The Vindicator.

BY S. M. POST.

TERMS.—The "VINDICATOR" is published every Friday morning, on Main Street, 10th door above Lewis Street, Staunton, Va., by S. M. Post, Editor and Proprietor. Terms, $2 a year, payable in advance.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

Business Letters must be addressed to the Editor, and Letters on Subscription to the Publisher, to insure attention.

Regular advertisers will be limited to their contracts, and transient advertisements must be paid for before insertion.

Business Cards.

THE STAUNTON Boot, Shoe and Leather Company, Staunton, Va.

A CARD.—Wm. Bell, Manager, Staunton, Va., Dear Sir: Please send me a dozen more of Gen. Geo. Crook, Supt. Kennedy and Patent Leather, that daily are so popularly invited in stamina to all qualities of MEN'S FRENCH CALF SEWED and PEGGED BOOTS.

Also Mr. Peter Rowe, Wind Water Proof Calf and Mr. Peter Rowe, Calf Opera Boots, Congress Gaiters, Oxford and French Ties, &c.

All manufactured by the Boot, Shoe, and manufactured by me, in the market. Attention is also called to the Company's Patent Calf Boots, Ladies' Gaiters, Misses' Boots, Children's Shoes, Congress, &c., &c., &c. Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, Wm. Bell, Manager.

Mr. Finlayson, Agent, Staunton, Va., Dear Sir: Please send me a dozen more of BOOT AND SHOE UPPERS ready finished, by the Company's Patent Machinery, and oblige, Yours, &c., Wm. Bell, Manager.

Apply to

J. E. GARBER, Superintendent.

Myers W. Shriver, Jas. Bumgardner, Jr., Rev. Crawford, N. York, Wm. J. D. Bell, J. P. Sprouse, Directors.

Staunton, Sept. 21, 1860.—3m—Spec notice Sm.

The Lexington Gazette and Valley Star copy 3m at Jany rates and forward a bill to Staunton.

STAUNTON FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers call the attention of the public to their extensive variety of

PARLOR, HOLLOW-WARE, PLATE AND COOKING STOVES,

of their own manufacture. They have been at with an especial reference to durability and priving-not cast, and will be found equally if not superior to any purchased of Northern make.

They have also on hand, and will manufacture to order any and every description of

IRON RAILING.

All MILL IRONS, MACHINERY, and all kinds of Castings made to order.

The patronage of the public is especially solicited.

J. T. GARBER & CO.

Sept. 14, 1860.

Great Bargains!

HENRY HUGHES calls particular attention to his very steady assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES

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

Mens' Shoes only, $1.00

Gaiters, &c.

Ladies' and Misses' Shoes very low. Just receive and some Ladies' Dancing Shoe—very pleasant for house wear.

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

Call and Get Bargains.

OPPOSITE DAVID A. KAYSER'S.

Staunton, Sept. 24, 1860.

CITY HOTEL,

Corner Royal and Cumming Streets,

FREDERICKSBURG, VA.

SAMUEL HEFLEBOWER, Proprietor

J. Reeness, Sep'r. | A. W. Deane, 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.

Fredericksburg, April 27, 1859.—1y

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

CORNER OF MAIN AND WALL STREETS,

RICHMOND, VA.

SAYRES & MADDUX, Proprietors.

JAMES MADDUX, Jr., (formerly of the Ballard House, Richmond, Va.)

WM. H. SAYRES, (formerly of the Spotswood Hotel, Richmond, Va.)

Richmond, Va., Sept. 10, 1860.—1y

Soap and Candle FACTORY.

THE subscriber has commenced the manufacture of SOAP AND CANDLES at the factory on Beverly Street, opposite the Christian Church, Staunton, Va. He will keep constantly on hand a superior article of rainbow Castiles and the best quality of tallow dip, which will be sold on the most accommodating terms.

THOMAS WHITLEY.

Staunton, Dec. 21, 1860.—1y

RYAN W. SHRIVER. JAS. BUMGARDNER, JR.

LAW NOTICE.

THE undersigned have formed a partnership in the Practice of Law in the Counties of Augusta, Rockbridge, Bath and Highland.

They will attend promptly to all business confident to their care. Especial attention paid to Collections.

Mess W. Shriver will practice in the County of Highland, and Mr. Bumgardner in the Corporation Court of Staunton.

HUGH W. SHRIVER,
JAS. BUMGARDNER, JR.

Staunton, Jan. 19, 1860.—1y

R. I. DOYLE

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STAUNTON, VA.

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

July 31, 1857.

J. B. WATTS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BRICK ROW

COURT-HOUSE SQUARE,

STAUNTON,

AND

LYNCHBURG

Home and Fire Insurance Company,

LYNCHBURG, VA.

CASH CAPITAL $333,000.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL $500,000.

WM. M. BURWELL, Gen'l Agent, Staunton, Va.

November 30, 1860.—1y

Dental Notice.

