Staunton Vindicator.

VOL. XVI. STAUNTON, VIRGINIA, FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1860. NO. 21.

The Vindicator,

BY S. M. YOST.

PROPOSALS.—The "VINDICATOR" is published every Friday morning, on Main street, two doors below E. Crawford's Corner, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, which may be discharged by the payment of Two Dollars in advance. No subscription will be discontinued but at the option of the Editors, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS of ten lines, (or less,) inserted thrice for Ten Dollars, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent continuance. Larger advertisements in proportion.

A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the quarter, half year or year.

Job Printing of every description, neatly executed and promptly delivered.

The VINDICATOR is furnished to mail subscribers at Two Dollars per annum, if paid within three months from the time of subscribing; Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if paid within the year for which the paper is subscribed for; and Three Dollars if payment be delayed beyond the year. No subscription received for less than one year, and no paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

Letters on business should be addressed to the Publisher, and those containing remittances should be registered to secure their safe transmission.

Professional Cards.

D. F. MARKWOOD. F. S. GRAVES

MARKWOOD & GRAVES

Fashionable Tailors,

Opposite the Marble Yard,

Main St., Staunton, Va.

WOULD inform their friends and the public generally that they are now prepared to execute every variety of work in their line, in the most Fashionable Styles, and they hope by prompt attention to business and a desire to please all who may favor them with their custom, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

Staunton, Sept. 5, 1859.—tf

HUGH W. SHEFFEY. JAS. BUMGARDNER, JR.

LAW NOTICE.

THE undersigned have formed a partnership in the Practice of Law, in the various Courts held in Staunton. They will attend promptly to all business confided to their care. Especial attention paid to the Collection of Claims.

Hugh W. Sheffey will practise in the Courts of Highland, Bath and Rockbridge, and in the Court of Appeals. HUGH W. SHEFFEY,

JAS. BUMGARDNER, Jr.

Staunton, Jan 13, 1859.

R. L. DOYLE

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STAUNTON, VA.

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COUNTIES OF Augusta, Rockbridge, Bath and Highland.

July 25, 1857.

J. B. WATTS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BRICK ROW

COURT-HOUSE SQUARE,

STAUNTON.

JOHN C. MICHIE,

Attorney at Law,

WARM SPRINGS, BATH COUNTY, VA.

WILL practice in the Courts of Bath, Highland, Pocahontas and Augusta. All business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to.

March 9, 1860.—1y.—Spec copy on.

Dental Notice.

WM. CHAPMAN has removed his office to the old Bell Tavern, next the Virginia Hotel, and opposite "Brandeburg's Corner," and adjoining Rankin's Daguerrean Gallery, where he will be pleased to see his friends and customers.

Staunton, Feb. 3, 1860.

M. BLAIR. T. P. HOGE.

M. BLAIR & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

RICHMOND, VA.

GIVE their undivided attention to the sale of TOBACCO, WHEAT, FLOUR, BACON, &c.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments in Store.

February 10, 1860—6m.

E. JOHNSON. C. L. WHITING.

JOHNSON & WHITING,

Grocers and Commission Merchants,

Richmond, Va.

KEEP constantly on hand a well selected stock of GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c., which they offer for cash or to punctual customers on the usual time.

Country Produce, respectfully solicited.

January 13, 1860 —1y.

CITY HOTEL,

Corner Royal and Cameron Streets,

ALEXANDRIA, VA.

SAMUEL HEPLEBOWER, Proprietor.

J. Barnes, Supt. | A. W. Dent, Clerk.

THERE is a first class Hotel. Persons travelling to and from the Springs will find it a pleasant place to stop. Omnibuses always in readiness at the Depots.

Alexandria April 16, 1859.—tf

B. P. PHILIPS

RESTAURANT,

FOR THE DAY AND ALL NIGHT.

WILL be pleased to accommodate gentlemen at all hours, with food and drink of the choicest kinds, at the stand of the OLD ALEXANDRIA, at the Corner of 11th and Main Streets.

Richmond, Feb. 17, 1860.—1y.

P. H. TROUT & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

OILS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS

DYE STUFFS, FANCY ARTICLES, &c.

STAUNTON, VA.

A. D. CHANDLER,

UNDERTAKER,

STAUNTON, VA.

KEEPS METALIC CASES of all sizes, at Staunton and Millborough Depot, at City Prices.

Staunton, July 22, 1859.

DR. THOMAS A. BERKELEY

HAS removed his office to the corner of Market and Beverly Streets, opposite the old National Hotel.

Staunton, April 13, 1860.—tf

VISES AND ANVILS.—Wright's Patent Solid Horn Anvils; Wright's Solid Box Vises, King's Stock and Dies, Best Smith's Bellows, Horse Shoes, Nail Rods, Nails, Rasps, Files: Shear, Cast and Blister Steel, just received and for sale.

Staunton, May 4, 1860. GEO. E. PRICE.

PISTOLS.—I have just received a supply of the Repeating Pistols, comprising all the best and latest improvements, which those in want are requested to examine. The prices are much reduced. GEO. E. PRICE.

Staunton, May 4, 1860.

STAUNTON FOUNDRY. The subscribers have on hand of their own casting a large lot of STOVES, to wit: Parlor, Box, Ten Plate and Cooking, which they offer for sale on very reasonable terms, at wholesale or retail.

A. J. GARBER & CO.

Staunton, Oct. 7, 1859.

WOODEN WARE.—Wash Tubs, Painted Tubs, Buckets, Pails, Measures, Boxes, Wash Boards, Clothes Pins, Bowles, &c., Brooms, Brushes, Whisks, &c., just received and for sale by

Staunton, May 4, 1860. GEO. E. PRICE

SMOKING TOBACCO.—All No. 1 Quality, in Barrels and 10 lbs Boxes, for sale by

R. L. GILKENDY,

per C. T. Cochran.

Staunton, Nov. 11, 1859.

JUST RECEIVED.—A very fine lot of all kinds of Spectacles, Plain and gold mounted and all kinds of Spectacle Glasses, concave, convex and colored.

A. LANG.

Staunton, Feb. 3, 1860.

MILL IRONS MACHINERY AND ALL kinds of Castings made to order at the Staunton Foundry, by

A. J. GARBER & CO.

Oct. 7, 1859.

GILT AND ROSEWOOD MOULDINGS, for frames, and artists Materials of every description, for sale at

P. H. TROUT & CO'S

Staunton, April 13, 1860 Drug Store.

SPAULDING'S PREPARED GLUE (in Jars) for sale by

P. H. TROUT & CO.

Staunton, April 13, 1860.

SOAP.—A very fine Soap, just to hand, very cheap.

A. D. CHANDLER.

Staunton, July 22, '59.

SOW BUSHELS OF CORN for sale by

TAYLOR & HOGE.

Staunton, May 11, 1860.

COLD NUTS.—10 doz. Best Steel Corn Hoes in Store and for sale by

WOODS & GILKESON.

Staunton, April 27, 1860.

[illegible]

Staunton, May 11, 1860.

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL.

DR. JOHNSTON

THE founder of this celebrated Institution, the only regularly Educated Physician advertising, offers the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedy in the world for

SECRET DISEASES.

Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Weakness, Pains in the Loins, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Loss of Organic Power, Nervous Irritability, Disease of the Head, Throat, Nose or Skin, and all those Peculiar Diseases arising from Secret Habits of a character which if not cured produces Constitutional Debility, renders marriage impossible, and in the end destroys both BODY and MIND. Those secret and solitary practices more fatal to their victims than the song of the Syren to the mariners of Ulysses, blighting their most brilliant hopes or anticipations, rendering marriage, &c., impossible

YOUNG MEN

Especially, who have become the victims of *Solitary Vice*, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of young men of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence, or waked to ecstacy the living lyre, may call with full confidence.

MARRIAGE.

Married persons, or young men, contemplating Marriage, being aware of Physical Weakness, Organic Debility, Deformities, &c., should immediately consult *Dr. J.*, and be *restored*.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS

immediately cured and full vigor restored.

This dreadful disease is the penalty most frequently paid by those who have become the victims of improper indulgences. Young persons are too apt to commit excesses, not being aware of the dread consequences that may ensue. None, who that understands the subject will pretend to deny that the power of Procreation is lost sooner by those falling into improper ways than by the prudent. Besides being deprived of the pleasure of healthy offspring, the most serious and destructive symptoms of both body and mind arise. The system becomes deranged, the physical and mental powers weakened, nervous debility, dyspepsia, palpitation of the heart, trembling, a wasting of the frame, cough, consumption, total prostration, and death.

OFFICE, NO. 7 SOUTH FREDERICK

Street, Baltimore, Md., is the place to go. Be particular in observing the Name and Number, for ignorant and lying impostors, *Quacks*, *Peddlers*, *Shoe Menders*, *Root Diggers*, *Herb Doctors*, *Lamp Trimmers*, &c., are everywhere, styling themselves regularly educated Physicians, attracted by the reputation of Dr. Johnston, lurk near. *N. B. All Letters must contain a Stamp.*

A Cure Warranted in two days.

DR. JOHNSTON,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, Graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges of the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the Hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia, and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were known. He restored a man with staring in the ears and head when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, and bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind were cured immediately.

A CERTAIN DISEASE.

When the unpaided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds he has imbibed the seeds of painful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame, or dread of discovery, deters him from applying to those who, from education and respectability, can alone be relied on, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease make their appearance, such as ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose, nocturnal pains in the head and limbs, dimness of sight, deafness, nodes on the shin bones and arms, blotches on the head, face and extremities, progressing with fearful rapidity, till at last the palate of the mouth or the bones of the nose fall in, and the victim of this awful disease becomes a horrid object of commiseration, till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings. Dr. Johnston pledges himself to cure the most inveterate cases, even those pronounced incurable by other physicians, and he can confidently recommend a safe, speedy and effectual cure to the unfortunate victims of this horrid disease.

It is a notoriously fact, that thousands fall victims to this dreadful complaint, owing to the unskillfulness of ignorant pretenders, who, by the use of that deadly poison, mercury, ruin the constitution, and send the unfortunate victim to an untimely grave, or worse, or else make the residue of life miserable.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves by private and improper indulgences, and solitary habits, which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for either business, study, society, or marriage.

These are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by those early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pain in the dead, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.

MENTALLY. The mental effects on the mind are much to be dreaded; Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Evil Forbodings, Aversion to Society, Self-Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c., are some of the evils produced.

Thousands of persons of all ages can now judge what is the cause of their declining health, losing their vigor becoming weak, pale and emaciated, have a singular appearance about the eyes, cough, and symptoms of consumption.

Married persons, or those contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, should immediately apply to Dr. J., and be restored to perfect health.

THE GREAT ORIGINAL INVIGORATING REMEDY

FOR ORGANIC WEAKNESS.

By this great and important remedy, weakness of the organs are speedily cured, and full vigor restored. Thousands of the most nervous and debilitated, who had lost all hopes, have immediately relieved. All impediments to marriage, physical or mental, disqualification, Nervous Irritability, Tremblings or Weakneses, or exhaustion of the most fearful kind, are speedily cured.

YOUNG MEN

Who have injured themselves by a certain practice indulged in when alone—a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school, the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and if not cured renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body—should apply immediately.

What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, and the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life, by the consequences of deviating from the path of nature, and indulge in those secret habits. Such persons before contemplating

MARRIAGE

should reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote conjugal happiness. Indeed, without these the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage; the prospect hourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair and filled with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own.

Office No. 7 S. Frederick St., Baltimore, Md.

N. B.—Let no false delicacy prevent you, but apply immediately, either personally or by letter.

ENDORSEMENT OF THE PRESS.

The many thousands cured at this institution within the last sixteen years, and the numerous important Surgical Operations performed by Dr. Johnston, witnessed by the reporters of the papers and many other persons, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, besides his standing as a gentleman of character and responsibility is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted.

TAKE NOTICE.

There are many unprincipled assuming Quacks advertising themselves as Physicians, and copying Dr. Johnston's advertisements, *Shoe Menders*, *Root Diggers*, *Lamp Trimmers*, &c., *Paltry and Contemptible Imitators*, whose lives instead of the Noble Science of Medicine, have been spent in the most *Menial Capacity*, now styling themselves *Regularly Educated Physicians*, imposing upon the inexperienced and unsuspecting, trifling with and ruining the health of all unfortunate enough to fall into their power, that DR. JOHNSTON deems it necessary to say, especially to those unacquainted with his reputation, that his credentials or diplomas always hang in his office.

ONLY PHYSICIAN ADVERTISING.

Dr. Johnston is the only Physician advertising to cure secret diseases.

His remedies and treatment are entirely unknown to others. Prepared from a life spent in the great hospitals of Europe and the first in America, viz: England, France, the Blockley of Philadelphia, and numerous private practice than any other Physician in the world. He many wonderful cures and most important Surgical operations, without a moment's detention from business. These are what he modestly and effectually relieved should place the numerous trifling impostors, who daily rob their health, and apply to him.

NO CURE, NO FEE. NO FEE UNTIL CURED.

PAID and remaining a STAMP to be used for the reply. Persons writing should state their age and give a description of their complaint, as many are deceived by receiving the wrong medicine.

Address, JAMES JOHNSTON, M. D.

Baltimore, Md.

September 15, 1859.—1y

The Vindicator,

STAUNTON, VA.

FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1860.

S. M. YOST, Editor and Proprietor.

Vindicator Accounts.

The accounts of the Vindicator for subscription to the 1st of January, and for advertising and job work to the last of April, are now being made off and will soon be presented.

As we are very desirous of closing up our business, we hope all those who are in arrears to us will be prepared to pay up when their accounts are presented.

April 1, 1860. MICHIE & CO.

Notice.

The accounts due for subscriptions to the Vindicator from the 1st of January, 1860, are payable to the present proprietor. As it is our desire to establish as nearly as possible the cash system, we hope and expect every subscriber who has not already paid in advance, to come forward and do so immediately. It will simplify and prevent confusion in accounts, and be better for both us and our patrons.

Census of 1860.

