Staunton Spectator.

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Staunton Spectator.

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Richard Mauzy & Co.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The subscription price of the *Spectator* is *three dollars* per annum, but it may be discharged by the payment of *two dollars*, if payment be made before or at the time the subscription for the year commences. To such as shall send us *five* new subscribers and $10, we wiil send the paper one year *gratis*.

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SPECIAL NOTICES will be inserted at double the advertising rates.

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

Professional Directory.

HENRY S. HOGSETT,
Veterinary Surgeon,
Augusta street, opposite Court-house,
STAUNTON, VA.
Treats all domestic animals, and performs all necessary surgical operations. mar4–6m

NOTICE.—To Persons wishing to take the Benefit of the
BANKRUPT LAW!

Congress having declared the Bankrupt Exemption of about *Twenty-five Hundred Dollars*, applicable to old as well as new debts, judgments, &c., and as this Law expires by limitation on 1ST DAY OF JULY, 1873, the undersigned, having provided themselves with all necessary forms, &c., have associated themselves until that time, for the especial purpose of securing discharges in Bankruptcy.
CHAS. GRATTAN,
A. S. MAUZY.
P. S.—Mr. Grattan can be found at his office with the Sheriff, and Mr. Mauzy at his office, Southeast corner of the Court-house, next door to N. K. Trout's. fe25–4w

A. M. HENKEL, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
STAUNTON, VIRGINIA,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public, and may be consulted at his office at all hours.
☞ Special attention given to Surgery.
Office—Corner of Main and Augusta streets—entrance on Augusta street. fe4–1y

B. P. REESE. R. S. HAMILTON.
MEDICAL CO-PARTNERSHIP.—
Drs. REESE & HAMILTON have associated themselves with a view to the *exclusive* treatment of Diseases of Women and Children, and respectfully tender their services to the public. jan14–tf

NOTICE.—I am still in possession of all the forms prescribed by the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States in Bankruptcy, and will still give immediate attention to all such cases: The Homestead exemption is good in bankruptcy from 6th July, 1869, against judgment liens, notes and open accounts, and decrees to enforce the payment of all such debts.
My office is in the second story of my building, diagonally east across Court-lane from Court buildings.
J. B. WATTS,
au13 Atty-at-law.

WM. H. TERRILL. WM. M. MCALLISTER.
TERRILL & McALLISTER,
ATTORNEYS AT-LAW,
Warm Springs, Virginia.
Courts—Alleghany, Bath and Highland, Va., and Pocahontas, West Virginia.
☞ Special attention given to collection of claims and proceeds promptly accounted for.
au6–tf

EFFINGER, CRAIG, & CO., Real Estate Agents, Staunton, Va.—Attention given to the purchase and sale of lands in the *Valley of Virginia*. Parties desiring to put their farms or City property in market will do well to place them in our hands, as we have superior advantages in disposing of them.
Refer by permission to M. Harvey Effinger, Esq., and Messrs. Echols, Bell & Catlett, Staunton, Va.
Special attention paid to renting property in the City of Staunton. mar 5 1y

MEADE F. WHITE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
STAUNTON, VA.,
will practice in the Courts of Augusta, Rockingham and Highland.
Refers, by permission, to the Law Faculty of the University of Virginia.
Office on Court-house alley. feb 6 1y

PRESTON A. BAYLOR,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, STAUNTON, VA., practices in all the Courts of Augusta and adjoining counties.
OFFICE—The same formerly occupied by his father, Col. Geo. Baylor, dec'd, on Augusta st., opposite the Court-house. no21

CHAS. GRATTAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
STAUNTON, VA.,
Will practice in the Courts of Augusta, Rockingham and Highland.
Office with the Sheriff. no21–tf

A. S. MAUZY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
STAUNTON, VA.,
Will practice in the Courts of Augusta, Rockingham, and Highland.
☞ *Prompt attention paid to Collections.*
Office with Wm. A. Pratt. no7–tf

GEORGE M. HARRISON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
STAUNTON,
Will practice in all the Courts holden in Augusta county, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.
☞ *Strict attention given to the collection of Claims.*
Office—East of Court-house, over Clerk's office of Court of Appeals. oc31–tf

WILLIAM B. McCHESNEY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
STAUNTON, VA.,
Will practice in the Courts of Augusta. Special attention given to collecting.
Office on Augusta street, next to Spectator.
july4

THOMAS D. RANSON,
Attorney-at-Law,
STAUNTON, VA.,
Offers his professional services in the County and Circuit Courts of Augusta, and in the Hustings Court and the Court of Appeals held in Staunton. Will also prosecute claims elsewhere through legal correspondents in this and other States. may30–1y

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

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

VIRGINIA BANKING AND TRUST COMPANY.
Main Street, Staunton.
SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST at the RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be allowed on all DEPOSITS in this *Bank* and *Paid* in *July* and *January* of each year. All Deposits are subject to the usual SIGHT CHECK without previous notice.
jan 30—tf W. H. TAMS, Cashier.

Groceries and Produce.

