Staunton Spectator.

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Staunton Spectator.

JOS. A. WADDELL,
L. WADDELL, Jr.,
RICHARD MAUZY. } Proprietors.

TERMS.

☞ *The "SPECTATOR" is published once a week at Two Dollars and fifty Cents a year, which may be discharged by the payment of Two Dollars at any time within the year. No subscription will be discontinued but at the option of the Editors, until all arrearages are paid.*

ADVERTISEMENTS of ten lines (or less,) inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent continuance. Larger advertisements inserted in the same proportion.

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

Professional Cards, not exceeding seven lines, will be inserted for one year for $5 00—6 months for $3 00.

One square, (ten lines)	*1 year*	$8 00
" "	*6 months*	5 00
" "	*3 "	3 00
Two squares	*1 year*	12 00
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" "	*3 "	7 00
One third column	*1 year*	18 00
" " "	*6 months*	12 00
" " "	*3 "	8 00
One column	*1 year*	50 00
" "	*6 months*	30 00

All advertising for a less time than three months, will be charged for at the usual rates—$1 00 per square for the first three insertions, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent issue.

CARDS.

MARKWOOD & GRAVES,
FASHIONABLE TAILORS,
Opposite the Marble Yard,
Main St., Staunton, Va.

WOULD inform their friends and the public generally that they are now prepared to execute work entrusted to them in the neatest and most fashionable styles.

As they have had the practice of six years as **CUTTERS** they feel confident of pleasing all who may favour them with their custom, and they hope by prompt attention to business to merit a liberal share of patronage.

Staunton, Sep. 6, 1859.

JAS. H. MCVEIGH. EDGAR T. MCVEIGH.
JAS. H. McVEIGH & SON.,
(Successors to McVeigh & Chamberlain,)
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Liquors, Wines, Tobacco, Segars, &C.,
PRINCE STREET WHARF,
ALEXANDRIA, VA.

March 29, 1859.—1y.

Western Virginia
MARBLE WORKS,
AT STAUNTON
AND
HARRISONBURG.
MARQUIS & KELLEY.

Staunton, April 7, 1858.

GEO. M. COCHRAN. JAMES COCHRAN.
COCHRAN & COCHRAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
STAUNTON, VA.,

WILL practice their profession in all the Courts of Augusta and the Circuit Courts of Bath and Highland. Strict attention will be given to all business entrusted to their care.

Aug. 24, 1858.

POWELL HARRISON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
STAUNTON, VIRGINIA,

WILL practice in the Courts of Augusta and Highland.

☞ He may be found at his office, adjoining the Sheriff's office.

Dec. 9, 1857.

G. A. SMITH Manufacturer of **Ladies' Shoes** of all descriptions, keeps a large stock constantly on hand and offers them at very reasonable prices. Also MISSES' and CHILDREN'S SHOES. His stand is NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE. Patronage is respectfully solicited.

Staunton, May 17, 1859.

GUY & WADDELL,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.

BUYERS AND SELLERS will find it to their advantage to call at their office in the BRICK PART OF THE OLD BELL TAVERN.

Staunton, Sep. 6, 1859.

J. M. HANGER
ATTORNEY AT LAW, STAUNTON, VA.,

WILL practice in all the Courts held in Staunton, and in the Circuit Courts of Albemarle and Rockingham. Office in the brick-row, in the rear of the Court-house.

Staunton, Dec. 30, 1857.

JOHN W. MEREDITH,
DEALER IN
JEWELRY, CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.,
Main St., Staunton, Va.

☞ Watches and Jewelry Repaired.

Staunton, Jan. 17.

JOHN C. MICHIE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WARM SPRINGS, BATH COUNTY, VA.,

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

March 13, 1860.—6mc.

DOCTOR JAMES B. GILKESON—Having located in Staunton, tenders his professional services to the public. He may be found, when not professionally engaged, at the room over the Saddle and Harness establishment of Mr. G. H. Elick, nearly opposite the Post Office.

Staunton Feb. 8, 1859—tf.

A. D. CHANDLER,
UNDERTAKER,
Staunton, Va.,

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

Staunton, July 19, 1859.

