The Vindicator.

VOL. XVII. STAUNTON, VIRGINIA, FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1861. NO. 12.

Business Cards.

THE STAUNTON

Boot, Shoe and Leather Company

[illegible]

Boots, Shoes and Leather for Men's, Women's, Misses and Children's Wear.

Also, Saddles, Harness and Patent Leather. Every article we specially invite to examine our stock.

FRENCH CALF SEWED and PEGGED BOOTS.

New and Rare Goods Just Received.

Calf and Kip Pegged Boots;

Latest Oxford and French Tips, Ac.

All manufactured from the best stock, and unfortunately for the trade, the fashion is also correct.

Gentlemen's Calf Sewed Boots, $3.

Servants' Boots, $2.50, $2, $1.75, $1.50.

Ladies' Gaiters, Slippers, Shoes, Ac., in great variety, and at prices to suit the times.

Country Merchants, Hotel Keepers, Boarding Houses, and all others, are invited to examine our stock, and satisfy themselves that we can sell them goods at prices as low as any house in the Valley.

Any goods not found to be as represented, can be returned and money will be refunded.

Nov. 24, 1860. J. H. GARBER, Superintendent.

Staunton, Va., Nov. 24, 1860.—1m—Spectator copy 1m.

Lynchburg Democrat and Valley Star copy 1m, and forward bill to the Office.

STAUNTON FOUNDRY.

THE undersigned are the proprietors of the public Foundry in Staunton, and are now prepared to manufacture to order

PARLOR, HALL, THE PLATE AND COOKING STOVES.

of the most approved patterns, and of the best quality, and will be found quite as cheap as any other house, and will be found quite as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other house in the Valley.

We are also prepared to manufacture to order any and every description of

Plow Castings.

At MILL HOUSE MACHINERY, and all kinds of Castings made to order.

The patronage of the public is especially solicited.

A. J. GIBBENS & CO.

Nov. 24, 1860.

Great Bargains!

HENRY RUDHES calls particular attention to his stock of

Boots and Shoes

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

Men's Shoes only $1.00

Gaiters only $1.25

Ladies' and Misses' Shoes very low! Just received some Genuine Lasting Shoes—very pleasant to wear feet.

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

Call and get bargains.

OPPOSITE DAVIS & KAYSER'S.

Staunton, Sept. 14, 1860.

CITY HOTEL,

Corner Royal and Cameron Streets,

ALEXANDRIA, VA.

SAMUEL HEPLEBOWER, Proprietor

J. ROBERTS, Supt. | A. W. DENNY, Clerk.

This above is a favorite resort—pleasant location, close to and from the Springs—pleasant rooms, well ventilated, and a table to please the most fastidious—Omnibuses always at the Depot to convey guests to the Hotel.

Alexandria, April 6, 1859.—1f.

ST CHARLES HOTEL,

CORNER OF MAIN AND WALL STREETS,

RICHMOND, VA.

SANFORD & MADDOX, Proprietors,

JAMES MASSENBURG, JR., (formerly CLERK OF THE COLEMAN HOUSE,) Superintendent.

F. D. ROBERTS, Clerk.

Richmond, Aug. 16, 1860.—1y.

Soap and Candle FACTORY.

THE subscriber has commenced the manufacture of Soap and Candles, at his Factory on Frederick Street, opposite the Furniture Warehouse of A. H. Shoemaker, and will keep constantly on hand a supply of Tallow Candles and a good quality of Soap, which he will sell on the most accommodating terms.

THOMAS WHOLEY.

Staunton, Dec. 21, 1860.—1f.

BUSH & GOODRICH, { JAS. BUSHROD, JR.

LAW NOTICE.

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

Bush & W. Goodrich will attend principally to the Circuit, Hustings and Blackburn's, and in the Court of Appeals.

JAS. BUSHROD, JR.

Staunton, Jan. 13, 1860.

R. L. DOYLE

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STAUNTON, VA.

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

July 22, 1857.

J. B. WATTS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BRICK ROW

COURT-HOUSE SQUARE,

STAUNTON.

LYNCHBURG

Hail and Fire Insurance Company.

J. P. WOOD, President.

CASH CAPITAL $333,000.

HOUSEHOLD CAPITAL $800,000.

WM. M. GUY, Gen Agt. Staunton, Va.

November 25, 1859.—1y.

Dental Notice.

W. CHAPMAN has removed his office to the 2d door Eastward from Virginia Hotel, and opposite "Brandebarg's Corner," and solicits a share of the patronage of his friends and customers.

