Staunton Spectator.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY R. MAUZY & CO.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The subscription price of the SPECTATOR is **$2.00 A YEAR, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.**

☞ When payments are not made strictly in dvance Three Dollars will be charged.

☞ Any one sending us FIVE new subscribers and $10, will receive a copy of the paper for one year, *gratis*.

Staunton Spectator.

VOL. 56. STAUNTON, VA., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1878. NO. 6.

Staunton Spectator.

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ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the rate of $1.00 per square of eight lines or less, for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.

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Address—"Staunton Spectator," Staunton, Va.

PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

C. A. JACKMAN, M. D., HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, STAUNTON, VA. Office and Residence, Hartman Building, 108 N. Augusta St., opposite Plecker Block. OFFICE HOURS—8 to 10 A. M., 2 to 3 P. M., 7 to 8 P. M. jan29-tf

WM. A. HUDSON. WM. PATRICK.
HUDSON & PATRICK, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, STAUNTON, VA., Will practice in the Courts of Augusta and adjoining counties. Special attention paid to collections. feb12-tf

J. E. GUY. R. L. PARRISH.
GUY & PARRISH, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, STAUNTON, VA. Office in Sullivan Building 2nd floor, Augusta Street. dec1-tf

ALEX. H. H. STUART, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Having recovered his health, and retired from public life, will hereafter give diligent attention to such causes in chancery, and in the Court of Appeals at Staunton, as may be entrusted to his care. no20-4t

JOHN W. STOUT, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND **Commissioner in Chancery,** *STAUNTON, VA.,* Will practice in the Courts holden in Augusta and adjoining counties. OFFICE—Formerly occupied by N. K. Trout, dec'd. au14-tf

DR. S. H. HENKEL, New Dental Rooms, *No. 15, West Frederick Street,* STAUNTON, VA. mar13-1y*

J. R. TUCKER, Lexington, Va. H. ST. GEO. TUCKER, Staunton, Va.
TUCKER & TUCKER, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, STAUNTON, VA., Will practice in the Courts of Augusta and the adjoining counties. Also in the Court of Appeals of Virginia, and will attend regularly the Circuit Courts of Rockbridge. au22-tf

N. K. TROUT. W. E. CRAIG.
TROUT & CRAIG, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, STAUNTON, VA. We have entered into Partnership as Lawyers, occupying the old Offices of the Senior member. The Junior member will aid in conducting the old business. ☞ Particular attention given to collections. je15-tf

A. M. HENKLE, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, STAUNTON, VA., Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public, and may be consulted at his office at all hours. ☞ Special attention given to Surgery. OFFICE—In his new building on Frederick st., between Augusta and Water streets. feb 4—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 nd to special cases anywhere in their State. may 17—1y

GEORGE M. HARRISON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, STAUNTON, VA., 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. oc 31—tf

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. may 30—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. no 21

WM. M. McALLISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, WARM SPRINGS, VA. Courts—Alleghany, Bath and Highland, Va., nd Pocahontas, West Virginia. ☞ Special attention given to collection of claims and proceeds promptly accounted for. dec 23—tf

DR. JAMES JOHNSTON, DENTIST, MAIN STREET, STAUNTON, VA. OFFICE:—Over Turner & Harman's Grocery Store. dec 21—tf

T. C. ELDER. WM. J. NELSON.
ELDER & NELSON, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, *and Real Estate Agents,* STAUNTON, VA. may 5

RAILROADS.

PASSENGERS PURCHASING TICKETS VIA THE *CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY* Will find it the best and cheapest route to and from all points

EAST AND WEST!

Smooth Track, Best Motive Power, Elegant Coaches. Superior advantages for safety and comfort in management and equipment of through trains. Attentive officers and good eating houses. Sleeping cars on night trains.

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On and after June 9th, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

WESTWARD.	MAIL.	EXPRESS.
Leave Staunton	2.00 P. M.	4.30 A. M.
Arrrive Goshen	3.36 " "	5.48 " "
" Millboro'	3.58 " "	6.05 " "
" Covington	5.38 " "	7.20 " "
" White Sulphur	6.50 " "	8.45 " "
" Hinton	10.00 " "	10.40 " "
" Kanawha Falls	3 20 P. M.	1.30 P. M.
" Charleston	5.45 " "	3.27 " "
" Huntington	8.30 " "	5.45 " "
" Cincinnati		6.00 A. M.

☞ Connecting with all lines West.

NORTH.	MAIL.	EXPRESS.
Leave Staunton	1.35 P. M.	12.20 A. M.
Arrive Charlottesville	3.30 " "	2.25 " "
" Gordonsville	4.40 " "	3.25 " "
" Alexandria	8.50 " "	7.35 " "
" Washington	9.15 " "	8.00 " "
" New York	7.00 " "	4.05 " "
" Richmond	8.15 " "	6.45 " "
Lve Richm'd, Pied. A. Ln	1.40 P. M.	11.15 P. M.
" " Atlan. C. Line	8.40 " "	11.10 " "

For all points in the Southern States.

Passengers going South connect at Charlottesville by night Train No. 4, leaving Staunton at 11.20 A. M.

Freight and Passenger Train No. 22 leaving Staunton at 5.40 A. M., connect with Va. Midland at Charlottesville for Lynchburg and the South.

Mail Trains run daily except Sunday. Express Trains leave daily.

For rates, reliable information of routes, map-bills, tickets and baggage checks, apply to J. H. WOODWARD, Ticket Agent, Staunton, Va. CONWAY R. HOWARD, G. P. and T. Agent. W. M. S. DUNN, Engineer and Supt. jell

SCHEDULE OF TRAINS ON VALLEY AND B. & O. RAILROADS.

(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.)

EAST.