Each head of a family will prepare and leave at his residence, a statement in conformity to the following enquiries, that the Marshal may not be detained when he calls for it, to wit: State the name and sex of each member of the family, commencing with the names of the parents, giving the respective ages of all, including the ages of the parents, the names of those that died, if any, within twelve months next before the 1st day of June, 1860; probable cause of such death and duration of illness; names of such as are idiotic and whether so from birth or casualty; and if from casualty, state its character; names of such as are deranged, and duration of such derangement; names of such as are deaf and dumb and blind, and whether so from birth or casualty; and if from casualty, state its character; be particular in answering to separate the white from the colored in each of every family; and state where colored, whether black or mulatto, and slave or free; how many of each family of whites cannot read or write; state the number of acres and value of each tract of land, separating the number of improved acres from the number of unimproved, in the valuation, and giving the number of acres contained in each; state the number of horses, oxen, cows, sheep, goats, hogs, &c., as nearly as may be, and their respective value; state the number of bushels of wheat, rye, oats, corn, barley, potatoes, &c., raised within twelve months next before the 1st day of June, (1860); the number of pounds of hay or fodder, and value, and how much of each marketed; the number of pounds of wool, hemp, flax, &c., and how much marketed, and how much manufactured, and whether for home use or for market, and the value marketed; the kind and value of each building on each farm or lot, and each value; the number of pounds of butter and cheese, and how much and value of each, marketed; the rates of wages paid per day to day laborers, or by the week, month or year, on farms; the rates of wages in each of other pursuits, and the value of materials used by all artisans, working machines of every character whatsoever; the proceeds of all work disposed of; the value of all materials used in any of the professions, including extent and value of libraries; the number of volumes contained in each private library; the number of each school, number of pupils in each, rate of tuition fee, board, &c., and amount of proceeds; the number of teachers in each, their names, ages, and the branches taught by each; whether a male or female school, academy, &c., or both combined, and probable average number in each during the year since the 1st day of June last; the name of each store, grocery, or trading house, the name of the owner or owners, and whether as joint owners or co-partners, and number of clerks employed and salaries; the amount of capital employed, and probable amount of sales since the first day of June last, (1860); the name of furnaces, forges, &c., and the names of owners, and whether owned individually or in co-partnership; amount of capital employed, value and kind of fuel and other materials used; number of hands, separating white from black, and slave from free negro, employed, and amount of wages paid each; the names of all minerals and metals found on each farm or landed estate, including mineral and medicinal waters; under what name known, used or worked; and probable number of visitors at each improved watering-place, hands employed, rate of wages, &c.; number of paupers supported by the county, or by partial appropriation from county deposits, ages, sex and color; number of children educated at public expense, and amount expended in this way by each School Commissioner, and the name of each Commissioner, and number of his district; the name of each Sheriff and Deputy Sheriff, and Constable, Coroner and Coroner of the Poor, and the name and parish of each of the latter; indeed, without further detail, every branch and kind of industry, as well as every branch and kind of disease, and bodily and mental infirmity, forming the entire character and history of the county, including the number of miles of roads, railroads, churches, names of each, as well as the names of sects worshipping in the churches, including all and every denomination whatsoever; &c., &c., &c., name and number of papers, amount of circulation, value of all materials used, and whether whig, democratic, religious or agricultural, &c., &c.; quantity of sugar and molasses made, and probable value; how much for home consumption, and how much sold, and the price at which sold; and whether from the sugar maple, or cane, known as sorgum, &c., &c.; mills of every description, the amount of materials used, ground, &c., in each; quantity of manufacture turned out thereby, and put in market, and proceeds of sale, &c., &c. Be pleased to prepare each statement on the first day of June next, (1860) as the census taker will have but a short time to obtain the statistics in. Be particular in stating the place of birth of each individual country, State and county or parish; and the last birth-day of each; and value of all personal property, as well as value of real estate owned by each; the exact amount of tax paid by each the last year, ending 1st of June, 1860; the time of death of each person dying within the last year, ending the 1st of June, 1860, and cause and duration of sickness. Be particular in giving true statistics of every species of property, names of whites, names of free colored, and number and ages of all slaves; and age, and time of each death among slaves and free persons of color, within said year; and where there are widows or widowers among whites so state; and where there are orphans so state; who their guardians, amount of their estates, and in what condition; amount of all monies of all persons invested in stocks, &c., &c. Each citizen, as well property holder as others, should take a deep interest in the expediting of the work.

Hon. A. H. Stephens' Letter.

The following letter was written in response to a call from the citizens of Macon, Ga., for the views of Mr. Stephens in the present condition of our political affairs. It is a calm, clear, able vindication of the doctrine of non-intervention and consequent repudiation of the policy of changing the platform of the Democratic party are very appropriate at this time. Hence we offer no apology for giving the letter in full.

CRAWFORDVILLE, GA., May 9 1860.

Gentlemen: Your letter of the 5th inst. was received last night, and I promptly respond to your call as clearly and fully as my heavy press of business engagements will permit. I shall endeavor to be as plain, pointed and explicit than candid. You do not, in my judgement, over-estimate the importance of the questions which now press upon the public mind, growing out of the disruption of the Charleston convention. While I was not greatly surprised at that result, considering the elements of its composition, and the general distempers of the times, still I deeply regret it, and with you look with intense interest to the consequences. What is done cannot be undone or amended; that must remain irrevocable. It would, therefore, be as useless as ungracious to indulge in any reflections as to whose fault the rupture was owing to. Perhaps, and most probably, some mistakes, and some over passion, in pursuit of particular ends connected with the elevation or overthrow of particular rivals for preferment, more than any strong desire, guided by cool judgment, so necessary on such occasions, to advance the public good, was the real cause of the rupture. Be that as it may, the question now is how to be done, and what is the proper course to be taken? To my mind the course seems to be clear.

A State convention should be called at an early day, and that convention should consider the whole subject calmly and dispassionately, with "the sober second thought," and determine whether to send a representative to Richmond or to Baltimore. The correct determination of this question, as I view it, will depend upon another; and that is, whether the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the Territories, ought to be adhered to, or abandoned by the South. This is a very grave and serious question, and ought not be decided rashly or intemperately. No such small matters as the promotion of this or that individual, however worthy or unworthy, ought to enter into its consideration.—It is a great subject of public policy, affecting the vital interests of the present and future. It may be unnecessary and entirely useless for me to obtrude my views upon this question, in advance of the meeting of such convention, upon whom its decision may primarily devolve. I cannot however comply with your request, without doing so to a limited extent, at least. This I shall do. In the first place, then, I assume, as an unquestioned and unquestionable fact, that non-intervention, as stated, has been for many years received, recognized and acted upon as the settled doctrine of the South.

By non-intervention, I mean the principle, that Congress shall pass no law, upon the subject of slavery in the Territories, either for or against it in any way—that they shall not interfere or act upon it at all—or, in the express words of Mr. Calhoun, the great southern leader, that Congress shall "leave the whole subject where the Constitution and the great principles of self government place it." This has been eminently a Southern doctrine. It was announced by Mr. Calhoun, in his speech, in the Senate, on the 27th of June, 1848; and after two years of discussion, was adopted as the basis of the adjustment finally made in 1850. It was the demand of the South, put forth by the South, and since its establishment has been again and again affirmed, and re-affirmed as the settled policy of the South, by party conventions and State Legislatures, in every form that people can speak, and make their collective expression to their will and wishes. This cannot now be a matter of dispute. It is history, as indelibly fixed upon the record as the fact that the colony of Georgia was settled under the auspices of Oglethorpe, or that the war of the American revolution was fought in resistance to the alleged claim of power on the part of the British Parliament.

I refer to this matter of history connected with the subject under consideration, barely as a starting point—to show how we stand in relation to it. It is not a new question. It has been up before, and, whether rightly or wrongly, it has been decided—decided and settled just as the South asked that it should be—not, however, without great effort and a prolonged struggle. The question now is, shall the South abandon her own position in that decision and settlement? This is the question virtually presented by the action of the seceders from the Charleston Convention, and the grounds upon which they based their action; or stated in other words, it amounts to this: whether the Southern States, after all that has taken place on the subject, should now reverse their previous course, and demand Congressional intervention for the protection of slavery in the Territories, as a condition of their remaining longer in the Union?—For I take it for granted, that it would be considered by all as the most mischievous folly to make the demand, unless we intend to push the issue to its ultimate and legitimate results. Shall the South, then, make this demand of Congress, and when made, in case of failure to obtain it, shall she secede from the Union, as a portion of her delegates (some under instructions and some of their own free will) seceded from the convention, on their failure to get it granted there?

Thus stands the naked question, as I understand it, presented by the action of the seceders, in its full dimensions—its length, breadth and depth, in all its magnitude.

It is presented not to the Democratic party alone; it is true, a convention of that party may first act on it, but it is presented to the country, to the whole people of the South, of all parties. And men of all parties should duly and timely consider it, for they may all have to take sides on it, sooner or later.

It rises in importance high above any party organization of the present day, and it may, and ought to, if need be, sweep them all from the board. My judgment is against the demand. If it were a new question, presented in its present light for the first time, my views upon it might be different from what they are. It is known to you and the country that the policy of non-intervention, as established at the instance of the South, was no favorite one of mine. As to my position upon it, and the doctrine now revived, when they were original and open questions, as well as my present views, I will cite you to an extract of a speech made by me in Augusta, in July last, on taking final leave of my constituents. I could not express them more clearly or more fully. In speaking of, and reviewing this matter, I then said:

"And, as you all may know, it (non-intervention) came short of what I wished.—It was in my view, not the full measure of our rights—that required in my judgment, the enactment by Congress of all needful laws for the protection of slave property in the Territories, so long as the Territorial condition lasted.

"But an overwhelming majority of the South was against that position. It is said that we who maintained it, yielded the whole question by yielding the jurisdiction—and that, if we conceded the power to protect, we necessarily conceded with it the power to prohibit. This by no means followed, in my judgment. But such was the prevailing opinion. And it was not until it was well understood that a large majority of the South would not ask for or even vote for, Congressional protection, that those of us who were for it yielded to non-intervention, because, though it came short of our wishes, yet it contained no sacrifice of principle—had nothing aggressive in it, and secured, for all practical purposes, what was wanted, that is, the unrestricted right of expansion over the common public domain, as inclination, convenience or necessity may require on the part of our people.

"Thus, the settlement was made—thus the record stands, and by it I am still willing to stand, as it was fully up to the demands of the South, through her Representatives at the time, though not up to my own; and, as by it the right of expansion to the extent of population and capacity is amply secured."

In this you clearly perceive what I think of the proper course now to be taken on the same subject. While in the beginning of the controversy I was not favorable to the policy adopted, yet I finally yielded my assent. It was yielded to the South—to the prevailing sentiment of my own section.—But it never would have been yielded if I had seen that any of our important rights, or any principle essential to our safety or security, could, by possibility, result from its operation. Nor would I now be willing to abide by it, if I saw, in its practical workings, any serious injury to the South likely to arise from it. All parties in the South, after the settlement was made, gave it the sanction of their acquiescence, if not cordial approval. What, then, has occurred since to cause us to change our position in relation to it?

Is it that those of the North who stood by us in the struggle from 1848 to 1850, did afterwards stand boldly by us in 1854, in taking off the old congressional restriction of 1820, so as to have complete non-intervention throughout the length and breadth of the common public domain? Was this heroism on their part, in adhering to principle, at the hazard and peril of their political lives and fortunes, the cause of present complaint? This cannot be; for never was an act of Congress so generally and so unanimously hailed with delight at the South as this one was—I mean the Kansas-Nebraska act of 1854? It was not only endorsed by all parties in Georgia, but every one who did not agree to its just provisions, upon the subject of slavery, was declared to be unfit to hold party associations with any party not hostile to the interests of the South. What, then, is the cause of complaint now?—Wherein has the policy worked any injury to the South, or wherein is it likely to work any?

The only cause of complaint I have heard is, that non-intervention, as established in 1850, and carried out in 1854, is not understood at the North as it is at the South, that, while we hold that, in leaving "the whole subject where the Constitution and the great principles of self-government place it," the common Territories are to remain open for settlement by southern people, with their slaves, until otherwise provided by a State Constitution. The friends and supporters of the same doctrine at the North maintain that, under it, the people of an organized Territory can protect or exclude slave property before the formation of a State constitution. This opinion, or construction of theirs, is what is commonly dubbled "squatter sovereignty." Upon this point of difference in construction of what are "the great principles of self-government," under the Constitution of the United States, a great deal has been said and written.

We have heard it in the social circle, in the forum, on the hustings, and in the halls of legislation. The newspapers have literally groaned with dissertations on it.—Pamphlets have been published for and against the respective sides. Congress has spent months in its discussion, and may spend as many years as they have months, without arriving at any more definite or satisfactory conclusion in relation to it than Milton's perplexed spirits did upon the abstruse question on which they held such high and prolonged debate when they reasoned—

"Of Providence, foreknowledge, will, and fate;
Fixed fate, free will, foreknowledge, absolute,
And found no end in wandering mazes lost."

It is not my purpose now to enter the list of these disputants. My own opinions upon the subject are known, and it is equally known that this difference of opinion, or construction, is no new thing in the history of this subject. Those who hold the doctrine that the people of the Territories, according to the great principles of self-government, under the Constitution of the United States, can exclude slavery by Territorial law, and regulate slave property as all other property, hold the same views they now do, when we agreed with them to stand on those terms. This fact is also historical. The South held, that under the Constitution the Territorial Legislatures could not exclude slavery—that this required act of sovereignty to do. Some gentlemen of the North held, as they now do, that the Territorial Legislatures could control slave property as absolutely as they could any other kind of property, and by a system of laws could virtually exclude slavery from amongst them, or prevent its introduction if they chose.

That point of difference, it was agreed by both sides, to leave to the courts to settle. There was no cheat, or swindle, or fraud, or double dealing in it. It was a fair, honorable, and constitutional adjustment of the difference. No assertion or declaration by Congress, one way or the other, could have affected the question in the least degree; for if the people, according to "the great principles of self-government" under the Constitution, have the right contended for by those who espouse that side of the argument, then Congress could not and cannot deprive them of it. And if Congress did not have or does not have the power to exclude slavery from a Territory, as those on our side contended and still contend they have not, then they could not and did not confer it upon the Territorial Legislature. We of the South held that Congress had not the power to exclude, and could not delegate a power they did not possess; also, that the people had not the power to exclude under the Constitution, and therefore the mutual agreement was to take the subject out of Congress, and leave the question of the power of the people where the Constitution had placed it, with the courts. This is the whole of it. The question in dispute is a judicial one, and so we left it. Congress, as any resolution of any party convention, can in any way affect it, unless we first abandon the position of non-intervention by Congress.

