

# STAUNTON VINDICATOR

## AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

THE UNION, BASED UPON THE CONSTITUTION.

To be discharged by the Sheriff.

NUMBER 25.

VOLUME XV.

The Vindictive.

BALTIMORE.

DR. JACK HOSPITAL.

**MEMOIRS.**—The "VINDICATOR" is published weekly, at 25 cents. No. 1, two dollars. Subscribers receive a copy of the "Daily Advertiser," and may be discharged by the payment of \$100.00.

**ADVERTISING.**—For insertion, send copy, in double columns, to the editor, and pay postage.

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**—Large advertisements in the same proportion.

**ADVERTISING.**—Made to those advertising.

**ADVERTISING.**—Advertising rates, will be reported for one year for \$100.00.

**ADVERTISING.**—One dollar per month.

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# The Liberator.

NEW YORK, NOV. 2, 1860.

**Advertisement.**  
S. H. DAVIS & CO., 10 State Street, New York, proprietors agents for the "Advertiser" and will continue for advertisements at our lower rates.

**SOUTH W. BEXBROOK,** of Highland, is our advertising agent, and will furnish all the information required.

**TO ADVERTISERS.**—The Liberator has a large and increasing circulation in this and the adjoining states, and is a valuable medium for advertising. Circulating among business men, it is often presented to those who will be its best customers.

**LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.**

The undersigned hereby give notice that from this date they will accept no publication of any kind, or any other advertisement, unless the publishers agree to pay for them at our regular advertising rates; nor will they accept the publications of such advertisements unless they are paid in advance, or made payment is to be made by their publishers. The undersigned will be held responsible for the fact that they rarely get any compensation for such advertising, and when they do are forced to take half-pay or nothing.

**WADDELL & CO., Proprietors of Liberator.**

Sept. 8, 1860.

## Then, Now, and What!

The conservatism of national and State rights, and the advocacy of any measure, looking to the promotion and perpetuity of the American "Union," has ever been the policy of our most eminent statesmen, and trusted patriots. But with the changes of time and circumstances there has been a corresponding variation in social and political sentiment. The stirring events of the present imminent crisis have done more to excite sectional prejudice and to revolutionize even the conservative element of the South, than anything that has ever transpired in the history of the country. There is a mighty upheaving among the Southern people, indicating an inevitable determination to vindicate their rights, and to resist with united energy any additional encroachments upon the institution of slavery. The time was when such outrages as those perpetrated recently upon the soil of Virginia, would have been denounced with the same vehemence in the North as in our own State. But those days of conservatism have been lost in the flaming surges of Republican madness.

The "Blackwood Enquirer" of Wednesday contains an interesting and instructive article touching the temper of Boston in 1809, when masses of abolitionism were first heard against Southerners character and our "peculiar institution." When it was apparent that an insidious document had been written in Boston and circulated in the Southern States, and when the Mayor of Boston was made cognizant of the fact, he addressed a letter to the Executive of Virginia, Feb. 19, 1820, in which he expressed himself as follows:

To the Governor of Virginia:

"Sir.—Perceiving that a pamphlet published in this city has been a subject of admiration and possession in Virginia, as well as in Georgia, I have presumed that it might not be amiss to apprise you of the sentiments and feelings of the city authorizing this place; and for this reason, I beg leave to send you a copy of my letter to the Mayor of Savannah, in answer to one from him. You may be assured that your good people cannot hold in more abhorrence, detest, and execrate the sentiments of the writer, than do the people of this city, and, I firmly believe, the mass of the New England population."

The only difference in that the insignificance of the writer, and extravagance of his language, caused him to disregard all persons of common humanity, with his object, namely, the partial circulation of the book, prevent the author from being the subject of execration, and hardly of serious notice. I have reason to believe that the book is disengaged of by the decent portion of the colored people, and it would be a cause of deep regret to all my well disposed fellow citizens, if a publication of this character, and emanating from such a source, should be thought to be countenanced by any of their number. I have the honor to be Your obedient servant,

H. G. OTIS,

Mayor of the city of Boston.

And from a letter written by him to the Mayor of Savannah we extract the following:

"You may be assured, sir, that a disposition would not be wanting on the part of the city authorities here to avail themselves of any lawful means, for preventing this attempt to throw firebrands into your country. We regard it with deep disapprobation and abhorrence."

These patriotic extracts, which are supposed to be a fair index of Northern sentiment thirty years ago, furnish a striking contrast to the present demoralized political condition of New England. Then Faneuil Hall echoed the sounding notes of harmony, and its assembled assemblies listened to the stirring appeals of men whose chief ambition was to keep step with the "music of the Union." Then the pulpit proclaimed only the terrors of salvation, and gloried only in the name of Christ. Now the bells of New England are resounding with strings of blasphemy, and the very names of Southern churches, cities, towns, and names which once were peculiarly struck and interested by the speech of this gallant Whig veteran on last Monday. The conservative and Union sentiments of Capt. Keaton Harper are well known, and those sentiments he did not fail to express on Monday; but he acknowledged that the occurrences of the last month or two had for the first time shaken his confidence in the Union of these States, and for the first time made him entertain the thought that a possible contingency might arise when a dissolution might be expedient.