WILL CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., at the Bell Tavern, the Virginia Hotel, Big Rabbit's Daguerrian Gallery, where he will be pleased to see his friends and customers.

Staunton, Sept. 3, 1860.

A. D. CHANDLER,

UNDERTAKER,

STAUNTON, VA.

WILL ATTEND TO ALL CALLS in his line of business, in Staunton, or Staunton Depot, at Chapel Hill.

Staunton, July 23, 1859.

DR. THOMAS A. BERKELEY

HAS received his office in the house of Mrs. Mary Berkeley, Staunton, opposite the Mansion House.

Staunton, Jan. 6, 1860.—1y

Wanted,

1000 COPIES OF WOOD delivered at our Office, near Staunton, for which we will pay the highest cash price, on delivery. For Specifications, apply at our office in Staunton.

Jan. 1, 1858.—1y. A. R. PROUT.

Something New

JUST received and for sale, a beautiful little article for the pocket, called the Universal Scratchers, Tinker Tweezers, &c. Also a few copies of Stanton's Tinker's Guide.

Staunton, Jan. 6, 1861. W. O. CRUMP.

GUYER, SON & BRO.

Staunton, Va., March 1, 1861.

PAINTED STONES.—Office Kiser and Hastings Staunton, Va., March 1, 1861.

WOODEN WARE.—A good stock just received by W. O. CRUMP.

Staunton, Dec. 21, 1860.

THE "Old Dominion" Insurance Company of Staunton, Va., Office in Staunton, Va., Office in Staunton, Va., Office in

The Dispatcher.

STAUNTON, VA.

FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1861.

R. M. YONT, Editor and Proprietor.

Speeches on Monday.

We have not space this week to allude at length as we had intended to the speeches delivered at the Court-house on Monday last by Messrs. Rives and Skinner. The effort of Mr. Rives was showy, superficial, contradictory, insincere, demagogical and disgusting. It betrayed a great for position, regardless of a well defined consideration of principle, amounting in the extreme. It would have been impossible for any candid man, having Mr. Harris for the first time, to have classified his political association any otherwise than with the Republicans. He complimented Lincoln for the evacuation of Sumpter, when he knew that, if that event also occurred it would be from necessity, and not peaceful intentions. He denounced the South and her representative men, and applauded the virtue of the North, to whose people he desired to refer the vindication of the outraged honor and rights of the South! He denounced the politicians and appealed to the people to take one part of the United States then on the people of the other part of the United States and people, deaf to the rights of some for whose equal benefit the trust was created. If the equal admission of slave labor and property of citizens into Territories, and the prohibition of the same from the territories, is a violation of the Territorial compact, to be protected within the limits assigned to it, by the laws necessary for its proper development.

If a constitutional guarantee of property in the United States should have more protection than the peculiar property of Virginia. He claimed full and perfect equality with the people of the North, and would consent to no restriction that was not applied to the property of citizens in every section. He would not consent that a wolf's head should be put upon the institution of slavery, to attract taft the property of wolves in the North, were his sentiments and they were such as he had always entertained. He would not argue against the Republican amendments to the Federal Constitution, proposed in the last Congress, which he considered a decided improvement on the Crittenden propositions, in so far as they afforded a more certain protection to property in the territories than the Crittenden proposition, the protection of the common law, he declared as a lawyer that when the legal profession ceased to be a safe depository of private right, Republican liberty would no longer be worth preserving. Let Congress do its duty and the rights of the slave property would be secure. With respect to the acquisitions of territory, he laid down the position that the Constitutional provisions were utterly nugatory, for treaties would have to be made with foreign nations beyond the limits of our constitutional law. We had as examples of this the acquisition of Texas, during the administration of the illustrious statesman, Charles Cinque-Ans. (Mr. B.) was perfectly satisfied to trust all questions of property in the territories of New territory to the hands of Southern Senators. For himself he did not incline to any further expansion. The third section applied to the rights of citizens of slavery in the District of Columbia, and the inter State slave trade, covered the whole subject completely. He referred to the Black Republican party, that ever to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the States of the Union, and the Black Republican. It proposed to engraft upon the Constitution a perpetual prohibition against the abolition of slavery anywhere, except by the unanimous consent of all the States. This, he thought, would drive the last nail into the coffin of the Black Republican party. He thanks God, he said, he argues the point relative to the tax on the ground that it is the position advanced by the gentleman from Hunter (Mr. Wise.)

Mr. Wise rose to correct the gentleman, and in so doing made a severe thrust at the late Peace Conference, which called forth a demonstration of applause from the spectators.

The Chairman disclaimed any intention that if such a demonstration were repeated, the gallery and lobby would be cleared.

Mr. Baldwin went on to show that the slave was not taxed as man for man, but according to the taxable representation, which shows that there was an illusion in regard to that feature.

This taxation explanation from Mr. Wise, who argued that Congress was invested with the power of emancipation. Taxation, direct or indirect, would be a fatal weapon in the hands of the North, wished to lay a tax upon slaves, they could only lay it upon three-fifths of the slave population, while their entire wealth would be taxed for support.

