchman*, now flourishing in the city of Alexandria, but at that time published in Richmond, and then as now the organ of the Episcopal Church of Virginia. He had to carry out the papers, and serve the city subscribers with the same, which he did faithfully if not religiously.

While learning his trade he had the misfortune to lose his father. Comparatively thrown upon his own resources before, he was now more than ever called upon to shift for himself, and earn his bread by the sweat of his brow.

Having served the time out of his apprenticeship, he "squared" up his last paragraphs in the *Churchman* by *take*-ing a new "stick" in another *line* of business, by composing at the case for himself before attaining his majority; and, having by rigid industry and economy saved enough money from his earnings, he subsequently established a job-printing office. By close attention to business—devoting his whole time and energies to it—the superior style and manner of his workmanship gained for him an extensive run of custom and trade, making money, and like a wise man saving it.

In the year 1854 Mr. Ellyson was nominated as a Delegate to the General Assembly, and was elected a Representative to the House of Delegates from Richmond, and served, by subsequent election, two terms, 1854–55 and 1855–56. Declining re-election to the Legislature, he was nominated for the important, responsible and lucrative office of Sheriff of Richmond in 1857, and elected by a handsome majority. Mr. Ellyson, by subsequent elections, held the office with much satisfaction until 1865, when he became ineligible to the office. He was then appointed by Gov. Peirpoint to collect the special license tax.

Shortly after the fall of Richmond, Mr. Ellyson went in with Mr. James A. Cowardin in resuscitating and re-establishing the *Daily Dispatch* news-paper, which had been totally consumed by the great conflagration of April 3d, 1865. As the general manager and principal proprietor of that journal, he has made it what it is, a substantial success. On the evening of the 16th of March last, he was unanimously elected Mayor of Richmond by the City Council, in conformity with a right granted by a law passed by the Legislature of Virginia, entitled an "Enabling Act."

Mr. Ellyson is a gentleman of unassuming manners, plain habits, and strictly temperate in all things, keen and shrewd in his business calculations and management, and withal a man of undoubted integrity. When an estate has to be settled up, he is very frequently elected by the legatees or appointed by the courts to administer thereon. He was one of the few men who could give the required bonded security, $3,000 000, in 1865, to administer on a certain estate in Virginia. He was weighed and not found wanting.

Mr. Ellyson takes great interest in the Sunday-school cause, and the religious instruction of youth, having derived much benefit from it himself in his more youthful days. For several years he has been elected Superintendent of the Second Baptist Church Sunday-school.

An ardent friend of popular education and general diffusion of knowledge to all classes, he only equals it by an ardent zeal in that great moral organizer of society, temperance. And in this, as in every other undertaking of his life, whether or not he has been a success or a failure, let his thousands of friends in Richmond and the State of Virginia answer.

We did not make the world, we may mend it, and must live in it.

It is to be doubted whether he will ever find the way to heaven, who desires to go thither alone.

Do nothing in thy passion; why wilt thou put to sea in the violence of a storm?

Account him thy real friend who desires thy good, rather than thy good-will.

Envy—punishing ourselves for being inferior to our neighbors.

PSALM LXI: II.

"Lead Me to the Rock That is Higher Than I."

Written after a Week-day Service in Morningside Church, near Edingburgh.

BY LADY LISTON FOULIS.

When my heart is like to break,
When the surging billows shake
My feeble bark—
Lead me to the Rock most high,
The Rock that higher is than I;
E'en in the dark.

When I see my sin so great,
When no comfort I can get,
No place to hide—
Lead me to the Rock most high,
The Rock that higher is than I;
The smitten side.

When no refuge I can find;
No shelter for the weary mind,
No cooling shade—
Lead me to the Rock most high,
The Rock that higher is than I;
No more afraid.

When thirsting for the living stream
Of that eternal life in Him,
No more to die—
Lead me to the Rock most high,
The Rock that higher is than I;
To Him I fly.

In the cleft of that dear Rock—
From the surging billows' shock,
I'll hide me ever.
In His Righteousness so pure,
In His Covenant so sure,
I'll dwell forever.

July 1869.

Do you ever forget?

A little boy went up into his room one night, said his prayers very properly, and went to bed. But he could not sleep. He tossed from side to side, counted a hundred forwards and backwards, recited to himself the multiplication table, long poems and hymns; but try as he might, he could not get to sleep. He had neglected something, and it had weighed so heavily upon his conscience, that it was impossible for him to find rest. At last he got up, groped his way down stairs, to his mother's room, and timidly knocked at the door.