Leave—	Accom.	Mail.	Accom.
Staunton	6.15 a. m.	11.15 a. m.	3.15 p. m.
Weyer's Cave	6.57 "	11.47 "	4.12 "
Arrrive—			
Harrisonburg	7.24 "		4.55 "
Leave—			
Harrisonburg	7.45 "	12.15 p. m.	
New Market	9.47 "	1.07 "	
Mt. Jackson	10.25 "	1.20 "	
Arrive—			
Woodstock	—	2.05 "	
Leave—			
Woodstock	11.29 "	2.30 "	
Strasburg	12.27 p. m.	3.06 "	
Winchester	3.00 "	4.11 "	
Arrive—			
Harper's Ferry	5.56 "	5.35 "	
Washington		8.00 "	
Baltimore		9.30 "	

WEST.

Leave—	Mail.	Accom.	Accom.
Baltimore	7.10 a. m.		
Washington	8.35 "		
Harper's Ferry	11.00 "	7.10 a. m.	
Winchester	12.16 p. m.	10.45 "	
Strasburg	1.00 "	12.18 p. m.	
Woodstock	2.05 "	2.15 "	
Mt. Jackson	2.38 "	3.18 "	
New Market	2.57 "	3.54 "	
Harrisonburg	3.41 "	6.10 "	10.30 a. m.
Weyer's Cave	1.12 "	6.57 "	11.30 "
Arrive—			
Staunton	4.45 "	7.50 "	12.20 p. m.

Mail Train through to Washington and Baltimore without change of cars, and makes close connection at Harper's Ferry with Express Trains for the West. The Accommodation leaving Staunton at 3.15 p. m., runs through to Harper's Ferry on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.

S. M. WOODWARD, JR., S. of T., B. & O. R. R.
J. H. AVERILL, Supt. V. R. R. jy2

STOCK SALES.

SHORT HORN CATTLE.—Two fine Bull Calves, 9 months old, 3 or 4 Cows and Heifers, also Perkshire Pigs, for sale at low prices. A. M. BOWMAN, Waynesboro', Va. mar9-tf

BALTIMORE ADVERTISEMENTS.

—The World's Standard.—

—SCALES.—

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THE IMPROVED TYPE WRITER. OSCILLATING PUMP CO.'S PUMPS.

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FOR SALE BY PRICE & MILLER, STAUNTON, VA. sep3-4m

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Highest Award at the Centennial. Diploma of Honor and Medal of Merit, for **Grand, Upright and Square PIANOS.**

The principal points of superiority in the STIEFF Pianos are brilliant singing quality of tone, with great power—*evenness of touch* throughout the entire scale, faultless action, unsurpassed durability, and unexcelled workmanship.

A large variety of Second-hand Pianos, of all makers, constantly in store, and ranging in prices from $75 to $300.

We are also Sole Agents for the Southern States of the

"MATCHLESS" BURDETT ORGANS, The best now made.

A full supply of every style constantly in store, and sold on the most liberal terms. For Terms and Illustrated Catalogues of Pianos and Organs, address CHAS. M. STIEFF, No. 9, North Liberty Srreet, Baltimore, Md. je5-tf

ESTABLISHED 1816. *CHAS. SIMON & SONS,* 63 N. Howard Street, Baltimore, Md., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN **Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS,** would call especial attention to their extensive stock of DRESS GOODS, LINEN and COTTON GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, GOODS for MEN'S and BOYS' WEAR, CORSETS, LADIES' READY-MADE UNDERWEAR, &c., &c.

☞ SAMPLES SENT FREE! ☜

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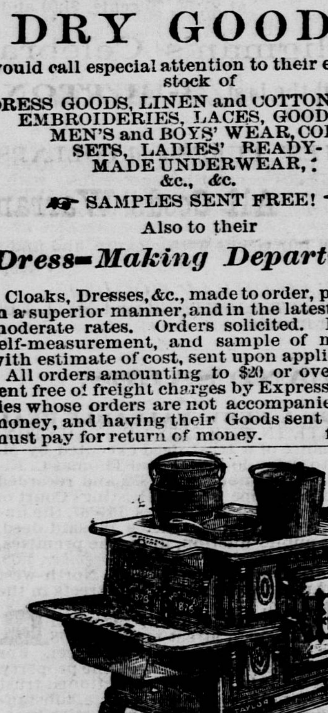
Cloaks, Dresses, &c., made to order, promptly, in a superior manner, and in the latest style, at moderate rates. Orders solicited. Rules for self-measurement, and sample of materials, with estimate of cost, sent upon application. All orders amounting to $20 or over, will be sent free of freight charges by Express, but parties whose orders are not accompanied by the money, and having their Goods sent C. O. D., must pay for return of money. feb27-1y



Merrimac Hot Blast Cook.

DAVID B. TAYLOR & CO., (Successors to Taylor, Chadwick & Co.,) MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN TINWARE, Stoves and Hollow Ware, No. 14 SOUTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE. au13-4m

WATER WHEELS. THE UNEQUALLED JAS. LEFFEL DOUBLE TURBINE WATER WHEEL, PORTABLE AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS SAW, FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS, MACHINE MOULDED MILL GEARING. SHAFTING, PULLEYS AND HANGERS Of Improved Designs, A Specialty *Address,* POOLE & HUNT, Send for Circulars. BALTIMORE MD

WARRANTED BEST & CHEAPEST. Also, MILLING MACHINERY, PRICES REDUCED APR. 20, '78. Pamphlets free. OFFICE, YORK, PA. my28-6m

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MERCHANT TAILORING *HEADQUARTERS,* **M. F. McNAMARA,** No. 7 NEW ST.. (COWAN'S OLD STAND,) STAUNTON, VA.

My Merchant Tailoring Establishment has just been fitted up with a new and fine assortment of **Suitings, Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.,** of the latest styles and best manufacture. ☞ Perfect fits guaranteed and orders promptly executed.