But it seems exceedingly strange to me that the people of the South should at this late day, begin to find fault with the Northern construction, as it is termed—especially since the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Dred Scott. In this connection, I may be permitted to say, that I have read with deep interest the debates of the Charleston Convention, and particularly the able, logical, and eloquent speech of the Hon. Wm. L. Yancey, of Alabama. It was, decidedly, the strongest argument I have seen on his side of the question. But its great est power was shown in its complete answer to itself. Never did a man, with greater clearness, demonstrate that "squatter sovereignty," the great hug-bear of the day, is not in the Kansas bill, all that has been said to the contrary, notwithstanding. This he put beyond the power of refutation. But he stepped not there—he went on, and by reference to the decision of the Supreme Court alluded to, he showed conclusively, in a most pointed and thrilling climax, that this most frightful doctrine could not, by any possibility, be in it, or in any other Territorial bill—that it is a constitutional impossibility. With the same master hand he showed that the doctrine of "squatter sovereignty" is not in the Cincinnati platform; then why should we of the South now complain of non-intervention, or ask a change of platform?

What else have we to do but to insist upon our allies to stand to their agreement? Would it not have been much more natural to look for flinching on their side than on ours. Why should we desire or want any other platform of principles than that adopted at Cincinnati? If those who stood with us on it, in the contest of 1856, are willing still to stand on it, why should we not be equally willing? For my life I cannot see, unless we are determined to have a quarrel with the North anyhow on general account. If so, in behalf of common sense, let us put it upon more tenable ground. These are abundant. For our own character's sake, let us make it upon the aggressive acts of our enemies, rather than any supposed shortcomings of our friends, who have stood by us so steadfastly in so many constitutional struggles. In the name of patriotism and honor, let us make it upon a point which may not so directly subject us to the charge of breach of plighted faith. Whatever may be the issue, let us ever be found by friends on the ground we our word. These are my views, frankly and earnestly given.

The great question, then, is, shall we stand by our principles, or shall we, cutting out a new platform of principles, and proclaiming that we have no more fundamental principles to stand on than those of our political opponents, throw ourselves upon the mercy of our political opponents, to be dealt with as they may think we deserve? Let this question be decided by the constitution, and decided with that wisdom, firmness, and forecast which become statesmen and patriots. As for myself, whatever may be the decision of the people of this Union, if the decision be in accordance with my judgment, I will be found ready to stand by our principles "through weal and woe," as well as "through woe and weal," if I live, until they, we, and the republic, perish together in a common ruin. I pray, however, that the calamity may not come upon us, if it be not even if the constitutional interpretation of their containing "squatter sovereignty" do not exist, as has been conclusively demonstrated. Nor, if it did exist in them, and were all that its most ardent advocates claim for it, is a serious practical danger to accrue from it.

Even according to their doctrine, we have the unrestricted right of expansion to the extent of population. They hold that slavery can, and will, go, under its operation, wherever the people want it. Squatters carried it to Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, Alabama, Missouri, and Arkansas, without any law to protect it, and to Texas against a law prohibiting it, and they will carry it to all countries where climate, soil, productions and population will allow. These are the natural laws that will regulate it under non-intervention, according to their construction; and no act of Congress can carry it into any Territory against these laws, any more than it could stop the rivers run to the mountains, instead of the sea. If we have not enough of the right sort of population to compete longer with the North in the colonization of new Territories and States, this deficiency can never be supplied, by any such act of Congress as that now asked for. The attempt would be as vain, as that of Xerxes to control the waters of the Hellespont by whipping them in his rage.

The times, as you intimate, do indeed portend evil. But I have no fears for the institution of slavery, either in the Union or out of it, if our people are but true to themselves—true, stable, and loyal to fixed principles and settled policy; and if they are not that true, I have little hope of anything good, whether the present Union lasts or a new one be formed. There is, in my judgement, nothing to fear from the "irrepressible conflict," of which we hear so much.—Slavery rests upon great truths, which can never be successfully assailed by reason or argument. It has grown stronger in the minds of men the more it has been discussed, and it will still grow stronger as the discussion proceeds and time rolls on. Truth is omnipotent and must prevail. We have only to maintain the truth with firmness, and wield it aright. Our system rests upon an impregnable basis, that can and will defy all assaults from without. My greatest apprehension is from causes within; there lies the greatest danger. We have grown luxurious in the exuberance of our well-being and unparalleled prosperity.

There is a tendency everywhere, not only at the North, but at the South, to strife, dissension disorder, and anarchy. It is against this tendency that the sober-minded and reflecting men everywhere should now be called upon to guard.

My opinion, then, is, that delegates ought to be sent to the adjourned convention at Baltimore. The demand made at Charleston by the seceders ought not to be insisted upon. Her many being restored on this point a nomination can doubtless be made of some man whom the party everywhere can support with the same zeal and the same spirit with which they entered and waged the contest in 1856, when the same principles were involved.

If in this there be a failure, let the responsibility not rest upon us. Let our hands be clear of all blame. Let there be no cause for censure at our door. If in the end the great national Democratic party—the strong ligament which has so long bound and held the Union together—shaped its policy, and controlled its destinies, and to which we have so often looked with a hope that she dom failed, as the only party North on which to rely in the most trying hours when constitutional rights were in peril, let it not be said to us, in the midst of the disasters that may ensue, "you did it!" In every and any event, let not the reproach of Punic faith rest upon our name. If everything else has to go down let our untarnished honor at least survive the wreck.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

How the States have Voted.

It will be interesting to our readers to know how each State in the Union has voted at the different Presidential election since the organization of the Democratic party on the basis of the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798-'99, a period of sixty years. We have taken pains to investigate the subject, and the following table shows the number of times each State has voted the Democratic ticket, and how many times the Opposition ticket:

	Dem.	Oppo.
Maine,	6	4
New Hampshire,	9	6
Vermont,	5	10
Massachusetts,	2	13
Rhode Island,	5	10
Connecticut,	3	12
New York,	10	5
New Jersey,	7	8
Pennsylvania,	13	2
Delaware,	3	12
Maryland,	7	8
Virginia,	15	
North Carolina,	12	3
South Carolina,	15	
Georgia,	12	3
Alabama,	10	
Tennessee,	10	5
Kentucky,	8	7
Mississippi,	9	1
Louisiana,	10	2
Ohio,	9	5
Indiana,	9	5
Illinois,	10	
Michigan,	4	2
Wisconsin,	2	1
Florida,	2	1
Iowa,	2	1
Missouri,	2	1
Arkansas,	3	
Texas,	3	
California,	2	
Minnesota,	Not yet voted.	
Oregon,		

From the above table it appears that of the thirty-one States that have voted for President, seven have never cast anything but the Democratic ticket, and twenty-four have voted Democratic a majority of times for Delaware and Maryland and the only South-ern States that have voted a majority of times for the Opposition. Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey are the Free States that have voted a majority of times for the Opposition.

[illegible] VA.

[illegible] MORNING, MAY 26, 1860.

[illegible] Proprietor.

Hon. W. C. Preston, of South Carolina, is dead.

The entertainment we made last week, that Miss Swing had been arrested, proves to be incorrect.

We are informed Hons. J. T. Harris, J. A. Logan, D. Pendleton, and Eli Thayer, for various public documents.

Wallace, the N. Y. defaulting post-master, is reported to have gone to South America.

A. W. Raine, of Lynchburg, was shot and mortally wounded by his son-in-law, J. B. Duncan, at Bristol, Va. The difficulty originated about family affairs.

The House of Representatives has fixed the 13th of June for adjournment.—The Senate, as yet, has not voted on the proposition.

A young man named Decker, who is demented, attempted to kill himself last week, at Burke's Mill. He has been admitted to the Asylum at this place.

Our limited space precludes several articles of interest this week. Among them is a letter from Judge Warner, of Ga., and the Black Republican Platform.

Miers W. Fisher, Esq., one of the delegates from the Accomac District to the Charleston Convention, and who joined the seceders, has written a long letter in justification of his course.

We had a very heavy storm in this vicinity on Monday evening last, tearing up trees, and blowing down fences to a considerable extent.

We understand that the Messrs. Waddell have sold their entire interest in the "Spectator" establishment to R. Mauzy, Esq., of Rockingham, who for several years has owned a part of it.

The June No. of the Eclectic Magazine has been received. Its contents, as usual, are very entertaining, and fully sustain its high reputation for interesting and instructive reading.

We are sorry to learn that the wheat crop is now looking very unpromising.—The fly and joint worm are making sad havoc, and the prospect of a good crop is indeed gloomy.

Our friend, Jas A. Corwardin, Esq., the popular editor of the Richmond Dispatch, passed through Staunton on Tuesday last, en route for the White Sulphur Springs.—He was accompanied by his family.

The committee on elections have reported that Rich. Barrett, of St. Louis, Mo., is not entitled to his seat in Congress, and that F. P. Blair, jr., is. Mr. Barrett is a democrat, and was elected by 700 majority. Mr. Blair is a Republican.

The Weston Herald endorses the action of the Virginia Delegation to Charleston even to the breaking up of the unit vote. It further says that Judge Douglas is the choice of the masses of the country. The Herald is published in Fitzhugh and Brannon's District, and immediately in the town of the latter.

Wallach, the political pimp of Washington City, is very severe in his paper, the Star, on Douglas. Of course, Wallach is fighting for his bread and butter, for he well knows that if Douglas is the next President, he will not have hanging about him such political scavengers as the editor of the Star. Indeed, half of the opposition to Douglas proceeds just from such creatures as Wallach who have been living off government patronage, in return for which they do all the dirty work required.

The Richmond Examiner takes a sensible and practical view of existing political affairs, when it asks the Southern States whether they are *prepared* to dissolve the Union? The Examiner wants no idle and braggart threats, unless there has been *preparation* for the stupendous consequences of a separation from the Northern States. This, every one knows, has not been done, because the people—the great substratum which underlies this government—will have nothing to do with any propositions for dissolution. From the Ontario to the Gulf, the people are for the Union, the Constitution, and the equality of the States. The politicians who seek to dissolve it, will sink to rise no more.

Surgical Operation.

One of the most difficult and painful, as well as skilful surgical operations on record, was performed by Dr. Gibson, of Richmond City, a few weeks since, on the face of Mrs. Ryan, wife of Mr. Thos. W. Ryan, of Port Republic, Rockingham county, Va. A private letter from Dr. Gibson to a distinguished medical gentleman of this place (from which we are permitted to copy) says of this case:

"Mrs. Ryan's disease was fungus of the antrum, and the operation consisted in removing all of the left superior maxilla, except the orbitar plate. I was glad to be able to leave that portion as a support to the ball of the eye, as it was entirely free from disease. Mrs. Ryan's heroism was in my experience, unparalleled, sitting for twenty minutes in a chair, and without assistance from any anæsthetic agent, during the entire operation. The union was, as you have seen, perfect by the first intention. The operation was done on Tuesday and she started for home on the next Tuesday. This is astonishing, to be, wonderful, as to the recuperative energy of a system which one would suppose was sadly depressed by suffering and anxiety."

We are glad to learn that Mrs. Ryan is gradually recovering from the effects of the operation, and doing as well as could be possibly anticipated.

We give below the vote cast at the various precincts in this county, yesterday, for the different candidates in the field. Although comparatively meagre and inaccurate, enough is known to justify the conclusion that Geo. W. R. Bumgardner is elected Commonwealth's Attorney, by a large majority, over R. L. Doyle, Esq.; E. H. Peck, Sheriff, E. F. Kinney, Circuit Clerk, and that the county has cast a majority of votes for Judge L. P. Thompson, over David Fultz, Esq., for Circuit Judge. Next week we will give the full official vote.

	For Judge							
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Court House,	203	143	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	204	69
Town Hall,	177	148	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	209	44
Middlebrook,	90	190	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	122	68
Swoope's,	34	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	27	27
Craigsville,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greenville,	130	163	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	130	137
Stuart's Draft,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waynesboro',	182	50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	190	43
Fishersville,	38	56	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	60	63
New Hope,	68	125	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	122	97
Mt. Meridian,	34	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	18	27
Mt. Sidney,	57	171	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	117	118
Spring Hill,	34	80	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	46	82
Mt. Solon,	112	90	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	134	74
Churchville,	43	143	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	104	107
Deerfield,	22	40	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	19	49
Midway,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sherando,	20	18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	27	12
Parnassus,	34	50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	32	34
Newport,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

	For Sheriff.					
	Peck.	Wilson.	Lilly.	Lewis.	Paxton.	Beard.
Court House,	144	61	18	56	6	8
Town Hall,	221	74	23	17	14	9
Middlebrook,	90	10	49	197	3	9
Swoope's,	34	9	6	4	11	0
Craigsville,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greenville,	17	0	17	240	0	0
Stuart's Draft,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waynesboro',	181	17	3	43	3	3
Fishersville,	74	29	1	10	1	1
New Hope,	74	85	67	[illegible]	1	1
Mt. Meridian,	15	34	4	7	1	1
Mt. Sidney,	50	161	64	1	1	1
Spring Hill,	25	68	18	3	3	1
Mt. Solon,	90	94	11	85	0	1
Churchville,	112	58	4	18	11	1
Deerfield,	31	6	27	7	1	0
Midway,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sherando,	17	7	11	15	1	1
Parnassus,	10	75	1	12	3	0
Newport,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

	For Commonwealth's Attorney.					
	Doyle.	Corwardin.	Harman.	Bumgardner.	Fultz.	Thompson.
Court-House,	275	116	20	43	27	[illegible]
Town Hall,	197	65	28	34	23	[illegible]
Middlebrook,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Swoope's,	17	23	2	2	10	[illegible]
Craigsville,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greenville,	131	62	19	62	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stuart's Draft,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waynesboro',	122	78	10	18	20	[illegible]
Fishersville,	44	28	4	11	19	[illegible]
New Hope,	84	72	12	32	67	[illegible]
Mt. Meridian,	33	15	2	8	19	[illegible]
Mt. Sidney,	119	38	18	3	19	[illegible]
Spring Hill,	67	11	6	3	14	[illegible]
Mt. Solon,	77	68	0	3	63	[illegible]
Churchville,	28	147	3	4	28	[illegible]
Deerfield,	16	19	0	2	28	[illegible]
Midway,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sherando,	18	2	3	3	25	[illegible]
Parnassus,	35	29	6	3	16	[illegible]
Newport,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

In the first District, Jas. A. Harman, (288 votes) J. Wayt Bell, (215 votes,) S. B. Brown, (162 votes,) and W. G. Sterrett (215 votes,) are elected Magistrates. Messrs. Brown and Sterrett are new members, and succeed, J. L. Peyton, (removed) and J. D. Brown.