"Who's there?" cried his father.

"It is I, pa."

"Well, who are you?"

He had several other children, and, upon first awakening, could not distinguish the voice.

"It is Met, pa. Please let me come in."

"What do you want, Met? Are you sick?"

"No, sir; I am not sick, but I must see mother."

At this the mother got up in the dark and unfastened the door. When the little boy found her, he threw his arms around her neck and kissed her warmly. There were tears on his cheeks, and fears in his voice when he cried, "Oh! mother, I went to bed without kissing you. I forget it, mother; indeed I did; and I could not sleep when I thought of it."

You may be sure his mother was by this time in tears herself. They were tears of gratitude to God for having given her such an affectionate child. She drew him to her and kissed him again and again, and with a blessing upon him dispatched him again to bed. The burden off his conscience, he soon fell asleep; and never again, until he left home a man, to battle with the great wicked world, did he forget to kiss his mother good night.

Now a story is not worth much which does not "point a moral."

It seems to me, little children who forget to pray before they go to sleep at night, should feel far worse than the little boy who forgot to kiss his mother. And some little ones too forget their prayers. They are so very sleepy when they do grow sleepy, that they fall down anywhere, and before they know it they are sound asleep, without ever asking God to take care of them through the dark, long night. Now, if God were as forgetful as they are, he might forget to take care of these forgetful little ones, and death might come and lock them in his cold embrace before they could ever see the beautiful sunlight again.

Dear little ones, let the good-night prayer to God go with the good-night kiss to dear mamma, and in the course of time you will not be able to do without either, except through pain. The time may come when you will not have a dear mother to kiss good-night, for God may take mother to himself; but there never will be a time when you cannot pray to God. You need not grope for him in the darkness, down the stairway, for he is by you in your chamber, it matters not where, nor how dark it may be.

Do not forget to kiss mother good-night, but, above all things, do not forget to ask God to take care of you before you go to sleep, and not only you, but your father, mother, brothers, sisters, and all friends. Do not forget your prayers.

BLACKBERRY WINE.—To every gallon of the fruit allow a quart of boiling water; mash the berries; pour the boiling water on them, and stir them up well, cover and let it stand until the following day. Then having stirred all again, strain the liquid into the cask, adding good brown sugar in the proportion of two pounds to each gallon; cork it tight. The wine will be ready for use in the course of autumn. Still another way is to fill a keg or cask three-fourths full with sound blackberries; then fill up the cask with molasses, close it tight, and set it in a dry, cool place until winter. The liquid may then be poured off, and will be found an agreeable common wine, and the berries will make good pies.

WHO ARE HAPPY?—Lord Byron said. 'The mechanics and workingmen who can maintain their families are, in my opinion, the happiest body of men. Poverty is wretchedness; but even poverty is, perhaps, to be preferred to the heartless, unmeaning dissipation of the high order.' Another author says: 'I have no popensity to envy any one, least of all the rich and great; but if disposed to this weakness, the subject of my weakness would be a healthy young man, in full possession of his strength and faculties, going forth in the morning to work for his wife and children, or bring them home his wages at night.'

Learning will accumulate wonderfully if you add a little every day. Do not wait for a long period of leisure. Pick up the book and gain one new idea, if no more. Save that one and add another as soon as you can. Says an old Scotch adage: "Many a little makes a mickle."

Large minds, like large pictures, are seen best at a distance; this is the reason, to say nothing of envious motives, why we generally undervalue our contemporaries, and overrate the ancients.

Every opportunity should be improved for the destruction of weeds *before they go to seed.* A single stroke will destroy a weed that would produce seed for hundreds if neglected.

Some pleasures, like the horizon, recede perpetually as we advance toward them; others, like butterflies, are crushed by being caught.

Despotism—allowing a people no other means of escape from oppression, than by the assassination of their oppressor.

Nobleman—one who is indebted to his ancestors for a name and an estate, and sometimes to himself for being unworthy of both.

Physiognomy—reading the hand-writing of nature upon the human countenance.

Almost all absurdity of conduct arises from the imitation of those we cannot resemble.

Idleness is hard work for those who are not used to it, and dull work for those who are.

Ignorance is a blank sheet, on which we may write; but error is a scribbled one, on which we must first erase.