Staunton, Feb. 8, 1860.

A. D. CHANDLER,

UNDERTAKER,

Staunton, Va.

KEEPS METALIC BURIAL CASES of size, at Hanger's Hotel.

Staunton, July 27, 1860.

DR. THOMAS J. JORDAN

HAS removed his office to the corner of Market and Lewis streets, opposite the M. E. Church.

Staunton, April 19, 1860.—1f.

Wanted.

1000 COBDS OF WOOD delivered at our Distillery near Staunton, for which we will pay the highest cash price, on delivery. Proposals, addressed to us at Staunton, or Staunton, Va., AUNEY, HARMAN & CO.

Dec. 17, 1860.

Cooking Stoves!

CHEAP and for sale—in beautiful little lot cast of fine, such a supply of the celebrated Greyhound Cooking Stoves, with a variety of other sizes.

R. J. GIBNEY.

WHITE LEAD, Red White, Tinting, Varnishes, Shellac, &c. Colors of all kinds, for sale by

F. M. TROUT.

Staunton, March 1, 1861.

GROUND STONES—Grind Stones and Hatchings for sale by

WOODS & GILKESON.

Staunton, Feb. 22, 1861.

WOODS & GILKESON, Staunton, Feb. 22, 1861.

A FEW dozen Cedar Buckets just received and for sale by

WOODS & GILKESON.

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL.

DR. JOHNSTON

THE Science of Life, or Self-Preservation, published by this well known and only regularly Educated Physician advertising, offers the most certain, speedy and only effectual cure for Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Loss of Organic Power, Nervous Irritability, Dyspepsia, Dullness, Lassitude, Mental Gloom, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Ac., Ac., Ac.

SECRET DISEASES.

Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis, Ac., Ac., Ac.

Also, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Ac., Ac., Ac.

Also, Loss of Organic Power, Nervous Irritability, Dyspepsia, Dullness, Lassitude, Mental Gloom, Pain in the Back and Limbs

We announced last week the call for a District Convention at Harrisburg on [illegible] the suggestion of a member in [illegible] the day of the meeting of the Convention will be fixed for Tuesday, the [illegible] of April.

We briefly stated our reasons last week for the necessity of the Convention. We again alude to it, to impress the propriety of the movement upon our readers, and to awaken them to the importance of organizing for thoroughly the Democratic party. The present incumbent, it is true, has announced himself a candidate for re-election, and refused to submit his claims to the action of a Convention. We regard this unprecedented course, on the part of one claiming to be a Democrat, as revolutionary, and as impelling attempt to tyrannize over the usage and the policy of the party from time immemorial—an impudent and defiant assumption that the party organization must be made secondary and subservient to his behests—that he is the master and not the servant of the people.

While we do not endorse the Congressional course of Mr Harris, we had no superable objections to his re election, provided he had expressed a willingness to aid in uniting the Democracy in this District and the State, by submitting his claims to the consideration of a fairly constituted Convention of his fellow Democrats. We believe that he could have received the nomination, had he expressed a willingness to conform to the usage of the party. But instead of that, he places himself above every consideration of party interest, and inaugurates a policy which cannot fail to demoralize and hopelessly break up our organization, and eventuate in turning the District over to the Opposition. Against this course we enter our protest, and we declare that we will support no man for Congress who is not willing to permit his name to go before a fairly constituted Convention of the Democracy of the District. We shall war upon him to the bitter end as an enemy not only to Democracy, but a traitor to the best interests of the country, and as false to every impulse of patriotism and honor. There is nothing so despicable as that inordinate greed for spoils and plunder which subordinates every other consideration to the promotion of self and the aggrandizement of selfish ends.

We are thus earnest in declaring our convictions because we believe the vitality of the Democratic party of the State depends solely and entirely upon holding a Convention in this District. We see no alternative in the present emergency, and we trust this last opportunity to unite the party to pass unimpaired. It may be written down upon the record of current events that the people has departed from Judah—the Democracy have struck their colors, and become the willing captives of the siders and abettors of Black Republican power.