R. G. Bickle, (176 votes,) B. F. Points, (166 votes,) W. A. Bell, (133 votes,) and Henry Eidson, (127 votes,) are all re-elected to the Magistracy.

In the Middlebrook District, M. D. W. Hogshead, D. Kunkle, J. R. Grove and B. F. Hallman—the old Magistrates, with the exception of Mr. Kunkle, who succeeds J. Baylor, Esq.

E. M. Cushing and T. Marshall are re-elected Constables, without opposition, in the 1st and 2nd Districts.

In the Waynesboro' Magisterial District, Messrs. A. Koiner, Ellis, Bruce and Jos. Morrison, are elected.

In the Greenville District, John Newlon, W. F. Smith, David Blackwood, and A. W. Moore.

In the New Hope Magisterial District, Messrs. Finley, Guy and Gentry, are elected, and the contest doubtful between Dr. Kennedy and J. A. Patterson.

In the Mt. Sidney Magisterial District, Messrs W. D. Anderson, Cyrus Brown, A. Ross and W. Gamble, are elected.

Charles K. Hyde is elected Constable.

The candidates for Commissioner of the Revenue, are Stover, Donoho, Coiiter, Mowry, and Turk. The contest is very close, and cannot be decided until the official vote comes in.

Canvass Opened.

R. L. Doyle, Esq., one of the opposition county electors, and also a candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney, opened the Presidential Campaign on Tuesday last, at New Hope. Inasmuch as the Democratic candidates are not in the field, it seems to us Mr. Doyle has been rather precipitate in his labors. Unless there was danger of his speech spoiling, we think courtesy would have suggested to him to await at least until the 18th of June. The next time he takes the stump, if he will notify us, we will have Sandy Cochran in his wake, he being one of the Democratic county electors.

Oakland Stories.

A volume of this interesting work for the young reader by "Cousin Guy," has been laid on our table. It is a work of intrinsic merit, and very appropriate for the perusal of Youth, and indeed the maturer aged.—Healthy in its tone, graceful and pleasing in the style, no one can glance over the contents without feeling pleased and edified.

For sale by R. Cowan, Book-Seller and Stationer, Staunton, Va.

Accident.

H. D. Whitcomb, Esq., Chief Engineer on the Central Railroad, met with a serious accident last week near Covington. He was standing on the verge of a precipice when the ground beneath his feet gave way, precipitating him down about fifty feet. His arm near the elbow was broken, a severe gash cut on the side of his head, and his body very much bruised. Although severely injured, we are pleased to learn, no danger, only so.

A shower of meteoric stones occurred in Ohio recently. Stones weighing 50 lbs were found after the shower, buried in the ground several feet. They were somewhat shaped like the river pebble.—Many persons heard them as they whizzed through the air, and saw them as they fell. It is a strange phenomenon.

Advertisements.

We call the readers attention to the various advertisements in to-day's paper, and especially to that which appears from Messrs. [illegible]

We lay before our readers to-day the address of a small quantity of the members of the present Congress to the delegates who seceded from the Charleston Convention.—This pronunciamento paper, which doubtless originated in the gentle brain of that unscrupulous politician, Slidell, of Louisiana, is in keeping with the character, spirit, and purpose of the Senate's resolutions, and is concurrent evidence of a design on the part of a Senate caucus to attempt to stifle the voice and suppress the thoughts of the people, by usurping the functions of the Democratic National Convention, and practically taking the nomination of President and Vice President from the popular Convention, called and controlled ordinarily by the people, with a view to the transfer of that duty to a Congressional caucus. Dooming the address merely an arrogant and silly manifesto from irresponsible and self-constituted political leaders and philosophers, we should let it pass without notice, to receive its deserved fate of contempt from the masses, were it not that the two Senators from Virginia have affixed their names to it. Without questioning the taste of one of these gentlemen in presenting himself, at this time and under existing circumstances, before the country as the suppliant at the feet of a few mad-cap disunionists, we shall briefly consider the paper in its relation to *fact, design* and *policy*.

Whether chargeable to a wilful purpose to mislead the unsuspecting, or an inexcusable ignorance of the data upon which it assumes to be predicated, is of little importance, inasmuch as the misrepresentations it contains bring with them equal criminality in the one case as the other, for ignorance of the law excuseth no man. In stating that the delegates from the seventeen States, whose representatives in the committee on platforms voted for the majority or intervention platform, "adopted with remarkable unanimity a platform of principles," &c., there is a palpable "divergence" from the truth, which suggests a curious suspicion as to the exact motive of the author of the sentiment. While the committee men from Virginia and Missouri voted for the majority report, it is well known that they did not do so with the remotest idea that the report would be adopted. Indeed, the majority of the delegation from Virginia were *committed*, before they went to Charleston, against the doctrine of *intervention*; and one-half of the delegation from Missouri voted and acted against it at every stage of the proceedings. Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina and Maryland, were alike hostile to any interference with the Cincinnati platform, as an original question, and only voted for the majority report, knowing that it could not be adopted, to appease the clamors, with an empty concession, of Alabama and Mississippi. This certainly was the position of Virginia and Missouri, for it was well known that Mr. Barbour, of Va., was totally opposed to an interference with the doctrine of non-intervention; and Mr. Clarke, of Mo., stated in the Convention, that he voted for the majority report merely as a question of present policy.—California and Oregon were indifferent in regard to the platform, and would have been satisfied with either the majority or minority reports, so Douglas was not the nominee. So the assertion that the seventeen States adopted with "remarkable unanimity," the majority platform, is entirely gratuitous, and unsupported by the facts in the case.

Equally unfortunate as a veracious political record is the address we are now considering, in the statement that the Southern States remaining in the Convention did so only "after distinctly declaring their determination to withdraw if their just expectations should be disappointed" in "obtaining some satisfactory recognition of sound principles." At no one time was the proposition either offered or considered, in the Virginia delegation, of seceding from the Convention in the happening of any contingency. One or two of the delegates did declare, upon their own responsibility, that they would leave the Convention if that body refused to adopt the rule requiring two-thirds of the electoral votes of all the States necessary to make a nomination.—But in no instance was the intimation thrown out that Virginia would leave the Convention because of the defeat of the majority report. How could she have assumed such a position? Were not a majority of the delegates from this state elected upon the idea of non-interference with the Cincinnati platform? and did not that same majority vote for the Cincinnati platform, which was adopted, in Convention? With what show of consistency could Virginia, then, have threatened to secede, after the Convention had adopted the very platform the people of Virginia wanted, and which the Hunter portion of the delegates voted for, after, it is true, some of them had been dragged around at the coat-tail of Alabama? In no probable contingency would either Maryland, Missouri or Virginia have gone out of the Convention, and the assumption to the contrary, in this address, is unwarranted by any declaration or development at Charleston.

The *design* of this address is totally foreign to the unity of the Democratic party and the conservation of the true interests of the Republic. If written athwart the vault of heaven, in letters of burning light, the disruption of the Democratic party and the disseverance of the Union, or the defeat of Douglas, could not be more distinctly apparent than in the paragraph which follows:

"It is plain that, if the Convention at Baltimore shall adopt a satisfactory platform of principles, before proceeding to select its candidates, the reason which dictated the withdrawal of the delegations of the eight States will have ceased, and no motive will remain for refusing to unite with their sister States, nor for holding an adjourned meeting at Richmond. On the other hand, if the Convention, on re-assembling at Baltimore, shall disappoint the just expectations of the remaining Democratic States, by a failure to adopt such a platform, we have the assurance of their determination to withdraw and unite with the eight States which have withdrawn and withdrawing. In either event, there would be unanimous action in support of our principles, by all the States which can be called on for casting Democratic electoral votes."

The purpose to be subserved, of those who signed this address, is to secure the attendance of the seceding delegates at Baltimore, and there to renew the demand for a change of the entire policy of the Democratic party by a departure from the doctrine of non-intervention, or failing in that, for the Southern States in a body to retire and re-assemble at Richmond. The certain fact that the Southern States will not unite in any such a whimsical and suicidal course, does not relieve the signers of this address from the odium which attaches to a proposition pregnant with results so disastrous to the country. This last and crowning evidence of the existence of a determination, on the part of a few ambitious men, either to rule or ruin the Democratic party and the country, cannot fail to open the eyes of the people to the fearful extremity to which they are being led, and cause them to rise in their majesty and rebuke their servants who are thus hasty to accomplish evil. The people of Virginia are grossly misrepresented by Messrs. Hunter, Mason and Garnett in their endorsement of the design and policy of this address. Mr. Hunter has here assumed a position which his friends in this State expressly repudiated but a short time since, and which his constituents, and those of Mr. Mason, especially, will never endorse. We look upon it as a calm, deliberate and matured purpose to dissolve the Union, provided the fanaticism of Alabama is not sustained at Baltimore. We view it as an attempt to subordinate every other consideration and interest to the one insignificant and contemptible idea of appeasing the excited wrath of Alabama, in her crazy purpose to "precipitate the cotton States into a revolution," dissolve the Union, and establish a Southern Confederacy. We tell these Virginia representatives that they have not acted by the authority of their people in signing this paper. On the contrary, they have suggested a course which also tells of the voting population will indignantly repudiate, and hereafter bring up in judgment against them. Mr. Mason, in "expressing" his "lofty" "admiration and approval" of the action of the seceding delegations, and "insisting" by virtue of his "position as a representative of a Democratic State and constituency," upon the Southern States banding together to force upon the Northern Democracy the acceptance of terms of fraternization which cannot fail to prove their political destruction—terms which the Democracy have time and again repudiated, as a test—or, in the event of their refusal to grant the demands, to break up the Convention, dissolve the last link that binds the North and the South together, and precipitate a revolution—takes upon himself to adopt a course of policy which misrepresents most vitally the people of Western Virginia. This important fact will not be forgotten in the future. Mr. Mason had better be warned in time, for the honest masses of Virginia love the Union, and as a means to the preservation of the Union, the organization of the Democratic party. The disruption of the latter is the entering wedge to the dissevorance of the former, and the aider or abettor of any scheme to effect either will be held to a strict and fearful accountability.

We were sorry to see the name of Mr. Hunter attached to this address. It is peculiarly unfortunate at this time, as it is generally conceded that the present conflicting attitude of the party was brought about by the efforts of his peculiar friends to defeat Judge Douglas for the nomination at Charleston. It was in bad taste, and contrary to the suggestions of a refined and sensitive nature, to say the least of it.

If this insolent document is objectionable because of its predication upon unfounded *facts*, or for the reason that it is wicked and reckless in its *design*, it is then even more censurable for the blind *policy* it indicates.

One of the greatest attributes of a statesman is to meet present difficulties, and accomplish, by tangible and practical action, the present, as well as prospective good of the country. The wisdom of the ablest statesmen of the age has pictured a settled policy for the country in relation to slavery, and that is to take it away from the legislation of an unfriendly body and leave it with the people, where it properly belongs. There is not a man in the Democratic party North who is not willingly pledged to stand by the Constitutional rights of the South, and to defend them if assailed. But for our Northern friends to sacrifice themselves at this important juncture of our political affairs—when the *practical, present* battle of the Union has to be fought with the Black Republicans—for a remote and not probable contingency is directly in the face of the lights of experience, and contrary to the interest, the magnanimity and the honor of the South. It is unreasonable to demand that the Northern Democracy shall be crushed for the sake of a mere abstraction—an idea whose practical application is so exceedingly distant that no statesman, however far-seeing, can indicate, with even the most indifferent accuracy, the time or the place when and where it can be practically applied. We do not at this time need or desire any refined discrimination in behalf of slavery, especially if it has to be purchased at the great sacrifice of the destruction of the Northern Democracy. They are willing to maintain the Constitution, the laws, the equality of the States, non-intervention by Congress, and every other practical demand we may ask. That they differ with us in some of the immaterial and metaphysical distinctions we draw in regard to slavery, is not surprising, as they have been educated in free and we in slave communities. But they are ready to do battle for us against our enemies—they are anxious to have the privilege of breaking up the only organized political foe we have—the Black Republicans—and that, too, at no sacrifice of our practical rights or interests. Then why should we desire to tie their hands, to "buck and gag" them in the very outset of the struggle, and by so doing secure their complete and everlasting defeat? It is ungenerous and unmanly—contrary to every national impulse of a national heart—and destructive of every sentiment of patriotic regard for a brave and honest and true people, gloriously fighting for the maintenance of the equality of the States and the Constitution and compromises of the country. It is wrong in fact and suicidal in policy, and the signers of this document we are discussing are responsible for the ungracious attempt to throw off the true, and loyal Democracy of the North, for the timiest and most speculative of abstractions, the acknowledgment of which can be of no possible good to us, but must prove the nether millstone about the necks of the Northern Democracy.

The Chicago Convention brought into harbor in a close port the 18th inst. by the nomination of Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, as their candidate for the Presidency, and Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, as their candidate for Vice President. The first ballot stood: Seward 173, Lincoln 102, Chase 42, Cameron 50, Bates 22, Wade 6, Dayton 14. There being no choice, a second ballot was had, as follows: Seward 184½; Lincoln 181½—scattering 88. Whole number of votes 404; necessary to a choice 202. The third ballot was then had, and a general stampede of all the forces opposed to Seward took place in favor of Lincoln. It resulted, Lincoln 233; Seward 131. Lincoln was therefore declared the nominee. The result is said to have been brought about by the Pennsylvania friends of Cameron. Seward's friends were much disappointed, and received the result with ill-concealed disgust.—There opposed to Seward manifested the wildest enthusiasm at the announcement, and Chicago, a few moments afterwards, was the scene of one continued outburst of gladness and delight. Cannons were fired, bonfires lighted up, and every demonstration of excessive joy given.

Hannibal Hamlin, now U. S. Senator from Maine, was then nominated for Vice President, on the second ballot, his principal competitor being Cassius M. Clay, of Ky.

Mr. Lincoln is a Kentuckian by birth.—He formerly acted with the old Whig party, but upon its dissolution, became identified with the Black Republicans. In 1858 he was chosen by that party as the opponent of Judge Douglas for the Senate. After one of the most exciting and embittered contests ever waged in this country, the friends of Mr. Douglas succeeded in securing the election of a majority of the Legislature, and he was chosen U. S. Senator.

Mr. Hamlin up to 1856 acted with the Democratic party, but left that organization on the Kansas-Nebraska question—he opposing the repeal of the Missouri Compromise line. Since that time he has been fully associated with the Black Republican party.