RICHARDSON & BELL,
(Formerly C. A. Richardson)
Wholesale and Retail
Grocers and Produce Dealers,
Augusta Street, Staunton, Va.

We now occupy that large and commodious store-room recently occupied by Spitler & Hunter, on

We keep a large and choice stock of FAMILY GROCERIES always on hand, consisting of *Sugars, Coffees, Syrups, Molasses, Salt, Fish, Bacon, Rice, Crackers, Cheese, Butter, Teas, Tobacco, Buckets, Brooms, Cotton Yarn, Spices, &c., &c., &c.*

We are selling groceries at the lowest cash rates.

☞ Farmers and Citizens will find it to their interest to try us before buying elsewhere. Remember the place for the cheapest groceries, and call on

RICHARDSON & BELL.

TO HOUSE-KEEPERS.—You will save money by buying goods in my line from me. I keep none but the best and warrant satisfaction.

R. M. AYRES,

Coffee—green and toasted;
Tea, that is tea;
Sugars, of all kinds;
Molasses, Vinegar,
Flour—best grade;
All kinds Crackers,
Cheese and Macaroni,
Lard, Bacon, Rice,
Candles, Soaps,
Canned
Tomatoes, Peaches, Corn,
Matches, Brooms, Waiters,
Looking Glasses, Baskets,
Buckets, and the largest
Stock of **Queensware**
In the Valley.

R. M. AYRES,

Buys and sells all kinds of Country Produce.
de5

GROCERIES.—The undersigned has just opened at J. B. Hoge's old stand, on Augusta street, a complete and **Full Stock of Fresh Groceries**, such as
TEAS,
SOAP,
SYRUPS,
SUGARS,
SPICES,
COFFEES,
CANDLES,
CANNED FRUIT,
COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c. A call from the public is solicited, before purchasing elsewhere.
fe25–tf GEO. K. HARPER.

SHINN & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
PLASTER,
SALT,
FISH,
SEEDS,
FERTILIZERS,
&c. &c.
No. 13 Main Street,
ALEXANDRIA, VA.
Particular attention paid to the selling of Flour, Grain, and Country Produce.
☞ All orders filled at lowest market rates.
au13–1y

CHARLES L. TODD,
Commission Merchant,
RICHMOND, VA.
Special and *prompt* attention given to the sale of
WHEAT,
FLOUR,
CORN,
OATS,
and all kinds of country produce. Charges light, and quick returns made in every case.
☞ Grain Bags furnished when desired.
Consignments solicited, and liberal advances made by J. W. TODD & CO.,
july11 Burwell corner, Staunton.

PUSH! PUSH! is the Word for the Times.—Go to W. O. THOMAS & CO., Powell's Building, for your fine calf-skin boots and shoes, farmers and mechanics' heavy boots, fine calf-skin sewed and pegged gaiters, all kinds of ladies and children's shoes. Also a general assortment of dry goods and groceries at greatly reduced prices. Cigars, smoking and chewing a specialty. You will find it to your interest to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.
☞ All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods, including old scrap iron, copper, brass, lead, rags, &c. de17–3m

LEATHER! Leather!!—We have in Store a fine assortment of Upper Leather, consisting of French and American Calf-Skins, Kip Skins, Linings, &c., also a choice lot of Sole Leather, all selected for the trade. Warranted to give satisfaction and sold at the lowest cash prices, at
RICHARDSON & BELL.

ZELL'S Ammoniated Bone Super PHOSPHATE.—We have just received a full supply of this justly celebrated Fertilizer. For wheat and grass it has no superior.
We refer to the following persons who have used it with great success, viz:
Benjamin Crawford, Geo. M. Cochran,
Maj. John A. Harman, Ro. S Harnsberger,
Col. Wm. D. Anderson, John S. Churchman,
M. W. D. Hogshead, H. P. Dickerson,
Wm. Bell Crawford and others.
Leave your orders early.
au–23 P. B. HOGE & BRO.

CASH STORE! Cash Store!!—Buy your Groceries Cheap and pay the Cash. A choice stock of Family Groceries at the lowest prices for the Cash. "Quick sales and small profits."
july 2 RICHARDSON & BELL.

3,000 LBS. COUNTRY-CURED HAMS, and a full stock of Sides, Shoulders and Breasts, for sale low.
J. W. TODD & CO.,
Augusta Street, next to Post Office.
may 14 tf

TO WASHERWOMEN!—We have a few more of "Knox's Fluting Machines" for sale. Call and supply yourselves with one and save *almost all the labor* this hot weather.
WOODS & GILKESON.

FLOUR! FLOUR!! FLOUR!!!
The best brands and grades for family use, always on hand and sold at reasonable rates. Remember the place.
july 2 RICHARDSON & BELL.

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—

Sugars, Coffees, Syrups, Salt, Cotton Yarns and a general supply of Staple and Fancy Groceries, sold at the Lowest Cash prices at RICHARDSON'S & BELL'S.

Groceries, &c.

ATTENTION!

Let a discriminating public come and examine
Our Stock of Merchandise!