Call and examine goods and prices. jy2-tf

P. B. GRAVES, Fashionable Tailor, *No. 103 E. Main St., Up Stairs, opposite W. L. Olivier's Book Store,* is prepared to give the same satisfaction in all work as in former times. **Special Attention Paid to Cutting.** Work done outside of shop. Cutting and repairing done in best manner and on short notice. ☞ TERMS CASH. ☜ au27-tf

BARE & SPRINKLE, FASHIONABLE TAILORS, New St., next door to Mrs. Scherer's Millinery Store, and 3 doors from Loeb's Corner, Staunton, Virginia. All work in our line executed with neatness and dispatch. Special attention paid to cutting repairing and cleansing. aug 5—tf

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H. J. LUSHBAUGH & BRO., Manufacturers of **Sashes, Doors and Blinds,** BRACKETS, MOULDINGS, FLOORING, &c., &c., &c. Near Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Depot, STAUNTON, VA.

N. B.—No material but seasoned lumber used by us. dec 5—1y

$66 a week in your own town. $5 Outfit free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. apr2-1y

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, AND CONSUMPTION.

The few compositions, which have the confidence of mankind and become houshold words, among not only one but many nations, must have extraordinary virtues. Perhaps no one ever secured so wide a reputation, or maintained it so long as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It has been known to the public about forty years, by a long continued series of marvelous cures, that have won for it a confidence in its virtues, never equalled by any other medicine. It still makes the most effectual cures of *Coughs, Colds, Consumption,* that can be made by medical skill. Indeed, the CHERRY PECTORAL has really robbed these dangerous diseases of their terrors to a great extent, and given a feeling of immunity from their fatal effects, that is well founded if the remedy be taken in season. Every family should have it in their closet for the ready and prompt relief of its members. Sickness, suffering, and even life is saved by this timely protection. The prudent should not neglect it, and the wise will not. Keep it by you for the protection it affords by its timely use in sudden attacks.

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SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE. my28-e5w

STOP AND READ!

All forms of Kidney and Urinary diseases, Pains in the Back, Sides, and Loins, are positively cured by *GRANT'S REMEDY.*

Its effects are truly marvelous in Dropsy, Gravel, Bright's disease, Seminal Losses, Leucorrhœa, and lost vigor, no matter of how long standing the case may be, positive relief is had in from one to three days. Do not despair, hesitate, or doubt, for it is really a specific and never fails. It is purely a vegetable preparation. By its timely use thousands of cases that have been considered incurable by the most eminent Physicians, have been permanently cured. It is also indorsed by the regular Physicians and Medical Societies throughout the country. Sold in bottles at Two dollars each or three bottles, which is enough to cure the most aggravated case, sent to any address on receipt of FIVE dollars. Small trial bottles ONE dollar each, all orders to be addresseed to

Grant's Remedy Manufacturing Co., jy30-3m 554 Main St., Worcester Mass.

KIDDER'S Crude Carbolic Acid. (STANDARD QUALITY.) *For Purifying and Disinfecting Water Closets, Drains, Sewers, Stables, etc.*

This Acid should be used where foul gases and disagreeable odors exist. It will instantly remove offensive odors, and will arrest decomposition, and being repugnant to insects and vermin, will prevent them from harboring. Put up in pint bottles at 25 cents each. For sale only by W. R. TYREE, Druggist, 6 Main St. au27

DR. GEO. S. WALKER, so well and favorably known in Augusta and adjoining counties, is associated with **GEO. W. MAY & CO.** in their drug business on Augusta street, opposite the Augusta National Bank, and will be glad to see his many friends at his new place of business. oct8

WADSWORTH, MARTINEZ & LONGMAN'S PREPARED PAINT, for economy, beauty of finish, desirability, is the cheapest and best Paint offered. GEO. W. MAY & CO., Sole Agents. oct8

GEO. W. MAY & CO. sell the **Jones' Ventilated Truss and Abdominal Supporter.** This truss is nickel plated and will never wear out, and is acknowledged to be the best in the market. Send for circulars. oct8

GOOD NEWS FOR THE BALD. GEO. W. MAY & CO. are agents for **CARBOLINE,** Nature's Noblest Remedy, will positively produce a growth of hair on a bald head.

WE offer to families and contractors, and all who wish to paint, **PURE LEAD AND OIL** At BOTTOM FIGURES. oct8 G. W. MAY & CO.

GEO. W. MAY & CO., Agents for the **Buffalo Lithia Water,** just from the Spring. oct8

ATTENTION FAT MEN.—Use ALLEN'S ANTI-FAT. Get rid of your corpulency—no possible danger from its use. Send for circulars to GEO. W. MAY & CO.

PRESCRIPTIONS accurately compounded and store opened at all hours of the night and day. oct8 GEO. W. MAY & CO.

DR. RADCLIFFE'S SEVEN SEALS OF GOLDEN WONDER. Literally demolishes pain. GEO. W. MAY & CO., Sole Agents.

WAGON FACTORIES.

Staunton Wagon Factory.

GIBBS & LICKLITER, MANUFACTURERS OF **Farm & Spring Wagons, BUGGIES,** CARTS, WHEELBARROWS, SPOKES **HUBS,** *FARMING IMPLEMENTS,* *Wagon Makers' Material generally,* SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, &c.,

Lumber rough and dressed always in stock.

All Wagons Warranted for 1 Year.

☞ Horse-shoeing and Blacksmithing promptly attended to. ☜

Having in our employ none but *SKILLED MECHANICS,* who are thorough masters of their trade, we are prepared to *Execute all Work promptly,* and in the best manner, and **Guarantee Satisfaction** in style, finish, material and workmanship.—Send for prices and estimates of work.

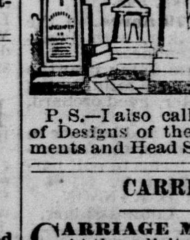
au27 GIBBS & LICKLITER.

MARBLE WORKS.

VALLEY MARBLE WORKS, STAUNTON, VA.

To the People of Augusta and the Valley counties:

Keep your money at Home is to prosper, Send it away is to become impoverished.