Taking this ticket in all its bearings we conceive it to be not only plausible, but very formidable. Mr. Lincoln is a man of remarkable personal popularity, and could not have been defeated in 1858 in Illinois by any other man than Judge Douglas. His popularity extends throughout all the Northwestern States, and unless the Baltimore Convention nominates Judge Douglas, the sixty-six electoral votes of the Northwest will doubtless be cast for Mr. Lincoln. As the condition of parties now stands, there is no hope for the Democracy, save in the nomination of Judge Douglas. This we conceive to be an evident fact. There is no use in trying to conceal it. People may talk about one man saving the party, and host at the idea as much as they please, but to our mind there is no man now living, who can save the Democratic party at this time from defeat by the Black Republicans, but Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois. The plainer this matter is understood the better. We either have to nominate Douglas at Baltimore, or Abraham Lincoln will be the next President of the United States.

Insurance Company.

While the public spirit of our citizens is aroused, we think it opportune to suggest the expediency of forming an Insurance Company, both for life and property, in this county. A large amount is paid out of this county annually to Northern Corporations for the insurance of life and property, which could just as well be retained among us. We merely throw out the suggestion at this time for the consideration of our business men, with the promise hereafter to notice the idea more fully. Cannot the people of Augusta organize an Insurance Company?

Deputy Marshal.

Col. J. T. Martin, U. S. Marshal for the Western District of Va., has appointed Maj. J. B. Watts, of this place, Deputy Marshal to take the census of Augusta county. The Major will enter upon the discharge of his duties the 1st of June. By reference to the first page of to-day's paper the duties of the Marshal can be learned, and it is all important the people shall assist as much as possible in procuring a correct return of property, &c. We commend Maj. Watts to the tender mercies of an intelligent community.

Romance in Real Life.

Almost a tragic romance occurred recently near Mt. Crawford, Rockingham. Mr. R., of Shenandoah, had been engaged to a fair daughter of Rockingham. She discarded him, and was about to be united in matrimony to a disciple of Esculapius. The disappointed lover became desperate; drew a pistol, and threatened to kill his "ladye love" and himself also; but changed his notion just in time not to do it. He then bid her a "long, last, sad farewell" in tears and sighs, with the intimation that he would do something awful, which he did, in the act of swallowing a brandy julep.

Mr. Douglas' Speech.

The great speech delivered by Senator Douglas in reply to Hon. Jeff Davis, and in opposition to the Senate resolutions, has been revised and published in the Globe.—It is a triumphant vindication of his own consistency, and a convincing defence of the doctrine of non-intervention and the Democratic party. Hereafter we will give such extracts as our space will permit. Mr. Davis was utterly demolished.

A Precocious Calf.

Mr. John Carson, living near Middlebrook in this county, has a calf of the Durham and English breed, which, although not one year old until the 1st of June, now gives one quart of milk each day—a pint in the morning and the same quantity in the evening. The calf is not of unusual growth except the bag, which is much larger than in calves of that age ordinarily.

Hail.

We understand that a severe hail storm occurred on Dry Branch, and reaching up as far as Jennings' Gap, on Friday last.—Our informant says that the hail fell to the depth of one of two inches, and must have done great damage to the growing fruit and crops, as well as to cattle.

Mr. Stephens' Letter.

We publish on our first page the powerful letter of the Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Ga., on the present questions with which the unity of the Democratic party. Its perusal will repay the reader.

The Democracy of Rockingham, on last Monday, [illegible] Court-house in Harrisonburg to consider the action of the Democratic State Convention at Richmond, and the action of the Charleston Convention, as reported by a committee appointed at a previous meeting, of which J. H. Wright, Esq., was Chairman, by dropping the doctrine by which the Democracy should be governed in the present crisis. From the proceedings we extract the following, deferring the publication of the whole until next week:

6th Resolved, That the action of our delegates to the Charleston Convention, as participants in that body, was in perfect accordance with their expression of opinion before the Convention for which they were nominated and by which they were elected, and receives our cordial endorsement.

5th. Resolved, That we express the hope that the same spirit of patriotism which animated them in the course pursued in the Charleston Convention, will still control and govern their action, when they again meet with the national Democratic party of the Union at Baltimore.

All the resolutions, with the exception of the *sixth*, were adopted without discussion, and with but one or two dissenting voices.

The sixth resolution was opposed by Wm. H. Klinger and E. A. Shands, taking exceptions to the delegates breaking the unit vote of Virginia, and their support of Judge Douglas; and supported by Dr. S. A. Coffman, J. C. Walker, Samuel Cootes and others. After considerable cross-firing between several gentlemen, the vote on the resolution was taken, and passed with but some four or five dissenting voices.

The name of Samuel Cootes is the synonym of pure Democracy. He has ever been the faithful and tried champion of the cause of the Democratic party and the country from the days of Jackson to the present time. He is the representative man of the Tenth Legion; and hence it is exceedingly gratifying to the delegates from this District to have the support in the course they pursued of such men as Cootes, Coffman, and others whose Democracy knows no varying or shadow of turning.

The Test Question.

It is now reduced to a plain, palpable fact that the Baltimore Convention will have to nominate Douglas in order to prevent the government from falling into the hands of the Black Republicans. Douglas is the only man who can carry the Northwestern States over Lincoln, and at the same time poll the entire strength of the Democratic party in the Northern States. It is left with the Democracy to say whether they will take Douglas or a Black Republican. Thus would it not be wise for the Democracy of the Union to discard immaterial and intangible questions of reinvestigation, and address themselves to the present, living issues? Let the plain question be put, which shall be the choice, an intervention plank and a Black Republican President and Congress, or the good old democratic doctrine of Non intervention and a Democratic President and Congress? This is the great practical question.

Commonwealth's Attorney.

The election of Gen. Harman, over R. L. Doyle, Esq., as Commonwealth's Attorney, is a striking evidence that the people of Augusta cannot be induced to make such offices turn upon party prejudices. Gen. Harman has proved himself to be an able, faithful and accomplished public officer, and the people who are deeply interested in the administration of such offices, have significantly attested their confidence in him by the vote cast on the 24th. Although the effort was strenuously made by a few to bring party feeling to bear in the election, the result shows a most unmitigated failure, and gives the assurance that the people, knowing their rights and interests, dare maintain them, regardless of party trammels.

More from the Tenth Legion.

The Woodstock *Tenth Legion*, is pleased to see the movements in the South to choose delegates to the Baltimore Convention. It thinks the seceders having voluntarily dissolved their connection with the Democratic Convention at Charleston, their places are therefore vacant.

The Valley Democrat says, in alluding to the meeting in Harrisonburg on Monday last, that it was "large and enthusiastic," and that the "course of our delegates was fully endorsed." Dr. Moffett is said to have delivered a strong speech in defence of himself and colleague. It is matter of regret to us that we could not be present to participate in the proceedings. The Tenth legion is all right.

Ice Cream.

The Messrs. Cease have fixed up very handsomely an Ice Cream Saloon, immediately over their Confection Store. Ladies and Gentlemen will find their room an agreeable resort, in the evenings and during the day, to partake of Cream and Cake.

J. B. Antoni, also, has elegantly arranged his Saloon, and has also on hand the nicest article of Cream and Cake.

Election day was signalized by the usual number of fights, drunken men, committals to jail, &c. It was quite a busy day.

Two gentlemen took offence at each other, retired to a selected spot, pulled off their coats, one knocked the other down six times, and then they walked off and took a drink together. This was all done in a quiet way, there being but one person present, and not five words passed between them.

An immense gathering of the Democracy of New York was held at Corinthian Hall, N. Y., on the 22nd inst; to sustain the action of the delegates of that State to Charleston in voting for Douglas. Strong resolutions of approval were passed. A number of letters were read, and among them a powerful, though brief, argument from Reverdy Johnson, of Md., who defends the position of Judge Douglas, and his claims to the Presidency.

The Fairmount True Virginian, one of the most prudent and sensible Democratic papers in the State, closes a very well written article on the Charleston Convention with the expression of the belief that Douglas is the most available man the Baltimore Convention can present to the people. The Virginian is published in the Electoral District represented by Messrs. C. W. Russell and W. G. Brown.

A tremendous hail storm passed over portions of Rockingham last week, tearing off trees, blowing down fences, destroying wheat fields, killing cattle. Linville's Creek and other branches were also very much swollen by the rains, and whole fields of grain submerged. The damage is considerable both in the grain and fruit crops.

[illegible] Democratic party [illegible] pies, [illegible] the harmony of the organization, [illegible] with their democratic brethren throughout the United States.

The proceedings of the Convention assembled at Charleston have developed a disagreement of opinion between the delegations of the different States in regard to the principles which form the basis of our Union. The national democratic platform adopted at Cincinnati in 1856 and the cordial approval of it which follows, that the United States to be, what their very name imports, a union of States equal, sovereign, and endowed in all respects with equal rights. This approval was based on what seemed to us to be the plain meaning of the resolutions embraced in that platform.

During the four years, however, which have since intervened, it has become painfully apparent that the construction thereof by us so manifestly right is controverted by many members of our party; that what principles are supposed to find countenance in that platform—principles in our judgment, subversive of the true theory of the Government and of the Constitution to which our Union owes its birth, and on whose preservation its permanent existence depends.

What is the history of the recent Convention at Charleston?

Seventeen States, forming a majority of the whole, adopted with remarkable unanimity a platform of principles so worded as to avoid the possibility of misconstruction—principles deemed political axioms by all who uphold the equal rights of the States as the very basis of the Confederacy. Many delegates from the remaining sixteen States concurred in opinion with this majority some spiceuous amongst whom were delegates from Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

The States which adopted this platform give electoral votes which can be relied on with absolute certainty in favor of unanimous nominees, and well grounded confidence is entertained of a like result in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. These seventeen States united with Pennsylvania alone comprise a majority of the entire electoral vote of the United States, able to elect the Democratic nominees against the combined opposition of all the remaining States.

This platform was deliberately rejected by a combination composed of a small fraction of the delegates from the seventeen democratic States and a very large majority of the delegates of the remaining sixteen States; and a resolution was adopted in its stead simply reaffirming the principles of the Cincinnati platform, without explanation or interpretation of its disputed meaning. This was done with the openly avowed purpose of enabling the democratic party to wage battle with some chance of success in certain Northern and Western States by presenting to the people as its doctrines, principles openly and expressly repudiated by a majority of the democratic State delegations, and by a majority approaching unanimity of the democratic electoral votes of the Union.

The delegations of eight States, together with a portion of that of Delaware, faithful adherents of our party and firm supporters of its principles, were thus, by sheer force of votes cast by delegates from States that will certainly vote for the republican candidates, compelled to withdraw from the Convention, because, in the language of a distinguished delegate, they felt "that it was a burning imputation upon the honor and patriotism of the party, that, claiming to be national, and claiming to have principles for its guide, it should acknowledge for its declaration of faith, a creed upon which are placed two distinctly opposite interpretations by its own advocates."

We cannot refrain from expressing our admiration and approval of this by manifestation of adherence to principle, rising superior to all considerations of expediency, to all trammels of party, and looking with a single eye to the defence of the constitutional rights of the States.

The delegations of other democratic States, however, (including a few delegates from the seceding States,) not less faithful in devotion to principles, were more hopeful of obtaining from their brethren some satisfactory recognition of sound principles, and decided, on remaining in the Convention after distinctly declaring, however, their determination also to withdraw if their just expectations should be disappointed.

It is thus apparent that there was almost entire unanimity of principle in the delegations of the only States on which absolute reliance can be placed for democratic electoral votes, whilst there existed diversity of opinion as to the line of policy best calculated to secure the triumph of those principles. Nor is it matter of surprise that in a conjuncture so unexpected and anomalous, when in the enunciation of democratic principles, the voice of Virginia was overborne by that of Ohio, and Louisiana and Arkansas were forced to succumb to Vermont and Michigan, there should be excited feelings, divided counsels, and discordant action.

In the subsequent proceedings of the Convention, however, we think that distinct intimations may be discerned of a disposition on the part of the Convention to recede from its determination and to afford, either by an amendment of the platform or in some other manner equally satisfactory, such recognition of principles as would effectually obviate misconstruction and secure the harmonious action of the party, and that it was only because of these intimations that the delegations of the remaining democratic States consented to join in the ballots which took place with no other effect than to induce an adjournment to Baltimore to the 18th June, whilst the seceding delegations adjourned to meet at Richmond on the 2d Monday of the same month.

On this state of facts the path seems open for the united action of the party, and no insuperable obstacle opposes the restoration of its harmony. So believing, we insist that our position as representatives of democratic States and constituencies forms no just bar to our right, but rather imposes on us the duty, of joining our counsels with those of our

come impossible! Only ability, in view of the utterly shameless conduct of editors, to remember the Democratic in Baltimore and their sister States in their struggle for the recognition of sound democratic principles? May it not be that their votes would have sufficed to turn the scale, to purge the party of all traitors, and by enthusiasm on the party banner to honored device of fidelity to the Constitution and the Union in phraseology as clear as to daily misinterpretation?

Suppose for a moment that in this last struggle for the right democratic again be overthrown. Is it not true, equally plain that the delegations of the other democratic States expected for an instant, by supported of an impending refusal to redeem their pledge of withdrawal from an assembling which persistently determine on the sacrifice of principle which they themselves have declared indispensable for their united action to a supposed expediency? And will not all the democratic States than withdrawing and adjourning to Richmond be joined by the true and faithful delegates from Pennsylvania and New Jersey, from Indiana and New York—aye, from every one of our sister States where delegates are found imbued with the living principles of our party, but whose voice has hitherto been stifled in the Convention, because of their being in the minority of their respective delegations?

For it is a striking fact not to be overlooked in this connection, that whether the vote had been taken wholly by States or by delegates, in either event there was a clear majority in the Convention in favor of the recognition of sound constitutional principles, and it was only by taking part of the votes by States as units, and another part by divided States, that an apparent and factitious majority succeeded in preventing that recognition.

The answer to all the foregoing questions seems to us to be clear and plain. The line of conduct we suggest leads, in our judgment, to a reconciliation of difference on a basis of principle. It leads to the united and harmonious action of our party. It does more, infinitely more: It secures vastly added strength to that assertion of principles which none of us would for an instant think of compromising; it compels their recognition and proudly vindicates the action of the seceding delegates who will thus have secured the object of their struggle, and have earned the applause and gratitude of their democratic brethren.