GROCERIES:

Sugars............Vacuum pan, Porto Rico, and white.
Coffee............Rio, Laguayra, and old Gov. Java.
Tea............Hyson, Oolong & Gunpowder.
Syrups............Superior table syrups—various grades.
Maccaroni......Cheese and Crackers.
Canned...........Tomatoes and Peaches.

HARDWARE:

Cutlery............Pocket Knives and Table Cutlery.
Tools............Planes, spirit levels, handsaws, compass saws, buck saws, and the celebrated "*Lightning Cross-Cut.*"
Contractors..Can be supplied with shovels, picks, and Manilla rope of various sizes—
Blacksmiths..Also, with iron axles, wagon boxes, and thimble skeens.
Sundry Wares............As Buckets, Tubs and Churns; Garden forks, rakes and spades; Glass of various sizes; Putty; Coal oil in barrels, or less quantities; Sash Cord and Pulleys;
Merriman's Shutter Fastenings; Clark's gravity Blind-Hinges; Barn-door Hangers and Strap-Hinges; wood screws, carriage bolts, &c.

CORN MEAL and MILL OFFAL on hand.—
Full prices paid for DEERSKINS.
mar4 BAKER BROS.

JOHN W. UTLEY,
Grocer and Produce Dealer,
Corner of Frederick and Augusta streets,
STAUNTON, VA.,
Keeps constantly on hand a full stock of
CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,
which he sells at very low figures for cash. His stock consists, in part, of
Sugars, Bacon,
Coffees, Rice,
Teas, Butter,
Syrups, Cheese,
Molasses, Crackers,
Salt, Tobacco,
Fish, Buckets,
Brooms, Cotton Yarn,
Spices, &c.
The public will find it to their interest to give him a call.
Country produce taken in exchange at highest market prices. fe11–tf

The Finest **T**. G. P. Tea at
HARPER'S.

POTATOES—Early Goodrich Potatoes at
mar4 HARPER'S.

CORN AND TOMATOES at
HARPER'S.

30,000 Pounds of Mill Offal,
For sale by
POWELL & BLACKLEY,
New store house, opposite passenger Depot.

HAY! HAY! HAY!
A lot of very superior
HAY
for sale by the Bale or Ton at
mar6 BAKER BROS.

LIME! LIME!
Constantly on hand
LARA'S FISHERSVILLE LIME,
in full sized barrels.
mar6 BAKER BROS.

ARMENTROUT & CO., are paying the highest cash prices for BUTTER, EGGS, CHICKENS and TURKEYS.
nov 19 tf—V & V copy 1t

LEATHER! Leather!!—Sole Leather, Kip, and Calf-Skins, at moderate prices, for sale at BAKER & BRO'S.
oc 1 tf

KANAWHA SALT!
100 barrels of Kanawha Salt just received. This salt is acknowledged to be the best in the world for stock. For sale cheap.
mar11 P. B. HOGE & BRO.

HEAVY FULLED CLOTHS.—A few pieces of 6-4 Winchester Fulled Cloths—very superior—at moderate prices—by
oc 8 BAKER BROS.

COUNTRY CURED BACON—5000 lbs. for sale by
POWELL & BLACKLEY,
New store house, opposite passenger Depot.
fe14–8t

300 Bushels choice clover seed for sale by POWELL & BLACKLEY,
New store house, opposite passenger Depot.

100 bushels choice timothy seed, for sale by POWELL & BLACKLEY,
New store house, opposite passenger Depot.

200 tons fresh, home ground plaster, for sale by POWELL & BLACKLEY,
New store house, opposite passenger Depot

BALED HAY—10,000 pounds, for sale by POWELL & BLACKLEY,
New store house, opposite passenger Depot.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT
the undersigned have again united in business.
this 15th day of Feb., 1873, under the old firm name of
POWELL & BLACKLEY,
and will conduct a
General Grocery, Produce and
Commission Trade,
in the NEW WAREHOUSE, directly opposite the Passenger Depot of Ches. & Ohio Railroad.
P. N. POWELL,
JAMES H. BLACKLEY.
fe25–4t Town papers copy.

TOBACCO! TOBACCO!!—Chewing and Smoking—various brands and grades—sold as cheap as possible, at
july 2 RICHARDSON & BELL.

A PRIME LOT OF RAISINS in ¼, ½, and whole boxes, just received and for sale at the lowest cash rates, by
RICHARDSON & BELL.

FRESH CAN-TOMATOES—a prime lot just received, warranted fresh and nice, by
jan28 RICHARDSON & BELL.

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!—Gunpowder, Green, Japan and Black, of the best qualities and at the lowest prices.
july 2 RICHARDSON & BELL.

W. H. GORMAN has received a fresh supply of Fisher's unrivalled Mince Meat in half-barrels, and also put up in three pound cans. Warranted pure and of the best ingredients. no5–tf

Hardware.

PLOWS AND CASTINGS.—We have just received a large supply of McCormick's celebrated Plows—price $7.50; also a large lot of his plow points—price 50 cents each. Call and get the *best* Plow and most *durable* point sold in the town.
WOODS & GILKESON.

