The Vindicator,

BY S. M. YOST.

TERMS:—The "VINDICATOR" is published every Friday morning, on Main Street, two doors below B. 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 the size (or less) inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent continuance. Larger sizes for each insertion in the same proportion.

A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

Professional Cards, not exceeding seven lines, will be inserted for one year for $6.00—six months for $3.00.

Business Cards.

A. W. SIZER, late Cond. Va. C. R. R. Richmond.

R. W. PIERCE & CO., Commission & Forwarding Merchants, Corner of Cary and 18th Streets, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

WILL open at the above named place, on the 1st of July, a large COMMISSION AND FORWARDING HOUSE. Their facilities for selling and shipping produce of all kinds are equal to those of any other firm in Richmond City. The patronage of the public generally, and especially of the Valley of Virginia, is respectfully solicited.

References.

Richmond City.—A. Garrett, Duke & Hutchings; Kent, Palbe & Co.; Alex. Holliday, N. B. Hill.

Hanover.—Col. E. Fontaine, Wm. C. Wickham, Charles Morris.

Louisa.—Wm. Overton, S. D. Gooch, Jas. Hanter, Geo. C. G. Coleman, N. W. Hundley.

Orange.—R. F. O'Mohadro, B. J. Barbour.

Alexandria.—Dr. J. R. Woods, Wm. Southall, Rev. J. W. Gee, Judge Wm. J. Robertson.

Augusta.—Maj. James Walker, Dr. Walker, H. L. Gallaher, M. G. Harman, Wm. J. D. Bell, Jacob Baylor, J. M. McCue, P. N. Powell, R. J. Poage, John Randolph, T. Johnson, P. Hanger, Dr. Dabodes, Gen. Wm. H. Harman, Thos. F. Wilson, Hazel, B. Brown, Wm. Withrow, Jr.

Rockingham.—Josiah S. Roller, Erastus Gardeman, G. W. Miller, Col. J. D. Hopkins.

Alleghany.—Col. Sam'l. Carpenter.

Lexington.—Dr. A. Graham.

Spottsylvania.—S. Andrews.

Amherst.—Wm. H. Meeks.

Nelson.—C. B. Calhoun.

Carolina.—Hon. D. C. Delaratte.

Richmond, June 1, 1860.—1f—Rock. Reg copy.

Wm. Miller

HAS opened a NEW AND FASHIONABLE Boot and Shoe Store in the building on New Street, two doors above Benj. Crawford's corner. He is prepared to furnish customers both with City and home made work of every description, neatness and quality guaranteed. Ladies, Misses, Children, and Men's SHOES AND BOOTS of all kinds, and BROGANS for Servants of the very best quality. In short he is prepared to fill all orders, either by manufacturing or with work on hand, that may be made, it matters not as to the amount or quality of the work ordered. Because he has opened a first class Boot and Shoe Store.

Staunton, May 11, 1860.—1f.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, late Wm. W. SPRIGG, Richmond.

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.

Allen W. Sheppy will practice in the Courts of Highland, Bath and Rockbridge, and in the Court of Appeals. HUGH W. SHEPHEY,

JAS. DUBOISDINER, Jr.

Staunton, Jan 19, 1860.

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 6m.

Dental Notice.

WM. CHAPMAN has removed his office to the old Bell Tavern, near 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.

A. V. JOHNSON.— T. D. 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 low for cash, or to punctual customers on the usual time.

N. B. Consignments of produce, respectfully solicited.

January 13, 1860—1y.

CITY HOTEL,

Corner Royal and Cameron Streets,

ALEXANDRIA, VA.

SAMUEL HEFLEBOWER, Proprietor.

Russell, Sun't. | A. W. Deaul, Clerk.

THIS above 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, both with food and drink of the most choice kind, at the stand of the OLD ALBAMBRA, at the Corner of 14th and Main Streets, Richmond, Feb. 17, 1860.—1y.

P. H. TROUT & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

DRUGS, 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 Milborough 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 12, 1860.—tf

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.

SMOKING TOBACCO—Of No. 1 Quality, 1 Barrels, and 10 lbs Balls, for sale by

R. J. GLENDY,

per O. T. Cochran.

Staunton, Nov. 11, 1859.

JUST RECEIVED.—A very fine lot of all kinds of SPECTACLES, plated, steel and gold and all kinds of Spectacle Glasses, concave, convex and colored.

A. LANG,

Staunton, Feb. 3, 1860.

APPLE PARERS.—Call at PRICE'S HARDWARE STORE and get one of those complete machines, that will Pare, Core and Slice an apple in five turns of the handle. Call and see them.

Staunton, Aug. 11, 1859.

PLOWS.—We have for sale Plows and Doubles Shovel Plows. Also, Mill-side Plows, which we will dispose of on reasonable terms.

Staunton, Aug. 31.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. For sale by

P. H. TROUT & CO.

Staunton, Aug. 31.

THROUGS OF THE BEST CIDER VINEGAR for sale by TAYLOR & MOUK.

Staunton, Aug. 31.

Staunton Vindicator.

VOL. XVI, STAUNTON, VIRGINIA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1860. NO. 38.

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL.

DR. JOHNSTON

THE founder of this celebrated Institution, the only regularly Educated Physician advertising the SECRET DISEASES, gives his special attention to the treatment of these Secret Diseases, and will guarantee a cure in the shortest time, and with the least exposure or detention from business, of any person in the world.

SECRET DISEASES:

Gonorrhœa, Gleets, Strictures, 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 Disorders arising from a Certain Secret Habit of Youth, 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 Syrens to the mariners of Ulysses, blighting their most brilliant hopes or anticipations, rendering marriage, for instance, 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 to perfect health.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS.

Strictures, Secretly cured and full vigor restored. This dreadful disease is deservedly 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. Now, who can understand the subject will pretend to deny that the power of Procreation is lost sooner by those falling into improper habits than by the prudent. Besides being deprived of the pleasure of healthy offspring, the most serious and destructive symptoms to both body and mind arise. The system becomes debilitated, the physical and mental powers weakened, nervous debility, dyspepsia, palpitation of the heart, timidness, a wasting of the frame, cough, symptoms of consumption, etc.

YOUNG OFFICE NO. 7 SOUTH FREDERICK St., Baltimore, Md., seven doors from Baltimore Street, East side, up the steps. Its particular is observing the Name and Number. Be ignorant and careful, and shun those regularly educated men, who, attracted by the reputation of Dr. Johnston, lurk near. *B. 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 ever known, often most astonishing persons who have been long troubled with purging in the morning, and when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, and bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind were cured immediately.

CERTAIN DISEASE.

When the misguided 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 befriend him, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease make their appearance, such as ulcerated sore throat, discoloured skin, 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 frightful 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, by sending him to that bourne from whence no traveller returns.

To such, therefore, Dr. Johnston pledges himself to use the most inviolable secrecy; and from his extensive practice in the proper management of these diseases, he can confidently recommend a safe and speedy cure to the unfortunate victims of this horrid disease.

It is a melancholy 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 sufferer to an untimely grave, or else make the residue of life miserable.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

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

These are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by the early habits of youth, viz.—Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, 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 fearful effects on the mind are much to be dreaded; Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Evil Forebodings, Aversion to Society, Self-Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c., are some of the evils produced.

Thousands of persons of all ages can now date their ruin to the secret habit too common to youth. Ladies, who have to lament the ruin of their blooming beauty, 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 consult Dr. J., and be restored to complete health.

DR. JOHNSTON'S INVIGORATING REMEDY FOR ORGANIC WEAKNESS.

By this great and invaluable remedy, weakness of the organs are speedily cured, and full vigor restored. Thousands of the most nervous and debilitated, who had lost all hope, have been immediately relieved. All impediments to marriage, physical or mental, disqualification, Nervous Irritability, Trembling or Weakness, 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 slightly 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 indulging in a certain secret habit. 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 of life becomes a weary pilgrimage; the prospect hourly darkens to the view; despair and filled with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another be 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 so many ignorant and worthless quacks advertising themselves as Physicians, and copying Dr. Johnston's advertisements, *Shoe Menders, Boot Blacks*, LAMP Trimmers, &c., *Paltry* and *Contemptible Imitators*, whose Lives instead of an ornament to the Noble Science of Medicine have been spent in the most *Mental Capacity*, now styling themselves *Regularly Educated Physicians*, imposing upon the inexperienced and unfortunately falling into the hands of all unfortunately falling in 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.

PHYSICIAN ADVERTISING.

Dr. Johnston is the only Physician advertising to cure Secret Disease.

His remedies and treatment are entirely unknown to others. Prepared from a life spent in the great hospitals of Europe and the first in this metropolis, viz: England, France, the Blockley of Philadelphia, &c., and a more extensive practice than any other Physician in the world. In many cases and other Physicians in the world. In many cases of difficulty and most important Surgical operations, there is sufficient guarantee to the afflicted. Those who wish to be speedily and effectually relieved should shun the nauseous nauseating impostors who only ruin their health, and delay in infamy.

NO INFAMY ATTACHED TO THE PATIENT. Patients writing should state Age and send a description of their complaint, that a proper medicine may be sent. Persons writing should state Age and send a description of their complaint, that a proper medicine may be sent.

SKIN DISEASES IMMEDIATELY CURED.

September 21, 1860—1y.

From the New York Day Book.

The Treason of Stephen Arnold Douglas.

To the Democratic Voters of the U. States:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—The writer of this was long a political adviser of Stephen A. Douglas. He was slow to believe that he could ever prove recreant to the Democratic party, or false to Democratic principles.—But he has been reluctantly compelled to acknowledge both. Aye, more; he has been compelled to believe, from irrefragable evidence, that Stephen A. Douglas has not only refused to support Democratic principles, but that he has formed a conspiracy with *the Black Republicans*, the open and avowed enemies of the Constitution, in order, like Benedict Arnold, to wickedly gratify a revengeful ambition. He will prove this by what follows, and will not deal in assertions, but go directly to *facts* that are undeniable, and stand uncontradicted.