When such men and patriots as Keaton Harper express such views, the emergency must indeed be imminent, and the outrage which has brought on that emergency must indeed be gross.

## Meeting of Citizens.

Since our last issue, two primary meetings of citizens have been held at the Court-house, on Saturday night, of the citizens of the town exclusively; and on Monday, in which a large number of the people of the country took part. By referring to another column, our readers will perceive a synopsis of the action of both.

There are two facts which appear on the face of these proceedings as published, and stand out prominently in the manner and tone of the meetings, to which we wish to draw particular attention, because these facts are clothed with peculiar significance when the politics, and well-known conservatism, of Augusta county are remembered. We refer to the endorsement of the action of Gov. Wise, from the beginning of the troubles at Harper's Ferry, to the present time, and the expressed willingness of the people of Augusta, to support and uphold the Executive of Virginia in any policy which he may think necessary for the protection of Virginia's soil and Virginia's honor. We say when the politics and conservatism of Augusta are remembered, the action of these meetings is doubly significant; for it shows that the people of Virginia are divided by no party lines in reference to the late outrage against its sovereignty; and that the conservatives and patriots of all parties unite in denouncing it, and recommending preparation for the prevention or redressing of like outrages.

## Death of Washington Irving.

The telegraph of Tuesday brings the tidings of the decease of Washington Irving, the celebrated American Historian and Essayist, who died at Irvington on the night of the 28th of November.

Thus has the brightest star in the literary firmament of America shot from its orbit and sunk and disappeared in the dark, dread night of death; for Henry was not more decidedly our American Orator! Franklin was not more decidedly our first Philosopher! Jefferson was not more decidedly our first Statesman, nor Washington our first Patriot, than was Washington Irving our first Writer!

Mr. Irving, if we are not mistaken, sailed in early life for the old world, where he soon made the acquaintance, and through his art and their lives, enjoyed the friendship of such men as Walter Scott, the poet Wordsworth, and many others of great if not equal renown; and where amid the inspiring and classic scenes of Italy, Greece, and old England, he produced many of those delightful sketches and essays, which have made for him a reputation co-extensive with the civilized world, and as enduring as the English language itself.

A letter written recently by "Old" Brown to a clergyman in Connecticut, contains the following sentence:—

"We're not as yet, in the main, at all disengaged. I have been a good deal disappointed as it regards myself in not keeping up to my own plans; but I now feel entirely satisfied to that end; for God's plan was infinitely better, no doubt, or I should have kept to my own."

Mr. Washington, who was one of Brown's prisoners in the armory, states that Brown was the most vigilant of all the rebels in watching through loopholes for opportunities to kill those outside. One of his own sons was shot through the body and fell within four or five feet of him. The young man groaned in agony, begging that his comrades would kill him at once. Therupon Old Brown sternly bade him be silent and die like a man. A short time afterwards his other son was shot down, and with loud moans called upon a comrade for a revolver that he might kill himself. Old Brown rebuked him for his noise, without a word or a look of sympathy or regret, and turned again to the business of murder. And all the while, standing with his two dying children behind him, and holding his rifle pointed in front, he was drumming at intervals upon the barrel of his weapon with the fingers of his left hand, with as much unconcern as if engaged in some amusement.

**Capt. Harper's Speech.**  
We were peculiarly struck and interested by the speech of this gallant Whig veteran on last Monday. The conservative and Union sentiments of Capt. Keaton Harper are well known, and those sentiments he did not fail to express on Monday; but he acknowledged that the occurrences of the last month or two had for the first time shaken his confidence in the Union of these States, and for the first time made him entertain the thought that a possible contingency might arise when a dissolution might be expedient.

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## Boston Artillery.

The following are the officers, elected and appointed, of the Boston Artillery:

JNO. D. IMBODEN, Captain.

TOM. L. HARTRAN, 1st. Lieut.

JNO. O. MICHAEL, 2nd. Lieut.

WM. H. PATTON, 1st. brevet Lieut.

A. W. GARDNER, Secd.

DR. T. A. BERNARD, Surgeon.

WM. L. BALTIMORE, Jr. Major and Com.

GO. W. INGRAM, Ord. Sergeant.

GO. A. ARMSTRONG, Secd.

M. C. GARDNER, Secd.

R. TEAR, Ensign.

L. WADDELL, Jr., 1st. Corporal.

A. S. KAYE, 2nd. Corporal.

P. W. HAMMOND, 3rd.

MURRAY WOOD, 4th.

WM. A. BURRITT, Secy and Treasurer.

A Minister's Praise.

Rev. Geo. W. Russell, of Ottawa, Ill., is a citizen of the United States, assembled in public meeting, and uttered the South's only rallying and supporting cry.

Now, a book

is published, slender and injury to the cause of the slaves—

and the author of the book, and leading politicians, who

are engaged with the revolutionary proceed-

ings of their fellow-slaves, assembled in

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