Everything is at very low prices, and I am selling Monuments, Head and Foot Stones, as low for cash as any local or traveling agent, or any Marble dealer in the United States. Don't believe anything to the contrary, till you come and see. J. C. MARQUIS.

P. S.—I also call attention to my Catalogue of Designs of the Wonderful Bronze Monuments and Head Stones. au27-1y

CARRIAGE MAKING.

CARRIAGE MAKING.—At the solicitation of many of my former patrons, I have again taken charge at my old stand, where I will carry on the CARRIAGE MAKING Business in all its various branches, and I am determined that my work shall not be surpassed in finish, style, durability or price. Special attention given to repairs. aug4-tf JOHN M. HARDY

POETRY.

FALLING LEAVES.

They are falling, slowly falling,
Thick upon the forest side—
Severed from the noble branches
Where they waved in beauteous pride.
They are falling in the valleys
Where the early violets spring,
And the birds in early spring-time
First their dulcet music ring.

They are falling, sadly falling,
Close beside our cottage door—
Pale and faded, like the loved ones
That have gone forevermore.
They are falling, and the sunbeams
Shine in beauty, soft around;
Yet the faded leaves are falling—
Falling on the grassy mound.

They are falling on the streamlet
Where the silvery waters flow,
And upon its placid bosom
Onward with the waters go.
They are falling in the churchyard
Where our kindred sweetly sleep—
Where the idle winds of summer
Softly o'er the loved ones sweep.

They are falling, ever falling,
When the autumn breezes sigh—
When the stars in beauty glisten
Bright upon the midnight sky.
They are falling when the tempest
Moans like Ocean's hollow roar—
When the timeless winds and billows
Sadly sigh forevermore.

They are falling, they are falling,
While our saddened thoughts still go
To the sunny days of childhood,
In the dreamy long ago.
And the faded hues remind us
Of the blighted hopes and dreams—
Faded like the falling leaflets
Cast upon the icy streams.

Letter from Rev. Dr. Geo. B. Taylor to the Staunton Baptist Church.

ROME, Italy, Sept. 17, 1878.

To the Baptist Church, Staunton, Va.:

DEAR BRETHREN AND SISTERS:—I can say with Paul in his letter to the Colossians:—"Though I be absent in the flesh, yet am I with you in the spirit, joying and beholding your order, and the steadfastness of your faith in Christ." Specially at this time, as I hear that you propose to celebrate your 25th anniversary, the miles that separate us and the oceans that roll between us seem annihilated, and I am in your midst again. Nay, the years that are gone seem to shrink up and your past history and mine, so long intertwined, is vividly before me.

In 1839-'40, when I was a very little boy, my father, who was at that time Chaplain at the University, full of the missionary spirit, went over in the stage to Staunton, to preach. To my childish imagination, Staunton seemed then farther from Charlottesville than it now seems from Rome.

In 1850-'51, I was teaching school in the County of Fluvana, and I was sent with General Cocke as a delegate to the State Temperance Convention in Staunton. The journey was made in General Cocke's carriage During my stay in Staunton, I was with other delegates, hospitably entertained in the family of Mr. Donaghe, and was much impressed by the gentle and active piety of Mrs. D., and her charity for all christians. I remember thinking that if she were a type of the Staunton people, that would be a most pleasant field of labor for a minister. But certainly the idea of my settling there did not occur to me. On inquiry I could not hear of a white Baptist in the place. If my memory does not deceive me, I heard of a colored Bap tist brother, and of a Baptist lady living in the country.

Two or three years later, when I was a student at the University, some excitement was produced among the Baptist students by the laying of the corner-stone of a Baptist M. H. in Staunton, and some of them went up to the ceremony, and came back full of enthusiasm at Dr. Burrows' sermon or address which I believe, was delivered in the Episcopal Church. It was either on this occasion, or at the constitution of the church, that the eccentric, excellent, Littleberry W. Allen, the leader of the Goshen Association in those noble missionary enterprises which made it for many years the Banner Association of the State, if not of the land, delivered an address, in the course of which he said, in his own peculiar way, that perhaps the Stauntonians thought the Baptists a very poor people, but he would tell them that there were many sections East of the Blue Ridge in which the Baptists owned all the lands and the slaves besides. In the changes of the times, the Goshen Association has lost much of its wealth and prestige, but let it never be forgotten that that body originated and for many years helped to sustain the Baptist work not only in Staunton but in many other important centres in the Valley and in Western Virginia.

Some months later, I passed though Staunton in a private conveyance, on my way to the Healing Springs. As I rode up Main st., I looked with rather melancholy interest at the begun church edifice, upon which no work seemed to be going on. It doubtless dragged heavily, and, as I afterwards heard, many were the predictions made in the town, at that epoch, that the enterprise would never be completed. But there were one or two brethren there who loved it as their life; and as he is gone to his rest, it will not be considered invidious if I name as one of the chiefest, Simpson F. Taylor. There were also ladies, whose name will readily occur to many, who labored diligently with the needle to raise funds for the cherished object, and these labors, recounted by the Agent, as he traversed the State, awakened sympathy and almost romantic interest in many hearts, and doubtless called forth many contributions. This Agent was Elder L. B. Rice, who, having been sent as missionary to the town, and afterwards elected as pastor of the church, judiciously gave most of his time and energy to the collection of funds for the building. He was indefatigable in his efforts, visiting in his buggy scores of country churches, holding protracted meetings, at the close of which he would take a collection for Staunton. Everywhere, he seems to have been well received, and if the Goshen Association originated the work, the brotherhood at large seem to have come forward with cordial co operation. I question if any similar enterprise ever met with a more general sympathy on the part of Virginia Baptists.