Previous to commencing, the writer begs to say, that he has no particular friendship for Mr. Buchanan. He never received a favor from his hands, that he is aware of.—This much the writer begs to say, lest his opposition to Mr. Douglas might be supposed, as much is charged, to originate from the favorites of Mr. Buchanan. In this case he is aware, it surely does not. The writer is at least, it surely does not. The writer is not an office-holder, and never expects to be; but a simple citizen and voter, and anxious to see *right principles* successful, and the Constitution and the Union perpetuated.

THE ORIGIN OF DEMOCRATIC TROUBLES.

In 1854 Mr. Douglas brought in his bills to organize the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska. Stripped of all its verbiage, there was among Democrats, North and South, but one single point wherein they differed; and that was this: *At what time can The people of a Territory decide the question of the existence of negro "slavery" among them?* All agreed they had the power to do so when they formed a State Constitution. Some contended they could do it before. None claimed that Congress had the power to do it. Mr Douglas left this point undecided in his bill, on the agreement that it was a judicial question and should be left to the courts—*all Democrats agreeing to be bound by the decision.* It was considered a question that ought not to divide the Democratic party, and the Supreme Court was chosen as the umpire—The Supreme Court has decided the question. Lawyers may quibble and split hairs about *obiter dicta*, but such language as the following is too plain to admit of doubt:

"The right of property in a slave is distinctly and expressly affirmed in the Constitution," and the tribunal acting under the authority of the United States, whether it be legislative, executive, or judicial, has a right to draw a distinction or to deny to it the benefits of the provisions and guarantees which have been provided for the protection of private property."

"And if Congress itself cannot do this—if it is beyond the power conferred on the Federal Government—*it could not authorize a Territorial Government to exercise them. It could confer no power on any local Government established by its authority, to violate the principles of the Constitution.*" "*The only power conferred is the "power, coupled with the duty of guarding and protecting the owner in his right.*" [Supreme Court U. S.

Mr. Douglas refused to be bound by this decision, for he has repudiated it in just so many words. Here they are:

"The people of a Territory can, by law, for means exclude slavery before it comes in as a State;" and "no matter what may be the decision of the Supreme Court on that abstract question, still the right of the people of the Territories to make a slave Territory or a free Territory, is perfect and complete." [S. A. Douglas.

At this point the writer of this parted reluctantly, but irretrievably with Stephen A. Douglas. When he read that sentence in his Freeport speech, he said, the die is cast, Douglas has really resolved not only to abandon the Democratic party in order to conciliate the free soilers of Illinois, but what is worse, he has trampled upon his own agreement, time after time publicly announced in the United States Senate—he has falsified his word—he is not to be trusted—in a word he has lied before high Heaven and the great American people. And this day this foul stigma is branded upon the forehead of Stephen *Arnold* Douglas. This I am aware, is harsh language, but it is the truth, not I, that makes it harsh.

Here, then, is the point where S. A. Douglas broke off from the Democratic party. His Locompton course could have been pardoned, but his solemn repudiation of his word forfeited his honor, and when that is lost in a public man, all is lost. And he seems to have felt it and deliberately made up his mind to stand the consequences, for he has made all sorts of arrangements and coalitions with the Black Republicans, both before and after the Chicago and Baltimore crisis in his political life, as I shall now proceed to show.

DOUGLAS AND HORACE GREELY.

On the 13th of March, 1860, the Hon. Wm. Kellogg, of Illinois, made a speech in the House of Representatives, showing that Horace Greeley, who had been attacking him (Kellogg,) had in 1858, in the campaign in Illinois, used his influence for the election of Douglas to the Senatorship, and that other Republicans had done the same thing. The speech was not aimed at Mr. Douglas directly, but the course was necessarily brought out. The charge made by Mr Kellogg was:

"That Mr. Greeley was, again and again, with others, in consultation in the parlor of Judge Douglas planning and scheming the election of Judge Douglas to the Senate of the United States from the State of Illinois."

In support of this, Mr. Kellogg presented a letter addressed to him by Greeley himself, in which the admission is made as follows:

"Senator Douglas and I have been acquaintances for ten years or more, during which time each has given and taken hard blows, but I trust no foul ones. I am willing to call the account balanced if he is. Once only in our lives did we agree on a political question—that of resisting the attempt to force an abhorred Constitution on the people of Kansas. During the struggle on that point, I was called to Washington, and went to his house, where we had two conversations on pending topics.

What those conversations were, Greeley does not say, but it is enough to damage forever the character of any Democrat, and affix a foul blot, never to be washed out, that he ever was in political consultation with such an open traitor to his country as Horace Greeley, and who has uttered such sentiments as these:

ABOLISHING SLAVERY IN THE STATES.

Admit that Abolition in the States is what all men ought to strive for, and it is clear to our mind that a large majority are not prepared for this, and the practical question is this—shall we politically attempt what will certainly involve us in defeat and failure? or shall we not rather attempt that which we see ripe for, and thus, by our consequent triumph, invite that majority to go further? Shall we insist on having all the possible eggs now, or be content to await their appearance day by day? The latter course is the only rational and possible course. We care not how fast Messrs. Birney & Co., may ripen public sentiment in the North for emancipation; we will aid them to the best of our ability; but we will not refuse the good now within our reach out of deference to that which is as yet unattainable. Mr. Birney's "ultimatum" may be just what he sees fit; we have not proposed to modify or meddle with it. We only ask that he shall not interdict and prevent the doing of some good at once, merely because he would like to do more good, as we shall also, whenever it shall have become practicable. [N. Y. *Tribune, July 28th*, 1854.

POLITICAL EQUALITY OF BLACKS AND WHITES.

"We loathe and detest all laws which give or withhold political rights on account of color. 'A man's a man for a' that,' ought to have the full rights of manhood, whether his ancestors were Celts, Goths, or Hottentots—whether his complexion be ebony or ivory. * * * * All Constitutional exclusions of any class from the polls, the jury-box, &c., because of color, are aristocratic, unjust and infamous."—*Tribune, Jan.* 17, 1851.

A SUPERSTITION.

"All nations have their superstitions, and that of our people is the Constitution."—*Horace Greeley.*

Greeley says, then, that the abolition of slavery in the States is what he will work for as soon as he sees it practicable. In the meantime he works with Judge Douglas, or any one who helps him to accomplish it.—For once, therefore, Douglas was sound. ing with an AVOWED ABOLITIONIST. This cannot be denied, for it is admitted by both Greeley and Douglas.

The result of the interview was that Greeley advised the Republicans of Illinois to vote for Douglas, and it is now allowed that he never could have been re-elected without Greeley's support! Did Greeley do all this without expecting any pay? *Not a bit of it.* He is not that kind of a man. How could a pure-hearted Democrat associate with a vile creature who advocates the equality of negroes and white men!—who is in favor of negro voters, negro jurymen, and even negro congressmen! Here is what Greeley said of the negro Fred. Douglass:—

NEGRO CONGRESSMEN.

"Among the candidates put up by the convention of the liberty party at Utica on Wednesday is Mr. Frederick Douglass, of Monroe county, who is nominated for the office of Secretary of State. With respect to ability, a better nomination could hardly be desired; but we confess that we should regret to see Mr. Douglass elected. His proper place is not a member of a State administration at Albany, but as a member of Congress at Washington. For the former office he possesses no qualifications that might not be found in other gentlemen, while for the duties as a representative at Washington he is particularly gifted. As an orator and debater he possesses both the force and grace of a Virginian gentleman of the old school, and one of the best families, to which a depth of conviction and a resolution worthy of the best days of the Republic, add a persuasive and magnetic charm not often felt in the Federal capitol. We trust then that the friends of Mr. Douglass will not persist in urging his election to the office for which he is nominated, but make every preparation to return him to Congress on the very first vacancy in the Monroe District."—*Horace Greeley in* 1855.

What do Mr. Douglas' southern supporters think of his association, conferences, bargains, and coalition with a man who avows such sentiments? We will not state our conclusions. These are the facts. Let every man judge for himself—oil and water will never mix.

DOUGLAS AND DURLINGAME.

But Greeley was not the only Black Republican who was in the coalition. Anson Burlingame, of Mass., the man who endorsed Sumner's speech, ridiculing the gallant old Senator Butler, of S. C. was another, and who ran away to Canada when challenged by the late Preston S. Brooks. He was for Douglas. Here is the language in which he endorsed Mr. Douglas in a speech on the floor of the House of Representatives.

"I think it the first duty of Republicans to extinguish the doughfaces, but I hold it also their duty to hear testimony as to the manner in which the Douglas men—and they will pardon me for giving them the name of their gallant and gifted leader—behave themselves. They have kept the faith—* * *.

"I say it is due to them that we should say that they have borne the brunt of the battle, and that they, whether from New York, Pennsylvania or Illinois, have kept the whiteness of their souls, and have made a record which has lain in light; and if my voice can have any weight with the young men of the country where those men dwell, I should say to them, Stand by those men with all your young enthusiasm. Stand by them without distinction of party."

Here is Burlingame's political creed:

"What we want and what the country needs is an anti-slavery Bible and an anti-slavery God"—*Burlingame.*

He is the man who says that "the Douglas men have kept the faith!"

DOUGLAS AND WILSON.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Mr. Pinkerton, one of the editors of the Boston *Post*, and never denied by any one:

"He (Senator Wilson) frequently assured me that Douglas was all right, and that he intended to act with the Republicans; that the Republicans of Illinois had committed a fatal mistake in running Mr. Lincoln, and in opposing Mr. Douglas's election; and that, but for his course of action, Douglas would certainly be with the Republican party in 1860. He then stated that this was understood at Washington; and he freely and emphatically criticised the action of Mr. Lincoln's friends; and declared his own confidence in the purpose of Mr. Douglas to leave the Democratic party and unite with us.