We appeal to every Democrat in the District to rally once more under the standard of the State Rights Democracy. We have been the deathblow of republic men to 1862, to sustain his position. It would have been far more becoming in a minister seeking to impress the minds of his hearers with the truth, had Mr. Davis, instead of the opinions of 1802, given the more recent opinions of the secession leaders. To the lofty gentleman who uttered them. As a stump speech, relying upon the Richmond Whig as the source of its ideas and facts, the effort of the Reverend gentleman would have been very creditable—exhibiting a vast deal of industry in gleaning superficial information and pancombe points. As a logical and legitimate discussion of the question at issue, it fell far below mediocrity, and gave evidence of a mind warped by morose, contracted prejudice, rather than expanded under the notion of an enlarged Christian spirit. We are sorry to see the ministers of the Church, and men of the Gospel, so far forgetting themselves as to become the mere tools of political leaders. If we are looking from his effort on Tuesday, we think his tastes and inclinations are better adapted to the Black River Conference jurisdiction than to the soil of Virginia. Certainly, the church has sent out the pastoral charge of a gentleman, who, if he is not a politician, could not to otherwise than sink, sink, sink, until it became absorbed in some other denomination and totally extinguished.

We do not wish to be understood as questioning for one moment the motives of the Reverend gentleman. These we consider as perfectly sincere. We only throw out the intimation that his field of usefulness is not on Southern soil, nor his political sentiments congenial to Southern latitude.

Rev. John Starr made an eloquent and able argument on Wednesday in reply to Mr. Davis, and not only vindicated the position from the position in which Mr. D. had placed it, but demonstrated the urgent necessity and policy of immediate separation.—His tribute to the forbearance of Virginia in the premises had a happy effect.

Stanton Station.

Rev. Mr. Veitely, in the Conference, on Tuesday last, rose to a privilege question, for the purpose of denouncing as a falsehood the following statement from the Staunton Correspondent of the Baltimore American:

"The Methodists have the sympathy of other denominations here, but so great has the prejudice become against their supposed abolition tendency that the preacher in charge is supported almost entirely by the contributions of the colored people."

The preacher in charge of Staunton Station, Rev. J. R. Wheeler, is not only liberally supported by his congregation, but is universally beloved, both in and out of his Church, for his high character as a minister, and a gentleman. He preaches every Sabbath to a crowded church, composed of persons of nearly all religious persuasions, and his congregation are the very last to be suspected of any disposition to question his loyalty to the institution of the South. Indeed, there has not been a moment of any demonstration who evidence a more unmistakable and implicit confidence from an intelligent public, than does the Rev. Mr. Wheeler from the people of Staunton. The only regret with his congregation is that they cannot have him stationed here for life. Properties of the above paragraph, from the American, is most egregiously ignorant, to say the least.

We understand that Hon. J. T. Harris will speak to the people of Augusta County on Monday next.

It will be seen by a notice in the resolutions, published in the proceedings of the Legislature, that the Methodist Church, that the Church is to have a representative in the Legislature of Virginia. This significant intimation of the sentiment and desire of the popular mass of the Church, we assume, cannot fail to meet with any other or unfriendly or jealous feeling on the part of the Conference, or any of its members. It is sure to be the necessity for the withdrawal of the jurisdiction of that body over the congregations represented in the Lay Convention, would become imperative, and a total division of the ministry of the Baltimore Conference inevitably follow.—It would be an anomalous instance, indeed, if the Conference were to presume to designate ministers for protecting congregations, and attempt to usurp authority to disregard the solemnly expressed will and opinions of those who themselves constitute the church. There is but one course for the Conference to pursue, and that is to adopt the report of the Convention without delay.

The discussions in the Conference on the questions growing out of the "new chapter" have been able and interesting, evidencing a high order of talent in the body, at the same time manifesting a spirit of loyalty to the South and her institutions which might well put to shame some of the partisans of the day, who from high places and low, have attempted to bring into disrepute the character of this ecclesiastical association. The arguments, on Monday, of Revs. Geo. W. Israel and Isaac Gibson on the point of fact and constitutional law, were very lucid and convincing, showing clearly that the action of the General Conference was an usurpation, and that, consequently, the Baltimore Conference is the M. E. Church proper.—The positions of these gentlemen were to our mind invulnerable, although attacked with great force by Rev. Mr. Thomas and others.

But that entire harmony should exist could not be expected. In a body of 170 members, all of whom have been there or less separated, and around whom have hedged the suspicions of the over-sensitive, that there should be a few who are in reality amenable to the charge of abolitionism, or anti-slavery sentiments, is not a matter of surprise. We confess, however, to no little astonishment that one of that number should have the effrontery to assume, in the face of an intelligent audience, that the Methodist Church is an anti slavery body, and that the sentiment of the "New Chapter" is in harmony with the teachings and position of the church.