CIDER MILLS.—We keep constantly on hand a supply of the "CHAMPION CIDER MILLS," which have been fully tested in this county and proven to be No. 1.
WOODS & GILKESON.

DRILLS.—We are now ready to take orders for the Willoughby celebrated **Gum Spring Drill,** with Crowell's Guano Attachment.
These Drills are too well known in this community to need anything more than the above announcement.
WOODS & GILKESON.

W. H. WELLER has just received by Express a very pretty lot of Hamburg Edges and Inserting, to which he invites the attention of the ladies. mar6

Poetry.

Husband and Wife.

First at morn, last at night,
  I think of thee.
Key to all my heart's delight,
Substance of each fancy bright,
Prize and crown of every fight,
  Art thou to me.

Do I with the good compete,
  To do or die?
Put myself beneath thy feet,
Flesh and fashion abdicate,
Rise up early, lie down late?
  'Tis all for thee.

Art not thou my dream of dreams,
  For every night?
Every day with loving beams,
'Tis thy spirit shines and gleams
Like the sun on all my streams,
  Both warm and bright.

Far and near, how far above me!
Far or near, how near to love me!
Bless me, teach me, trust me, prove me,
  Bosom mate!
Gentle mistress, sage and lovely,
  My sweet fate.

Did I not when first we knew,
  Plight thee my troth?
Say that thou should'st never rue;
Whate'er wayward time might do,
Change should never change us two;
  True one, true both.

The years a holy hand have laid
  Upon my life.
Confirming every promise made
To heart and soul, to board and bed;
  Praise God, dear wife!

Letters from the People.

Reply of "Farmer" to Superintendent of Schools.

Editor Spectator;

In the reply of the "Superintendent of Schools" to "Farmer," occurs the following paragraph: "Having deemed it an official duty to correct the miscalculations into which Farmer's prejudices have led him, I will close with a few suggestions."

I feel quite overwhelmed at the exposure of my "mis-calculations," and the only apology I can offer, by way of extenuation, for my blunder is found in the fact that I have not looked into an arithmetic since I "ciphered" according to Pike; read the New Testament, and construed Ceasar, at an "old field school," with tuition at the rate of one dollar per month.—According to "Pike," the cost of a lot of merchandise, or a flock of sheep at any given point was ascertained by adding to the purchase money, all the expenses incurred in delivery, no matter whether they were freight, insurance, or the hire of hands. And then if the price per yard or per head was wanted, this aggregate was divided by the number of yards or sheep delivered. And I was, consequently, not aware that the great advances in the science of arithmetic had obliterated this fundamental rule of "old Pike," and substituted in its stead a "bran new" one. For this information I am indebted to the "sense of official duty" of the "county superintendent of free schools;" and for the new rule itself, doubtless, to the system of "public free education," of which system, efficiency and cheapness are the very smallest recommendations. I therefore eagerly seize this opportunity of expressing my profound admiration for a system which spontaneously evolves such simple and admirable rules, and my gratitude to the "County Supt. Schools," for the no less courteous than thorough manner in which he has corrected my "mis-calculations." I shall know better for the future; and shall not be found again undertaking to ascertain the cost of tuition per pupil, by the absurd method of dividing the aggregate sum expended, by the superintendent for "public free schools," by the number of pupils actually attending school; but shall in the first place, as the "Superintendent" directs, deduct from the whole cost a number of items of necessary expenditure, without which the system could not exist, and then divide the expenses, thus reduced, not by the number of children actually attending school, and growing daily in wisdom and arithmetical knowledge, but by the number of *enrolled* scholars. And although many of these may not be personally enjoying the benefits of this enlightening and elevating free instruction, yet they have the inestimable advantage of being enrolled, and of performing the patriotic and public-spirited duty of apparently lessening the cost of free-school education.

