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.

[illegible] will be inserted for one dollar per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion.

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

Annual advertisers will be limited to their immediate business, or the advertisements charged for at transient rates.

Business Cards.

THE STAUNTON
Boot, Shoe and Leather Company,

ARE now ready to receive orders for Men's, Women's, Misses' and Children's BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, Shaw-leg, Knee-leg and Patent Leather Boots, Gaiters and Shoes, of the very finest quality of

MEN'S FRENCH CALF SEWED AND PEGGED BOOTS.

Men's and Boys' Double Soled Water Proof Calf and Kip Pegged Boots.

Calf and Patent Calf Opera Boots, Congress Gaiters, Ladies' French Turn, &c.

all manufactured from the best stock, and warranted by us to be superior. Attention is also called to the Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, made by Messrs. Jones & Gardner, Boston, and very superior to any other Boots, Shoes and Gaiters for sale in Staunton. Call and see, at the Boot, Shoe and Leather Store, of

JONES & GARDNER'S BOSTON CALF SEWED BOOTS,

of their own manufacture. They have been cast with as great care as any Boots that are made in the country, and are guaranteed to be superior to any ever made in Staunton. Call and see for yourselves, and judge for yourselves. Boots made on hand, and all manufactured to order and warranted to fit.

Trees Raised.

ALL SHOES, BOOTS, MACHINERY, and all other articles of Leather.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Nov. 16, 1860. A. J. GARBER & CO.

Great Bargains!

HENRY SHUMAN calls particular attention to his very choice assortment of

Boots and Shoes

which he is selling as cheap, if not the cheapest in this place.

Ladies' Shoes only $1.00
Gaiters, only 1.50

Ladies' Gaiters, Shoes and some Goats' Lasting Shoes—very pleasant for tender feet.

He still is manufacturing Gentlemen's Boots, Gaiters and Shoes of the best French Calf Skin, Lasting Gaiters, and Shoes of all kinds.

Leather and all kinds of Shoe Findings.

Oct. 26, 1860. H. SHUMAN.

Staunton, Sept. 24, 1860.

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!

I HAVE on hand a fine stock of Ready-made Clothing, which I will sell at the lowest cash prices. Gentlemen's Dress Coats, Sack Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, Ties, Gloves, Hosiery, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, Stockings, Carpet Sacks, Valises, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Trunks, &c., &c., which I offer for cash, or punctual customers.

Men's Boots from	$5.00 to $6.00
Men's Calf Shoes from	1.75 to 2.50
Ladies' Serpentine Gaiters from	1.00 to 2.50
Children's Shoes from	50 to 2.50
Boys' Boots from	1.75 to 3.00

I manufacture all kinds of work to order, and warrant those Clothes I make. Give me a call you want the worth of your money in shoe leather.

WM. MILLER.

Staunton, Oct. 26, 1860.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

CORNER OF MAIN AND WALL STREETS,
RICHMOND, VA.

SAUNDERS & MADDOX, Proprietors.

JAMES MASSENBURG, JR.,
FORMERLY CLERK OF THE CONGRESS HOTEL,)

Will be pleased to receive his friends at the Office of Rogers, Gregory & Co., Exchange Hotel.

Richmond, August 10, 1860.—tf.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

J. D. TEBBS'S Celebrated Liquor Establishment, Richmond, August 10, 1860.—tf.

JOHNSON & WILKINS,
Brokers and Commission Merchants,
Richmond, Va.

WILL give their personal attention to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Grain, Provisions, Wool, Cotton, Produce, Negroes, Stocks, Specie, Exchange, Bonds, Bills, Notes, Accounts, and all other Securities and Commodities, which they offer for cash, or for punctual customers.

Liberal cash advances on Consignments of Produce, respectfully solicited.

January 18, 1860—1y.

CITY HOTEL,

Corner Royal and Cameron Streets,

ALEXANDRIA, VA.

SAMUEL HEPBURN, Proprietor.

J. Roberts, Sup't. J. W. Dant, Clerk.

THE above is first-class Hotel. Porters free of charge to and from the Cars and Boats. Passengers delayed in the city will find this a home. Omnibuses always in readiness at the Depots.

Alexandria, April 16, 1859.—tf.

BEER WINE. ALEX. SCHARFMAN, WM. SCHARFMAN.

NEW NOTICE.

THE undersigned have formed a partnership in the business of beer, in the various branches, under the firm of Alex. Scharfman & Bro., at the old stand, Market Street, Alexandria, Va. They will keep on hand at all times a supply of Lager Beer, Ale, Porter, &c. Especial attention paid to the Collection of Claims.

ALEX. W. SCHARFMAN, Notary Public for the County of Highland, Bath and Rockbridge, and in the Court of Appeals. HUGH STREET, Jr.

WM. SCHARFMAN, Jr.

Staunton, Jan. 18, 1859.

R. L. DOYLE
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
STAUNTON, VA.

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

July 24, 1861.

J. B. WATTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BRICK ROW,
COURT-HOUSE SQUARE,
STAUNTON.

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 choicest kind, at the sign of the GOLD AXE, Main Street, Staunton, Va.

Richmond, Feb. 17, 1860.—1y

LYNCHBURG
Home and Fire Insurance Company,
LYNCHBURG, VA.

CASH CAPITAL $333,300.

ALEX. BOLTON, PRESIDENT. R. H. MARSHALL, SECRETARY.

November 23, 1860.—1y.

Digital Notice.

WM. CHAPMAN has removed his office to the Old Bell Tower, Near the Virginia Hotel. Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, and Melainotypes, taken in the best manner. Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, he still hopes to merit a share of the public patronage, and will be pleased to see his friends and customers.

Staunton, Feb. 3, 1860.

A. R. CHANDLER,
PORTRAIT AND LANDSCAPE PAINTER,
STAUNTON, VA.

REMAINS a few days longer at the Office of Dr. Rice, Staunton, Va., and will return to Staunton about the 15th of March, and remain a few days at the Exchange Hotel.