While we are disposed to question the honesty of the motives of Rev. J. N. Davis, in arriving at the conclusions to which he did in his speech on Tuesday last, we must express our regret that his respect to the institutions of the State, and the sentiments of the peoples of whose country he is a part the recipient, was not sufficient to suppress doctrines and views so incendiary, and, if allowed to utter the opinion, so at variance with the universal practice of the church. It availed not that the Reverend gentleman taked up from their resting place the dreadfulness of republic men to 1862, to sustain his position. It would have been far more becoming in a minister seeking to impress the minds of his hearers with the truth, had Mr. Davis, instead of the opinions of 1862, given the more recent opinions of the secession leaders. To the lofty gentleman who uttered them. As a stump speech, relying upon the Richmond Whig as the source of its ideas and facts, the effort of the Reverend gentleman would have been very creditable—exhibiting a vast deal of industry in gleaning superficial information and pancombe points. As a logical and legitimate discussion of the question at issue, it fell far below mediocrity, and gave evidence of a mind warped by morose, contracted prejudice, rather than expanded under the notion of an enlarged Christian spirit. We are sorry to see the ministers of the Church, and men of the Gospel, so far forgetting themselves as to become the mere tools of political leaders. If we are looking from his effort on Tuesday, we think his tastes and inclinations are better adapted to the Black River Conference jurisdiction than to the soil of Virginia. Certainly, the church has sent out the pastoral charge of a gentleman, who, if he is not a politician, could not to otherwise than sink, sink, sink, until it became absorbed in some other denomination and totally extinguished.

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**Virginia Conference

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[illegible]

[illegible]

Pistols and Coffee for Two.

The rush for offices in Washington seems some amusing scenes. The gawky country that throng the corridors of the Departments, are not, it may be readily imagined, special favorites with those whose places they seek. The other day,—we tell it as we go it, and it is substantially true,—one of these curbstone seekers, with a Bangor accent, enquired of a clerk from a Southern State, if the head of the Department was in, and which was his room. The Southern man gave him careful directions, which Bangor as carefully followed, and in consequence speedily found himself in a wood cellar or some such place. He returned in great rage, and muttering Tennessee, taking it in "free speech" at that rate which soon began "coercion." Tennessee led off with a lick, and got hit on the cocoanut. Bangor let go right in answer, and made Tennessee see the milky way. Compliments now flew fast. Tennessee made the best time, but Bangor proved very tough and showed the pole wind. Finally the spectators parted the two, and they retired to repair damages. Tennessee with a cloud on the left cheek, and furrows made in his face by the fingers of Bangor; first Cultivator Bangor, Bangor with one peeper slopped up, and the other blacked, and with his couch well cupped.—*Georgetown Sentinel.*

Errors of the Press.—In Mr. Pycroft's *Ways and Words of Men of Letters*, we read a conversation with a printer. "Sir," said the printer, "gentlemen should not place such unlimited confidence in the eyesight of our hard-worked half-blinded reader of proofs; for I am ashamed to say that we actually rushed one poet through a ludicrous mistake."

"Indeed! and what was the unhappy slip?"

"Why, Sir, the poet intended to say, 'See the pale martyr in a sheet of fire;' instead of which we made him say, 'See the pale martyr with his sheet on fire!'"

Bob Jones, a newly elected Sheriff was told by the Judge to open Court. Bob went to the door and shouted—

I call Court.—I call Court!

"Bob!" H. Jones and A. P. Moore, paid the Judge.

"W. H. Jones and A. P. Moore!" yelled Bob Jones and A. P. Moore!" yelled the Sheriff.

"Out at a time, Mr. Sheriff."

"Out at a time—out at a time!"

"Now you have fixed it."

"Needn't come; we've fixed it!" shouted the determined Sheriff.

There was no court that day.

Clams.—Among the "champions," little and gallant, springing up daily, the last one we have heard of is an oyster opener in N. Y. who, after eating an ordinary meal, on a wager of five dollars only, accomplished the wonderful fact of eating twenty-four large river ball-nosed clams in six minutes and ten seconds—ten minutes being allowed by the terms of the wager. The clams weighed, after being opened, five pounds and a half, clean meat. The man opened them, ate them, and expressed himself as feeling "full right."

A young lady, in reply to her father's question why she did not close the door after her, said,

"Because, papa, they hurt me when anybody attempts to shut them."

"What business have you to have your hand squeezed?"

"Certainly nobody has, still you know, papa, one would like to keep it in affecting manner."

A schoolmaster asked one of his pupils, "Can you recollect a lion?" Dropping a per-

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]