I had an opportunity the other day of witnessing a practical illustration of the vast benefits accruing to individuals from this public-free-school-method of ascertaining the cost per head. A friend and neighbor, who, by the way is somewhat old-fashioned, and has no hesitation in engaging in a "discussion of the 'Missouri Compromise," and is just as ready to demonstrate that "secession" was, or is, (which ever you prefer) a constitutional remedy, as to establish by an irrefragable argument "our rights in the Territories,' and who has actually undertaken, on more than one occasion, to make it plain to the comprehension of the zealous advocates of the pleasure of "accepting the situation" and of the duty of pressing the old State into her "true position in the national sisterhood," that Walker is more indebted to Virginia, than Virginia is to him. But I must hasten to my point. I found this old friend with slate and pencil in hand and looking very much crest-fallen. I soon ascertained that he had undertaken to find the cost per head of a flock of sheep he had recently purchased in W. Va., and that under his figuring, the margin for handsome profits had "been growing small by degrees and beautifully less," until he was quite cast down. On examining his slate, I found that he was as far in the rear of the present state of arithmetical knowledge as I was, when I undertook to find out the cost per pupil of "public free school' education. I felt a profound pity for his benighted state, deepened by the reflection that I had been so recently groping in a like darkness. I found that he had added to the purchase price of the sheep, his expenses in buying, the hire of hands to drive them to his farm, the cost of forage on the road, the toll he had paid, &c., and then, this grand total, he had divided by the number of sheep he had got safely to his home—deducting several that had been lost on the drive, and a greater number killed by the dogs. I informed him, perhaps with a somewhat triumphant tone and manner, that he had been guilty of gross 'miscalculations,' and proceeded to inform him that as he could not have bought the sheep without going to W. Va., and could not have got them to his farm without driving, that therefore these items ought not to be counted as a part of the aggregate cost, and as to the forage furnished the sheep, it had been eaten and converted into wool and mutton, he therefore had it yet; this item then, instead of being added to the cost, ought to be deducted from the price paid for the sheep. At this, he turned his face towards me, his lip curled with an expression very near akin to contempt, and replied with some warmth "that he reckoned he knew how to make these 'calculations,' that he had been doing it all his life; that as for me, it was precious little I knew about arithmetic; that he well remembered I never could do one of 'old Pike's' sums in the "single rule of three.'" He then added with emphatic earnestness that it was as plain as a pikestaff that the expense incurred in buying the sheep, and in driving them home, constituted as legitimate a part of their cost as the money paid old J. M. for them. Seeing that I, alone and unassisted, was to have the worst of the argument, I pulled from my pocket the *Spectator* of 11th of March, and read him the clear, able and convincing exposition of the general principle controlling such cases, in the reply of the "County Superintendent of Free Schools" to Farmer. My friend having a quick and apprehensive intellect at once mastered the principle and saw the application. "Yes, that rule applies as well to a flock of sheep as a bevy of school children." We then struck out all the items of expense: And as the forage had been eaten by the sheep, and through the processes of digestion and assimilation, converted into wool and mutton and still remained his property, we *subtracted* it from the sum paid for the sheep. But then, he insisted, that in order to ascertain the cost per head we must use as a divisor the *actual* number of sheep delivered at his farm. An appeal, however, to the "Co. Supt. of Public Schools" soon convinced him that the principle so irrefragably established, required him to divide by the number "enrolled" in his purchasing memorandum. At the result thus obtained he exhibited unbounded pleasure, declaring that in consequence of his ignorance of this rule he had been losing money all his life. That his profits on sheep and cattle would have been much greater by this admirable rule than by the one he had used.

But if the arithmetic of the "public free schools" is admirable, the logic is better. You are not wearied to exhaustion, by having to wade through a long and deep process of ratiocination in order to arrive at a conclusion, but are at once carried, on the swift wings of a racy epithet to a correct decision. The firm establishment of this intuitive, or rather saltatory, system of logic, is not the least of the benefits conferred upon us by the system of "public free school education." And to establish it upon a firm basis has been no easy task. Its introduction was long retarded by fierce and virulent opposition. The heavy artillery of reason, as well as the rattling musketry of ridicule, were freely used by the opponents of the new system. To show the malignant temper and narrow prejudices of those who resisted this new logic, I give a very brief extract from an author who had great reputation for the excellency of his writings, in the days when "Pike" exercised uncontrolled sway over arithmetical studies. I refer to John Foster—the essayist—whose essay on the epithet "romantic" has as its second sentence the following: "It costs no labor, and needs no intellect to pronounce the words foolish, stupid, dull, odious, absurd, ridiculous!" If my space permitted I might give you much larger extracts, to the same purport from this author, but this is sufficient to show the character of the opposition this "saltatory" logic had to encounter. The advantage of this system is happily illustrated in the case before us. Farmer had undertaken to show that there were certain "indubitable and inalienable" rights of the citizen—among them the right to train and educate his child—that the State could not interfere with. Now to have had this position entirely and thoroughly overturned and demolished, according to the old logic—by Foster, for example—would have required at least a column of close, compact, and forcible argument, which would have demanded on the part of the reader some thought and attention to have intelligently followed.—But under this new system, two words accomplish what two columns would scarcely have sufficed to do under the old. In the reply to Farmer, one line establishes that the state of his mind was "a frenzy" and his argument a "tirade." Thus at once settling the whole question.

I remember one memorable instance of the application of this system of logic. It was in the ancient and splendid city of Ephesus. And whilst history makes no mention of the existence in Ephesus of "public free schools," yet the prompt, ready and intelligent manner in which the citizens resorted to this system of logic would almost warrant such a conclusion, notwithstanding the silence of history. That "setter-forth of strange gods," Paul, had in his extensive travels and incessant labors reached this great city. His preaching "created no small stir about that way," especially with a certain Demetrius, who made "silver shrines for Diana," and who seemed particularly anxious that there should be no "quarrel" about his "bread and butter." He therefore called together his fellow-craftsmen, and seeing that the "worship of the goddess Diana and of the image which fell down from Jupiter could not be spoken against" and had almost driven all other worship "out of the market," and that the system of Paul could not be "made better by abuse" and would "not down at argument," they wisely resorted to the "saltatory" logic, "and cried for the space of two hours: 'Great is Diana of the Ephesians!'" which, if it did not entirely overwhelm Paul and his doctrine, yet had the good effect of saving, for the time, to Demetrius and his fellow-craftsmen, their "Bread and Butter."