"Some other gentlemen, who had been at Washington during the Locompton contest, concurred with Senator Wilson in his opinion; but I think the great majority of the Republicans of Massachusetts distrusted the correctness of Mr. Wilson's judgment in this case, although they understood that Senator Wilson based his expressed opinion of Mr. Douglas's position upon his own personal knowledge of that gentleman's intentions."

Here are Wilson's political sentiments:

"Let us remember that more than three millions of Lincolnites, groaning under numberless wrongs, demand that we shall reprove each other, and that we labor for their deliverance. * * * *

"I tell you here to night, that the agitation of this question will continue while the foot of a slave presses the soil of the American Republic."

Here we find Senator Wilson, another Abolitionist of Massachusetts, in favor of Douglas, because he says he knew Mr. Douglas was all right, and that he intended to act with the Republicans. Well, what Wilson right? Is Douglas not acting with the Republican party? Is he not dividing the party, and has not that been his evident object ever since he commenced the revolt from its principles? The Black Republicans could not ask more for returning him to the Senate than his assistance in electing Lincoln to the Presidency!

Thus far we have proved that this political firm consisted of Douglas, Greeley, Burlingame and Wilson, but there was a "6th" to it, of how many silent partners it is difficult to tell. The following extract of a letter from F. P. Blair, Jr., the Black Republican Congressman of Mo., reveals further intricacies of this plot. He says:

1st. It is true that Judge Douglas did send me a message by Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, in substance the same as that charged upon him by the old Jackson *Examiner*, viz.: "Tell Mr. Blair to come and see me; I wish to give him Jamie S. Greene's place in the United States Senate."

2d. It is true that I did write a letter to B. Gratz Brown, Esq., of St. Louis, and that letter was written in accordance with the wishes of Judge Douglas himself.

3d. And it is true that there was an understanding, perfect and complete, between Judge Douglas and several permanent members of the Republican party, the aim and scope of which I am not at liberty to divulge. My personal interview with the distinguished Senator, to which his message to me referred, had reference to the success of the Emancipation Party in Missouri.

Here we find that there was an understanding, "perfect and complete, between Judge Douglas and *several* members of the Republican party." The understanding was "perfect and complete," indicating that it was not simply an understanding, but a *bargain*—a deliberate agreement, perhaps in black and white, with the Black Republicans. But mark further, "*the aim and scope* of which I am not obliged to divulge." The word "scope" means that this bargain extended *beyond* the mere election of Mr. Douglas to the Senate—and to my mind refers unquestionably to the Presidential election of 1860. "The scope of which"—that is, the ultimate end, intention, design, or object—"of which I am not *obliged* to divulge?.. Of course you are not *obliged* to divulge it, but you would do so if Mr. Douglas were now really your political enemy, for you could damage him thereby, but as a friend, working with you, and not against you, you know, if you should "divulge the aim and scope" of your understanding" with Judge Douglas, so that his treason to the Democratic party should stand out in clear and acknowledged evidence, it would heal at once the division in the Democratic party, and ensure the overwhelming defeat of Lincoln! So you cover it up, and give him the opportunity to divide and distract the party, so as to elect Lincoln.

But if the treachery of Douglas does not admit of *positive* proof, it is susceptible of proof strong enough to convict him of murder were he charged with that crime. The following letter does the work. It occurs in Mr. Kellogg's speech. Of it he says:

"Mr. Chairman, I send to the Clerk's desk an extract from a communication that appeared not long since in the Chicago Journal, a leading and reliable Republican paper in the State of Illinois, signed I believe "H." I wish to say, also, that I have ascertained who the author of that article is. He is a gentleman well known in the city of Washington—a respectable, responsible, and reliable man—and if Judge Douglas desires his name, I am authorized to give it. I ask the Clerk to read the article:

Judge Douglas never desired his name! Let that be remembered while reading this article:

The Clerk read as follows:

"This train of thought carries me back to the beginning of the Thirty-Fifth Congress, when Mr. Douglas broke from the line of policy marked out by Mr. Buchanan for the Democracy, and opposed the Lecompton Constitution. He was under the ban, socially and politically, with the Democrats. The remarkable expressions he used to make about his record—what he had done in the party to stop the progress of slavery and to advance freedom, and what he purposed doing in the future to destroy the intentions of the slave power—will never be erased from my memory, as they never can be from the minds of hundreds of others who heard the same things.

"He said that when he started out in his opposition to Buchanan, he was merely making [illegible] against the party, but as time went on he found to his [illegible] tion was a body at sheer [illegible] the slave power, he rejoiced at the [illegible] against him. You are, to all intents and purposes, a pack of wolves. In making the fight against the power, he yourself felt that he was enabled to stand [illegible] and view the men with whom he had been acting and that he was ashamed he had ever been caught in such company; that they were a set of unprincipled demagogues, bent upon perpetuating slavery, and, by the exercise of their unequal and unfair power, to control the government or break up the Union; and that he intended to prevent their doing either. His denunciations of the free soilers were at times very severe, and couched in language fit neither for the parlor or the newspaper.

"He insisted that he would never be driven from the party, but would remain in it until he exposed the administration and the disunionists; and when he went out, he would go of his own accord. He was in the habit of remarking that it was policy for him to remain in the party, in order to hold certain of the rank and file, so that if he went over from the Democracy to any other party, he would be able to take the crowd along with him; and when he got them all over, he would cut down the bridges and sink the boats.

On one occasion, I waited upon him, to ascertain if the report was true that he and Buchanan had had an interview for the purpose of settling their dispute. I said to him that, as the correspondent of a leading Republican organ, I had represented him fairly, and the report, if true, tended to compromise my position, and I thought, therefore, that I was entitled to a fair answer to a fair question.

"I asked him to say to me frankly if there was any truth in the report. Putting a hand on each shoulder, and looking me square in the face, he said: 'I authorize you to say that there is not a word of truth in the report. Anything that there never would be any union between him and Buchanan, unless the latter saw fit to come to him and stand by his side on popular sovereignty.

"In the interview he repeated many things that he had said before, to convince me and others that he was earnestly and honestly on the side of the North, against the slave power, and should be found fighting in the ranks of the great Northern party in 1860. In this interview he also used an expression which a distinguished Republican member referred to by Blair is:

5th. He wants to know why you, Mr. S. A. Douglas, do not deny the charges made in the letter of "H?"

It will not do to say that these charges are not properly endorsed. They are. They are made by a reliable member of Congress on the floor of Congress, and in the face of the world.

They charge you with saying that you "were ashamed of the company of southern men;" that "you remained in the Democratic party from policy, in order to take the crowd along with you when you went over, and then that you would cut down the bridges and sink the boats!"

Further, that you were "earnestly and honestly on the side of the North," against the slave power, and should be found "fighting in the ranks of the great northern party in 1860." The latter you have carried out. You are, to all intents and purposes in the ranks of the great northern party, and [illegible] to sink the boats. Your skeet is evidently a cold.

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Mr. Douglas, do not the powers that have furnished convict you of treason to the Democratic party? Would you not be held to have been thought guilty of treason to the cause of Mexico, if it had been discovered consulting and planning with the leaders of the enemy? Mr. Douglas, you cannot deny that you have done this. Indeed, you acknowledge it.

What must the Democracy of this country conclude, then? Why, from all the proofs published, that you are now in the camp and only pretext to be fighting in battle-array in order to divide its army and make it an easy prey to its enemies!

The Black Republicans elected you Senator in Illinois, and for that you are now assisting them to elect Lincoln.

You do not expect to carry a single electoral vote for yourself. Not you. You are willing to turn over this country to a party which declares that the Declaration of Independence applies to slaves as well as their masters!

Mr. Douglas, it is a wonder that you do not pause in your mad career. You cannot be the Douglas you were when you were my ideal of a Democrat.

What a wreck has not "full ambition" made of you? You may have been unjustly treated by the present administration. I know not. It is the fortune of all to be victims of wrong and injustice. But why, in Heaven's name, wreak your vengeance upon your country? Why turn traitor to Democracy, and yet pretend to be its friend, and thus add hypocrisy to treason?

At all events, I have given to my countrymen the reasons that have forced the unwilling conviction to my mind that you have been false to the great Democratic hosts who were once proud to call you "leader," and that you deserve from them only contempt, reprobation and disgust which every honorable man cannot avoid feeling for a TRAITOR.

JOHN HANCOCK.

Still They Come.

The Fredericksburg Recorder, in its issue of the 7th, raises the Douglas and Johnson ticket, and says:

To-day we fling our flag to the breeze. It is needless to add that *we* shall follow that flag to death or victory. We are aware that by this act we risk our very subsistence, for in this paper conducted on the whole of what we possess, but we will not stifle our convictions and our conscience for any earthly consideration.

With those who have seen fit to withdraw their subscriptions because we have exhibited the independence and honesty which every individual with a spark of manliness should be proud to possess, we part with pleasure; to those who have stood by us and repaired the loss, we offer our gratitude, and hope for the opportunity to repay their kindness.

In the meantime, we call upon all national, Union-loving Democrats to rally around us, and assist in striking dismay in the ranks of the enemy, and redeem the country from the power of political tricksters. We have no issue with the people, but we mean by this act to declare "war to the knife, and knife to the death" against the men who are deliberately and wickedly attempting the disruption of the Democratic party, a sure means for the destruction of this great government, to the preservation of which our powers of head and heart are pledged.

To the honest masses of the people where public virtue can only be found in this crisis we make an earnest appeal for a candid hearing, and if their judgment condemn us we are willing to stand convicted of error; but we will not be ruled by political wire-workers, and our course shall not be shaped by men who have forfeited our confidence.

When raw recruits, and professed Democrats who have not yet emerged from the darkness of Know-Nothingism, presume to dictate to those whose record stands unimpeachable, and whose devotion to the party has been signalized, not by hunt for office, but continual sacrifice, every instinct of our nature rebels against their arrogance and insolence, and we are determined to suffer death sooner than yield submission. We had rather die shrouded in the flag of nationality than grow fat on the fruits of sectionalism.