Mr. Baldwin said he could not be expected to be as well versed in the Constitutional provisions, Hinton Rowan, who had written a book upon the subject.

Mr. Baldwin said he would be glad to take, as a pupil, one who had not so learned the A, B, C, of the subject. (Laughter.)

Mr. Baldwin said he would; and he apprehended that such a pupil would get the stick he would be fitted to teach. (Laughter.)

Mr. Baldwin continued to argue upon the propositions, which he believed, covered the entire subject matter of the Peace Conference, and argument. As every point of objection urged to the Peace Conference propositions had been removed, in a spirit of conciliation, and as Virginia asked for them, he thought they ought now to command the support of the distinguished gentleman from Chatham City, and others who thought with him. If the Gentleman would not consent to a final settlement of the questions, he would not argue, as many other Conference; but would reserve it for the ratification or rejection of the people. He thought the Conference had done its duty in the ratification of the Border States—when our Sisters shall have secured their rights, and Virginia shall be satisfactorily to Virginia, they would return and support the Union along with the South, and when they thought of the sacrifices under which they had made concessions in a spirit of generosity, they would, he thought, be ready to do more for the Union. Take the occasion altogether—the delightful music, the orator, and the interesting theme—we have seldom enjoyed a more agreeable and entertaining half hour.

Come Home.

We have been requested by over one hundred citizens of the county within the past few weeks, who voted for Baldwin, Taylor and Stuart, to call upon them through the press to come home. The people are heartily sick and tired of the do-nothing course of the Convention, and are demanding that those whom they entrusted with power shall at once relinquish it. The masses have been deceived—woefully and cruelly deceived. Instead of attending to the interests and honor of the State, the members of the Convention have been feasting on oysters, canvas-back ducks and strychnine whiskey, and the people have to foot the bills. We call upon our representatives in Convention, in the name of an outraged and indignant people, to come home!

Mark the Prediction.

If Virginia does not separate from the Northern States, there will be in less than six months, revolution upon our own soil. The property holders of the east and many of the west, will never consent to sustain a national relation that makes their lands and negroes profitless, and bankrupts them as well as the State. Rather than do it, revolution of the most terrible and dreadful character will rock the State from one extreme to the other. We warn the people in advance. We beg them to ponder well their present action. If they will reasonably foresee the subjects of abolition lands, pillage and lynching, we say that the remember the prediction we here make, that revolution will SOON and not tomorrow their own household.

Exchange Magazines.

We have received the April number of this valuable periodical. It is embellished with two beautiful steel engravings, and abounds with the most choice selections. We always peruse its pages with pleasure and profit. Price $3 per annum. W. H. Bidwell, Publisher, No 5 Beekman Street, N. Y.

Spectator Caught Napping.

It might have been supposed that a gentleman occupying the position of Judge Brockenbrough would, as he has been from the throes of political strife, and only yielding to the urgent solicitations of his State to man for a season of power, would be spared the gross and inelegant criticism of the Spectator of the 25th. Being called upon in a complimentary manner by a number of gentlemen and personal friends of all political persuasions to briefly detail the result of the Peace Conference, and the conclusions to which he had arrived from an intimate association for four weeks with the representative men of the North at Washington. This is made the occasion by the Spectator of one of the most disconsolate and unsouth attacks we have ever seen levelled at the motives and conduct of a gentleman—one, too, distinguished for his universal urbanity of manners and sensitive regard for the opinions of political friend and foe. We pity the soul that cannot rise above the influence of party prejudice, nor accord to others higher motives of action than party considerations.

It is apparent that the Spectator would be much gratified to see Judge Brockenbrough—a true Virginia gentleman, and one of the most eminent jurists of the day, resign his position of Federal Judge and guardian of the honor and rights of Virginia, to be superseded by some such Black Republican minion as Caldwell, of Wheeling.

The Spectator's effort to reflect unfavorably upon the *style* of Judge B.'s speech, is so unfortunate in its relation to the true fact, as the beautiful illustration it uses—"grim death to a dead nigger"—is expressive of the taste and literature of the editor. It was admired by all who were present, save and except the refined and classical editor aforesaid, that the manner of the speech was so graceful and appropriate as the matter was pertinent and entertaining.

Taxes! Taxes!!

J. W. Bennett, State Auditor, has addressed a letter to the Legislature, informing that body that the taxes of the State will have to be increased to *sixty cents* on the one hundred dollars, instead of *forty cents* as now. Let the farmers and property holders remember this, and then ask themselves the question whether they are serving their own interests by supporting the policy of submission. If Virginia kicks her destiny to the Northern Confederacy, the organs of our State (who pay a 4th the tax) will be removed South, and then the taxes upon lands and other property will be increased to *one hundred and forty cents* on the hundred dollars, instead of sixty cents, as recommended by the Auditor. Look at these facts, people of Virginia, and think of what direful results submission is leading you to.

Baltimore Conference.