FARMER.

What Fencing Costs the Farmer.

Editor Spectator:

The cost of building and repairing the fences of the United States is enormous; almost beyond the power of calculation, and forces the enquiry, whether Legislatures ought not to be called upon to compel every man to keep his stock to himself?

Then no man, who did not choose to do it, would be fored to enclose his land against the ravages of his neighbors' stock.

Nicholas Biddle, of Philadelphia, some 40 years ago, in an address before the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, stated that the cost of the fences in Pennsylvania amounted to one hundred millions of dollars, and their cost for repairs he estimated at ten millions of dollars per annum. A distinguished writer on national wealth says, "strange as it may seem, the greatest investment in this country, the most costly production of human industry, is the common fences which enclose and divide the fields."

No man dreams, (who has not examined the subject,) that when compared to the outlay of these unpretending monuments of human art, our cities and towns, with all their wealth, are left far behind. In many places, the fences have cost more than farms are worth.

If this enormous burden, which keeps down the agricultural interest of this country, causing an untold expenditure, besides the loss of the land the fences occupy, what would the farmer think if a law were made that imposed on him, for the maintenance of churches, a tax equal to that which he incurs in *fencing out* his neighbors' stock. Estimating a chestnut post and rail fence to last 18 years, and including inside fencing and repairs, the annual tax to the farmer holding 150 acres would be 130 to 140 dollars, and, judging from present appearances, the tax is perpetual, and there seems little hope of escape from it.

Did the intelligent farmer reflect a moment, and estimate the annual tax which his fences impose upon him, he would not rest until the system was abolished.

To enable farmers to reduce the enormous tax of fence-building, there must be some legal provision to prevent animals from running at large

There are great difficulties in the way of making any special law on the subject, but necessity will eventually overcome the difficulties.

The system of compelling every landholder to enclose his property, is peculiar to the United States, with only the exception of England, where the fence nuisance appears again under the form of the hedge, and although these hawthorn hedges, when they are well tended, (and not more than half of them are so,) are beautiful objects, and answer all the purposes of protection against the inroads of cattle, still the public voice is beginning to cry out against them, because of the enormous amount of land required to support them.

Each hedge is five or six feet wide at the base, and taking into account the amount of land they exhaust on either side, the whole space cannot be less than 12 or 14 feet wide. When it is recollected that the divisions and sub-divisions of land in England are very numerous, the amount of arable land abstracted from the purposes of agriculture is very great. It has been estimated as equal to the production of several millions of bushels of grain. The State report of Maine, in 1860, gives 26,978 000 rods of fencing, two-thirds of which is wood and requires annual repairs, which is estimated at two millions of dollars.

In Hamilton, Butler, Warren and Clermont counties of Ohio, the cost of fences is estimated at thirteen millions of dollars, and annual expenses at nearly two millions, owing to high price of timber.

In Georgia, it is estimated that there are at least 500,000 miles of fencing. The number of rails required for a ten-rail worm-fence is, for one mile, 9 000; and for all the Ga. fences, 4 500,000,000. The value of these, taking into account the work of the timber—the splitting, hauling and putting up—is about fifty dollars per mile, amounting in the aggregate to twenty-five millions of dollars. The interest on this amount and annual decay is about 10 per cent, making an annual outlay of $2,500,000.

The growing scarcity of timber, owing to the annual consumption for railroad and other purposes, will increase the cost of fences and compel us to abolish them.

Herding stock will be cheaper than the use of fences. I could give you the statistics of nearly all the States, showing what an immense annual drain the fences cause to the farmer, but my article is now longer than I intended to make it.

Hoping for some action among our farmers and Legislators that may relieve the agriculturist from this great burden,

I am yours, &c., YDARB.

Wasted Lives—Their only Hope.

Editor Spectator:

Among the many fearful pictures of real life which Charles Dickens has given to the world's sad, sad story of poor fallen man, there is none truer than the terrible reality with which he shows up that of Sydney Carton, in his wonderful tale of "Two Cities." It becomes more common as the world grows older, and its youth, talent and very life blood, fall faster under the insidious blows of King Alcohol.

You can see the young man he describes every morning, in every city and town of this fair land, as his trembling limbs scarce carry him to the place of drunken repose after a night's debauch, and we reproduce it here, to ask Christian men and women to pause and think if there can be nothing done to save them, so dear to us, from so terrible a fate? Look not with scorn upon the poor wretch undone, and, if a merciful God has spared you from passing through the "dark valley and shadow" of the living death he hourly leads, on your knees thank Him and resolve to spare no effort until Virginia has an Inebriates' Home, established upon so firm a basis that generations yet unborn will arise to bless the age which provided a safe haven, where science, medical skill and that Charity, which is greater than all else, will be able to at least save the "wasted life" from a drunkard's death.