WALTER SCOTT.—It is curious to observe how the powers of this great mind ripened. A melancholy and sickly child, a neglected and unemployed barrister, the u

The Vindicator.

STAUNTON, VA.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 21, 1860.

S. M. YOST, Editor and Proprietor

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

FOR PRESIDENT,

S. A. DOUGLAS,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

H. V. JOHNSON,

OF GEORGIA.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL TICKET.

1st Dist.—GEORGE HIXW. Norfolk City.
2d Dist.—H. HOPKINS, Petersburg.
3d Dist.—J. B. STOVALL, Halifax.
4th Dist.—JAMES GARLAND, Lynchburg.
5th Dist.—BENJ. RANDOLPH, Albemarle.
6th Dist.—JAMES H. COX, Charlottesville.
7th Dist.—J. H. AILSWORTH, Accomac.
8th Dist.—G. H. C. ROWE, Spottsylvania.
9th Dist.—GEO. W. BRENT, Alexandria.
10th Dist.—ISAAC ROBINSON, Rockingham.
11th Dist.—J. N. LIGGITT, Rockbridge.
12th Dist.—D. H. HOGE, Montgomery.
13th Dist.—GEO. W. HOPKINS, Washington.
14th Dist.—C. J. STUART, Doddridge.
15th Dist.—W. G. BROWN, Preston.

Breckinridge Club.

A meeting of the Breckinridge Club will be held at the Court-house on this (Friday) evening. Several Speakers may be expected.

H. L. OBIE, Ch'n.

Sept. 21, 1860.

Hon. Judge John M. Gregory, has declared for Douglas and Johnson.

The population of Danville, Va., is ascertained to be about 8,000.

Hon. George M. Dallas, our Minister to England, is in favor of Douglas and Johnson.

The Bell and Everett party of Massachusetts have nominated Amos A. Lawrence for Governor.

The Virginia Military Institute has opened its session, we understand, with about 230 cadets.

Maj. Thos. Campbell, the proprietor of the Red Sulphur Springs, died on the 8th inst.

John G. Cootes, Esq., has been appointed Postmaster at Cootes' Store, Rockingham county, Va., vice S. Cootes, resigned.

Mr. Opie Staite, who recently killed W. W. Hanson, at Wytheville, Va., has been tried and acquitted.

Latest advices from California say the Union State Convention had adjourned, having nominated a full electoral ticket. The Douglas Convention had done the same. The fusion of both parties was not deemed advisable by either party.

By the new census, Martinsburg, Va., has a population of 3,520; an increase of 1,329 since 1850. The number of whites is 3,174; free colored 110; slaves 236. In 1850 there were 1,888 whites, 43 free colored, and 260 slaves.

At the late terms of the Federal Courts in Clarksburg, five persons were convicted of passing counterfeit money. We understand they were from the county of Preston, and that one of the criminals made a full confession, implicating many others. One of the prisoners has since died in jail.

On Saturday night last, between nine and ten o'clock, a beautiful aurora was seen in the Northern heavens. At times the scene was magnificent, the skies assuming almost a blood red color, while bright flashes of light bursting from the horizon, would shoot up almost to the zenith, resembling very much myriads of fiery rockets sent off at the same moment. The scene lasted for about an hour, and attracted the attention of large numbers of persons.

Our old friend Towbridge of the *Piedmont* (Hampshire county) *Independent* has raised the Douglas and Johnson flag. Another link in the great chain that must grasp together this mighty Union of Individual Sovereigns. Towbridge manifested his excellent judgment by running off with and marrying an accomplished and beautiful lady just as we were passing through the mountain bound city of Romney. Cooper of the *Clarksburg Register* knows that Towbridge is a man of taste from that fact, and is aware also of the circumstance that Towbridge has the prettiest wife of the two, and hence is jealous of Towbridge's taste. Towbridge stand to Douglas first, and your wife next Cooper, keep cool, and you and Drinkard of the Fairmont Virginian "hang your diminished heads" in very lowness at Towbridge's triumph over you. Cooper and Drinkard—Drinkard and Cooper—we are sorry for you, and if we had been with you we could have done a good deal. We not only take would not have befallen your "House." The "tomb of the Capulets and Montagues" was a more circumstance to that which awaits your political posterity.

We shall publish next week the article requested to be inserted by a "States Rights Democrat." We will also reserve until the requests to lay before the readers of the Vindicator articles which they have afore read have been exhausted. Then we shall try and make a "clamping business of it," and develop the true import, purport and purpose of our views and opinions upon Territorial, as well as State and Federal Governments. Distrusting our ability to enlighten an educated, intelligent public upon points which have been the themes of discussion and thought by the ablest intellects of the country, still the importance which has been attached to our opinions by a "States Rights Democrat" and party friends of like ilk, forces a disagreeable necessity of writing what will be neither instructive or profitable to the mass of our readers. The failure this week to make a compliance with the wish of a "States Rights Democrat" is attributable to the fact that our first page is yielded to-day to a friend to re-publish an article from the "New York Day Book." We think an equal division of space is as much as a generous propriety could expect or allow, and more than the abusive and unjust article on our first page is entitled to.

The Discussion on Tuesday Night.

In compliance with a request and agreeably to arrangement, the Hon. Francis Gallagher of Maryland and Col. A. M. Barbour of Virginia, addressed the Democracy of Augusta on Tuesday night last. Previous to the opening of the meeting, a proposition was presented by the friends of Mr. Breckinridge that the Hon. S. F. Leake, member of Congress from the "Red Land District" was here and was willing for a discussion. The proposition was not disregarded, for the reason that the supporters of Judge Douglas in Virginia seek to accomplish nothing by suppression of free discussion or by the concealment of *facts*. Consequently the chances were taken and an agreement made that the Hon. S. F. Leake should lead off in a speech of three-quarters of an hour, Mr. Gallagher should follow in the same length of time; Mr. Leake should again occupy the attention of the audience in the space of an half hour and Mr. Gallagher respond in a similar period of time.

Mr. Leake's first speech was an eloquent and beautiful display of an accomplished intellect, but greatly unequal in argument to the speech of Mr. Leake of other days.

Mr. Gallagher's reply was crushing, overpowering and convincing. He aroused the people of our county to the stern fact that *they* had to act, and yielding to this remarkable display of logic and eloquence, there seemed to be one universal outburst of approbation and encomium. Whilst Mr. Leake had displayed an almost unsurpassed facility for forcible expressions, Mr. Gallagher even surpassed the doubt that Mr. Leake was an unsurpassable. It was a gallant and an instructive contest, but the great champion and "Napoleon of the Stump" in Virginia was magnificently and triumphantly driven from his imperial position, by the fascinating and attractive eloquence and forensic power of his antagonist. Mr. Gallagher has made an impression with the Democracy of Virginia, that the intrepid saver of Extra Billy Smith" at Harrisonburg could never claim in the effect that he was a *foreigner to Virginia*. He proved his spirit to be as broad and expansive as the limits of our glorious country, in which was embraced the rights and honor not only of Maryland but of Virginia. "No pent up Utica" controlled the dimension of his mind. But falling abeyant to a national sentiment, he manifested a soul higher and above there party prejudice and obligation—*National and Union attachments*.

After the expiration of the agreed upon time between Messrs. Leake and Gallagher, Col. A. M. Barbour, of Va., for a few moments electrified an appreciative audience by a surpassingly eloquent and pertinent speech, and followed his forcible remarks by the agreeable announcement that Hon. Timothy Rives and himself would address the Democracy of Augusta at the October Court. Mr. B's peroration was an appropriate and gratifying approach to the close of one of the most successful and effective demonstrations the National Democracy have yet had in Augusta.

Mr. Leake having alluded to M. G. Harman, Esq., in his remarks, at the close of the engagement between Mr. L. and Mr. G., the following colloquy, in substance, took place:

Question by Mr. Harman.—If Lincoln is elected, what do you propose to do? Would you favor his inauguration?

Answer by Mr. Leake.—When the election is announced, it will be time to respond. (Mr. Leake afterwards declared that he would await an overt act of aggression before counselling resistance.)

Question by Mr. Leake.—Will you vote for Breckinridge and Lane to defeat Lincoln or Bell.

Answer by Mr. Harman.—I can be placed in no position to vote for either, because I shall vote for Douglas, and with the regular Democracy first, last and all the time.

Question.—But if Douglas should die?

Answer by Mr. Harman.—If Douglas and Johnson were both dead and no one to represent the National Democracy, I would vote for Breckinridge over Bell or Lincoln.

We take the liberty of publishing the following extract from a private letter to the Editor of this paper, from a good and true Virginia Democrat now residing in Texas. It speaks for itself:

SEGUIN, Guadalupe Co., Texas,
Sept. 4th, 1860.

Mr. Editor.—I as a Virginian am pleased to hear that you have taken a bold stand in defence of the principles and honor of the National Democratic party, against the efforts of bolters, secessionists and disunionists. I hope you will continue the war to the bitter end. You are fighting in a good cause, you have justice and right on your side, and my advice to the National Democrats of Virginia is, to make no compromise with the disunionists.

There is very little excitement here as yet, in regard to politics. The Union men have not made an arrangement of an Electoral Ticket. There is a proposition on foot to run one ticket in opposition to the disunionists, to be supported by the friends of Douglas and Bell. This kind of a ticket would carry the State easily. Bell would get all the old Whig vote and Douglas would get a great many Democrats who do not endorse the course of the seceders, and also the German and foreign vote, which amounts to several thousand.

Some of the ablest men in the State are supporting Douglas, among whom are Hon. A. J. Hamilton, member of Congress, Hon. Geo. W. Jones, Gen. Forbes Britton and others. The people are with us and we will give a good account of ourselves next November.

Yours truly,

B. A. B.

The Card of Jacob Baylor, Esq.