In the Summer of 1857, I, having concluded my pastorate of the Frankliu Square Church in Baltimore, was called to, and accepted, the pastorate of the Staunton Baptist Church. It was arranged that I should begin my labors in the ensuing October, contemporaneous ly with the opening of the main audience room of the church edifice. I commenced those labors at the appointed time, and from that date till about five years ago, when I came to Italy, except the two years of my University Chaplaincy, my home and work were in your midst. During those years, I passed from youth to middle age, I married, became a father, and again and again was called on to follow my children to the tomb. In all my joys and sorrows, dear brethren and friends in Staunton, sympathised, as I did in theirs. During that pastorate, I also passed through the trying and sad scenes connected with the war, and encountered the difficulties which can be imagined, better than described, incident to the early history of such an enterprise as building up a Baptist Church in a community in which our principles and practices had been previously unknown, and in which they were certainly not regarded with favor. Often, in those early years, I was much cast down, and but for the sympathy of my little band of brethren and sisters, and the counsel of my father, who encouraged me to hold on, I would probably have abandoned my post in dis couragement. Yet those were years of mercy, and in reviewing them, my prominent feelings are gratitude to God for goodness, and sorrow that I was not more earnest and devoted.

The M. H. was to have been dedicated on the 1st Sunday in Oct, But that was a stormy day. I felt desolate enough. Specially had I fears for a congregation, for our members did not exceed, if they reached a dozen, and we had no outside adherents on whom I could count. I shuddered at the thought of preaching to empty pews. But God was better than my fears. On the 2nd Sunday in Oct. we had a very successful opening. Crowds gathered. I preached, in the morning, the dedication sermon from the text "Lord I loved have the habitation of thy house and the place where thine honour dwelleth;" and, at night, my introductory, as pastor, from the words, "As much as in me is, I am ready to preach the Gospel to you, that are at Rome also;"—little dreaming, by the way, that this was afterwards to be literally fulfilled in my history.

During that Fall and Winter something of the enthusiasm belonging to the novelty of our enterprise was maintained, and ere this waned, we were blessed with a "season of refreshing" in connection with a protracted meeting in which we had the aid of brethren J. A. Broadus and Cornelius Tyree. By this meeting we received a new impulse and gathered in much good material, principally from the Sunday School. This last, which had been established and conducted to considerable prosperity by the well directed efforts of brother Alex. Pope Abell, during his temporary residence in the place, was, from the beginning, one of the most hopeful features of the enterprise. Before this protracted meeting, all our weekly services had been held in private houses, and very pleasant they were; but from that time we began to hold them in the lecture-room, and those meetings were during my entire connection with the church as largely attended, in proportion to the membership of the church as any prayer-meetings I have ever known.

In the year, 1860, the Baptist General Association of Virginia met with the Staunton church, it being the first of its sessions ever held West of the Blue Ridge. By the hospitable aid of the community and the generosity of the members of the church—some of whom paid considerable sums of money for the purpose—it was magnificently entertained. The guests were well pleased, and the meeting left a fine impression on the community, and gave us a new impulse, besides paying the balance of our church debt.

About this period, I was, by the permission of the church, much absent, traveling in behalf of the Alleghany High School—afterwards Alleghany College, which after a brief, but brilliant career, went down, with many other good things, during the war, its buildings being twice destroyed by fire—the second time by the Federal Army.

During the active campaign of 1862, I was Chaplain in Stonewall Jackson's corps, my place in Staunton being supplied by bro. John H. Taylor, who had been licensed by the church. After my return, I held, in connection with my pastorate, the place of post chaplain, visiting daily among the sick and wounded soldiers who filled the buildings and grounds of the D. and D. and B. Institution, and almost every day following the remains of some poor fellow to his last resting-place, while I often preached three and four times on Sunday. It was also my privilege to make an extensive tour to the South in behalf of Army Colportage, and to visit and preach to the Army of Northern Virginia during the great revival. Larger and more enthusiastic congregations it has scarcely ever been my privilege to see gathered. On one occasion, I preached to an entire corps, which crowded close around me in a natural amphitheatre, heard without difficulty.

In the latter part of the war, and immediately after it, I stood almost alone as a Baptist minister in a large part of the Valley. I do not think there was another Baptist pastor within forty or fifty miles, to the North, South and West of Staunton. Consequently the Staunton pastor had the privilege of preaching in many of the churches and administering the ordinance of baptism in many of the waters of all that region. The church was always very kind in allowing me to go when and where I wished, and most of my holy days were preaching excursions. But lest it be thought that I seem to boast of abundant evangelistic labors, I wish to say that I have ever since had a most painful impression that I did far less than I might and ought to have done.

My relations with the Staunton church were always pleasant, and, as a rule, great harmony prevailed among the members. Certainly for the first eight or ten years, this was remarkably the case; the business meetings were short and free from angry discussion, all votes were unanimous; and the breath of discord was unknown. So true was this, that sermons on peace and brotherly love, prepared for other congregations, I felt it unnecessary to preach in Staunton. Before commencing my pastorate there, I was speaking of the church to Dr. Jeter, and remarked that I believed there were no *leading members.* "It don't matter," replied he, "provided there are only good *following members.*" We were blessed in this regard, and I, though insufficiently supported, and needing to supplement my salary by laboring with the pen and in the school-room, yet lived contentedly with my little flock, and we were like one family. It would be grateful to my feelings to mention individuals who were particularly active as church members and particularly kind to me personally, but delicacy restrains my pen. But the Lord not only "knoweth them that are his," but also has his eye on those who are foremost in love and zeal, and they will not lose their rewards. Some of the members, both rich and poor, were very liberal in their contributions and the church itself was, in this respect, one of the banner churches of the State. I think it right to make special reference to the colored membership of the church, among whom were some excellent christians. One of these was Anderson, the beloved and trusted slave of Simpson F. Taylor. He was long the only Baptist in Staunton, and his earnest prayer to God was that a Baptist church might be established there. This prayer he lived to see answered. Some of my most appreciative hearers were among the colored people, who occupied one of the side galleries. Prominent among these, was Laura Campbell who loved to hear the gospel and was ready for every good work, and who was followed to the grave by a large congregation both of white and colored persons, the white deacons of the church acting as pall-bearers. We had also, in those days, a special Sunday afternoon service for the colored congregation, at which the Pastor presided, but in which the colored brethren freely exercised their gifts; and often those meetings were peculiarly spirited and pleasant. After the present order of things, consequent upon the war, was ushered in, I was once much gratified at the voluntary testimony rendered at a crowded political meeting in the Court-house, by brother Ben. Downey, one of our most venerable colored members, to the spiritual privileges which the colored people had always enjoyed, under God at the hands of the Baptist church and pastor.