After describing a night of debauch, spent by the degraded but gifted Carton, in the employ of his inferior in every respect, the great author placed the man in face of the God of day, just as it "began the overwhelming of the city:"

"Waste forces within him, and a desert all around him, this man stood still on his way across a silent terrace, and saw, for a moment, lying in the wilderness before him, a mirage of honorable ambition, self denial, and perseverance. In the fair city of this vision there were airy galleries from which the loves and the graces looked upon him, gardens in which the fruits of life hang ripening, waters of Hope that sparkled in his sight. A moment, and it was gone. Climbing to a high chamber in a well of houses, he threw himself down in his clothes, on a neglected bed, and its pillow was wet with wasted tears.

"Sadly, sadly the sun rose; and it rose upon no sadder sight than the man of good abilities and good emotions, incapable of their directed exercise, incapable of his own help and his own happiness, sensible of the blight on him, and resigning himself to let it eat him away."

CHARITY.

Lithographic Stone.

Editor Spectator:

The writer has felt much interest in this mineral, especially because the Prussian quarries are nearly exhausted, and the price has advanced to such a figure as to make it very remunerative, if the article discovered in the Valley should prove to be as good. Besides the extensive discoveries in Rockbridge, treated of by one of your correspondents some weeks since, Capt. James H. Callison thinks the discovery he has made on his farm near Middlebrook, is precisely the same stone as that of Rockbridge.

This being so, is it not quite probable that the vein may be traced up and down the Valley, from the deposits in Rockbridge and this county? A few weeks since a geologist, having in his posession a specimen of the Prussian stone, made the discovery of a large deposit near McMinnville in E. Tenn., which is described as light colored, evidently resembling the two formations referred to above.

The writer has a specimen, taken from a dray-load that passed him on one of the streets of N. Y. a few years since, and comparing it with the specimen at the *Spectator* office, from Rockbridge, would use precisely the same language the geologist in Tenn. did, in describing that found at McMinnville. X***.

Re-Assessment of Lands in Virginia.

The following section of an Act which became a law, March 13th, will show our readers what it is necessary to do in order to have a re-assessment. The county clerk has the act in full. Assessors give bond for $5000, and get $2 per day.

§1. Be it enacted by the general assembly, That upon the petition of a majority of landholders in any county or corporation which has not already availed itself of the provisions of said act, passed February first, eighteen hundred and seventy two, or upon the petition of a majority of the board of supervisors of any such county, or upon the petition of a majority of landholders in any township of any such county, it shall be the duty of the court of such county or corporation, at the April term of said court, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-three, to appoint and associate two freeholders of said county or corporation, of experience and judgment, with the assessor for said county or corporation who acted as assessor under an act approved November 5th, 1870, entitled an act to amend and re-enact an act providing for the re-assessment of the lands throughout the commonwealth, approved July 9th, 1870, in said county, corporation or township, who shall constitute a board of re-assessment, who shall proceed to assess the value of lands and lots, with improvements thereon, in their respective counties, corporations and townships, as the same are arranged and established by law. Upon complaint made at any time, within the time prescribed for correcting assessments of lands under this act, by three or more citizens of any county, city or town of this State, (which complaint shall be verified by affidavit) that the lands or lots of any person, situated in such county, city or town were assessed too low, the proper court of such county, city or town shall appoint three intelligent and disinterested freeholders, whose duty it shall be, after being first duly sworn, and giving reasonable notice to the owner of the lands or lots so assessed, to go upon the property and examine the same and report what, in their opinion, was the fair value of such lands or lots at the time of their last assessment, upon the return of which report and such other evidence as may be introduced, the court, if satisfied that the assessment was too low, shall have power to correct the same, and direct at what value the said lands or lots shall be charged: Provided, that a majority of the common council of any city or town having a separate organization, and not forming a part of any township, shall have like authority to recommend a re-assessment of the lots and improvements in such city or town as is hereby given to a majority of the supervisors of the counties touching re-assessments therein.

Advance, Virginia.

BY J. A. H ST. ANDREW.

Land of Statesmen and of Chiefs,
Art thou wearied with thy griefs?

Alma Mater of the States,
Hast thou fickle found the Fates?

Where is now thy soverign crown—
Where thine ancient grand renown?

Blazoned bright in history,
Stands thy deeds of chivalry.

Hearts may sink and men may fall—
Bitter tastes the cup of gall.

Still Virginia thou shall be,
Favored yet by Destiny!

As the Phœnix from its pyre,
Lives again and mounteth higher.

So thy glory shall be more,
Than in greatest days of yore.

THE ASYLUMS AT STAUNTON.