Staunton, Jan. 18, 1861.

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

SECRET DISEASES!

Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Weakness, Pains in the Loins, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, loss of Organic Power, Nervous Irritability, Diseases of the Head, Throat, Nose or Skin, Blotches, Pimples, Ulcers, Swellings from Certain Secret Habits of Youth, which first ruined produces Constitutional Debility, renders marriage impossible, and in the end destroys both BODY and MIND. Diseases of Females, and Difficult Cases generally, which have baffled the skill of the Physicians, from the practice more fatal to their victims than the sing of the Syrens to the mariners of Ulysses, blighting their most brilliant hopes or enkindling those relentless avengers, GUILTY DREADS.

Especially, who have become the victims of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually consigns more victims to premature graves than the song of the Syrens did mariners, and blights the fairest hopes of youth, rendering marriage, or the pursuit of business, or social intercourse, a source of misery instead of happiness, the consciousness of a blighted constitution, or a diseased mind, frequently induces the most serious and fatal diseases, which the skill of no other Physician can cure, and which no time but the grave can heal. Such persons should consider their case as one of peculiar delicacy, and should not trust any but the most experienced and skillful Physician, whose years of practice in the first hospitals in Europe and America, he can confidently recommend a right and safe cure in the most intricate and hitherto hopeless cases of secret disease.

YOUNG MEN!

Especially those who have become the victims of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually consigns more than a thousand young men to the silent grave, and which, if not arrested, will inevitably result in premature decay, destroying the mind, and the unfortunate sufferer be an unhappy, useless, and miserable being, shunned by the world, and a burden to himself. Such should consider their case as one of peculiar delicacy, and should not trust any but the most experienced and skillful Physician, whose years of practice in the first hospitals in Europe and America, he can confidently recommend a right and safe cure in the most intricate and hitherto hopeless cases of secret disease.

It is a melancholy fact, that thousands fall victims to this dreadful complaint, owing to the inexperience of those who pretend to cure, by the use of that deadly poison, mercury, which ruins the constitution, and send the unfortunate sufferer to an untimely grave, or drag a miserable life of lingering death.

DR. JOHNSON'S INVIGORATING REMEDY FOR ORGANIC WEAKNESS.

This is a most important and delightful remedy for those who are secretly, and, full of fear and trembling, from the effects of their early indiscretion, fearful of the consequences, and, fully realizing the fearful consequences of the sins of youth, which have so frequently, and without warning, blighted the hopes, prospects and happiness of many a young man, rendering life a burden, and the future gloomy and full of dark forebodings. Aversion to society, Self-distrust, Loss of Memory, Timidity, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, Constipation, Costiveness, Eruptions on the face, Pimples on the face, Lassitude, Pain in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Irritability, Dyspepsia, Nervous Tremblings, Hectic Flushes, Nocturnal Emissions, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Premature Decay, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Evil Forebodings, Aversion to Society, Self-distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c., are some of the many symptoms produced by the early habits of youth. We cannot enumerate them here, but will say that it is the cause of many a young man hurrying to an untimely grave, who, if his case had been properly understood, and the proper means used, might have lived to have a singular appearance about the eyes, cough, and expectoration of matter and blood, often mistaken for consumption, and have been confined to their rooms for months, and even years, and, if not cured, remain a miserable, wretched, and worthless burden and bane to society, should such read this.

What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life, by the consequences of those sins of youth, which too many are guilty of, 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 connubial happiness. Indeed, without these, the joyous, through life becomes a weary pilgrimage; the prospect hourly grows more dark to the view; the mind becomes filled with despair and filled with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another be unnecessarily sacrificed.

Office No. 23 Penn St. Baltimore, Md.

Dr. Johnson's Private Medical Institute, to which he has added a Hospital for the reception of patients, either personally or by letter.

ENDORSEMENT OF THE PRESS.

The many Testimonials which are published with in the last thirteen years, and the numerous important Surgical Operations performed by Dr. Johnson, should be a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted, that no other persons, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, can be given in any thing as a gentleman of character and responsibility is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted.

Dr. JOHNSON'S ANNULLING PILLS,

There are so many ignorant and worthless Quack advertisers in the newspapers, and so much of the quack nonsense in Dr. Johnson's advertisements, *Sun, Herald, Post, Clipper, Lamp, Transcript, &c., Patriot and Commercial Bulletin*, whose lives instead of assisting the noble profession, have been a curse to it, that he has thought it necessary to place his name in the public papers, that the public may know where to find a Physician, imposing neither on the afflicted and unsuspecting, trifling with their feelings, and robbing them of their money, when they are not prepared to cure them, or, if they are, are not responsible for the results. Dr. Johnson does it more as a duty to humanity, to those who are suffering with the effects of Mercury, and the ignorance of Physicians, always keep in his office.

ONLY PHYSICIAN ADVERTISING.

Dr. Johnson is the only Physician advertising in this city, who is regularly educated, and eligible to the office of Physician. Dr. Johnson's Medicines are entirely vegetable, and perfectly harmless, and may be taken by the most delicate female, without the knowledge of any person living, except the parties themselves.

He receives and treats patients entirely at a distance, and cures them in a little period of time, in the most delicate of Secret and Private Diseases, without the use of Mercury, or any other injurious medicine, and without the loss of time from business, or exposure to the world. He treats and cures Stricture, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Syphilis, Secondary Symptoms, Strictures, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Nervous Debility, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Diseases of the Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, Diseases of the Skin, Eruptions, Pimples on the Face, Blotches, Ulcers, Swellings, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Head, Throat, Nose and Bones, Tetter, Scald Head, Venereal Diseases in all their stages, Diseases of Females, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, Ulceration of the Womb, Prolapsus, or Falling down of the Womb, Fits, Spasms, Hysteria, Pain in the Side and Back, Palpitation of the Heart, Female Weakness, Irregularities, &c.