The contrary course, we believe, is productive of mischievous consequences.—Time does not permit the action of the regular organizations of our party in the respective States, and who alone have the power to speak their will, to meet in council and give instructions to their delegations. How is the voice of California or of Oregon to be heard in time? How are the constituencies of Texas and Virginia to meet in State conventions and give authoritative expression of their will before the middle of June? How can the machinery be put in motion by which the democratic voters will direct attendance at Baltimore or Richmond in accordance with their judgment? Evidently, this cannot be done. Evidently, the delegations already elected are the only ones that can act, and they must act on their own judgement in a conjuncture which does not allow opportunity for instruction by their constituencies. A refusal, then, by the delegates of the seceding States to return to Baltimore, a refusal to defer the time to Richmond meeting until there shall be an uncontrollable necessity for holding it would inevitably result in incurable division of our party, the sole conservative organization remaining in our country; in its final disruption; worse than all, in the endangering of the successful assertion of its principles, compared with which the success of a single electoral struggle is unworthy of one moment's consideration.

R. W. JOHNSON, M. R. H. GARNETT,
A. IVERSON, R. TOOMBS,
JOHN SLIDELL, W. K. SEBASTIAN,
JEFF'N DAVIS, R. M. T. HUNTER,
L. Q. C. LAMAR, J. M. MASON,
M. J. CRAWFORD, J. P. BENJAMIN,
PETER E. LOVE, L. J. GARTRELL,
JOHN J. JONES, JOHN H. REAGAN,
JAMES JACKSON, JNO. R. MORRISON,
JOHN W. H. UNDERWOOD.

African Slave Trade.

Several slavers have recently been captured on the coast of Cuba, by American steamers. The slaves, over 500 in number, have been landed in Florida, and placed in the charge of a U. S. Marshal. The question now is, what shall be done with them? The President has sent a message to Congress on the subject, and concludes as follows:

"It is truly lamentable that Great Britain and the United States should be obliged to expend such a vast amount of blood and treasure for the suppression of the African slave trade; and this when the only portions of the civilized world where it is tolerated and encouraged are the Spanish Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico.

Grand Concert.

Our readers will recollect that the Musical Association of Staunton, consisting of Turner's Band, Orchestra and Glee Club, will give another of their entertaining Concerts on Tuesday night next, which promises to surpass any preceding one. We would advise all our readers, who wish to enjoy a rich musical treat, to attend, were we not aware that the mere announcement of the fact will insure them, as always heretofore, a crowded house.

Correction.

In the article relative to the census on the first page of to-day's paper, where reference is made to "sales &c., instead of "since the 1st day of June 1860," it should read, "since the 1st day of June 1859." The reader will please note the correction; and where the word "deposition" occurs in the second column, read "depositun."

Fair.

The Ladies of the Presbyterian Church will hold a Fair at Union Hall, commencing on the 1st day of June.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cheap Groceries.

A. M. BRUCE,
At R. G. Dickit's Corner, Staunton, Va.,
OFFERS FOR SALE VERY LOW:

SALT, N. O. and Cabb, Rio Coffee, Extra Golden Syrup, Rio, Laguira and Old Government Java Coffee, Fine and Black Teas, Loaf, Crush. and Powdered Sugars, Mackerel, Herrings, Smoked Herrings, Pickled Salmon, Cod Fish, Sugar Cured Hams, Shoulders, Adamantine and Tallow Candles, Fine Cut Chewing, Bloody, Wood and Wheat Hoes, Indian Yarn, Tobacco; Cigars; Confectionery, &c., &c.

A. M. BRUCE,
(Corner of Augusta and Beverly Sts.
Staunton, May 25, 1860.

THE ORDINANCE OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, AS AMENDED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA, PASSED MARCH 1, 1860.

AN ORDINANCE to be entitled an Ordinance to Regulate and Tax Ordinaries, Hawkers and Peddlers, and Keepers of Billiard Tables, and Bowling Alleys, and Keepers of Ten Pin Alleys, and Keepers of Shows, Exhibitions and Amusements, and Keepers of Hotels, Taverns, Inns, Ordinaries, Eating Houses, Coffee Houses, Boarding Houses, Lodging Houses, Saloons, Restaurants, Dairies, Bakeries, Markets, Stalls, Stands, Vendors of Merchandise, Brokers, Pawnbrokers, Auctioneers, Commission Merchants, Factors, Agents, Venders of Patent Medicines, Keepers of Ferries, Keepers of Toll Bridges, Keepers of Toll Roads, Keepers of Toll Gates, Keepers of Public Warehouses, Keepers of Public Grounds, Keepers of Public Baths, Keepers of Public Gardens, Keepers of Public Stables, Keepers of Public Pastures, Keepers of Public Vehicles, Keepers of Public Conveyances, Keepers of Public Landings, Keepers of Public Docks, Keepers of Public Wharves, Keepers of Public Slaughter Houses, Keepers of Public Museums, Keepers of Public Galleries of Paintings, Keepers of Public Libraries, Keepers of Public Reading Rooms, Keepers of Public Concert Halls, Keepers of Public Theatres, Keepers of Public Exhibitions, Keepers of Public Amusements, Keepers of Public Houses, Keepers of Public Places of Business, Keepers of Public Places of Resort, Keepers of Public Places of Amusement, Keepers of Public Places of Entertainment, Keepers of Public Places of Instruction, Keepers of Public Places of Worship, Keepers of Public Places of Burial, Keepers of Public Places of Residence, Keepers of Public Places of Trade, Keepers of Public Places of Manufacture, Keepers of Public Places of Labor, Keepers of Public Places of Idleness, Keepers of Public Places of Vice, Keepers of Public Places of Virtue, Keepers of Public Places of Religion, Keepers of Public Places of Irreligion, Keepers of Public Places of Morality, Keepers of Public Places of Immorality, Keepers of Public Places of Good Order, Keepers of Public Places of Disorder, Keepers of Public Places of Peace, Keepers of Public Places of War, Keepers of Public Places of Life, Keepers of Public Places of Death, Keepers of Public Places of Birth, Keepers of Public Places of Marriage, Keepers of Public Places of Divorce, Keepers of Public Places of Adultery, Keepers of Public Places of Fornication, Keepers of Public Places of Chastity, Keepers of Public Places of Modesty, Keepers of Public Places of Immodesty, Keepers of Public Places of Decency, Keepers of Public Places of Indecency, Keepers of Public Places of Propriety, Keepers of Public Places of Impropriety, Keepers of Public Places of Truth, Keepers of Public Places of Falsehood, Keepers of Public Places of Honesty, Keepers of Public Places of Dishonesty, Keepers of Public Places of Industry, Keepers of Public Places of Idleness, Keepers of Public Places of Wealth, Keepers of Public Places of Poverty, Keepers of Public Places of Riches, Keepers of Public Places of Poverty, Keepers of Public Places of Plenty, Keepers of Public Places of Want, Keepers of Public Places of Abundance, Keepers of Public Places of Scarcity, Keepers of Public Places of Famine, Keepers of Public Places of Plenty, Keepers of Public Places of Starvation, Keepers of Public Places of Feast, Keepers of Public Places of Fast, Keepers of Public Places of Joy, Keepers of Public Places of Sorrow, Keepers of Public Places of Mirth, Keepers of Public Places of Melancholy, Keepers of Public Places of Laughter, Keepers of Public Places of Tears

MISCELLANEOUS.

$60,000!

WHEELER & WILSON'S

NEWING MACHINES

HAVE been sold since their introduction in the spring of Four Year. This far exceeds the number that have been sold of other kinds, and shows their superiority to the Machines in the market. Where these Machines have been known they have been chosen to the public, and every day's experience proves their superiority over competitive machines, and the impossibility of making a Machine without the use of Wheeler & Howe's Patents, which are the very ground work of the good machines, and which are completely controlled by the grant covering the Feeding Device, has (and so long as the Patents exist, will continue to) precluded the introduction into any Machine that can at all compete with the Newing of it, the *Newing Machines* (than which we could have no better authority) say:

"It is without a rival. No other Machine exceeds it in its adaptation to all the purposes of domestic use. It is simple, not easily put out of order, and in point of silentness and freedom from jar or motion, it is unrivalled. We can speak of Machines from our own experience, as we purchased a Newing Machine upon our own responsibility, and without the slightest intention to disparage other Machines well known to the public, and we hope thereby to save ourselves considerable time and postage in answering letters which frequently come to us with inquiries touching this subject."

☞ Repairs three years, free of charge.

☞ Full instructions in their use.

—ALSO—

Gotto's Family Knitting Machine

For Shirts, Stockings, Drawers, and all kind of Fancy Hosiery. Makes 5,000 stitches per minute. Price $60.

STODDARD & ENGLEMAN,
Agents, Staunton.
E. H. CRAIGE, Agent,
No. 227 Main st., Richmond Va.

May 1, 1860.—tf

IMPROVED INSTRUMENT

"For Surveying and Calculating Areas."

THIS Instrument is a semi-circular plate, with a movable bar attached to the diameter, and the circular edge graduated in degrees, and thus being a moveable limb or alidade attached to the centre of the plate, with verniers at both ends, reading to a fine point, and capable of being set to degrees or minutes.

The plate is so divided as to form, with the scale of the alidade, a traverse table of lines instead of numbers, which gives at once the latitude and departure of any course and distance.

The instrument also serves the purpose for ascertaining heights and distances, as the required distance is read from the plate without the trouble of referring to the logarithmic tables.

It gives the horizontal measurement of the line of a survey, and where there is local attraction the lines can be traced independent of the needle, there being two pair of sights, enabling the surveyor to form at once the angle required by the bearings of the courses.

The variation of any courses is easily calculated on it, and for those who work as leveling for mill races or drainage, and where there is local attraction, it answers every purpose of the level.

There is an advantage for making sublime triangles, which gives the base and perpendicular of the triangle, from which the area can be ascertained very readily; and it also gives the bearing and distance of the closing line in a division of land.

The Instrument can be used with either the sights or telescope.

Address,
R. D. LILLEY, Staunton.

☞ Send the following certificate:

U. S. COAST SURVEY OFFICE,
Washington, Feb. 10th, 1860.

The Surveying Instrument exhibiting to me by Col. Lilley is a combination of the Surveyor's Compass with a protractor serving as a traverse table—it gives at once the latitude and departure of any course and distance run, and has several other useful and ready applications to ordinary surveying.

The principles upon which it works are rare exceptions, and so far from being complicated, it rather serves to illustrate the nature of the survey. Much labor of calculation and plotting may be saved by its use, and when well made and correctly graduated, it will give reliable results.

A. D. BACHE, Supt. U. S. Coast Survey.

March 2, 1860.—tf

Virginia Hotel

THIS well known establishment, now presents largely additional facilities, for the accommodation of the traveling Public. Mr. Wm. H. Payton, retains his connection and associate with him, as Proprietor and Manager, Mr. Wm. Jordan, formerly of the Washington Hotel, and more recently of the Rockbridge Baths. The style of the new firm is

JORDAN & PEYTON.

The Proprietors have secured a corps of efficient and accommodating assistants, who will unite with them in paying every attention to those stopping at the Hotel. Capable and faithful servants are also provided to insure the comfort of guests. The table will continue, as heretofore, to equal that of any Hotel in the State.

The Proprietors would also call special attention to the fact, that by the erection of NEW BUILDINGS, already commenced, they will shortly have at command

THIRTY ADDITIONAL ROOMS,

by means of which they will be enabled to afford greater comfort to transient guests, and to accommodate families wishing to spend the Summer in Staunton. Connected with the Hotel, are extensive Stables, under the management of Mr. Peyton, well known for their courtesy and efficiency, in this department. Horses will be taken on livery, and Horses, Buggys and Hacks, will be afforded to guests on reasonable terms.

In conclusion, the Proprietors pledge themselves to spare no pains to continue an interest equal to a reputation of the House, and to serve an appreciative Public.

WM. JORDAN,
WM. H. PAYTON } Proprs.

N. B. The office of all the Stage lines, is at this House, also the office of Adams & Co's Express.

JORDAN & PEYTON.

Staunton, Jan. 20, 1860—tf.—Spec. Copy.

VAN HAAGEN & McKEONE'S

ORIENTAL

DETERSIVE SOAP!!!

ONE Pound of this Celebrated Washing Soap will go as far as Three Pounds of Common Rosin Soap. It saves half the time and labor, clothes need no rubbing or boiling in washing, and it is warranted to give entire satisfaction, or the money will be refunded.

Van Haagen & McKeone's

Family Soap

For Washing and Rough Washing, "EXTRA PALE," and "CHEMICAL OLIVE SOAPS," for general house use, are superior to any other Manufacturers in the Country.

Also, prices will be found lower than those of any other Manufacturers in the country.

Circulars and other information furnished by addressing the Sole Agent,

VAN HAAGEN & McKEONE,
No. 22 and 24 South Wharves,
Philadelphia, Pa.

March 8, 1860.—3m.—J. C. & CO.

COMMISSION TEACHER SIGN.

EDWARD JENKINS,
Successor of William Jenkins & Son,
Hide, Oil and Leather DEALER,
No. 13 Cheapside, Baltimore, Md.,
Agent for Norton & Owens' Double Grinding Bark Mills.

BEST quality TANNERS' OIL, and a full assortment of Tanners' and Currriers' Tools, always on hand. Particular attention given to *Sales of Leather and Hides on Commission*; and proceeds thereof promptly remitted.

☞ Refer to—Hon. Lewis G. Wayland, Augusta Co., Va.; Wm. Gee, Woodstock; Shenandoah Co.; James Withrow, Lewisburg, Greenbrier Co.; Wm. Withrow, Brownsburg, Rockbridge, Co.; Giles C. Thomas, Blacksburg, Montgomery Co.; David Berton, Wytheville, Wythe Co.

March 2, 1860.—1y

GRAIN AND GRASS SCYTHES.—English American Grass and Grain Scythes.

American do do do.

Grain Cradles, Rifles, Wheat Stones, Snaths, &c. &c. Just received and for sale

Staunton, May 4, 1860. GEO. E. PRICE.

Clothing and Cassimeres.

THE stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, suitable to the season, most Carefully selected for suits which he can furnish made up or by the yard upon the best terms.

Staunton, March 30, '60. D. A. KAYSER.

[illegible]

Staunton, March [illegible]

Staunton Hotel.

[illegible] Proprietor of the Staunton Hotel, begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has resumed the management of the above well known and popular Hotel, and will spare no pains to render his guests comfortable. Every attention will be paid to the comfort of those who may stop at the Staunton Hotel.