For various reasons, I have limited my reminiscences mainly to the earlier years of the church's history. But I wish to make one exception. I wish to pay a tribute to the pastorate of my successor when I left for the University. Returning two years after, I found, in various departments, evidence of the excellent pastoral labor of brother Williams, who will doubtless be with you at your Anniversary, rejoicing with you and with brother Manly over the blessings which God has vouchsafed. Since I came abroad, I have heard with joy and gratitude of the increased and increasing prosperity of the church under the wise and zealous leadership of their present noble pastor, Dr. Charles Manly. May his services long be enjoyed by you. We ministers are gladly "your servants for Jesus' sake." "For *we* are lobourers together with God: *ye* are God's husbandry (or cultivated farm,) ye are God's building. * * * Therefore let no man glory in men. For all things are yours; whether Paul, or Apollos, or Cephas, or the world, or life, or death, or things present, or things to come; all are yours; and ye are Christ's and Christ is God's."

Concluding my reminiscenses, I take pleasure in testifying to the kindly relations which always subsisted between us and the other churches and ministers of the town. In the period before the existence of our church, Staunton had not been remarkable for friendliness between the different denominations.—Fortunately, the Presbyterian and Episcopalian pastors and I all commenced in Staunton about the same time, and we were all young men, and all disposed to live together as brethren, and labor for the salvation of souls. The successive pastors of the other congregations united with us in the same spirit, and we all were accustomed to meet with more or less regularity for social converse, and for conference and prayer in reference to the spiritual state of the community. Without pretending to special intimacy, we sympathized with and helped one another, and each felt that he was safe in the hands of the rest. I believe the example of the ministers was not without its effect upon the churches and the people generally. At any rate, the fact was as I have stated, and peace and good feeling prevailed among the different congregations. All my experience convinces me that there is a perfect compatibility between firmly holding and frankly announcing what we believe to be the truth, and an exquisite courtesy towards those who differ from us and a large-heartedness which embraces all who bear the image of Christ.

As I have been writing, I have been impressed anew with the importance and sublimity of the institution of the local church, and the greatness of the privilege of church membership; and this last, surely in proportion as the church is conformed in organization and spirit to the Word of God. Certainly we come first to Christ, and afterwards to the church; but, introduced into a living New Testament church, what a blessed home for our own training, and what a field for the exercise of influence! We, as individuals, pass away, but the local church to which we have belonged *lives,* and continues to feel the power of our character and labors.—The Baptist church in Staunton dates back but twenty-five years; but who shall say one hundred years hence—nay till the end of time—it may not have an existence, increasing in numbers, in piety and activity, and always feeling the influence of each one of us? Let each one of you, then, dear brethren and sisters, seek to live a holy life and to "please his neighbor unto edification," encouraged by the reflection that his pious efforts will bear fruit, not only in those around him, but in the generations of the future.

Pardon one more word personal to myself. I believe I am still a member with you. I have therefore special claim upon your prayers, as I have special need of them; special need just now.—I have indeed secured an eligible site in this city, and have just won, after a hard fought battle, the victory over those who sought to hinder us in the enjoyment of our just rights. But our toils are only just begun, and, humanly speaking, the gathering of a congregation and the building up of a New Testament church in this city of superstition and infidelity is a forlorn hope, compared with which the work in Staunton was an easy task. But the remembrance of the past greatly encourages me. And, after, all, the work is God's, with whom nothing is hard.—Therefore my trust is in Him, "ye also helping together by prayer for us."

I close as I began. I am with you in spirit, and will be when you hear these lines. Some day, I trust, if it be God's will, to greet you also in person. But I do not know how that will be. Nor is it very important. "Only let your conversation be as it becometh the Gospel of Christ: that whether I come and see you, or else be absent, I may hear of your affairs, that ye stand fast in one spirit, with one mind striving together for the faith of the Gospel." And "may the God of peace, that brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus, that great shepherd of the sheep, through the blood of the everlasting covenant, make you perfect in every good work to do his will, working in you that which is well pleasing in his sight, through Jesus Christ: to whom be glory forever and ever. Amen."

Your Affect'e Brother in Christ,
GEORGE B. TAYLOR.

For the SPECTATOR.

An Interesting Letter.

FROM A FORMER CITIZEN OF AUGUSTA.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Oct. 16, 1878.

Mr. Editor:—A few lines from this most beautiful city of the great West may not be wholly uninteresting to some of your many readers.

First then, the election of last Tuesday—the sweeping and overwhelming democratic victory in this State! We carried the State by about 15,000 majority; thus making every State officer, from good, honest Blue Jeans down, democratic. The republicans in 1872 so unfairly and so shamefully gerrymandered the State in their favor, as to congressional districts, that it required a democratic majority of about 10,000 in the State to secure to them a bare majority. So fantastic and unreasonable was the shape of the districts that Conrad Baker, who was then the republican Governor, refused to sign the bill, but let it become a law by default on his part. In the present Congress they have *nine* members from the State whilst we have only *four*; in the last Legislature they had a good working majority on joint ballot. On last Tuesday we elected seven and they six members of Congress; and in the 9th district McCabe, dem., will contest successfully the seat of Godlove S. Orth, who claims a majority of 97 votes. McCabe can prove that 100 illegal votes were cast for Orth in Montgomery county alone; and the "8 to 7" game is in favor of the Democrats now at Washington—your own Judge John T. Harris may have found that out. This will give us eight to their five members—this count includes for us Gilbert De La Matyr, D. D., who was the candidate of the nationals of this district (7th), but who was endorsed and elected by the democrats, and is sound democratic to the core.