Dr. Johnson's Medicines are prepared in vacuo, and are free from all taste, smell, or any other quality which may exist in other Medicines, which, from their nauseous character, many prefer not to take, even when aware that their lives depend on it. Dr. Johnson's Medicines are free from all taste, smell, or any other quality which may exist in other Medicines, which, from their nauseous character, many prefer not to take, even when aware that their lives depend on it.

Dr. Johnson's Medicines are put up in small compact vials, containing from a dose to a month's treatment, and can be sent by mail to any part of the country, free from observation

The Vindicator.

STAUNTON, VA.

FRIDAY, JAN. 25, 1861.

S. M. Yost, Editor and Proprietor.

Convention Announcement.

We are authorized to announce Capt. J. D. Imboden, a candidate for the State Convention, subject to the action of the Democratic Party, on the 4th day of February.

Jan. 18, 1861.—tf.

We are authorized to announce Gen. W. H. H. Stuart, a candidate for the State Convention, subject to the action of the Democratic Party, on the 4th day of February.

Jan. 18, 1861.—tf.

HAYLO H. ... is a candidate for the State Convention.

Jan. 25, 1861.—tf.

To James H. Skinner, Esq.

We have received many letters from Democratic citizens of hearing an expression of your views on the important question of the status of the country, and request to address them.

We hope, that, in the absence of any other expression of your views, you will, at your leisure, address the people of the county through the columns of the Vindicator.

W. H. Lane,	T. J. Mithe,
A. J. Burke,	Wm. Jordan,
Nelson Harper,	M. P. Funkhouser,
H. H. Hinder,	Jno. P. Irvin,
W. H. Peyton,	J. M. Carroll,
J. H. Peyton,	J. H. S. ...
J. C. Harpula,	T. J. Mitchell,
T. A. Berkley,	H. Turk,
C. N. Kinney,	J. H. Wilson,
W. H. Mills,	H. H. Peck,
J. H. Coiner,	J. B. Myers,
Jas. N. Mellurffin,	H. B. Brown,
D. W. Drake,	Jos. H. Woodward,

Staunton, Jan. 24, 1861.

Gentlemen—You are polite enough to say your wish to hear my views on the subject of the secession of the south, and I cheerfully comply with your request.

Take it for granted, that a man is ... the sentiments of the people, and which are demanding a speedy settlement. Therefore—though disclaiming my ability to contribute much of value to the public discussion—I accept your invitation, and propose, if it be agreeable to you, to address the people at the Court House, on Saturday night next at 7 o'clock. Should you, after hearing my rambling considerations, I am just conscious of, remain,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES H. SKINNER.

To Messrs. Thos. J. Bickle, W. H. Tams, W. A. Burke, Wm. Jordan and others.

Public Speaking.

We will address the people on the subjects referred to in the approaching election, at the following places, at the hours named, viz:

At Greenville, Saturday, 26th, at 2 P. M.
" Mint Spring, " " " 7 " "
" Staunton, Monday, 28th, at 7 P. M.
" New Hope, Tuesday, 29th, at 2 P. M.
" Mt. Meridian, " " " 7 " "
" Churchville, Wednesday, 30th, at 2 P. M.
" Stuart's Draft, " " " 7 " "
" Rockfish, Thursday, 31st, at 2 P. M.
" New Port, " " " 7 " "
" Craigsville, Friday, Feb. 1st, at 2 P. M.
" Deerfield, Saturday, " 2d, at 12 M.
" Oak Hill School House near Parnassus, Saturday, Feb. 2d, at 7 P. M.

J. D. IMBODEN,
W. H. HARMAN,
J. H. SAMPSON,
GEO. BAYLOR,
H. W. SHEFFEY.

Spec. copy.

Hon. A. H. H. Stuart.

Mr. Stuart announces himself a candidate for the Convention in the last *Spectator*. Is is his intention to resign his seat in the State Senate? If it is, he should at once announce the fact, so that his successor can be elected on the 4th of February. If it is not, then the people ought to vote against him for the Convention, for it is highly important the Legislature should be in session at the same time the Convention is deliberating. He cannot serve in both bodies at once, and it would not look well to be receiving the pay of both positions, whilst he was only discharging the duties of one. Mr. Stuart is now our Senator; is it left with the people to say whether he shall be elected to the Convention, when it is equally important to be represented in the legislature in times so pregnant with big events? We appeal to his sense of honor and patriotism to forthwith resign his senatorial position, or withdraw from the Conventional canvass. It is impossible for him, consistent with a high sense of duty to his constituents, his State and his country, to assume to discharge the obligations of both positions. These are perilous times. Events of momentous import are confronting us every moment. Our sentinels—those whom the people have chosen, to so important an honor—should be at their posts. Is it possible that any man who lives upon this green earth, could be so faithless to the calls of honor, self-respect and the interests of his country, as to double deal and defraud the people now? We cannot believe it. We are satisfied Mr. Stuart will resign as Senator, or cease to ask the suffrages of the people for a seat in the Convention! Let him announce his intention on next Monday. The people are exceedingly concerned on this point. We have conversed with hundreds during the week, and there is scarcely a man who does not express the opinion, that Mr. Stuart should either resign or withdraw. We tell him it is a fearful thing to trifle with the feelings and interests of a high-spirited people when suspendes and awfully solemn events are rushing upon us with the velocity of lightning. Every hour and every moment the ery goes round from house to house and heart to heart, "Watchman! what of the night?" "What the signs of promise and? And every delegate to convention is not in her post, is not better here a rather millstone about his neck, or fellow the example of a false traitor, and go hang himself, than meet the food and storm of wrath and burning indignation that will gush forth from a betrayed and outraged constituency. Let the people speak now!

If, where dearest interests and rights are the stake in this fearful game, it is your second and solemn duty to demand of Mr. Stuart, either to give up the one place, or repress his aspirations for the other. See to it quickly, for there is not a moment to lose. Let all important business be not neglected. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

Wednesday Night.