This body closed its sessions in this place on Monday morning at six o'clock. The presence of so many ministers in our midst was a source of peculiar pleasure to those who mingled freely with them. The ministers being intelligent, social and agreeable, the Conference will long be remembered by the citizens of Staunton as among the most interesting occasions that they have ever enjoyed.

The result of the deliberations of the Conference are exceedingly gratifying to all classes of our people, and cannot fail to excite most salutary and happy effect upon the interests of the church in our midst. Relieved of a heavy incubus, its career in future cannot fail to be prosperous and successful. We have merely room for this brief editorial notice this week, and refer the reader to the proceedings as published elsewhere to-day.

Col. Baldwin's Speech.

We lay before our readers this week a synopsis of the three days speech delivered by Col. Baldwin in the State Convention, last week. While those who think with him, consider the effort one of extraordinary ability, his opponents regard it in a different light. Much of it is a rehash of his speeches during the last Presidential canvass, and very little it fresh and original. However, it is a speech superior in range of thought and arrangement of ideas to any of those which preceded it on the same side. But we do not believe the people will so heartily receive it, when they remember that it cost them about *six thousand dollars*—three days of the time of the Convention having been consumed in its delivery.

Senator Johnson, of Mo.

There seems to be some confusion in public sentiment in regard to the position of Hon. Waldo P. Johnson, recently elected U. S. Senator from Missouri, in place of Hon. James S. Green. Mr. Johnson was a supporter of Mr. Breckinridge in the recent Presidential canvass, is a thoroughgoing State Rights Democrat of the Old Virginia school, and differed in all his feelings with the South. He is a nephew of Gov. Johnson, of this State. We know him well, and are pleased to be able to state that he is eminently qualified to fill the high position to which he has been called by his State.

Rev. Geo. G. Brooke.

We notice that Rev Geo. G. Brooke, formerly the pastor of the M. E. Congregation of this place, has been removed, at his own request, from the station at Harper's Ferry, to Brookfield Circuit, Greenbrier county. Whether his lot may be cast in the lady land to which he has been called, there will follow him the warmest sympathies and kindly wishes of many in this community.

Turner's Cornet Band.

Our citizens will not forget that a Concert will be given on Thursday next, at the Armory Hall, by Turner's Cornet Band. We trust there will be a full attendance, for this musical association deserves encouragement. It is greatly improved in the time for the production of its performances, and it is a credit to the community.

Our amiable and learned neighbor of the Spectator, having cut a most unfortunate figure on his political dignity, and fallen flat of his butt, in the government of the Jesuitism, in his lukewarm zeal, has now turned his attention to other themes. We admire the versatile genius of our learned long cotemporary, and will afford him every facility in our power to attain notoriety, if not respectability, in his new enterprise. We are exceedingly gratified with our position advice relative to the tax, and his patriotic rolling was not in any the least of powdered dignity, and hence we feel some compliments to aid him in accomplishing success in the more attractive character of wit and satirist. We continue to a feeling assimilative to disgust on observing his first effort, under the mantle of a "self kind of oligarchy," in the fact that he manifested such a perverse humility both to a knowledge of Murray's precepts and the golden rule of Solomon. But he "must live and learn," and we confidently expect, we many weeks have passed, to greet him up and trim him off in such manner as to make him at least not offensive to eyes and "ears polite." We ask the public to bear with his awkward and uncomely *debut*, promising a decided improvement in the present, and we give him the finishing touch in. If he should make himself ludicrous, once or twice, that will have to be tolerated, inasmuch as his early training was somewhat neglected. We shall endeavor to make him as attractive as the raw material will allow, which we admit is of an indifferent character. We notify the people to look out for something very funny from our dearly beloved, amiable and pious neighbor.

Submission.

Mr. Bennett, one of the financial officers of the State, has already called for an increase of 20 cents in the one hundred dollars on the present rate of taxation. If the policy of the submissionists is adopted, and Virginia becomes a part of the Northern Confederacy, her negroes will be transported South. This will remove one source of revenue, and then the taxes on lands, &c., will be doubled. Think of it, farmers—"Submission," or what is called "Union," will give four hundred millions of taxable property out of the State, and force your farms and stock to bear the increase of taxes consequent therefrom. Do not be deceived, people of Virginia! We must go with the South as against the North, and the sooner we take our position the better.

The Convention is still in session spending the people's money at the rate of $2,000 daily, and laying the foundation for the most oppressive increase of the taxes upon lands, stock, &c. A few days ago Mr. Carlile offered the Peace Conference report as a substitute for the majority report of the Convention, but it only received four votes. Nothing is doing, nor is there a prospect of doing anything, but making speeches, each one of which costs the people from $2,000 to $6,000! How can Messrs. Baldwin, Taylor and Stuart face their constituents if they longer support the policy of increasing the taxes and bankrupting the State. If Virginia warbonts to Black Republicanism, she will have to repudiate her debts in less than two years.