We to-day publish a card from Jacob Baylor, Esq. Whilst we purposely refrain from an expression of an opinion at present in regard to his proposition, we feel free and proud to testify that no truer Democrat or perfect gentleman ever trod the soil of Virginia. It is from such men it pains us to differ, but they are the persons who can appreciate the force and power and influence of an honest conviction. We call the attention of the Democracy of Virginia to the card and its proposals.

A Rich Fact—Monday Last in Harrisonburg—Hon. W. Smith.

It was announced, with some freedom, that the Hon. W. Smith, and other gentlemen of different political persuasions, would address the Democracy of Rockingham on Monday last.

Gov. Smith was there, as was the Hon. S. F. Leake, in behalf of his political predilections, and Messrs. W. H. Harman, A. M. Barbour, of Va., and F. Gallagher, of Maryland. An agreement was entered into that the gentleman from Maryland should lead off in a speech of an hour and a half, that Gov. Smith should follow in two hours and a half, and that Mr. Barbour was to follow in a speech of an hour's length.

The arrangement having been effected, the respective champions met the requisitions imposed upon them by their friends. Mr. Gallagher lead off in a speech of great power and effect, confining himself within the limits of legitimate argumentation and presenting the cause and the interest of the National Democracy with force.

Gov. Smith followed in one of his best efforts, forsaking, as we thought, however, a fair, frank, and legitimate line of argumentation. Mr. Barbour succeeded Mr. Smith in a few remarks of telling and lasting effect, during which he scathed and blasted, as with a lightning's flash the "Superfluous William." Gov. Smith thus if had alluded with an apparent *gusto* to his past record—a most unfortunate and disastrous intimation—for it was the cause of the introduction of the following document relating to that gentleman's history. The italics and emphases are our own. Its production was the occasion of great mortification, to all appearance, to the Hon. gentleman and his cause, and of triumphant demonstrations by the National Democracy.

The "night followed the day," as a consequence of one of nature's laws, and, to enlighten popular sentiment, the friends of each wing of the Democracy indicated a desire to hear from the representatives of their cause then present. So it was arranged that the Hon. S. F. Leake should open with a speech of one and a half hours' time, and that our gallant and high-toned champion, Gen. W. H. Harman, should reply to him within similar limit. The Hon. S. F. Leake, (a gentleman for whom we express a respect, *was at home*.) He was notified of the fact that the Court-house was lighted up, and that Gen. Harman was waiting to receive him. *One* courteous friend was still in the "misty mid region" of impenetrable darkness. To "call spirits from the vasty deep" would have been a pleasant pastime to the laborious task of securing the services of the "Napoleon of the Stump" in Virginia. Gen. Harman, in the pride of conscious right, was there ready and anxious to respond to the request and arrangements of his friends. But the *great* "Napoleon of the Stump" respectfully and ingloriously *declined*—cavas—and his friends, in the bitter misery of a "wounded spirit," proclaimed "*peccavi,—peccavi*."

The irresistible and irreproachable Democracy of Rockingham, however, were there for an intellectual feast. Call after call, and appeal after appeal brought out the gallant and true hearted General Harman, and another scion of Democracy whose name is the synonym of generosity and manly honor and hospitality—Samuel Coiner, of Brook's Gap. High and lofty did they bear the peerless banner of the imperial Democracy—"a thousand feet clattered along" a thousand hearts gave responsive song—until a thousand avenues of mind and thought spoke out the inspiring words—"*Douglas and Johnson*."

Mr. Barbour's beautiful and triumphant tribute to the gallant and fearless Henry A. Wise was the most successful episode of the occasion, because all hearts—wherever the brave and the true breathe—will say, *Amen*.

Hon. John Minor Botts was also at Harrisonburg in obedience to agreement with the party friends of all the speakers, desiring unlimited time to deliver his views, and the gentlemen who were his representatives in the arrangements which induced his presence, not wishing (*of course*) to interfere with a discussion between the friends of Douglas and Breckinridge, Mr. Botts was left out of the ring, only playing the part of a 'cheil, among 'em takin' notes'—a Gulliver with Lilliputs, in the estimation of himself and instructors. Botts would not speak, but manifested a most inveterate hankering after the "Superfluous," and if we are not mistaken in the signations of the eye, will be very apt to "print" his "notes" taken down on the occasion of the remarks of Mr. Smith. Botts was a silent, quiet spectator, rather the unhearsed shall observe here, in view of the circumstances that he was most undeniably *the* identical John Minor Botts—the Achilles of the Greeks.

The following is the letter of the "Superfluous" William Smith—a beautiful diamond, a perfect jewel in the crown and diadem of his immortal fame.

WARRENTON, Mar. 14, 1855.

To Gen. John F. Lewis and others.—

GENTLEMEN: Your favor of the 10th inst reached me to-day, and in which you express a wish that I should meet Mr. Wise at your April Court, to discuss with him the principles of the American party, &c., &c.

It has been for some time my policy as a public man to bring our fellow-citizens together, as a political unit, in view of the impending danger from Northern fanaticism. When Mr. Wise and the Enquirer, &c. commenced their vindictive war upon the Know Nothings, I DEPRECATED it as a PUBLIC CALAMITY, calculated, as it was, to isolate a large body of our fellow-citizens from those common sympathies necessary to harmonize us as a whole. When the basis principles of the American party of Virginia was published, I said that they contained a large amount of sound Democratic doctrine for which I was denounced. This compelled me to defend myself, which I did by reading the basis principles, and calling upon my hearers to name what they dissented from as I read. I need not say I EASILY and FULLY sustained myself. As to FOREIGNERS, I argued that they were a great *until slaveryelement of frightful importance*. That coming now at the rate of nearly 300,000 a year, and settling almost exclusively in the free States, it increased the representation in Congress against us with appalling rapidity—a rapidity which must soon overwhelm us; and that it was a question far above all partizan politics, addressing itself to the whole South as a section, and demanding of the patriotism of all her citizens a combined effort to arrest and obstruct this fearful evil. So I have spoken, and with some expansion, and, of course, with much effect.

While, however, I shall not hesitate to present these views, and others, in my own defence and in justice to the American party, it would not be becoming in me, as a *Democratic candidate for Congress*, to go out of my bailiwick to encounter one CLAIMING to be the Democratic candidate for Governor, and I must therefore respectfully decline your suggestion.

I am, gentlemen,
Yours most resp'ly,
WM. SMITH.

The Meeting Wednesday Night.

Our "Conglomerate" friends of the Constitutional-Union Party held a meeting at the Court-house on Wednesday evening. Considering the state of the weather, it was a very respectable meeting in point of numbers.

The exercises of the evening were opened by Capt. J. D. Imboden, President of the Bell and Everett Club, in a speech of one hour and a quarter. The address of Mr. I. was of a rational and conservative spirit, and was well received by the audience.—After Mr. I. concluded his address, Mr. Bumgardner being loudly called for by the audience, took the stand and delivered himself of a very neat and telling address.—Considering that Mr. B. is a young hand at the political bellows, he blows right strong, and has in him the elements of an effective stumper. We hope Mr. B. will not take it as a presumption in a political opponent, who suggests to him to speak with more animation—to throw a little vim into his speeches. This, it seems to us, is all he lacks becoming a popular speaker of a high order; and, if we might venture a further suggestion to our young friend, we would say to him, get rid of your old fogy Whig notions, and come over to the National Democracy.

After the conclusion of Mr. B.'s remarks, Mr. Doyle, in response to the loud and persistent calls, at length took the stand, and in a rambling, scattering sort of way, pitched into things generally, and the sectional parties particularly, and in the space of three-quarters of an hour, succeeded in emptying the house of the greater portion of the audience.

Our Opposition friends are in high spirits, and as usual before election, are certain of winning the fight, and exult accordingly. But alas! their hopes in this regard are never realized. In view of this fact, we suggest to our "Constitutional-Union and enforcement of the laws" party, that they assume the name of the "Hopefuls"—it is a shorter name, and withal is so expressive of the leading characteristic of the party—that is, to be always hoping to carry every election, but always doomed to sad disappointment of their cherished hopes.

The meetings of the Bell and Everett Club are held every Wednesday night, and any body who wants to see fun, let him just drop in, and he will not be disappointed.

The Assembling of the Legislature.

It will be seen from the accompanying letter that the Governor has determined to call an extra session of the Legislature to assemble on the 14th day of January next.

The immediate occasion for this announcement is nothing more than the arrangement of the affairs of the James River and Kanawha Company.

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 14, 1860.

Dear Sir:—I have read, and carefully considered the contract and accompanying papers, relating to the James River and Kanawha Canal Company, which were submitted to me, by you, on Friday evening last.

The only provision in the contract, to which I object, is contained in the eighth section which authorizes "the tolls on the way trade" to "be increased one-third" beyond the rates that are imposed upon the through trade. This is a discrimination against our own citizens, in favor of citizens of other States, that is, in my judgment, unjust. I can see no reason for the imposition of heavier tolls upon way trade, than are levied upon through trade.

The subject is, in the highest degree, important to the people of Virginia, and deserves the serious consideration of the Legislature. I have determined, therefore, to comply with the request contained in the second resolution, adopted at the late meeting of the stockholders, and will convene the General Assembly in extra session, for the purpose of considering the agreement which has been approved by them.

The fourteenth day of January next, will be the day on which the General Assembly will convene.

I am truly, your obt. servt.,
JOHN LETCHER.

T. H. ELLIS, Esq., President of James River and Kanawha Company.

Samuel Coiner, Esq.

We have the pleasure of announcing to the friends of the cause of National Democracy that Samuel Coiner, Esq., of Rockingham, will address the people to-morrow (Saturday) night a week. Mr. Coiner is one of the people—identified with them in all their sympathies and interests, and will make to the people of Augusta a genuine Democratic, Union-devoted speech.

Fine Grapes.