We have space merely to state that the various candidates for seats in the Convention addressed the people of Staunton on Monday night. The Court House was filled, and speaking continued from 7 o'clock until 10 P. M. We regret that we have not time to give a full report of the proceedings. Suffice it to say, that the speeches were able, and the sentiments of the speakers were received with great enthusiasm. We understand that Mr. Stuart will address the people at the same place on next Monday evening.

Reconstruction—Not Preservation.

It is a very common occurrence that candidates grow eloquent, as well as lachrymose, in their appeals for the preservation of the Union. They will bring fresh to the mind, in glowing and brilliant colors, the glory and grandeur of the Union, and the cheering benefits and blessings it has showered upon us. To this every man, who has a soul within his carcass, or whose heart bears responsive to the moving melting music of domestic peace, prosperity and concord, must and does say—Amen. He who does not feel a thrill of joy and delight as he gazes upon the stars and stripes—proud emblem of our country's greatness, glory and happiness—flaunting defiance to foes of every clime, and beckoning the oppressed and downtrodden of every nation to its protection and shelter, is a wretch—fit for treason, stratagem and spoils." But this is no time for appeals to passion—no time to lull into a blissful sense of security, while the flames flap around the very citadel in which we dwell, and the accidental sparks of revolution and distruction are dashing and rumbling beneath. The Union is already dissolved. Disintegration has already taken place. Secession, or revolution, has already broken asunder the uniting links, and the United Confederacy no longer exists. It is not, therefore, the work of preservation that is presented to the people for their decision in this election. That is a chest—a swindle—a delusion. It is a question of *reconstruction* that the people must look at. They must demand of those seeking their support in this fearfully important election, what line of policy they will pursue to *reconstruct* the Union—bring together the shattered and discovered parts—and thus avert the terrible calamity already upon us. We intensely warn the people against those who may seek their votes by appeals to their love for the stars and stripes and the Federal Union. Passion must be buried. Reason, stern, intelligent reason, must rescue us from impending ruin, and not feeling and affection. We call upon the people to scrutinize and probe the speeches of every candidate, and let each man for himself see whether the heart of the disease is reached, whether the core has been touched, and the proper remedy suggested. What would be thought of that man who would sit down with folded arms and whine and sniffle over the infection that his house, while on fire, had sheltered him from winter's storm and summer's heat, instead of rushing forward in a desperate attempt to save it? It is an apt illustration of our national condition. Our political edifice is crumbling to pieces. Are we not unstinted and fools to do—sniffing precious hours in chaunting its past glories and benefits, whilst it is trembling, and tottering above us. Would it not be more rational to devise a remedy by which we may avert a total wreck, and preserve the main pillars and foundation, that it may be reconstructed? We tell the people in all candor, and with the deepest concern, that this is no time to permit their feelings to sway their judgments. Stern and relentless facts are before us. We must deal with them. They have to be met. There is no evading them. Then let every candidate be made to come out fairly and squarely in the premises. Freedom is worse than treason. Delay or indecision, is criminal. Freemen of Augusta! in the name of all that you hold dear, we conjure and implore you, if you would save your country from being drenched in fraternal blood, and dispel the impending cloud that presages civil war, to look the fearful events that are before you full in the face. The Union, as you know it a few weeks ago, *does not* exist. Wave after wave of the revolution in which we now are, has swept off State after State. It is folly to bemoan this grievous calamity in idle sympathy. It is worse than "singing requiems to a dead horse," to use a homely yet forcible illustration. Let us, then, in the spirit of freemen, who are anxious to leave to our children a free and happy government, go to work and reconstruct the Union—renew and re-strengthen the broken compact. Heaven knows, if pouring forth our warm affection for the Union and deep sorrow that it has been madly and wickedly destroyed, could reconstruct it, we would do so "from early morn to dewy eve." But this will not answer. We must grapple with facts. We must gaze boldly at events, and direct them. The accomplishment of reconstruction is the way to secure our form of government be preserved, the States become united again, and civil war averted. Let the people *think* about these things, however painful—let them look at what hath willing hands and earnest and brave hearts, and approach the good work determined on success. The first step towards such a desired end, is to select fearless, determined and able men for the Convention, who can stand up upon their sentiments and indicate their plans. Will they do it? It is a fearfully important question, which the people alone can answer.

Gold.

News from the Pike's Peak country informs us that gold diggings are progressing rapidly and with large profits. Discoveries of rich deposits continue to be made. The sands on the San Juan River are said to be very rich. We have seen persons who have travel d all over the San Juan country, who told us several years ago that gold was plenty in that region. We have been in the vicinity of the present diggings, but when the snow was three feet deep and hostile Indians as thick as black berries. The dream of Da Soto, that the Rocky Mountains were a golden fence and that the auriferous substance was as plenty as stones, is rapidly about to be realized. The entire chain of mountain stretching from the head waters of the Mississippi to the slopes of the Pacific, seems to be one vast deposit of gold, welcoming our adventurous people to inhabit the wilds of the West and establish a continuous settlement across our continent.

Gov. Pickens, of South Carolina, recently sent a supply of fresh vegetables to Maj. Anderson and his command. That courtesy, coming from a Palmetto and Carolina gentleman, was duly appreciated by the Major and his command.

Speaking at Mt. Sidney.

Returning from Rockingham Court on last Monday evening, we stopped at Mt. Sidney to hear the candidates for the Convention address the people of that vicinity, as advertised. One of the most thoughtful, respectful and intelligent audiences, consisting of about three hundred, had assembled to hear what they have ever seen. Thornton Berry, Esq., was called to the chair. Gen. Harman opened the discussion; Col. Baylor followed, and he was succeeded respectively by Col. Baldwin, Capt. Imboden, and Mr Sheffey. Gen. Harman and Capt. Imboden took decided and almost similar positions, and declared their purpose, if elected, to use every effort to have our national difficulties promptly and finally settled, at least so far as Virginia's action could inaugurate a line of policy that would result in adjustment. They declared that resistance to coercion was a duty, and indicated their endorsement of the Crittenden-Douglas Compromise as a basis of settlement.