The revenue of the country is cut off; property of every description has depreciated one hundred per cent; banks suspended; universal ruin and disaster upon us; yet "nobody is hurt"—"nothing wrong"—it is an "artificial crisis," according to Mr. Harris. We ask you, Mr. Harris, as a personal friend and old acquaintance, do you believe it? We ask you further—do you not feel humiliated in the attitude you occupy of lending yourself to the Whigs to break up the Democratic party? Can three thousand dollars a year satisfy your conscience and sense of honor in this fearful and awful crisis in your country's history?

At the close of Col. Baldwin's three days' speech in the Convention on Saturday last, Mr. John Critcher, of Westmoreland, requested the audience to keep their seats for a few moments. In an appropriate manner he then read a few verses written by a Mrs. Pollett, (we understand,) of Richmond, and presented the Colonel with a beautiful floral wreath, in the name of the Union ladies of that city. Col. B. responded in a brief but eloquent speech, which was received with the liveliest evidences of appreciation.

It is stated that the Texan troops have taken possession of the Territory of New Mexico. It is believed, also, that the government of the Independent State of Texas is now endeavoring to unite with the South ern Confederacy the States of Sonora and Chihuahua, and the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico. Manifest destiny is making its mark.

Gen. James Watson Webb does not like Turkey, and consequently indignantly, and with considerable nausea, declines the mission to the "sick man" tendered by Lincoln. Webb served at the side of C. M. Clay and A. Bruitingame being preferred over him for first-class missions.

Hons. R. A. Pryor and Shelton F. Leake are announced for re-election to Congress in their Districts. Hon. F. McMullen is announced in the Abingdon District. C. F. Collier, Esq., the able representative in the Legislature from Petersburg, is also a candidate for re-election.

The Spectator preferred the minority report of Col. Baldwin. "The minority report (it says) has an "awful squinting" towards the recognition of the policy of secession." It! Will it say that Baldwin abandons his own, and takes the majority report?

The distinguished services of the Spectator entitled it to a noble expressive of its principles. We will give it one:

"Patient acquiescence under manifest oppression is LOYALTY to the "UNION"—Resistance is TREASON to the Constitution."

E. Moses, nephew of Senator Moses, has been robbed from a Mount Vernon in Washington.

Col. Baldwin was pressed to the Convention, and sought the amendment of Peace Conference, and he was generally anticipated, while a great majority, the best, in the Convention, were for the same question.

Our readers will see from the speeches of Messrs. Rives and Skinner, that the Virginia Delegation, with the exception of a few Lincolnites, are for the Union, if possible, on the terms of our fathers. We are sorry that the South should have seceded, but we are opposed to any and all attempts to force the people back into the Union. We hope the South will stand firm. With regard to the Union, we have from a speech in the Secession Convention, within the past year, in South Carolina, within the past year, in reply to a Republican Senator, Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, who said, "We will not let you go!" the following sentiment: "The Senator claims the position that the South was equally within its present limits, of sustaining a slave population, as the North, and entirely repudiated the idea of a necessity for expansion in this respect, although he did not answer any of the rights of the South to future acquisition.

"We parted with Senator Hamlin at Charleston,

the vote upon the paper known as the Wilson Resolution.

Mr Cornelius moved that the protest prepared by Rev G W Israel be read before action was taken upon the Wilson Proposition.

Mr Cornelius moved that the protest prepared by Rev G W Israel be read before action was taken upon the Wilson Proposition. This motion having prevailed, the protest against the action of the General Conference was read, which protest commenced in the subject of the General Conference—

1st. Because it violated the Bible principle.

2d. Because it violated the organic law of its own existence.

3rd. Because it destroyed the unity of the Church.

4th. Because of its false doctrines upon the subject of slavery.

5th. Because of its erroneous interpretation of the Discipline.

6th. Because it presented a bar to membership and spiritualities.

Mr Wilson moved that the vote upon the protest be taken. The Bishop stated that he would put the question with the distinct understanding that nothing contained therein or connected with the reading of the protest, should be considered as endorsed by him or the Conference, as a Conference. With this understanding, the protest was voted upon and adopted.

Mr Wilson moved that the Wilson Proposition be taken up and adopted. The Bishop ruled the motion out of order, as the Chair, D S HEPER took the chair. After various amendments, and after the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th resolutions had been stricken out, the vote upon the 1st resolution was taken by yeas and nays, which resulted as follows: Yeas 88, nays 2, declining to vote 42, reserving their votes 3. Several were absent. The remaining portions were adopted by rising votes. The following is

THE PROPOSITION AS AMENDED AND ADOPTED:

WHEREAS, a memorial has been sent to this Conference from a Convention of Laymen, held in the city of Baltimore, Dec. 5th, 1860, representing a large majority of the laity of the Church, and also papers from other sources asking this Conference to take such action as will give quiet to our people, and remove all obstructions to the preaching of the Gospel among them by the preachers of the Conference;

And whereas a similar memorial from the Convention of Laymen representing the membership of the M. E. Church, under a call of the Presiding Elders, and an equal number of Laymen, convened in Staunton, March 10, 1861, for the purpose of devising some proper plan of action, to be pursued by the Ministry and Laity of this Conference in relation to the offensive change of the Discipline of said Methodist Episcopal Church on the subject of Slavery, he reached the following conclusion, which presented the case for our final favorable consideration, viz:

WHEREAS, The late General Conference, which assembled at Buffalo, substituted without proper authority an entirely New Chapter on the subject of slaveholding, making, in the opinion of many of our people, a new and offensive, namely, that slavery is a sin, contrary to the 1st restrictive rule, and therefore virtually making non-slaveholding a test of membership, and utterly closing all doors of entrance to the people against the preachers of your Conference, if they endorse or submit to it.