Staunton, March 8.

RICHMOND ADVERTISEMENTS

GRAYLY & BAKER'S CELEBRATED FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

NEW STYLE—Prices from $60 to $125.

Extra charge of $5 for Hemmers.

This Machine sews from two spools, or purchased from other sewing machines, a double row of thread. It hems, tells, gathers and stitches in a superior style, finishing each seam by its own operation, without recourse to the hand needle, as required by other machines. It will do better and cheaper sewing than any machine in use, and is warranted for one year.

☞ Agents Wanted.

Sales Room, under Mechanics' Institute, Richmond Virginia, 9th Street.

S. W. CLAPP, Agt.

Richmond, Feb. 1, 1860.—tf

☞ We are prepared to have Sewing Machines of Graylly & Baker's manufacture during the ensuing season. Perhaps enough may be found in Staunton, to warrant a regular agent for the sale of the machines in use, making government clothing for the army, and plantation sewing which we have had in use now about eighteen months, and their performance has far exceeded our most sanguine expectations. We run the machine at a speed of 1,200 stitches per minute, at a high rate of speed, and we find it to require but little repair in the time, and to be worth at all. We have tested both the Singer and Wheeler & Wilson machines, but they have been long since laid aside in the shop. On thus far we are confident that Graylly & Baker's machine is the only machine for our work.

JOHN F. BOOTH,
Supt. of the Laboratory, Citadel, Richmond.

HAYNES, Feb. 10, 1859.

I take pleasure in saying, that the Graylly & Baker Sewing Machines have been thus far satisfactory in every respect. After trying and returning other, I have three of them in operation in my different places, and after four years' trial, have no fault to find." *J. R. Hammond, Superintendent Stock Farm.*

"My wife has had one of Grover & Baker's Family Sewing Machines for some time, and I am satisfied it is one of the best labor saving machines that has been invented. I take much pleasure in recommending it to the public." *J. G. Harris, Governor.*

Machines for sale by JOHN E. KING,
Waynesboro' Va.

December, 16, 1859—6m.

GREAT SOUTHERN HAT AND CAP MANUFACTORY.

JOHN DOOLEY,
81 Main St., Richmond,

Manufacturer and Dealer in FUR, SILKAW, LEGHORN, PANAMA, SOFT AND MOLESKIN HATS.

HATS!!

I HAVE now ready my Spring stock of Hats, Caps and Straw Goods, to which I would invite the attention of the Merchants of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, confident of my ability to supply them and expecting the favor of a share of their patronage. I do not say I can do it cheaper than any house in the country.

My stock will be kept constantly full by the addition of everything that is new or desirable, having greatly increased my manufacturing facilities. Many distinguishing features will be found in my fabrics. My Black Molesken Hat is still in the front rank, and is equal, if not superior, to anything produced in the country. My assortment of Boys' Misses' and Children's richly trimmed Hats and Flats, of all the different styles of Braid and Leghorn, cannot be excelled.

In military Goods, I can furnish anything required. My stock of the various qualities of Army Regulation Hats is very complete. And any of the different styles of Hats or Caps made to order at short notice.

JOHN DOOLEY.

Richmond, March 9, 1859.

VIRGINIA CENTRAL R. ROAD

☞ NEW ARRANGEMENT! ☜

THE MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS will not be run after this date between Gordonsville and Staunton on SUNDAYS, but will be run daily between Gordonsville and Richmond.

They will connect at Gordonsville with the Orange and Alexandria Train for Charlottesville, Lynchburg, &c., &c.

On and after Friday, April the 6th, the

Mail and Passenger Train.

Will of Staunton will

Leave Staunton for Jackson's River on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 2.45 p m

Leave Jackson's River on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8.15 a m

FREIGHT TRAIN, WITH PASSENGER CAR ATTACHED.

Will leave Waynesboro' on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7.45 a m

Leave Staunton same days for Jackson's River, at 4.30 p m

Returning

Leaves Jackson's River on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays 8.00 a m

Leaves Staunton for Waynesboro' 3.30 p m

☞ Passengers for points West of Staunton, will give to go directly through by the Mail Train, will take the train on either Tuesdays, Thursdays or Saturdays.

THOS. DODAMEAD,
Gen. Supt.

Office V. C. R. R Company,
Richmond, April 4, 1860.

April 13, 1860.

Virginia Central Railroad.

MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAIN GOING EAST.

LEAVES Staunton except Sunday at 9.00 a m
" Waynesboro' " 7.04 a m

GOING WEST.

Leaves Staunton Tri-weekly, viz: Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 2.45 p m

GOING EAST.

Leaves Jackson's River for Staunton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Freight Train with Passenger Car attached.

GOING WEST.

Leaves Waynesboro' Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7.45 a m

Leaves Staunton at 9.40 a m

GOING EAST.

Leaves Jackson's River on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 8.00 a m

Leaves Staunton for Waynesboro' 3.30 p m

THIS Train going East connects at Charlottesville with the Orange and Alexandria Train for Lynchburg, and at Gordonsville with the same Orange and Alexandria, Washington, Baltimore, and at Richmond with the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad for Petersburg. Train going West connects at Gordonsville with Stage for Charlottesville; at Staunton with Stages for Warm Springs; at Jackson's River with Stages for White Sulphur, Lewisburg, &c.

THOS. DODAMEAD, Gen. Supt.

Richmond, April 13, 1860.—Spec. Copy.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

KEEN, BALDWIN & WILLIAMS,

ARE now receiving direct from their own many factories, the largest and most desirable stock of Fall and Winter Clothing they have ever exhibited, and to which addition will be made by every arrival throughout the season.

Their *Cloth Department* is devoted to the RETAIL TRADE where they are prepared to show at all times a full, fresh and well assorted stock of the most fashionable goods, cut and made in the best manner, and offered at prices equal to the best Merchant Tailor's work and at twenty-five per cent less than their prices.

Their *Furnishing Goods* are devoted exclusively to the WHOLESALE TRADE, and will be found to contain a most extensive and desirable stock of fashionable and well made Clothing, manufactured with great care and with direct reference to the wants of the Merchants of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee.

Devoting the whole of our time to the Manufacture and sale of clothing alone, with longer experience, more extensive operations, and more material at our command than any house in the country, we feel confident we can offer inducements to purchasers which they can be slow to appreciate.

KEEN, BALDWIN & WILLIAMS.

Richmond, Aug. 19, 1859.

1860. TO MERCHANTS. 1860.

Wm. Peterson,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

113 Main Street, Corner of 14th,

RICHMOND, VA.,

IS now receiving his Spring supplies of Imported and American Drugs, &c., comprising the most complete stock he has ever offered, and at prices as low as *equally of equal quality* can be bought anywhere, consisting in part of

Leafy Blown Opiums, (best) Varnishes,
Superior Iodine, White Glues,
Coppers, Pure Paints and Colors,
Epsom Salts, Brushes of all kinds,
Alum, Patent Medicines,
Refined Rosin, Chewing Tobacco,
Fluid and Alcohol, Virginia Coal Oil,
Pure Bleaching, Machinery and Tanners' Oils. Also a fine assortment of Soaps and Toilet Soaps, Colognes, Perfumery; a superior assortment of Tooth Brushes, and all other articles pertaining to a *Wholesale Drug House.*

☞ Merchants will advance their interests by examing his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to do business upon liberal principles, and guarantee satisfaction to purchasers.

☞ Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

Richmond, March 3, 1860.—1y.

TRON RAILING.—A variety of patterns for Yards, Cemetery Lots, &c., made to order at the Staunton Foundry. A. J. GANSER & CO.

Staunton, Oct. 7, 1860.

PHOTOGRAPHS. the newly discovered remedy for Daguerreotypes, for sale by

D. J. GOLDENBERG'S,
Next door to the Post Office.

Staunton, May 11, 1860.

RICHMOND ADVERTISEMENTS

Dissolution of Co-Partnership

THE concern of J. B. GOODMAN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be closed by J. H. SIMPSON, who will use the name of the concern in liquidation only.

J. B. GOODMAN,
J. H. SIMPSON.

July 19, 1859.

Co-Partnership.

The undersigned have this day purchased of J. B. GOODMAN his entire interest in the stock and business of J. B. GOODMAN & CO., and will continue the CLOTHING BUSINESS, under the style and firm of SIMPSON & MILLER, at the stand recently occupied by J. B. Goodman & Co. They assure the patrons of the old concern that nothing shall be left undone that may please them; and they hope by strict and prompt attention to business, to merit and secure, not only their patronage, but that of the public generally.

J. H. SIMPSON,
H. T. MILLER.

July 29, 1859.

IN retiring from the business of J. B. GOODMAN & CO., I am pleased in the assurance that I leave my friends and patrons in faithful and efficient hands.

I know Mr. Simpson and Mr. Miller thoroughly and therefore do most cordially recommend them to the confidence and patronage of my friends and patrons.

J. B. GOODMAN.

July 29, 1859—1y.

JOHN A. ROBINSON, ROBERT R. ROBERTS

ROBINSON & ROBERTS

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, for the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Grain, &c., and dealers in Foreign and other Guanos. Under the Tobacco Exchange, Corner Cary & 12th Street, Richmond Va.

Liberal advances made on Consignments.

BANKERS:

William H. Macfarlan, President Farmers Bank, Richmond.

C. J. Williams Walden, William Miller, F. G. Skinner, Rappahannock.

Charles Grattan, Dr. George W. Kemper, jr. Rockingham.

Thomas H. Antcim, John T. Antcim, Samuel H. Steele, Waynesboro'.

Abraham Lynn, R. J. Hope, Staunton, Augusta.

Stilman & Ashlin, Henry W. Wood, Fluvanna.

William Baker, Robert M. Baker, John M. Timberlake, Louisa.

Sep. 2, 1859—1y.

NEW HAT STORE.

82 MAIN ST., RICHMOND

FRANK BINFORD,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he is still engaged in the HAT CAP AND FUR business. A great many are being under the impression that he had sold out and quit. It is true he has sold his old stand to the late concern of Dickinson and Weisiger, but can NOW be found at 82 Main St., a few doors below PEARL, where he has for sale a LARGE STOCK OF HATS & CAPS.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS,

Can make it greatly to their advantage by giving him a call, as the GOODS MUST BE SOLD, and with that determination, great inducements will be offered. Retail Purchasers will find a splendid assortment of SOFT AND SILK HATS, also BOYS' HATS OF SEVERAL KINDS, such as MINK, COON, RABBIT, &c., which will be bought for Cash, or taken in exchange for goods.

Sept. 9, 1859—1f.

WM. D. TOMPKINS, JAS. E. TOMPKINS, (of the late firm of T. G. Formerly of Albemarle) & W. D. Tompkins, of late a partner in the Harrisonburg, Va., and for a long time of Staples Martinsburg, Va. Albemarle.

W. D. TOMPKINS & CO., Staunton, Va.

W. D. TOMPKINS & BRO.,

Commission Merchants

Opposite the Flour Sheds Basin Bank,

RICHMOND, VA.

—SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS OF—

Flour, Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, & Produce Generally.

And give their prompt personal attention to business entrusted to them.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments in Store.

September 12, 1857.—1y.

CLARKSON & ANDERSON,

No. 106 Main St, Richmond, Va.,

IMPORTERS and Jobbers of Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, &c., offer for sale at low prices, 3,000 pair Trace Chains; 200 pair Stage Chains; 300 Log, Ox and Yoke Chains; 50 dozen Halter Chains; 50 dozen Hack, Breast and Tongue Chains; 100 dozen Hoes and Mattocks; 50 dozen Slasher and Grubbing Hoes; 200 dozen Hoes and Mattock Collars; 250 dozen Axes and Grain Scythes; 100 dozen Scythe Snaths; 25 dozen Grain Cradles; 400 dozen Hilling and Weeding Hoes; 200 dozen Hay and Manure Forks; 250 dozen Shovels and Spades; 450 dozen Carry Cumbs; 500 dozen Cotton, Wool and Horse Cards.

March 16, 1860.

Architecture,

Civil and Mechanical Engineering.

THE subscriber will furnish designs, plans, specifications, details &c., on any required variety of style for public Buildings of every description, residences, resorts, retreats, &c., carefully adapting the style to the purpose. Utility and taste being always consulted, and all the surrounding property considered. Surveys and designs for water long places upon the most magnificent scale if desired. For further particulars call upon, or address by mail.

Office corner 11th and Bank Street, Richmond.

C. E. N. SMITH,
Arch't, Civil and Mechanical Engineer.

Feb. 3—1860—1y.

TO MUSIC TEACHERS AND THE LADIES GENERALLY,

W. RAVOLD, P.B. Bookseller, Richmond, offers for sale 31 000 PAGES of Standard Music, and receives regularly every week all the popular new pieces. Music sent by mail free of postage.

☞ Teachers, Books of Vocal and Instrumental Exercises, Dances, Singing Books, Church Music, &c., of all the kinds in use.

☞ He has just published the New Theoretical Musicus, the best collection of Church Music; Price $1. Also Everett's Elements of Vocal Music 50 cts., sent by mail post-paid.

Richmond, Mar. 16, 1860.

Notice

To Book Buyers.

ALL who are forming or adding to their LIBRARIES, would do well to send to *J. W. RANDOLPH* for his Catalogues of New and Standard Works published for *free circulation*. They embrace many

THOUSAND VOLUMES

in every department of Literature, with the date of publication, size, binding and place of each Book.

These catalogues will be mailed to all who enclose 6 cents to pay the postage.

121 Main Street Richmond Va.

Nov. 18, 1859.

Beck's Hotel,

CORNER OF NEW STREET AND C. H. ALLEY.

JOHN BECK

HAS now fitted up in handsome and comfortable style his Hotel, where he is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. His facilities for accommodating Country Customers are equal to those of any in the city, and all who desire neat, comfortable fare, civil attention, and the full value of their money, will do well to give him a call. He flatters himself that a trial is all that is wanting to please.

He always keeps on hand the choicest articles of LIQUORS, LAGER BEER, CIGARS, &c., which will be served to customers on reasonable terms.

Thankful to the public for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him, he solicits a continuance thereof, pledging himself to spare no pains or expense in his endeavors to deserve public favor.

Staunton, April 13, 1860.—6m.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

P. H. TROUT & Co.,

ARE NOW RECEIVING a large stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c., which they bought direct from the manufacturers and importers, and are therefore able to sell PURE ARTICLES on favorable terms. Their stock of

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

is very large embracing all instruments needed for town or country practice. ALSO THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF FINE PERFUMERY ever brought to the Northern Market.