The other speakers, except when quoted, confined themselves mostly to appeals in behalf of the preservation of the Union, without defining any particular policy, except to wait for future developments. They seemed to lose sight of the fact that the Union *was already dissolved*, and that hence the question for the consideration and judgment of the people was not the *preservation* of the Union, for that was impossible, but its *reconstruction*. They did not advert to the fact that there is no hope for the old Union—for the seceding States to come back and resume their original relations, unless the causes which led to their separation are removed. They evaded the *practical* points, which must be settled to prevent civil war, and confined themselves to exciting the feelings and fears of their hearers. We honestly believe this to be wrong. As much as we respect and admire the high order of talent and purity of Gov. Baldwin and Baylor, and Mr Sheffey, yet we are candid when we say that the speeches on Monday night first were calculated to mislead the people. We ask them what possible good can result from exciting the passions? Would it not be far more becoming in this important canvass, to tell the people plainly that we are in a revolution—lay bare the fact that five States have seceded, and that to that extent this Union is dissolved to all intents and purposes? We want the people plainly to understand that the only practicable policy of reconstructing our shattered Union *must* be adopted—some terms upon which the seceding States will commite must be adopted. We call upon the people to *demand* the positions of the candidates in this regard. It will not do to sing sonnets to the Union and the stars and stripes when the waves of revolution and disunion are surging all around us.

We regret that we were disappointed in the speeches of these gentlemen. In our opinion, they did not meet the issues presented in the condition of the country. They consumed their time with "glorious generalities," instead of marching boldly forward and grappling with the mighty events which are upon us. We will not here particularize what we conceive to be positions fatal to the peace of the country, assumed by some of these gentlemen. We simply record our dissent from the general tone and tendency of their remarks. We can never consent to an endorsement of a stay-pozizing, indecisive course, when the fate of the nation depends upon a different policy.

Rockingham.

We have never witnessed a larger assemblage of people in Virginia, than were in attendance at Rockingham Court last Monday. The Court-house was crowded to listen to speeches from Maj. Warren, R. A. Shands T. L. Yancey, and Dr. Winfield, asking the people to subscribe towards purchasing equipments for a volunteer regiment to be raised in the county. During the remarks of Dr. Winfield, she spoke in favor of immediate secession, denouncing the action of the North, a scene occurred which beggers description. We have never witnessed an audience so excedingly excited and threatening. The speaker, however, closed his speech, after which the audience unanimously adopted a resolution requesting the County Court to subscribe $2000 for the purposes desired by the meeting. About $150 in cash was raised.

After the adjournment of the military meeting, the candidates for the Convention addressed themselves, in a few remarks pertinent to the occasion, viz: Messrs. Col. A. S. Gray, Dr. A. M. Newman, J. N. Liggett, Dr. S. A. Coffman, Maj. J. C. Walker, John C. Woodson, Jno. F. Lewis, A. H. Harper, George Chrisman and Geo. C. Bergstresser.

We have not space to notice the speeches of these gentlemen as we had intended. But from what we learn of the popular sentiment, we are inclined to believe that Drs. Newman and Coffman, and J. N. Liggett, will be the successful candidates. Mr. Woodson and Maj. Walker will also poll a good vote.

"Many Ladies" must excuse us for not inserting their call. It is a rule so unchangeable as the laws of the Medes and Persians not to publish any communication unless we have a responsible name as the author. In this instance "Many Ladies" have withheld the name, or names, and in the absence of gentlemen to whom they allude should call for personal satisfaction, we would be unable to give the responsible person, and hence might get a thrashing ourself. We ask "Many Ladies" to "be merciful unto us" for thus contravening their wishes, while we give them the assurance that they can command any column on any and all occasions when legitimate for the exercise of their partiality and privilege in the locality of their action.

We received a letter and other day from an intelligent Whig friend residing in Hancock county, in which he said "I wish you would send me your paper. I have no means of learning the news from up the country, except an occasional letter. I am anxious to see what my old county intends doing in the present state of affairs. Good grant that the *secession* spirit, so prevalent when I left, may be removed."

President of Virginia.

We have our Thursday's mail, but it has to be kept back for the proceedings published in to-day's paper. We see a gleam of hope breaking through the dark clouds which have so long kept us in a state of premise spanning our political sky. The observant reader cannot fail to perceive the developments of the last week that the conservative and patriotic sentiment of the country is rising up to the clashing and conflict of fanatics. We see reason taking the place of passion, and the common sense of the people of Virginia, the most ruined heritage left us by our fathers, from the traitorous hands and control of demagogues and fanatics.

The appointment of Messrs. Ex-President Tyler, Wm. Ch. Rives, Judge Brockenbrough, Jos. A. Seddon, and Geo. W. Summers as a commission for the part of the State to represent her, desire for a settlement of the present difficulties, and arrange the basis of that adjustment, subject to the ratification of her Convention, is an eminently wise and proper step. It evinces a disposition on the part of the Old Dominion to exhaust every means to bring the North to a proper understanding of our position—a disposition that cannot be misunderstood by the country. If it is disregarded by the Northern States—if the last overture of the peaceful emblem of the olive branch from Virginia, when appeals of right and justice is of historic record, and written upon every page of the annals of the country, both civil and military, is rejected, then in the right of God and the civilized world, if internecine war does come, she can truly say, 'shake not thy gory locks at me, I did it not."