And whereas, the Preachers of the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE CONFERENCE, convened in Staunton, on the 20th day of March, 1861, and that not of strife and contention, but of peace.

And whereas the late General Conference at Buffalo, by its New Chapter on Slavery, had added additional burdens which we cannot bear, placed obstructions in our way, in the forms of doctrines, and duties which we all know will alienate the hearts of the people from us, and render us obnoxious to civil penalty and censure, and have wantonly aspersed the memory of our forefathers, by representing them as having lived and died in sin.

Therefore,

1st. Be it Resolved by the Baltimore Annual Conference, in Conference Assembled, That we hereby declare that the General Conference of the M. E. Church, held at Buffalo, in May, 1860, by its unconstitutional action has sundered the ecclesiastical relation which has hitherto bound us together as one Church, so far as any act of Buffalo could do so. That we will not regard any act in the jurisdiction of this General Conference, but hereby declare ourselves separate and independent of it, still claiming to be, notwithstanding, an integral part of the M. E. Church.

2d. Resolved, That nevertheless, if in accordance with the spirit of the foregoing preamble, three-fourths of the several annual Conferences, to be held prior to the next session of the Annual Conference, assuming the great wrong and injury done to the Baltimore and other Border Conferences which place them in the rear of their delegates and the action of the late General Conference on the subject of Slavery, and that unite in a demand, that the most thorough and satisfactory redress shall be given and shall instruct their delegates to so vote in any Convention that may be called for the purpose of a more perfect union

First, by abrogating the New Chapter.

Second, by transferring the subject of Slavery to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Annual Conferences, where it exists.

Third, that the proposition of our peaceful colleagues of the Church be placed under the charge and direction of said Conferences—Then, and not until then, will we re-unite with them in the organization of another General Conference.

3rd. Resolved, That this Conference has taken no action expressed in the above resolutions, after much long suffering and reproach, to give freedom to our Preachers, in the discharge of their duties in our territory, and cannot refrain from expressing the hope that the day may speedily come when our Christian brethren of the North, among us, and the great Methodist family, East, West, North and South, be again united in the common effort which engaged the hearts and lives of our fathers—that of spreading Scriptural Holiness all over the land.

4th, That a Committee of seven, consisting of S Register, J S Martin, S S Hoxed, G H Vetch, W G Eggleston, N Wilson and T H W Monroe, be appointed to prepare a Pastoral letter for our people, setting forth the grounds and aims of this action.

Legislative, $55,740; Executive, $83,050; Department of State, $41,200; Treasury, $70,800; War Department, $39,000; Navy Department, $41,300; Post-Office Department, $44,900; Judiciary, $63,200; Mint and Independent Treasury, $80,000; Foreign Intercourse $100,000; Light-Houses, $500,000; Indian Department, $1,000,000; Pensions, $345,000; Executive mansion, $5,000; miscellaneous, $900,000. Total, $1,468,190.

Hall and Thompson, late of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, are quarreling through the newspapers. When rogues fall out, it is the time for honest men to get their dues. Some interesting, yet ungraceful and criminal facts, may be given to the light of day, by this pair of villians.

An attempt was made the other day to pass a gag law in the Convention to prevent Wise from replying to Baldwin—Stuart and Baylor voted for it, but Baldwin, with the true magnanimity of a gentleman voted against it, and it was defeated.

Our Street Commissioners have gone to work, and are inaugurating our pavements. We think them for their kindly consideration of the people. Let them not "weary in well doing."

An ordinance of secession has been passed by the Convention of Arkansas, to be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection.

A. McDonald has been appointed Postmaster at Lynchburg, in place of R. H. Glass, resigned.

The Black Republicans of Connecticut have nominated for re-election all the old abolition members of Congress.

Messrs. Wigfall, Lane, Mason and Hunter left Washington, for their homes, on the 21st.

Rev. W. G. Brownlow, of the Knoxville Whig, is a Union candidate for Governor of Tennessee.

Remember that the election for Corporation officers comes off next Wednesday.

Resignation of Committee on the Penitentiary.

In the House of Delegates on the 19th March the joint committee of the Senate and House of Delegates through their Chairman, Mr. Fleming, submitted the following report, which, on motion, was laid on the table and ordered to be printed:

The joint committee on the part of the Senate and House of Delegates to examine the Penitentiary, have discharged that duty, and leave to submit the following report:

The committee, in discharge of their duty, visited the penitentiary, and examined into the condition of the manufacturing establishment, editing department, and other parts of the prison in order and condition.