A correspondent of the Washington *Star* recently visited the Asylums at Staunton, and has furnished an interesting account of what he saw there. Of the Asylum for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, he says:

There are eighty-nine deaf mutes, and thirty-six blind pupils receiving instruction. The whole are under the care of Mr. Chas. D. McCoy, Principal, a very kind and pleasing gentleman. The blind are capable of a much higher advancement in studies than are the deaf mutes, a fact somewhat surpising to strangers. They read, some of them with the greatest ease and precision, from the great white pages of embossed text, and apparently with a better appreciation of the sense than most pupils of a like age in our common schools. As soon as the sense of touch becomes nice enough to perceive the letters, which takes but little time, the pupils are ready for the usual course of book instruction. They are carried through the history of Virginia, America, and England; geography, grammar and arithmetic. In many studies they actually get a better understanding than the pupil who studies by sight. Raised maps are used, showing the inequalities of the earth's surface, and the globe is explored with inquiring fingers suggestive of Copernicus and Columbus in the ages of darkness. The mind is very retentive, and the reasoning power active.—Mathematics are pursued from practical mental arithmetic to differential and integral calculus. French and music are both taught with thoroughness. In the chapel is a fine organ, perhaps the finest in the State, and only second in size to that of the First Baptist Church of Richmond. It was a pleasure to listen to the performance of the brass band, and note the rapture of the performers themselves, all of whom were blind and completely lost in the rich strains their instruments produced. The little drummer, in particular, pounded away with such zest and glee as to almost make me wish myself in his place. It was a matter of surprise to me how such accurate time could be maintained, when each one played, as one may say, "on his own hook." Mendelssohn's Wedding March was grandly rendered on the organ, and it is doubtful who listened with the greater, pleasure, the blind or ourselves.

In the deaf mute department all was changed. From sound to silence, from darkness to light. Here were eyes at work—sharp, keen, all-seeing. The atmosphere was white with chalk, which may be called the tongue of the deaf mute. Here in one large room were several classes reciting, separated only by screens. The instructor makes a few rapid gestures; writes a word or two upon the blackboard, and then there is a clatter of chalk upon the blackboard, of which each pupil has one, and the question is answered. The writing is uniformly rapid and excellent from care and constant practice. The chief instructor in his department is Mr Job Turner, a deaf mute himself, who was educated at Hartford, and who married, if I mistake not, one of the teachers of the institution. The sign-language used here is emotional as well as arbitrary, and a keen observer can gather from the gestures something of the ideas expressed. The pupils are taught suitable trades, such as carpentering, cabinet making, shoe making, tailoring, book printing and binding, broom, mat and chair making, embroidery, &c. The institution is doing much toward paying its own way, and the evident general good management, the cheerfulness of the pupils, and the scrupulous neatness everywhere apparent, reflect great credit upon Capt. McCoy and his assistants.

THE WESTERN LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Dr. F. T. Stribling, the medical superintendent, has faithfully filled that position from the founding of the asylum, thirty-five years since. He is assisted by Drs. Hamilton and Fisher.—There are in the asylum about 350 patients, two-thirds of whom, from the terrible nature of the malady, are hopeless cases. A raving maniac, who was aroused at our entrance to a paroxysm of frenzy, was for months, Dr. Fisher informed me, a regular attendant at the chapel. A yet more pitiable case was that of a man who was wholly blind, deaf and dumb, and insane! The semblance of a man, and yet in condition no better than a worm! Another greeted me cordially as his brother, and informed me that he was born before the flood. If he had said he had seen the Natural Bridge built, I should have been prepared to assent, but this rather nonplussed me, and I moved on to see a man who was affectionately informing the Doctor that he was going to kill him as soon as he got a pistol. The Doctor quietly humored his little whims, but didn't promise him the pistol. We then ascended to another department, where the inmates were quieter. Here was a man who was shedding light on the world by laboriously writing on bits of paper something like this:

The world needs | light very and to do | we are so |
Light to | progress is what very | and such |

To enlighten the world still more he wrote on both sides of the paper. A religious enthusiast informs the doctor that he was going up at 12 o'clock; that his father was coming after him with a chariot and 6,000 horses, and he was to have one just like it! When informed that it was past 12, he calmly put it off till 2 o'clock. The others were much amused at this mote in their brother's eye. We passed on to another building, the laundry kitchen, and boiler house. Here are seven large boilers which heat the whole establishment and run the engines, and even assist in the washing and cooking. In the kitchen is a large French range which does the cooking, with the exception of soups, &c In the laundry among various approved appliancies are a set of hydraulic clothes-washers, which gives great satisfaction. All the labor in these departments is white, and is regulated with evident order and neatness. On the hill back of the buildings, and 50 feet above the highest roof, is the reservoir which is capable of supplying any urgent demand, as in case of fire. The water used comes direct from the spring, some half a mile away, and is very pure, if lime is not considered an objection. The water works cost about $20,000 The asylum has also its own gas works, which were erected at a cost of $5,000. Attached to the institution are 100 acres of land, part of which is laid out in ornamental grounds, which must be exquisitely beautiful in summer, part in vegetable gardens, which supply its inmates with vegetables the year round, and part in orchard and farm. Many of the patients are allowed to work about the grounds and in the shops, and this healthy labor, acting also as a diversion of the mind, is found to be very beneficial. A library and billiard table are also at the pleasure of the inmates, and the latter especially is found to be of great service. I was sorry to see that tobacco was used pretty generally by the patients, though it is nominally forbidden. In the table of expenses for '70-'71 appears an item of $122 for tobacco! an article which I had thought should almost be excluded from the medicine list. The expense for postage, trees, shrubbery and garden seed was not eight dollars more than that expended for tobacco.