We think we can discern, however, in the gradual upheaval of popular sentiment at the North, a returning sense of justice. The repeal of the Senate of Rhode Island, by so decided a majority, of the personal liberty bill of that State; the action of the Republicans in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, which, we are confident, will resist in a similar repeal law; the position assumed by Mr. Cameron in the U. S. Senate and Mr. Corwin, in the House; the flood of petitions that are rolling up daily from Northern Republicans to Congress for the adoption of the Crittenden Compromise; the action of the working men and the masses North, against coercing the seceding States; all combine to encourage the hope that the popular mind is settling down upon some reasonable idea of adjustment.

To facilitate and strengthen this manifestation, we hope the Convention elect to the State Convention men who will take a firm and decided stand upon the Constitutional rights of the State—asking nothing more, and submitting to nothing less—thus creating a rallying point for the conservative elements of the country, and we believe an adjustment will be speedy, or some tangible assurance given of their settlement, in less than sixty days. Smiling peace will once more spread her wings over our distracted country, and the foundation of our government be more firmly fixed from the shocks and jarrings it has received through the machinations and intrigues of unprincipled politicians.

An Unfortunate Move.

Last week, the Hon. A. H. H. Stuart introduced a resolution in the State Senate, declaring it, in substance, treason on the part of the people of Virginia to attempt to secede from the Potts and Arsenals within the limits of her Territory, and calling upon the Governor to arrest and frustrate any movement to that end.

We consider this an exceedingly unfortunate and mischievous movement, unless Mr. Stuart had some tangible evidence that an attempt would be made to capture the Forts. It is giving the dignity and importance of legislative sanction to an idle and unfounded rumor—investing a mere surmise or loose suggestion with the force and point of an existing fact, and by that means furnishing a satisfactory excuse for the extraordinary military movements that are measuring in the federal capital and the Northern States. Mr. Stuart has assumed a terrible responsibility in his resolutions. He has placed the people of Virginia in a false position, and, unless such is the most significant manner, invited the strengthening of the U. S. forts in the State and the establishment of a military surveillance over the capital of Virginia. We trust Mr. Stuart, for the sake of the honor and character of his constituents, will instantly correct his want of foresight—his indecent haste—and at once introduce a counteracting resolution.

This unfortunate movement has done more to inflame Northern passion and remove the prospect of an adjustment of our difficulties, than all the speeches and newspaper articles that have made their appearance for the past two months. It is simply declaring through the Senate of Virginia that there is a dangerous movement to take the Forts and Arsenals—to commit high treason against the U. S. Government.

We ask Mr. Stuart, and we call upon the people to ask the question, whether he has any positive and tangible information upon which to base his indirect charge. It is a fearfully important to know what should be probed to the bottom.

We notice in the Amelia county correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch, that a daguerreotypist was respected to leave that county on suspicion that he was hostilier with slaves. The daguerreotypist alluded to, is Mr. Berry of this county, who is just so sound on the nigger question as a correspondent of the Dispatch or any citizen of Amelia. He was in our office a few days since. He has now a certificate of his residence and antecedents, with the seal of Augusta county attached, which we presume the overwhelming inhabitants of Amelia will hardly disregard.

Our ever welcome, cheerful and inspirative friend, the Richmond Dispatch, came to us last Monday in an entirely new dress, having a more clear and sparkling and good humored appearance. The Dispatch is a great favorite with our people, and is one of the best daily newspapers in the United States. We wish its proprietor, Cowardin, many long years of health and prosperity.

Four soldiers, quartered in Charleston from Fort Sumpter, escaped, attempted to make their escape by jumping out of the window of the City prison. They were arrested and taken back to Fort Sumpter.

A Sad Picture.

It is a true saying that very few people does not know how the other half subsists. We were passing, the other day, along one of our principal thoroughfares, when our attention was called to a most distressing scene—one that made our heart ache. Beneath a stairway that led down an embankment were two poorly clad women, the youngest with an infant in her arms. Around them were several pieces of old carpet and blankets, and near by a coffee pot—They had remained there all the night previous, exposed to the chilling winds of the season—no shelter, no home, no hope—The girl, who, a few months ago, was light-hearted and innocent, but—bad fallen, fallen, was the very picture of despair. Hair dishevled, face tear and unceremoniously, she was crouched upon the floor of the porch, with her child closely clasped to her bosom, seeking to and fro, evidencing in every expression the deepest agony of spirit and soul. We felt keenly and sadly for that outcast girl—houseless and homeless in the midst of winter's storms, with scarcely a ray of hope to beam upon her broken heart. And who was the other female? Her *mother!*—following her child in shame and want, and clinging to her in the deep misery that surrounded her, as only a mother can cling.

Fallen though they be, they are not yet lost. A friendly word, a kind act, might *stay the career of crime*, and touch a chord of the heart that would awaken other feelings and aspirations, and lift them out of the mire and clay, and place their feet upon a rock. "Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of these, ye did it unto me."

Hon. Alex. H. H. Stuart, in his inflammatory card to the people of Augusta published in the last *Spectator*, states that negroes are being taxed $16 per head, and that Virginia will have to pay $3,000. Mr. Stuart shows the desperate condition of his mind in giving circulation to a statement, in so authoritative a form, which has no the semblance of truth. Instead of $16 tax upon negroes, it is $1 66, and the story about the force loan is simply a fabrication. The card of Mr. Stuart, being based upon such erroneous data, of course would not be otherwise than fallacious in its conclusions. We regret that such a card written which had less of substantial fact to recommend it. We are only surprised that Mr. Stuart should so damage his reputation for statesmanship by statements so inconsistent with facts, and arguments so totally devoid of common sense. It must be a forlorn case indeed, which induces a man to lie support the least shade of verisimilitude.

Our friend Garber, of the Houston (Miss.) Patrol, has doffed his Colonelcy, and taken the position of high private in a volunteer company, which has been ordered out by the Governor of that State. He enlists in the company as a private soldier for gun walking, and every tyro in the office for bullets before he will consent to submit. "Good boy," Sandy. The "Local" of the Patrol, says the editor left his blackeyed girl in tears!