The committee are of opinion that the number of convicts is not due to the number of convicts. There was, on the 1st of October last, as the estimate of the superintendent, 1,000 convicts, and the capacity of the prison was only 1,000 cells. It was not to be expected that every crime would be punished, and the capacity of the prison would be exceeded by convicts, where there are

MISCELLANEOUS.

A NEW CHEAP AND DURABLE ROOFING.

THE Subscriber is prepared to supply the public with a valuable article for roofing, viz:

Gutta Percha Roofing Material.

which consists of a thick body roofing cloth, and yard wide, saturated in a solution of Gutta Percha and India Rubber cements, which not only preserves the cloth, but renders it entirely waterproof, and at the same time, perfectly fireproof.

This is ready to be tacked on to the boarded roof and then coated with the cement, which is supplied with the material, thus forming a complete and durable roof.

Cheapest and Best Roof now in use.

The COST NOT EXCEEDING 6½ Cts. per Square Foot, being less than sand or gravel roof, cheaper than the composition kind of Shingles, about one-half the price of Tin; in fact, it combines all the requisites of the age, viz: Cheapness, durability, and facility of application. It is adapted to all kinds of roofs, whether steep or flat, or subject to being walked upon. It is adapted to old shingle roofs, without the necessity of removing the old shingles, which is a great desideratum to persons who do not wish to have their furniture and ceilings spoiled while repairs are being made.

Gutta Percha Roofing Cement.

is a thick cement, in a compound solution of GUTTA PERCHA and INDIA RUBBER, which is a most valuable article for the purpose of a cement. It is admirably adapted for cementing roofs of any sort, as a preventive against rust or corrosion, as it adheres so firmly to all parts, that heavy or light weather does not crack it, and it is so much cheaper of this cement will render it proof against rust and leak for many years. All over the roofs coated with a coat on the principle "the ounce of preventative is better than a pound of cure." It will not crack or peel like other cements, nor can it warm weather, nor will not wash off. I will put on one coat of this cement for two cents per square foot, and insure satisfaction.

SLATE ROOFING.

The undersigned has been engaged in *SLATE ROOFING* for the last twenty-five years, during which time I have worked upon some of the best and most Public Buildings in this part of the country, and from his extensive business, I have acquired in that branch of my business, I feel confident in giving satisfaction to persons who may favor me with a call. My motto is, "entire satisfaction or no pay."

Slate Pavements.

I have also on hand a large quantity of SLATE PAVEMENT, either fancy or plain, sawed into any required size, and dressed smooth or in the rough, one inch in thickness, suitable for

Halls, Basements, Porches or Fancy.

Also, the Slate Mantles, Table, Washstand, Shelves, Mantles, Table, Washstand and Bureau Tops, are obtained from the Virginia Slate Company's Quarry about 9 miles from Charlottesville.

An opportunity is now afforded to the community, to have a good article of roofing, viz: GUTTA PERCHA or SLATE; SLATE PAVEMENT, SLATE MANTLES, &c. Any person in want of which can call at my home in Charlottesville, or address me through said Post Office.

RICHARD KEAY.

the only appointed agent for the sale of Johns & Crosley's Gutta Percha Cement in Charlottesville and the adjoining counties.

Staunton, Jan. 11, 1861.—6m

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?
DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?

BELLINGHAM'S

CELEBRATED

STIMULATING UNGUENT,

FOR THE WHISKERS AND HAIR.

The subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the Citizens of the United States, that they have secured the services of the celebrated Dr. Bellingham in the American public, the above justly celebrated and world-renowned article.

THE STIMULATING UNGUENT

is prepared by Dr. C. F. Bellingham, an eminent physician of London, and is warranted to produce a healthy growth of

WHISKERS OR A MUSTACHE

in from three to six weeks. This article is the only one of the kind used by the French, and in Continental Europe.

It is a beautiful, economical, soothing, yet stimulating compound, acting as by magic upon the roots, producing a beautiful growth of luxuriant hair. If applied to the scalp, it will cure baldness, and restore hair to its place in a few weeks. Also, fine growth of new hair. Applied according to directions, it will turn *red or gray hair dark*, and restore gray hair to its original color, leaving it soft, smooth, and flexible. The "Unguent" is an indispensable article to the gentleman's toilet, and after one week's use they would not for any consideration be without it.

Persons desiring to be only Agents for the article in the United States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Price $1 per box—for sale by all Druggists and Dealers; or a box of the "Unguent" (warranted to have the effect stated) will be sent to any who desire it, by mail (directly), securely packed on receipt of price and postage, $1.10.

BURGE & CO., Proprietors,
94 William Street, New York.

Feb. 23, 1861—1y.