In the State senate we have elected a majority of 2 or 3, and in the house 12 to 15; and adding to these 5 or 6 nationals, who with one or two exceptions will vote with the democrats, will give us a majority in the Legislature on joint ballot of at least twenty. This means the return of Hon. D. W. Voorhees to the U. S. Senate for six years from the 4th of next March. It means also a re-districting of the State for legislative and Congressional purposes more in accordance with justice and reason—for a map of the present districts is absolutely laughable, and is alike condemned now by republicans and democrats. But this great victory has another and even a greater meaning and that is it secures to the statesman and patriot, Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, the nomination for President of the United States in 1880 on the democratic ticket, which will then be equivalent to an election; Indiana demands this, and in the next contest will accept nothing less. The sooner the democracy, North, South, East, and West, settle down firmly to this conviction and determination, the better it will be for the future of the party as well as the welfare our common country. Two years ago we were disappointed, yea more, we were mortified to see our idol Hendricks take the second place on the ticket; we protested, we almost swore at first that we would take no part in the contest; but we reconsidered and like men put forth almost superhuman efforts and helped to elect the ticket. For the sake of good Government do not ask us to make further sacrifice. I speak for the masses—*we cannot do it?*

But enough of the politics of our State. To a *quondam* Virginian the policy and politics of the good old "mother of States and of presidents" looks a little mixed if nothing worse. To a former Virginian it is indeed gratifying to see the good old "SPECTATOR" take a stand, which at this distance, seems so creditable and statesmanlike. Of course we cannot fully appreciate your financial situation; nor is it any matter of ours, except in the abstract, what remedies you adopt for your financial ills; but this much I will take the liberty to say, that the bare idea of the grand and glorious old State of Virginia even for a moment entertaining the thought, much less the proposition, of impairing the obligation of any portion of her contracts is absolutely shocking to every man here, of whatever party or degree of intelligence, whom the writer has heard speak of it. If the proposition had come from almost any other State, North or South, these people would not have been so surprised; but that Virginia statesmen, to the manor born, too, and not carpetbaggers, should openly discuss such a proposition utterly astonishes them. It seems that the people of the West at least, for all time, have been in the habit of regarding the best class of Virginians as the embodiment of courage, honesty, honor, and integrity; and Virginia statesmen as being capable of meeting any emergency in the State affairs fairly and successfully; and as being wholy incapable of giving countenance to any measure that would in the least compromise their own dignity or honor, or the fame and good name of the Commonwealth. I can truly say, too, that this feeling has in no wise been modified on account of Va. having engaged in the "rebellion" as they choose to call the late war between the States. This feeling of confidence, reverence almost, I might say, does not exist to anything like the same degree towards any other Southern State. The counter movement on the part of many of the very first ladies of your State, by which they are making an heroic and noble effort to help pay the debt of the State, and thus avert the stain and disaster of partial repudiation or forcible adjustment has a tendency to very much complicate the situation there in the eyes of the thinking people here. They cannot help but think that forcible adjustment, or any other *ex parte* action is even regarded there as a desperate alternative, when even the gentler sex, of whom their appreciation is even higher than of your men, steps to the front in an organized body and plaintively and urgently calls upon their sisters to join them in every sacrifice to help to disenthrall a State, than which no other has ever produced greater men or nobler women, lest as a *dernier* resort she may be forced to adopt a financial measure that is likely to entail incalculable moral as well as material disaster.

From the instructions of your able, accurate, and philosophical press, it is understood here that in order to pay the interest on your share of the State debt, to defray the expenses of your public schools, and to meet the ordinary expenses of your State government, it will require a tax on the property of the State not exceeding $1.20 per one hundred dollars worth of property—and the latter, too, usually assessed at exceedingly low figures. We understand, too, that this estimate was made before the introduction of the Moffett register; and it is safe to assume that the latter will abate your annual burden half a million dollars, or at least one fifth of the whole; this would leave your tax on the hundred dollars worth of property but little over one per cent in all probability. It is true that it would almost be double your present taxation: but what of that? The tax in Indianapolis is lower than in almost any large city in the West or North, yet it is about *two* per cent., or two dollars on every hundred dollars worth of all kinds of property, and that, too, assessed at figures approximating its true value; and I am satisfied from my experience there that the assessment here is 50 per cent. higher than on the same property there, personal or real.—In the smaller cities and towns, and even in the rural districts, not only of our State, but of other Western States, as for instance Illinois and Iowa, the rate of taxation is even higher, ranging from two to two and a half *per cent;* and in exceptional counties and districts even much higher; but, about $2.25 per cent. would express a ruling rate for the above mentioned States. This is no guess work, for the writer has taken the pains to inform himself on this subject.

Now we cannot conceive that we are three or four times better off—more able to pay our tax, or more prosperous than you are; indeed it would be boastful and arrogant, I think, to set up any such claim. I know that times are much better here than there; there is more money in circulation, and the people can pay their taxes and other current expenses with less difficulty, apparently. It is true we have no State debt on which to pay annual interest, but we have an elaborate and very expensive system of free schools; we have all of the ordinary benevolent institutions that every State has, or should have; we have, it seems to me, a very expensive judiciary system, and the ordinary burden of legislative and executive officers; and, besides, we have numerous public State charitable institutions for the maintenance of disabled soldiers, soldiers' orphans' homes, houses of correction, etc., etc. These are all kept afloat by taxation.

You may think that our State is all a rich garden spot—all arable and very productive—if you think so you are very much mistaken. Indiana has a large amount of "back-bone," or barren and unproductive land. There are many poor counties and even whole sections, and there are hundreds of thousands of acres of swamp lands in the Northern part of the State which have never, and probably will never be cultivated at all. The reclamation of this swamp land has afforded a subject for legislation for years and years, but as yet no plan has been adopted by which it can be drained and utilized. If reclaimed it would add vast inhabitable territory and wealth to the State, for the soil is rich and inexhaustible.