The Post-masters throughout the seceding States continue to send in their orders to the government for postage stamps.—They are questioned by the Department, whether the revenue of their respective offices is subject to draft by the Department, and if answered in the affirmative, the stamps are sent. The postal communication of the South is kept up as heretofore.

Our friend Cooper, of the Clarksburg Register, delicates the tripod editorial in favor of W. F. Gordon, jr. We are sorry to part from so clever a colemporary as Cooper, and hope he may have a pleasant and agreeable afterpiece, in the collection of his debts, to which business he intends to devote his attention for a while.

It is not true, as stated by some of the papers, that A. H. Stephens and H. V. Johnson refused to sign the ordinance of Secession for the State of Georgia. They did sign it, declaring at the time, that they desired Georgia to be a unit in announcing her purpose to resist the aggressions of the North.

Kansas has been admitted into the Union. This secures the election of two more Black Republican Senators, and one member of Congress. Martin F. Conway was elected to the latter position more than a year ago, and has been awaiting the admission of the State.

There has been a good deal written of late about the Puritans their goodness, &c. Our deliberate opinion is, that if the "dry flower" had been sunk, and not a pilgrim landed on Plymouth Rock, it would have been better for the country. Their descendants are the authors of all our woes.

Five States are now out of the Union—Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi and South Carolina. The first and last were of the original thirteen. Louisiana and Texas will follow in a few days.

The Alexandria Gazette, in the true spirit of a Virginian, warns the New York Tribune that if the just demands of the South are not conceded, there will be a sulled South before the 4th of March.

The U. S. Secretary of the Treasury, communicates to the committee on Ways and Means, that the government will require a loan of $20,000,000 to meet its obligations to the 1st of July.

We have received a pamphlet copy of "a financial statement and suggestions relative to a force in the revenue laws, by the auditor of public accounts," Mr. J. M. Bennett. It contains valuable information.

We understand that Rev. J. M. Baker, of this place, has received and accepted a call to the first Presbyterian Church of Wheeling.

Hon. Wm. Smith, Governor elect, is a candidate for the Convention in Montgomery county.

R. M. Mathews, of Md., has been sentenced in Cincinnati to Fort Lafayette, for treason.

Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, Col. John B. Baldwin and Col. Stewart Beverley, Delegates from Augusta and Staunton, respectively, believing that their honor and interests will be safe in the Hands, and that powers delegated to them will be used for good, and not for evil, and that Stuart and Baldwin stand ready to do their duty, and that prudence, forbearance, and the interest of the Colored Commonwealth in the Union and under the Constitution of our Fathers, will be the guide of all their actions, the State Convention, that is to assemble on the 13th of Feb., without, if it should prove necessary, to guard you to become unnecessarily far out of the Union, that is to assemble on the 13th of Feb., pledge you our cordial and earnest support.

Hence Mr. Stuart thinks the interests of his constituents, and the interest of Augusta, and of Virginia, we include H. W. Sheffey, Esq., in this call.

Jas. Bell,	Jas. Kinney,
Jas. Wilson,	Jacob Byers,
M. H. Hutchins,	Henry Myers,
George Shaver,	Wm. Myers,
Jacob Hoover,	Jacob Myers,
Christian Harding,	James Cochran,
J. B. Wright,	William H. Hide,
Peter Wright,	John H. Beer,
J. M. Hamilton,	Jos. Hide,
Thomas N. Lindsay,	Loudon Moots,
John F. Whitmore,	Jas. Moots,
Isaac Myers,	Jacob Shaver,
Amos Crosby, sen.,	William A. Bear,
Amos Crosby, jr.,	Jarred Bear, jr.,
A. Cooke,	James Wilson, jr.,
Robert Hutchman,	James H. Wilson,
Sa. Saul C. Wilson,	John Martin, sr.,
Jacob Keiner,	William Shirley,
Jacob Adams,	George Bear, jr.,
D. W. Arnold,	Jeremiah Johns,
J. Alexander,	Jas. Bear,
H. Wolfe,	William Perry,
Mat Holmes,	J. W. Allen,
John Boodwinsah,	James Wooster,
John T. Eshank,	John Kay,
N. S. Sites,	Jas. A. Shover,
David Sites,	David Shover,
George W. Johns,	George Crosby,
George Johns,	William Crosby,
Thomas Kay,	T. W. Arnold,
Jos. Arnold,	Jas. Arnold,
Thomas F. Graham,	William Bushard, sr.,
William A. Bader,	James H. Baylor,
William Kay,	Jacob Bushard,
Jacob Bushard,	William Newman,
Jacob Bushard, jr.,	R. A. Bell,
William Bell,	J. H. Bell,
H. Lickliter,	R. A. Stogdell,
Andrew Bailey,	Joshua Bowen,
Christian Bowen,	John Bowen,
John Bowen,	Jos. Bowen,
Henry Sherrick,	John Bell, sr.,
William F. Acord,	John Brown,
J. W. Bear,	Benjamin Bushman,
George Smith,	Wm. H. Jackson,
James M. Gallison,	Andrew Miller,
Jacob Hicks,	Jacob Miller,
William Gallison,	Abraham Miller,
Jacob Miller,	Jacob Miller,
Jacob Miller, jr.,	Jacob Miller,
Wm. Bell,	Jacob Miller,
Benj. H. Bell,	David Miller,
Jacob Bell,	Jacob Miller,
H. H. Smith,	Jacob Miller,
Jacob Miller, jr.,	Jacob Miller,
Wm. Mauk,	Jacob Miller,
Frank Sohn,	Jacob Miller,
Jacob Miller,	Jacob Miller,
Jacob Miller,	Jacob Miller,
John H. Crosby,	David Miller,
Jacob Miller,	Jacob Miller,
Jacob Miller,	David Miller,

P. S.—Not one man to whom this call has been presented has refused to sign it, and we have not heard of a single individual who has expressed a dissent of the Churchville Preamble.

For the Vindicator.