H. J. COSENS,

Veterinary Surgeon,

Late of Royal Veterinary College,

LONDON, ENGLAND,

HAVING located myself in this Town, respectfully solicits a share of the liberal patronage of the citizens of Virginia, &c. Having passed the above named College in London, England, and having had practical experience for years, in all its branches, enables me to have the confidence in my ability in the various Diseases incident to Horse, Cattle, &c.

All orders shall have my prompt attention at T. J. BOLTON & CO., Stables, Staunton, Va.

Feb. 22, 1861—tf.

NOTICE.

GABRIEL BIRNS takes this method of informing his friends and customers that he is still for the "Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws;" and that in order to make his position successfully, he must have money—and indebted to him, either by note or account, are earnestly requested to come forward immediately and settle their respective accounts. Time has expired for credit.

He hopes this call will not be disregarded.

March 1, 1861. 3tpd. copy.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned against trading for a bond executed by me to Isaac R. Jordan, for deferred payments of lands purchased from said Jordan, as we will resist the payment of said notes on legal grounds.

A. J. MOLINE.
JOHN WILSON.

March 8, 1861.—3t

CORN SHELLERS.

6 PENNOYER'S CELEBRATED CORN SHELLERS on hand, which will be sold at a reduced price to close the lot. This Sheller is acknowledged by all who have used it, to be superior to all parts of the country. There is what should now supply themselves.

ABM. F. PRICE.

Staunton, Feb. 26, 1861.

SELLING OFF AT COST FOR CASH!

In order to sell out my present stock of Boots and Shoes. I will hereafter sell for Cash at Cost. This is no humbug, as I am compelled to raise money to pay my debts. Call and examine. Per-

W. H. BLANKER.

Staunton, Nov. 29, 1860.

Receiving from Boston this day,

20 BARRELS fine Mackerel to suit country shad, in packages of half barrel and quarter barrel, also fine Cod.

A. C. GRANDJEAN.

Staunton, July 3, 1860.

HERE AGAIN!

THE best of Chewing TOBACCO and Segars in prime order and for sale by

R. T. GLENDY.

Staunton, July 1, 1860.

GERMAN MATCHES—in lots of the Celebrated Brands, Nos. 1, 2, 3, for sale by

P. B. SHOTS.

VIRGINIA COAL for sale by

F. TYLER.

Staunton, Nov. 29, 1860.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HYDROPHOBIC SIPHO,

FOR THE PREVENTION OF DISEASE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS BY THEIR ABSORBENT AND PARTIAL DISTILLATION.

This Siphon, when used, prevents and cures Hydrophobia, Cholera, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Wind Complaints, Headache, Incubus, Nightmare, Ulcers or Pallidness of the Mouth, Ulcers or Pallidness of the Nose, Ulcers or Pallidness of the Throat, Ulcers or Pallidness of the Stomach, Ulcers or Pallidness of the Bowels, Ulcers or Pallidness of the Kidneys, Ulcers or Pallidness of the Bladder, Ulcers or Pallidness of the Private Parts, Ulcers or Pallidness of the Feet, Ulcers or Pallidness of the Hands, Ulcers or Pallidness of the Head, Ulcers or Pallidness of the Ears, Ulcers or Pallidness of the Eyes, Ulcers or Pallidness of the Nerves, Ulcers or Pallidness of the Muscles, Ulcers or Pallidness of the Bones, Ulcers or Pallidness of the Joints, Ulcers or Pallidness of the Skin, Ulcers or Pallidness of the Blood, Ulcers or Pallidness of the Heart, Ulcers or Pallidness of the Lungs, Ulcers or Pallidness of the Liver, Ulcers or Pallidness of the Kidneys, Ulcers or Pallidness of the Spleen, Ulcers or Pallidness of the Pancreas, Ulcers or Pallidness of the Intestines, Ulcers or Pallidness of the Navel, Ulcers or Pallidness of the Groins, Ulcers or Pallidness of the Testicles, Ulcers or Pallidness of the Prostate Gland, Ulcers or Pallidness of the Urethra, Ulcers or Pallidness of the Vagina, Ulcers or Pallidness of the Uterus, Ulcers or Pallidness of the Womb, Ulcers or Pallidness of the Ovaries, Ulcers or Pallidness of the Testicles, Ulcers or Pallidness of the Penis, Ulcers or Pallidness of the Scrotum, Ulcers or Pallidness of the Rectum, Ulcers or Pallidness of the Anus, Ulcers or Pallidness of the Feet, Ulcers or Pallidness of the Legs, Ulcers or Pallidness of the Thighs, Ulcers or Pallidness of the Arms, Ulcers or Pallidness of the Hands, Ulcers or Pallidness of the Fingers, Ulcers or Pallidness of the Toes, Ulcers or Pallidness of the Nails, Ulcers or Pallidness of the Hair, Ulcers or Pallidness of the Eyebrows, Ulcers or Pallidness of the Eyelashes, Ulcers or Pallidness of the Ears, Ulcers or Pallidness of the Nose, Ulcers or Pallidness of the Mouth