Our thanks are due to Mrs. John Beard, near Mint Spring, for a basket of Grapes.—The specimen is called the Blood Grape, and in size and flavor surpasses anything we have ever seen of the grape kind. We venture to assert they are Douglas grapes.

Faint Affray.

On Monday last, we are very sorry to learn, a difficulty occurred between John Knight and Stephen Shiflet, in Strasburg, in this county, which resulted in the death of the former. They had had a quarrel during the day, and about 5 o'clock in the evening, meeting in the street, the difficulty was renewed, when Shiflet stabbed Knight with a knife in the heart, and he expired in a few minutes. Shiflet was lodged in jail on the same evening to await an investigation of the matter. He is a youth not over 19 years of age.—*Tenth Legion.*

Three Propositions—A Question to Breckinridge Supporters.

1. That the support of Judge Douglas as the National Nominee is an endorsation of Squatter or Popular Sovereignty.

2d. That the Federal Government can coerce a State into obedience of Federal mandates, or, if she withdraws from the Union, can whip her in.

3d. An expression of preference for Breckinridge or Bell.

A sufficient response to the first interrogatory might be gathered from the platform on which the National Democratic party have placed their candidates. The Cincinnati platform does not endorse and does not repudiate the idea that a Territorial Legislature, or the people of a Territory, whilst in that condition, can enact laws adverse to slavery in the Territories. It purposely withholds an expression of opinion in that regard. The reasons for this are well stated by Senator Hunter, in the U. S. Senate, that there was a diversity (this is not given verbatim, but the substantial idea,) of sentiment on an immaterial point between members of the Democratic party, as to the time when a Territory, or its people, or agents, could determine the fate of the institution of slavery, and that this was removed to a tribunal for settlement which placed it higher than party edicts or individual opinion—the tribunal of the U. S. Court. Whilst the Cincinnati platform does not propose to sunder the party by taking sides either pro or con "Squatter Sovereignty," it does most emphatically assert the doctrine of Non-Intervention by Congress with slavery in State and Territory, or in the District of Columbia. See Cluskey, p. 139, sec. 1-2; where, in is also to be found an explicit approbation of the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. This Kansas-Nebraska bill was a transfer of the whole subject of slavery in the Territories to the Judiciary. It was an ejectment of the question from the halls of Congress—where it had been the bone of angry and violent contention from 1820—to that arena where it would affect only the persons interested, which persons, if injured by local laws, had the right of appeal to the judicial powers for protection and justice. Then, the Cincinnati platform not being Squatter Sovereign—not being designed to be Squatter Sovereign—the Kansas-Nebraska bill not being Squatter Sovereign—its advocate not arguing it to be—it is not just or proper to accuse those who, through patriotic policy—which looks to the preservation of the Union from disruption, and the temple of freedom from the contaminating hands of abolition miscreants—as advocates of Squatter Sovereignty. It is a solvable point whether the majority of the people of the Territory have the right to abolish slavery that it becomes a State. Judge Douglas agrees with us on that subject, and we both concur to refer the whole matter to the Courts of the U. S., and that reference being made, the decisions arising therefrom must be obeyed, and must be enforced by all the implements of power under the Federal Government. Case after case may arise, and as they do, the same perpetual fountain of relief is granted to any aggrieved—unawed and unlimmed, as well as uninfluenced by political expectation of reward or punishment. We differ from Mr. Yancey *et id omne genus* in this, that whilst they prefer Congressional intervention for protection, we prefer judicial protection. Neither, we believe, will ever be asked, for the reason that a Territorial Legislature will protect slavery if it is profitable in the country, and if not profitable, no one will be impolitic or unthinking enough to desire to own or hold them. But, before closing our remarks on this subject, we would ask you, what is your opinion of the latter clause of the 14th section of the Kansas-Nebraska act, taken in connection with the explanation of Mr. Badger, its author, when it was submitted to and—sustained by the South—Did it or not, coupled with the assertion of its intent, negative all idea of any protection by Congress or slavery in a Territory? What does it mean? You should refer to Badger's speech introducing the amendment in order to answer fully.

It has been asserted, however, that the Dred Scott case decided that neither Congressional or Territorial legislative power can constitutionally influence adversely the institution of slavery in a Territory. It has ever been our impression that neither had that right—that by negative, or rather by non-action, the Territorial Legislature may, we have the authority of Mr. Orr of S. C., Davis, of Miss., and Cobb, of Ga. That the decision of the Dred Scott case did not determine the powers on the question of slavery with the people of a Territory, or the Legislature thereof, in an authoritative manner, Reverdy Johnson, perhaps the brightest ornament of the American bar, himself the advocate in behalf of the South in that very case, has published to the world. Admit, however, that this decision did involve justly, pointedly and legally, the examination and determination of the point at difference—would this abrogate the Kansas-Nebraska act, and so transfer this very question from judicial protection to Congressional? We think there is nothing in the nature of the question, nothing in the intent of the Nebraska bill, nothing in the precedents of judicial decisions, nothing in the necessity of the country, or in the demands of a just and enlightened public, which will warrant such a conclusion. So soon as a case in point arises, the Courts are the tribunal for redress, and the citizens of Virginia, on the decision of the Courts that the exemption act—or the poor law, commonly called—protects certain articles from distress from rent, can as well expect legislative intervention for the next case which arises of an analogous character, as that persons interested on the subject of slavery in a territory, on the decision by the U. S. Court adverse to territorial or popular power to abolish slavery, ask for Congressional intervention under the Nebraska act by virtue of that decision. However a case arises, the Courts are the tribunal for the redress of grievances. And we rejoice that such is the case, that we of the South are not obliged to look to Congress, itself a hostile enemy to slavery, for protection to slavery. Mr. Badger understood this when he offered his amendment, which was incorporated into the Nebraska act, the South understood it when she supported this amendment; and the people—uninfluenced by the machinery of politicians issuing their pronunciamentos, with the same flourish of trumpets, the same arrogance of manner, as a Russian Czar his Ukase—understood it fully, perfectly, as a wise, prudent and fair agreement on the part of the South with the North to drive the subject of slavery forever from the halls of Congress.

We do not support Squatter Sovereignty, but the Kansas-Nebraska act. We do not support Stephen A. Douglas only because he is Stephen A. Douglas, but as the nominee of the National Democratic party, on the ancient and time-honored platform of principles adopted by the party, and on Congressional laws advantageous to the South in their results and operations.

The right of a State to secede, in the event of a clear, palpable and dangerous breach of the Constitution by any Federal power, from which breach the evils resulting would be greater than any consequences of disunion, when there is no remedy except secession, we most unhesitatingly affirm. The question of revolution and secession, and the power of a State to secede peaceably or otherwise, we shall reserve for another paper—remarking, *however*, that Gen. Jackson was not driven from his party or the affections of the people, by advocating the doctrine of Federal predominance over State nullification; and also that there is not the most remote possibility for this ever becoming a practical question under the administration of Stephen A. Douglas.—What says Mr. Breckinridge on this question?

For the Vindicator.

Sept. 18, 1860.

Mr. Yost—*Dear Sir*:—I send you the following, which I slip from the Lynchburg Republican of the 12th inst. Who was the "Virginia delegate who remained in the Douglas Convention at Baltimore," on whose authority Mr. Wise "declared that William L. Yancey was tendered the nomination for the Vice Presidency on the Douglas ticket?" Did you hear any such proposition in the Convention, or out of it? I heard nothing of the sort. On the contrary, I heard a rumor on the street that Mr. Yancey was very willing to go into the support of Mr. Douglas, provided he (Yancey) was placed with him on the ticket for the Vice Presidency. I paid but little attention to the rumor; but simply replied that I did not vote for any ticket with Yancey on it. I do not think I spoke of it more than once or twice, for I did not think such rumors worthy of notice. But, so far as I heard anything of the sort, it was that Mr. Yancey was willing to support Douglas, if he could get the Vice Presidency. And that was a mere rumor. So that if there was anything of the sort, the buck is on the other leg.

As to the latter part of the paragraph, it is silly. For everybody knew the Vice President was to come from the South, and it is true that we were running for the Presidency to preside over the Senate for the next four years.

A DELEGATE.

A RICH DEVONSHIRE—DOUGLAS OR SEEKING UNION WITH YANCEY FIRE.—The Richmond correspondent of the New York Herald states that O. Jennings Wise, Esq., of Richmond, in his recent address to the democracy of that city, (on the 5th) declared, upon the authority of a Virginia delegate who remained in the Douglas Convention at Baltimore, that Wm. L. Yancey was tendered the nomination for the Vice Presidency on the Douglas ticket, but that he refused to accept, stating that oil and water would not intermix. Mr. Wise stated that he was himself aware that the Douglas men in Baltimore were hunting up some Southern protectionist who would accept of the nomination for the Vice Presidency but failed to get any. These statements will damage the cause of Douglas in Virginia very materially.

A Sketch of the Proceedings of the Council of the Town of Staunton.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, Sept. 15, 1860.

Present, S. K. Trout, Mayor, E. Crawford, Recorder, W. G. Sterrett, G. Baylor, S. P. Taylor, Aldermen; H. M. Bell and G. E. Price, Councilmen.

Absent, M. G. Harman, J. D. Imboden, J. H. Skinner, Aldermen; E. M. Taylor and B. F. Points, Councilmen.

The Mayor submitted an ordinance entitled "An ordinance authorizing a loan for repairing and improving the streets and side-walks, and for widening and deepening the Channel of the Creek passing through the Town," which was passed.

A resolution was adopted directing the Chamberlain to transfer five hundred dollars from the General Account to the credit of the street Commissioners.

Messrs. E. M. Taylor, A. D. Trotter and Wm. B. Kayser, were appointed a Committee to examine into the condition of Spring Alley, as to encroachments upon that part of said Alley purchased by the town of M. G. Harman, and to report their proceedings to the Council.

On motion the Council adjourned.

Teste,

JAMES F. PATTERSON.

For the Vindicator.