Mr. Editor:—Never have the people of Augusta been called upon to discharge a more solemn duty than the selection of delegates to represent them in the approaching Convention. Our rights, our interests, and our honor are all involved in the issue.—Whatever may be our feeling or preference, for men, they must all be yielded to the stern demands of principle. It is now made palpable that there are those among us who entertain the absurd and dangerous doctrine that the highest allegiance is due to the Federal Government. *There is the Black Republican theory, and here the right they claim to coerce at sealed ballot.* Our industrial system, the security we enjoy, the liberties we have, the honor we have at stake, the valor of the vast hosts involved, I deem it unwise to name any thing as the Robinson between Union and disunion, hence, I say, "waiting on one side

To the People of Augusta County.

I am a candidate for a seat in the Convention.

My opinions upon the general subject which is likely to engage the attention of the Convention have been recently declared in public addresses delivered to my fellow citizens, and to large assemblages of the people of the county. They have of course been to some extent modified by the succession of startling events which have as deeply agitated the public mind, but in the main they continue substantially the same.

[illegible] Union men. I have now, as I had then, a living faith that the Union is worth a vastly more precious price than any political consideration

Selected Poetry.

THE VIOLETS.

We count the broken lyres that rest
Where the proud willing singers slumber,
But o'er their silent sister's breast
The wild flowers who will stop to number?
A few sweet hours she blooms—
And many fanes is proud to win them;
Alas! for those that never sing,
But die with all their music in them.

Fear, reader, not for the dead alone,
Who lived and died in their poetry not prose;
Weep for the living who live LIKE THEM
The cross without the crown of glory!
Not where Lucanian breezes sweep
O'er Sappho's memory haunted pillow,
But where the glistening night-dews weep
O'er nameless sorrow's unheard pillow.

O, hearts that break and give no sign
Save withering smiles and cordial cheer,
Tall death pours out his cordial wine,
Slow dropped from misery's aching tenter!
If singing breath or sobbing chord
To strange listeners pass not, O give,
What endless melodies were poured,
As sad as earth, as sweet as Heaven!

MITTY RYDER.

Kneeling by the stream I saw
Kate, the farmer's daughter,
Pilfering—in her rosy palm
Dipping as she walked.

She had thrown her hat aside,
Bare her arms and ankles;
Each unconscious charm displayed,
Made my love the bolder.

So I slowly, tenderly,
Well and said beside her—
Drank with her from out the stream—
Musing Mitty Ryder!

And I said, "The pure drink,
Life is fleet as shadow,
Shall we not in waters drink,
Always, love, together?"

Many years have passed so by,
Like the flowing water,
But I think OFTEN to day
WHO AND WHAT MITTY'S daughter.

ANYTHING IN REASON.—When the United States army started for Utah there was a scarcity of transportation, or, in other words, there were too few baggage wagons. Now, every soldier knows, how, like the apple of one's eye, are these same baggage wagons. Well, at any rate—or, at sacks on the long marches across the plains. A colonel of dragoons, who had command of one of the columns, restricted the orders very much in their allowance of baggage, and was most bitter if any one tried to exceed the just standard. One morning the colonel met one of his captains, (a dragoon, of course,) when he burst out as follows:

"Captain, do you know what these artillery officers want to take across the plains?"

"No, colonel, I do not," said the captain, with an inquiring look.

"Well," said the old fellow, "if you'll believe me, there's one of 'em wants to take across a box of books."

"Books!" exclaimed the captain; "what next, I wonder? Now, colonel, I have but little to take across myself—nothing in fact, but a barrel of whiskey."

"O! same captain, of course; anything in reason, anything in reason; but the idea of carrying a parcel of books across that stretch is a little more than I can stand."

MACHIAVEN REDIVIVUS.—An Illinois paper—the Lake County Democrat—has a South Carolina correspondent who furnishes it, among other things, with the following:

"They have recently invented some refined scud-guard for turning aside strangers, and have succeeded in thinning the population. It is true that they carried up men and throw them into the streams, but this is only done after they are proved to be abolitionists; prior to this they undergo the following ordeal: Two men are placed on a board, with a rope attached to the board. They are ordered to take hold of the rope, and the board is placed on the ice; the rope is then passed through a hole in the board, and let the horses run away; they then fasten him down to the sidewalk, pin back his eyebrows, and compel passers by (men and women) to spit tobacco juice in his eyes; they then take him up, bore holes in his ears, and, with small augers, fill the holes with cotton wadding, and touch them off. Finally they take off the top of his head, scoop out his brains, and fill the cavity with liquid lead, ideas and principles. If he survives these tests, they conclude he is 'sound on the goose,' and of course, entitling the negro slave his to travel!"

ARREST FOR TREASON.—The Charleston Mercury of the 10th inst., has the following paragraph:

"J. N. Merriman, Collector of the port of Georgetown, (S. C.) was on Monday last arrested by the sheriff of Georgetown on a charge of treason against the State. A letter was found written by him and addressed to Mr. Robinson stating that he (Morris) had sent out sixteen vessels in the service of the United States, and that he would continue to do so. The letter calls upon the President to send a sufficient force to relieve Fort Sumter, and informs him of the progress made in the construction of works near Georgetown, and promises to keep him posted from time to time as things go on the same. The letter is signed by Lee instead of Merriman. Lee will be arrested, he acknowledged having written it. Lee's deputy, was also arrested. He said he had been in the habit of writing out Merriman's letters, but had not done so in this case, as he considered it treason. Both have been committed for trial."

Another Julian is school in the Californian papers. A young girl, betrothed to the gallant young Brennan, Barrier, recently killed at San Francisco, begged to see the remains before burial. In the death chamber she swallowed poison, but, being observed, her life was saved.

LOLA MONTEZ.—A New York correspondent says: Lola Montez, who has summer residence near South Bend, a complete stroke caused by smoking cigarettes day and night, is now living in Seventeenth street; spends her time in meditation and prayer, and goes by the name of Fanny Gibbons."

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]