Staunton, March 7, 1860.

AT GOLDENBERG'S

NEW STORE

WE are receiving almost every day, new and desirable GOODS, in WOMEN'S WEAR, such as *GOWNS, TRIMMINGS, DRESS GOODS, LACE MANTLES, DUSTERS, &c.*

Just to hand 500 STRAW BONNETS, FLATS, and SHAKERS, 50 per cent lower than any sold before in Staunton. For great bargains in Fashionable Goods please call at the New Store.

D. J. GOLDENBERG'S,
Next door to the Post Office.

Staunton, May 4, 1860.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOW TO KEEP CLEAN.

Use Roughback's Soap.

WE the undersigned take this method of informing the citizens of Augusta and Rockingham counties that we have purchased of Wm. C. Gilmer the sole agent for the State of Va., the right of and counties to manufacture and sell family rights to make Roughback's Compound Chemical Toilet and Washing Soap, and will be in Staunton during Court Week, for the purpose of selling family rights to all who may wish to purchase. This Soap has been prominently before the American public for more than two years, it has been thoroughly tested by many thousands of people who pronounced it to be the cheapest Soap heretofore known.

It has 1st place this Soap recommends itself to every family for its cheapness and superior cleansing qualities.

2d—For the benefit of those who prefer a hard Soap, we have prepared a Soap for the ordinary labor of common Soap.

3d—You can wash the finest texture of Lawns, Muslins or Laces without any rubbing.

4th—You can wash the finest texture of Lawns, Muslins or Laces without any rubbing.

5th—It will effectually remove grease from any stuff or fabric whatever without the slightest injury to the goods.

This Soap is made without using either grease or lye, and can be made in ten minutes after the water boils. The Toilet Soap is made without at a cost of twenty per pound, and the washing Soap at three fourths of a cent per pound. All who wish to try the qualities of this Soap can call at the Staunton Hotel or Virginia Hotel and get some of it free of charge; after you are satisfied it is a great time saving article, we will be pleased to sell all a family right who may wish to purchase.

Messrs. Kilgore and Pendleton will also be at the Virginian for the purpose of selling County rights &c.

SWINK & HITE.

July 23, 1859—tf

To the Farmers of Augusta.

HAVING experience of Twenty years in the manufacture of Plows, I can safely say that the Plow introduced into this county by me, which I have been making for the last fifteen years, known as the

LIVINGSTON COUNTY PLOW

is the best and cheapest Plow ever used in this county. Although simple in its construction, to work well it must be well gotten up, and I flatter myself that I can furnish the article as cheap, as good, and if experience and success are worth anything, better than any one who may undertake the manufacture of the article.

I am prepared to furnish Plows, Points and Slides in any quantity, that may be desired, warranting every piece that passes out of my hands, it is not what it is represented to be, return it to the merchant from whom purchased and I will bear the loss. Full assortments of Plows, Points and Slides may be found at the following places:

Staunton, at the Warehouse, near the store of Crawford & Cochran.

Spring Hill, at Mr. Poe.

Middlebrook, McChesney & Templeton.

Waynesboro', H. M. Darnall & D. Fishburn.

Greenville, at all the Stores.

Mint Spring, Alex. Gardner's.

☞ Merchants at interior points of the County who may wish to have the article, can be supplied on liberal terms either at wholesale or to sell on commission.

My address is Tavern, Augusta county, Va. SCHUYLER BRADLEY.

Sept. 16, 1859.

Confectionery Establishment!

CHOICE VARIETIES

FOR THE SEASON AT THE STAND

NOW BEING OCCUPIED BY

W. T. MOUNT, Main St., Staunton, Va.

MAGNUSS'S GREASE.

WOULD respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Staunton, and vicinity to his large and entirely new stock of FALL GOODS, which he is now receiving and opening, consisting of Water, Sugar and Soda Crackers, Pickles, Raisins, Fine Currants, Citron, Dates, Figs, English Walnuts, Filberts, Almonds, Ground Nuts, Pecan Nuts, Lemons, Oranges, Sardines, and Comfits of every description.

Also Power Guns, Fancy Crackers, Cups and Toys.

☞ Wedding parties furnished at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

Also, Fresh Peaches, Blackberry, Pickles, Catchups &c., &c.

He will sell on reasonable terms, and respectfully solicits a share of patronage.

☞ Candy sold at *Wholesale and Retail.*

Staunton, Nov. 18, 1859.

GREAT EXCITEMENT

AT THE

Clothing House of J. Pollitz,

(BRANDEBURG'S OLD STAND.)

THOUGH the Great Eastern has met with serious accident, yet my large and well selected stock of

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

has just arrived safely, and includes the greatest variety of Well Finished Clothing ever brought to market.

My present stand at BRANDEBURG'S OLD CORNER, and OPPOSITE THE VA. HOTEL, gives a sufficiency of Room to show to my customers a large stock of Clothing as can be exhibited this side of Baltimore, and which I will sell at Baltimore City Prices.

The public are invited to examine the stock before purchasing elsewhere, at Least all those who consider that "a penny saved is a penny made."

JACOB POLLITZ,
Brandeburg's old stand, opposite Va. Hotel.

Staunton, Oct. 7, 1859.

Livery & Sale Stable.

WE have leased for a term of years the commodious and convenient Stables at the Hotel in the Virginia Hotel in Staunton where we intend to keep constantly on hand for sale, the finest Horses that can be procured. J. S. Byers has experience and qualifications as a horse dealer, which are well known to the public, and we feel confident we can please all who may favor us with a call. We have also purchased the best Hacks, and we will spare no pains to keep the public patronage.

☞ We also take Horses on Livery. In a few weeks the stabling will be increased to accommodate the Horses, capable and attentive Ostlers have been employed—the County custom is solicited. Drivers are invited to stop with us. In connection with this Stable we shall keep Hacks, Buggys and other Horses, constantly for hire—our Ostlers being all now, with fine Horses, we may confidently solicit public patronage.

J. S. BYERS & CO.

N. B. Stabling and Robbing, do. by experienced hand.

BYERS & CO.

Staunton, January 20 1860—tf.—Spec. Copy.

RICHARDSON'S

IRISH LINENS

Damasks, Diapers, &c.

CONSUMERS of RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN.

as a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the fabrics.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary as large quantities of inferior and deceptive fabrics are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, hoping thereby to the regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumers and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, and will readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCK & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 56 Church Street New York.

Sept. 22, 1859.—1y

TANNERS!—I have this day associated my son, Wm. H. Gallaher with me in the Tanning business in the Town of Waynesboro' and the business will hereafter be conducted in the name of H. L. GALLAHER & SON.

Persons indebted to my Tannery are hereby notified to come forward and settle, and those having claims against it are requested to present the same for payment. My son, Wm. H. Gallaher, will always be found at the Tannery and is authorized to receive the money.

Public patronage is solicited for the firm.

☞ The highest Cash price will be paid for hides, skins, and bark at all times.

H. L. GALLAHER.

Waynesboro', Oct 7, 1859—1y.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he is now in the occupancy of the House occupied by Mr. J. E. Scherer, and that hereafter will be opened at his

A RESTAURANT,

and that persons from the country, and other places, can at all times be accommodated with FRESH OYSTERS, Game, Fish, &c., &c.

Mr. J. B. Scherer, will give his personal attention to customers.

WM. WHOLEY.

April 17, 1859.

DON'T READ THIS!

I HAVE by agreement taken the Old Stand on Main Street, which I formerly occupied, and will permanently locate myself at the

Photograph and Ambrotype Business,

where I will be happy to see my old friends and former patrons and as usual will warrant all my work to be satisfactory. Pictures taken in all weathers. Pictures of deceased persons copied. Also, a variety of PICTURES put up to suit from the smallest to the largest size.

J. H. BURDETT.

Staunton, April 25, 1859.—tf

GLASS.—30x40, 30x44, 32x36, 34x38, 30x28, and all the low sizes for sale by

P. H. TROUT & CO.

Staunton, March 31.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOLD MEDAL PREMIUM
PIANO-FORTES!

WILLIAM KNABE & CO.

MANUFACTURER OF GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.

Nos 1, 3, 5 and 7 NORTH EUTAW ST.,

Opposite the Museum,

Have always on hand a large assortment of 200 *BALTIMORE STREET.*

Between Charles and Light Streets,

On the premises occupied in part by Mr. Henry McCaffrey, as a Music Store,

Where he shall keep constantly on hand a fine assortment of Grand and Square

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS.

Being extensively engaged in the business I will guarantee Wholesale or Retail on the most accommodating terms.

All instruments of my Manufacture are guaranteed for five years.

☞ Particular attention is paid to the selection of *PIANO-FORTES* for distant orders, and a privilege of exchange granted at any time within six months from the day of sale.

☞ PIANOS EXCHANGED, HIRED AND TUNED. WM. KNABE & CO.

May 27, 1857.

Iron City College

IRON CITY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

PITTSBURGH, PA. - - CHARTERED 1855.

300 Students attending January, 1858.

Now the largest and most thorough Commercial School of the United States. Young men prepared for actual duties of the Counting Room.

J. C. SMITH, A. M., Prof of Book-keeping and Science of Accounts.

A. T. DUFFIELD, Teacher of Arithmetic and Commercial Calculation.

J. A. HEYDRICK and T. C. JENKINS, Teachers of Book-keeping.

A. COWLEY and W. A. MILLER, Profs. of Penmanship.

SINGLE & DOUBLE ENTRY BOOK-KEEPING,

As used in every department of business.

COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC—RAPID BUSINESS WRITING—DETECTING COUNTERFEIT MONEY—MERCANTILE CORRESPONDENCE—COMMERCIAL LAW—

Are taught, and all other subjects necessary for the success and thorough education of a practical business man.

12 PREMIUMS.

Awarded the pupils in Pittsburgh for the past three years, also in Eastern and Western Cities, for best Writing.

☞ ENGRAVED WORK.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

Students enter at any time—No vacation—Time unlimited—Review at pleasure—Graduates assist in obtaining situations—Tuition for Full Commercial Course—$45 the Average time 8 to 12 weeks—Board $2.50 per week—Stationery, $6.00—Entire cost, $90.00 to $70.00.

☞ Ministers' sons received at half price.

For Card—Circular—Specimens of Business and Ornamental Writing—inclose two stamps, and address

F. W. JENKINS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Oct. 20, 1859.—1y.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE SUCCESSFULLY LAID BY THE

CHINESE JUGGLERS,

ON EXHIBITION AT HIRSH'S STORE,

NOTWITHSTANDING the failure of the Atlantic Cable to come up to the expectations of some of the knowing ones of the Old and New World, yet

GABRIEL HIRSH,

one of the largest stockholders in the concern, for the purpose of cultivating a fraternal feeling with all mankind, has extended it, as far as the city of Staunton, where it is performing some of the greatest wonders ever witnessed in this or any other country, in his old stand, on Main Street, one of the largest and most complete stock of Goods ever brought to this market. The greatest wonder, however, exceeding the on failure of the Cable, is the *CHINESE JUGGLERS*, on exhibition in his store, where the spectator may see the wonders of PICTURES put up to suit from the smallest to the largest size.

G. HIRSH.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY,

At Spring Hill, Augusta County, Va.

THE subscriber, thankful for the liberal patronage extended to him, respectfully informs the public, that he is now engaged in the manufacture of CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, CARRYALLS, ROCKAWAYS, &c., of the best and most durable material, and of most patterns and elegant finish, which he is prepared to sell at prices, corresponding with the times.

He has always on hand a supply of

CARRIAGE AND BUGGY HARNESS

of most approved workmanship.

The attention of the Citizens is invited to his stock, as he feels confident he can give them bargains, in more durable and more fashionable vehicles cannot be procured any where. He asks an examination of his stock.

☞ Carriages taken in exchange for old—and old work repaired on moderate terms.

J. A. CLINEDINST.

March 20, 1858

LIVERY STABLE.

THE subscribers having made large additions to their old established Livery Stable building, and refitting NEW AND ELEGANT HACKS, are prepared to accommodate all who may wish to take a pleasant ride. We have also made arrangements to FEED HORSES; and our country friends are respectfully solicited to give us a call, promising that they shall have their horses well provided for.

☞ BUGGIES, HACKS AND RIDING HORSES always on hand for hire.

THOS. J. BURKE & CO.

Staunton, April 13, 1860.—tf.

EVANS & WATSON.

IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES,

REMOVED TO

304 Chestnut Street, above Third,

PHILADELPHIA.

Banks, Vaults, Bank Locks,
Fire Proof Doors, for Banks and Stores,
Iron Shutters, Iron Doors, and Iron Safes.

Seal and Letter Copying Presses,
Jewelry Safes, &c.

D. W. KENNEDY, Agent, Staunton.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited.

June 5, 1858.—tf.

SUMMERDEAN WHISKEY.

THE subscribers will fill orders for any Quantities for any part of the United States, for his

CELEBRATED WHISKEY.

☞ This Liquor is intended for Family and Medicinal use, and for the best Hotels. It may be ordered at any age from two to five years. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

WM. KERR.
Address Summerdean, Augusta Co. Va.
Or M. BLAIR & CO., Sole Agents
Richmond, Va.

Aug. 24, 1859—1y.

Mt. Sidney, Augusta Co., Va.

TO persons wanting the best combined Reaper and Mower in use, for the lowest price, and warranted a perfect Machine. Price $150 on four months time. Also Woods' Patent Mower for $90, on the same time. Farmers give them a trial and if they do not do good work no sale. Please send in your orders as early as possible for Manny's Machine with Woods' improvements.

HENRY LONG, Agent.

March 23, 1860.—2m

AMERICAN HOTEL

STAUNTON, VA.:

MRS. MARY A. BROWN

THE new and elegant Hotel is now open for the reception and accommodation of visitors.

The Proprietress assures the public that every effort will be made to please her guests.

The Stages of HARMAN, BROWN & CO., arrive and depart from this Hotel, where their only office is located.

TIME, 24, 1857.

500 NEGROES WANTED.—I wish to purchase 500 likely young Negroes, of both sexes, for the Southern market, for which I will pay the highest market price in cash. Any address Staunton, or Middlebrook, Augusta Co., Va.

J. S. CARSON.

February 18, 1860.—6m.

VIRGINIA CARRIERS.—A full supply just to hand

TAYLOR & RUFFIN.

Staunton, April 6, 1859.