To the State Central Committee of the Douglas and Breckinridge Democratic Party of Va.

As a Breckinridge and Lane Democrat—as thorough as any in the State of Virginia—at the same time eager and anxious to maintain the organization of the State, and carry it against our common adversaries, Bell and Everett—I therefore propose that both Committees meet at an early day—say 21 day of October next, at Richmond—and withdraw 15 of the present Electors, such as may be agreed upon, and have but one Common Electoral Ticket, and have the whole Electoral Ticket pledged to cast the vote of Virginia rateably and agreeably to the vote, to wit: Each Douglas vote counting the same as each Breckinridge vote; therefore, each man votes and gets his choice without any sacrifice of principle, and saving the State to the Democratic party. I hope each and every Democratic paper in the State will copy.

JACOB BAYLOR.

Sept. 19, 1860.

The Governor of Damascus was publicly degraded at Constantinople on the 5th ult., by order of the Sultan. A letter to the New York *World* says:

"The ceremony was quite imposing. He was one of the eighty-five great Pashas of the Empire. He was taken to the great square in front of the War Department.—Some thousands of troops were assembled in the form of a hollow square, with many high officers, military and civil. The Pasha was led into the centre of this square. The imperial order was then read, after which his brass fez buttons, his sword, etc., were roughly torn off from him, and it was loudly proclaimed that Ahmet, late Pasha, Governor General of the province of Damascus, and commander-in-chief of the army of Arabistan, was now degraded, stripped of all rank and offices, and reduced to the rank of a common soldier. He was then ignominiously marched off a prison by two or three cavasses, whence he was sent to Beirut to be tried for his life."

The elephantess Jenny, attached to Dan Rice's show, was poisoned in Indiana, between Salem and Mitchell, last week. The poison was administered in an apple given to it by one of the audience. The animal lived seven days and died, but there seemed to be no hope of its recovery, as it was very much swollen and exhibited unmistake symptoms of dissolution.

The Disaster at the Blue Springs.

Our readers have already learned the fire that occurred at the Blue Springs last week. The particulars are given in another part of this paper, over the signature of Prof. Wm. E. Dunscomb, President of Allegheny College. We [illegible] press, so far as it is friendly to the College, with copy the [illegible] Prof. D., as it is [illegible] public far and wide [illegible] impression that Allegheny College is still to go on regularly the coming session, notwithstanding the fire.

We rode over to the Blue, last Saturday, to look upon the scene of the late disaster, and to gather definitely the feelings and determinations of those entrusted with the management of Allegheny College, the friends of the President in particular. We found indeed a long row of buildings burned, except here and there parts of big stately pillars standing, to mark the ravages of the devouring element. But although some buildings thus consumed were burned, we were rejoiced to find *Allegheny College untouched*. We saw the difficulties before us to contend with and overcome obstacles. All with whom we conversed, male and female, from the president down, uttered but one language—expressed but one sentiment, and that was to go on with the noble enterprize, without faltering. Said they, "Where there is a will, there is a way." The *will* was manifest then and there; the *way* will open before courageous hearts as time follows on. Even while we were there, the way was opening up; one and another came in, offering gratuitous assistance, an increase of subscription to the College, or boarding to students, in case the buildings on the lot were not sufficient. In this community, too, we have said they are ready to double their subscription, and strong sympathy is expressed by every one. This sympathy is to spread far and near. Friends will be raised up now, that never would have been found, but for the fire. Allegheny College, this day, we firmly believe, is stronger than it was before the startling occurrence of last Wednesday night. It was growing too rapidly perhaps, and needed to be more firmly rooted in the heart and affections of the people.

The stately oak, it is said, fixes its roots deeper and deeper as winds assail and shake its trunk, and thus it at once receives nourishment from the earth and strength to resist the storm. May the College, now shaken violently by the late disaster, only plant itself deeper and deeper in the public mind, and thus nourished and strengthened, it shall tower high in after years, extending its boughs far and wide, until great numbers may come and rest securely under its academic shade, and taste of its precious fruit.—*Lewisburg Independent.*

The Progress of Judge Douglas.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Judge Douglas arrived here at half past four this morning, accompanied by his wife. All along the route, notwithstanding the unseemly hour, meetings assembled at the depots and loud calls were made for the Judge.

A band of music and procession of the Wide-Awakes, as well as a large number of citizens, received him at the depot. Col. S. G. Hathaway and others of the local committee, conducted the visitors to the Haight Hotel, where the Judge was called out and compelled to speak a few words to the crowds. This morning he suffered from slight cold.

A great mass meeting was held at six o'clock this afternoon, at which [illegible] and persons attended. Several delegations were present from the country towns, notwithstanding the bad health of Judge Douglas, he spoke an hour and a half to very [illegible] enthusiasm. He made no allusion to Mr. Buchanan and very little to the Breckinridge men, simply characterizing the leaders and disunionists and secessionists, and denouncing them as bolters from the Democratic party and Democratic principles. His remarks were listened to with profound attention, and when, at the conclusion, he was warmly urged to proceed, he excused himself on the plea of fatigue.

The meeting was presided over by Hon. Hiram Gray, and was a decided success.

At six o'clock Judge Douglas goes to Canandaigua, on his way to Dansville Springs.

CANANDAIGUA, Sept. 14.—Judge Douglas left Elmira at 5 o'clock. At all stations on the road demonstrations were made. At those at Jefferson, Havana and Penn Yan, being of quite an enthusiastic character. At each of those places Douglas made brief appropriate addresses. At Canandaigua great demonstration was made, the little Giants turning out in force with torches and coffee lighted, and bands of music to welcome his arrival. A large crowd gathered in front of the Canandaigua Hotel, but Hon. T. M. Howell spoke, excusing Judge Douglas from making any remarks in consequence of exposure from hoarseness through a cold and protracted speaking. The town is all ablaze with enthusiasm.

An imposter, of unusual adroitness, is going the round of the country practicing on the order of Odd Fellows. He is a genteel looking man, about forty-two years of age, and represents himself as a Southern planter from Granada, Mississippi, and passed here as S. J. Fairfield, elsewhere he would probably assume another name. On Monday evening week he swindled the Treasury of Beacon Lodge, No. 15, out of $50, on the strength of a forged draft on the Odd Fellows' Lodge in Granada. He has evidently been an Odd Fellow, and was enabled to obtain admission to Beacon Lodge in the regular way. His draft was signed with the seal of the Grand Lodge, as was also his traveling certificate. It is understood that he swindled a Baltimore Lodge out of a similar amount.—*Nat. Intel.*

LYNCH LAW IN ARKANSAS.—A dispatch from Fort Smith, Ark., dated the 15th inst., says:

A man who called himself Wm. Aiken, late of Louisville, Ky., was arrested yesterday for horse stealing and committed to jail. Last night, about 11 o'clock, he was forcibly taken from the jail, and an attempt made to hang him to a tree. While the noose was being adjusted to his neck, he suddenly cast off the rope and fled. A volley was fired at him by the infuriated mob, which brought the fugitive to the ground. He was then carried back to the calaboose, where he now lies in a dying condition. Another horse thief was brought in to-day, and he will doubtless share the fate of his companion in crime.

On Saturday last the more of the bodies of the victims of the Lady Elgin disaster were recovered. Many of them were in so horrible a condition that it was impossible to recognize them. The total number recovered is 90. Among those on board the ill-fated steamer were Mrs. Emily O. Walker, a widow, and her son and daughter, who lived near South Bend, Indiana, and were on their way to Chicago, and are lost. The body of the adopted daughter of Ali Lumsdan is among those recovered.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

In Council for the Town of Staunton,
Sept. 21, 1860.

THE Mayor submitted an Ordinance, which was passed, in the words and figures following, to wit:

"An Ordinance authorizing a plan for repairing and improving the Streets and Sidewalks, and for widening and deepening the channel of the Creek passing through the Town.

1. Be it ordained by the Council of the Town of Staunton, that the Mayor be, and is hereby authorized and instructed, as soon as practicable, to have prepared Certificates of Debt, not less than ten dollars each, payable in sums of not exceeding five thousand dollars, in sums of not less than one hundred dollars each, payable in not less than five years nor more than twenty years from their date, with interest thereon at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable on the first day of January and July in each year, to be sold by him only at their par value, and the money arising from such sale to be paid into the Bank of the Valley of Virginia, at Staunton, to the credit of the Chamberlain of the Town of Staunton, subject to the check or checks of the order of the Council.

2. Such certificate shall be signed by the Mayor and attested by the Clerk of the Council, and shall affix thereon the seal of the Corporation. Before being issued they shall be registered by the Chamberlain, who shall certify the fact of such registry upon the back of each certificate, and the Bank shall upon the back of each certificate, and the amount thereof in the said Bank of the Valley to the credit of the Chamberlain of the town of Staunton.

3. The Certificates so issued shall be transferrable only by written assignment, filed with the Chamberlain who, upon receiving such assignment shall forthwith transfer the Certificate so assigned to the credit of the new owner.

4. The interest shall be paid by the person who shall sign or upon his books entitled to the Certificate, or to his or her legal representative, or to the order of such person or representative.

5. The Certificates shall be numbered as they are issued, in a regular series, and in all transactions connected with their transfer or the payment of interest, it shall be sufficient to describe them by their numbers.

6. The property, faith and credit of the Town of Staunton are hereby pledged for the punctual payment of the interest on all such Certificates, and for the ultimate redemption of the principal thereof.

7. This ordinance shall be in force from its passage.

Teste,
JAS. F. PATTERSON, Clk.

Sept. 21, 1860—1t.

Public Sale of Land AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

THE subscriber will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, on *Thursday, the 11th day of October next*, his FARM, lying in the county of Augusta, three miles from Mount Meridian, and ten miles from Staunton, adjoining the lands of James Hamilton and others, containing

131½ ACRES,

about 100 of which are cleared, and the balance well timbered. There is about 12 acres in the Meadow that can be watered. There are two Springs at the front of said Farm. The improvements are a GOOD DWELLING HOUSE, a small cottage dwelling, Stable, Spring house, Workshop, an Fruit Trees of every variety. A good part of the land is well set in Clover and Timothy. I deem it unnecessary to give a further description, as any one wishing to purchase can come to my farm to view it. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. Possession given on the 1st of March next.