It seems to me that our increased prosperity over yours is due more to our diversity of productions than to any advantage in soil, climate, seasons, industry, perseverance, or economy. Why, they produce almost everything here; and if they fail on one product they are sure of something. I believe they raise more sweet potatoes here than you do in Virginia. But the great production here is corn, and its natural corollary, hogs. The farmers here market about four crops or lots of hogs in a year; and I notice that an average good farm of 250 acres will produce from 100 to 120 hogs a year—and what hogs they are, too! Besides, it will corn feed a good lot of cattle.

The next great source of wealth is, perhaps, the lumber interest. It is, indeed, astonishing to see the amount and excellence of the walnut lumber. But then you have as an offset your tobacco and wheat crops—of course you excel us in the former, and in the quality, if not, indeed, in the quantity of the latter.

Another custom you have, which will always make times hard and money scarce amongst you, is the system of petty but long credits. You buy nearly everything, and get everything done by mechanics and others on time; and in larger transactions you ask a neighbor, and generally the best friend to indorse for you. When a man fails the result is that he owes every one—the mechanic, the doctor, the church, and the merchant—and still more he involves his best friend, who also owes his little bills around; but, in his frantic efforts to extricate himself from the larger and more formidable and unexpected liability, he neglects these smaller claims; now they must wait, and they are the ones that are least able of all others to wait for their money. The result is there is a complicated and almost interminable train of disappointments and hardships that a few five dollar bills promptly set afloat would have averted in passing from hand to hand in their debt-paying capacity. We, here too, have a system of short credit of 30, 60, or 90 days at the farthest; but at the expiration of these days the money is paid almost as sure as fate, and thus the money is kept moving. There are also here larger transactions effected on time, but security is given by a mortgage on property; and even in case of indorsers on a note in bank the inevitable mortgage is sure to come in as a surety to the indorsers. We, too, have failures in business and bankruptcies, but in nine cases out of ten, almost, you will find that the insolvent owes no small debts; he has paid promptly nearly every dollar of his current expenses; there are no tailor's, or butcher's, or grocer's bills to howl over, but each at the proper time has received his due, and thus been enabled to meet his current liabilties and carry on his business smoothly. But on the contrary it is found that the insolvent in question has his liabilities in bulk; that he has effected a loan secured by a mortgage on real estate, and that the money is due some Eastern man, or firm, or corporation, and that there are but a few persons affected by the misfortune, and these few amply able to bear the loss, if any loss there be; for, in truth, in most cases failures have been the result of contraction in the value of property and business, and in most cases the mortgagee takes the property, without any real loss, upon which his mortgage was based. Thus you can see that home interests and industries do not suffer so fearfully with us as I have known to be the case under similar circumstances in Virginia. The fruits of these long established customs may seem trivial and innocuous to many of your people, but you can never have a free circulation of money amongst you, with the resultant encouragement, industry, and enterprise, until you learn to pay promptly your mechanics, merchants, professional men, church dues, and all other current dues; and this must be done, too, at the expense of neglecting the payment of large claims, even though a mortgage should stare you in the face.

Of course the writer knows but little about the triangular contest for Congress in the old 7th district of Virginia. The candidates are true and tried men, and one would naturally conclude that the successful candidate can have but little influence *at Washington* on the financial status and future policy of Virginia, and this is rendered more apparent when we reflect that Congress has been unable to agree upon any policy that is likely to bring financial relief to the nation.

Whenever asked about the financial muddle in Virginia. I answer that the old State *cannot* and *will not* do anything that will bring discredit upon her ancient and world-wide renown, or that will place her creditors in a worse condition really than they are now: that she has been dismembered and impoverished by the war, so that she is unable to pay her debts now; and that the seeming financial contest there is nothing after all but an honest difference of opinion as to the best means of preserving her own honor, and of doing justice to the utmost of her ability to her creditors,—one feels sure of this so long as that noble old Roman, Gov. Holliday is at the helm of State.

One word about our most beautiful city of the West. We have a population of a little over 100,000. Our people are industrious, enterprising, and generous-hearted. Every nickel was raised for the yellow fever sufferers that ingenuity and enterprise could suggest. Little children raised a large amount, and even the prisoners in our jail contributed one or two dollars. This shows what the feeling is towards the South. We have finished here a county court-house that cost us $1,600,000, and we are at work on a new State-house that, when finished, will cost us from $2,000,000 to $2,500,000. Times have been hard with us of course, but are evidently now improving.

Respectfully,
GALEN.

There are a great many men in this world who imagine that they are born with genius, and lie down on the sofa and wait for an inspiration until some other fellow, who thought himself a dunce, rises by hard labor to a competency, buys the sofa, and leads the waiting genius out by the ear. This is not a joke; it is a fact.

GRAPE CATSUP.—Ten pounds of grapes; five pounds of white sugar; one quart of cider vinegar; three table-spoonsful of cinnamon, and two each of allspice and cloves. Crush the fruit, but not the seeds, scald and put through a sieve; then add the sugar and spice, and boil gently fifteen minutes; add the vinegar, boil ten minutes and bottle while hot.

A newly imported Hungarian employed on a farm, tilted up a bee hive the other day to see what the bees were doing under there. He knows now.—He says they were making chain lightning and had two thousand tons of it on hand, which exploded before he had time to let the box down.

And now the jokers will have it that Mrs. Partington said the minister preached about the "parody of the probable son."

A young lady lately went to an Iowa clergyman, and applied for the position of "solferino" in the choir.

James Gordon Bennett will shortly return to Europe. There is a rumor that he is engaged to Garibaldi's grandmother.

Sixty-four Pennsylvania school teachers took advantage of vacation to find husbands and sent in their resignations.