GEORGE HYERS.

Sept. 21, 1860.—Rockingham Reg. copy 1d.

At the same time I will also offer for sale, two Horses, three Milch Cows, two Young Steers, 10 or 12 Sheep, 13 Shoats, I good Wagon, 1 Pair of Gears, 1 Wheat Fan, Ploughs, Harrows and other farming implements, one Cradle, Mowing Scythes, Cradle Scythes, a quantity of Hogs, and a lot of Clover Seed.

TERMS.—Nine months credit on all sums of $5 and upwards, the purchaser giving bond with approved security—and it is desired that all attend who intend purchasing.

GEORGE HYERS.

Sept. 21, 1860.—1ds—Spec copy 6n.

THE STAUNTON Boot, Shoe and Leather Company,

Are now ready to receive orders for Men's, Women's and Boys' Double Sole Water Proof Calf and Kip Boots, Congress Gaiters, Patent Leather, Red Morocco and Patent Leather Shoes, Congress Gaiters, Oxfords, Ladies' Slippers, Ladies' Shoes, Ladies' Gaiters

MISCELLANEOUS.

Female Seminary.

BROWNSBURG, ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY, VA.

REV. W. W. TRIMBLE, Principal.

THIS School will be open for girls and young ladies on the 3rd day of September, and will close on the last Thursday in June, 1861.

The school is under the entire management of the Principal, aided by competent assistants. The Principal will be practical and thorough, combining with the elements of a sound and liberal education, and training, a paramount reference to the body, the affections, and the heart. The location is eminently favorable to health and morals. The Academy building is large, neat and handsomely situated.—The discipline of the school will be conducted on the Christian principle. It will be free, parental and kind.

TERMS.

Tuition in the Primary Department,	$20 00
Tuition in the higher English Branches,	30 00
Tuition in the Academic Department, including the Ancient Classics,	40 00
Tuition in Music,	40 00
Tuition in French,	15 00
Contingent Fee,	1 00
Board, including Washing, Lights and Fuel, from	$100 to 110 00

A few boarders will be received in the family of the Principal.

Address the Principal, until the 20th of August, at Cedar Grove Mills, Rockbridge Co., Va., after that time at Brownsburg.

July 27, 1860.—2m.

NEW SHOE STORE.

I TAKE this opportunity of informing the citizens of this county that I have opened a

Boot and Shoe Store

in Staunton, on Main Street, in the Union Hall, between Woods & Gilkeson's Store and Birkh's Corner, where an excellent assortment of all kinds of

Boots and Shoes

will be kept, of the best quality, from the manufacturers. I am enabled to sell them cheap for cash, and am determined to sell them as low as possibly can. I have but one price, and that so low as to astonish most people. I will keep on hand all kinds of

LADIES' SHOES AND SLIPPERS, GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES, AND BOOTS AND SHOES FOR SERVANTS.

Call and examine my stock and prices. Perfect satisfaction is guaranteed.

J. TAYLOR BLAKE.

Staunton, Aug. 3, 1860.—tf.

VIRGINIA HOTEL

STAUNTON, VA.

THE Proprietors of this widely known Hotel have recently made extensive improvements to it, by enlarging, improving, and refurnishing throughout.

Finished and Furnished Rooms.

These facilities for accommodating the Spring travel are now more complete than ever, rendering the VIRGINIA the largest, most pleasant and desirable HOTEL for the public.

TRAVELING PUBLIC

will find the Hotel situated only 150 yards from the Depot, in the central portion of the town.

OMNIBUSES

are always ready on the arrival of the Cars to convey passengers to and from the Hotel FREE OF CHARGE.

JORDAN & PEYTON, Proprietors.

N. B. The Stage Office for all the lines leaving Staunton, and Adams' Express Office are kept in the Hotel Office.

Aug. 10, 1860.—tf.

News! News! News!!

A GENCY of the New York Herald, Baltimore Sun, Richmond Dispatch, Whig, Enquirer, Examiner, &c., &c., &c.

Subscriptions received for any Papers printed in the United States, Magazines, Novels, Bound Books, &c., &c.

N. Y. Daily Herald, per week (delivered) 25 cts
Richmond Whig, " " " 20
Baltimore Sun, " " " 20
Examiner, " " " 20
Dispatch, " " " 10
Baltimore Sun,
Back numbers of all the principal Papers on hand.

Subscriptions received at

BLAKE'S SHOE STORE,
Opposite the Post Office.

Staunton, July 27, 1860.—tf.

MOSSY CREEK ACADEMY,

AUGUSTA COUNTY, VA.

THE next session of this Academy will commence on the 6th of September, and close the 20th of June, 1861.

TERMS:—Board, including everything, (except lights,) and tuition, $200.—$100 to be paid at the commencement of the session, and $100 the 1st of February.

For Catalogues, or further information, address Mossy Creek, Va.

T. J. WHITE, Principal.
D. C. CANNON, M.A., U. of Va.
JOHN CURRELL, M.A., U. of Va.

August 17, 1860.—tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.

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

A RESTAURANT,

and that persons from the country, and other places, can at all times be accommodated with PROVISIONS, for themselves and horses, &c.

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

WM. WHOLEY.

April 11, 1858.

GUITAR AND VIOLIN STRINGS.—Medica French Guitar and Violin Strings, 25 cts Imperial " " " 50 " Italian " " " All of which were selected for us by a Prof. of Music, (Mr. Turner,) therefore we can recommend them as being of the first quality, with confidence.

P. H. TROUT & CO.

Staunton, July 20, 1860.

CATAWA BRANDY.

DR. YOUNG has just received a supply of an excellent quality of CATAWBA BRANDY, which is a medicinal agent used in cases of summer complaints. He is the sole agent for the sale of this Brandy for Augusta county.

To be had at DR. YOUNG'S Drug Store.

Staunton, July 20, 1860.—tf.

Receiving from Boston this day,

20 SOFAS, from cheapest to best quality; also 20 DOZEN CANE SEAT CHAIRS, and a lot of ROCKING CHAIRS, cheap for cash.

A. D. CHANDLER.

Staunton, July 6, 1860.

WANTED!

1000 YOUNG AND LIKELY NEGROES, of both sexes, for the southern market. The highest cash prices will be paid for them.

Address A. WISELER & TALBOTT, Brownsburg, Va.

July 20, 1860.—tf.

PORGED IRONS.—We have on hand and have made arrangements to be constantly supplied with Hammered Iron from the Best Forges in this and Shenandoah counties.

WOODS & GILKESON.

Staunton, July 6, 1860.

HERE AGAIN.—Another supply of GOLD LEAF LIGHT PRESSED TOBACCO just received in prime order and for sale by

R. J. GLENDY,
per C. T. Cochran.

Staunton, July 1, '60

OILS, OILS, OILS.—Sperm, Neats Foot, Solar, Bleached, Whale, Tanners' Train, Fish, Castor, Linseed Oils, &c., &c. For sale wholesale and retail by

P. H. TROUT & CO.,
Druggists, &c.

Staunton, Aug. 13, 1860.

MILL IRONS, MACHINERY AND ALL kinds of Castings made to order at the Staunton Foundery.

J. GARBER & CO.

Oct. 7, 1860.—tf.

IRON RAILING.—A variety of patterns, for Yards, Cemetery Lots, &c., made to order at the Staunton Foundery.

A. J. GARBER & CO.

Staunton, Oct. 7, 1860.

TABLE CASTORS.—A few handsome plated Castors and a few plain do., just received and for sale.

D. E. PRICE.

Staunton, Aug. 10, 1860.

WOVEN WIRE.—Just received a supply of Sieve and Sand Wove Wire, for cleaning Wheat, &c.

GEO. E. PRICE.

Staunton, Aug. 3, 1860.

BARN DOOR ROLLERS.—A full supply for sale at bottom cost on hand, with wrought track.

GEO. E. PRICE.

Staunton, Aug. 3, 1860.

DOWNER'S SUPERFINE SHERRY, for sale at

P. H. TROUT & CO.,

Staunton, July 13, 1860.

FRUIT CANS.—We have just received a supply of the Genuine Mason's Patent Fruit Cans.

WOODS & GILKESON.

Staunton, June 15.

A NOBLE IMPROVEMENT has been made in the manufacture of GLASS FRUIT JARS just received, and for sale by

GEO. E. PRICE.

Staunton, Aug. 24, 1860.

TEA PLANTERS.—Of the most approved pattern, just received, by

WOODS & GILKESON.

Staunton, July 27.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HODGES, DAVIS & CO'S LOTTERIES.

CONSOLIDATED LOTTERIES OF GA.,
Authorized by the Legislature for the Benefit of Academies.

Class B

Drawn every Tuesday, in the City of Macon, Georgia.

Capital Prize, - - $100,000

79 Numbers	12 Drawn Ballots		
1 Prize of	$100,000		$100,000
1 "	50,000 are		100,000
2 "	25,000 are		50,000
4 "	10,000 are		40,000
10 "	5,000 are		50,000
20 "	2,000 are		40,000
40 "	1,000 are		40,000
80 "	500 are		40,000
64 "	300 are		19,200
64 "	200 are		12,800
64 "	100 are		6,400
128 "	50 are		6,400
1,024 "	50 are		51,200
2,048 "	25 are		51,200
2,048 "	20 are		40,960
2,048 "	15 are		30,720
2,048 "	10 are		20,480
2,048 "	5 are		10,240
2,048 "	3 are		6,144
2,048 "	2 are		4,096
2,048 "	1 are		2,048
2,048 "	1 are		2,048
2,048 "	1 are		2,048