R. L. DOYLE,
Attorney at Law, Staunton, Va.,

WILL practice in the Courts of Augusta, Rockbridge, Bath and Highland.

July 29, 1857.

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

Jan. 24, 1860* J. E. CARSON.

D. A. **KAYSER** would call attention to a new lot of French Cassimeres, Long Shawls, Canton Flannels, Furs, Velvet Ribands, and many other things just to hand.

Staunton, Nov. 15, 1859.

SPRING AND OTHER WRAPPINGS.—Plain and Zebra Cloth, Black Silk, French Lace, Mohair, and other Dusters and Mantillas of the newest style, just received by D. A. KAYSER.

Staunton, March 27, 1860—Vin. copy all.

HEALING WATER.—DR. W. B. YOUNG, Druggist, has a large lot of Healing Water for sale, and is the regular Agent for it in Staunton.

Dec. 13.

JUST RECEIVED.—The best and cheapest low price TOBACCO that can be found. Wholesale or retail by JNO. B. EVANS.

Staunton, July 26, 1859.

WAITERS.—We have several setts handsome Tea Trays. Also small Waiters. Call and see them at WOODS & GILKESON'S

Staunton, April 24

WINDOW CORNICE.—Very handsome Cornice, Curtain Pins and Hooks. Also Cords and Tassels for sale by WOODS & GILKESON.

Staunton, April 24.

CORN MEAL—For sale in large or small quantities at the STAUNTON STEAM MILLS at market prices. Apply to

May 31, '59. S. A. RICHARDSON, Sup't.

TIN CHAMBER SETS—A few very handsome sets just received by WOODS & GILKESON.

Staunton, April 10, 1860.

CLOAKING CLOTHS.—A few pieces of Black Corded Cloaking Cloth, just received at

Staunton, Nov. 22, 1859. D. A. KAYSER'S.

VIRGINIA CASSIMERES.—A full supply just to hand. TAYLOR & HOGE.

Staunton, April 10, 1860.

ATTENTION OFFICERS.—Military Cloth, Swords, Sashes and Epaulets, at low prices, by CRAWFORD & COCHRAN.

Staunton, April 12 1852.

SOFAS—A new lot Sofas, just to hand, very che

Staunton, July 19, '59. A. D CHANDLER.n

CARPETS.—A few pieces of Super. Ingrai and Brussels Carpets for sale by

Staunton, April 3, 1860. D. A. KAYSER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
GABRIEL HIRSH!
FOR LIEUT. GOV.
WILLIAM JONAS!

NOTWITHSTANDING the failure of the Atlantic Cable to come up to the expectations of some of the knowing ones of the Old and New World, yet GABRIEL HIRSH, one of the largest stockholders in the concern, for the purpose of cultivating a fraternal feeling with all mankind, has extended it as far as the city of Staunton, where it is performing some of the greatest achievements of the age, in the way of exhibiting at his old stand, on Main Street, the largest and most complete STOCK OF GOODS ever brought to this market. The greatest wonder, however, even surpassing the operations of the Cable, are the "CHINESE JUGGLERS," on exhibition at his window, where the prettiest man in the country is always to be found engaged in Repairing Watches and Jewelry.

☞ The **$4,000** offered some time since, is still in the hands of a responsible gentleman in Staunton, ready to be handed over to any one who will bring forward a superior workman in his line. G. HIRSH.

Stsaunton, Oct. 19, 1858—tf

CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT!!!
CHOICE VARIETIES
FOR THE SEASON AT THE STAND
FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY
WM. T. MOUNT, Main St., Staunton, Va

MAGNUS S. CEASE

WOULD respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Staunton and vicinity to his large and entirely new stock of FALL GOODS, which he is now receiving and opening, consisting of Water, Sugar and Soda Crackers, Picnics, Raisins, Figs, Currants, Citron, Dates, Prunes, English Walnuts, Filberts, Almonds, Ground Nuts, Pecan Nuts, Lemons, Oranges, Sardines, and **Candies of every description.**—Also FANCY GOODS, FRENCH CANDIES, CAKES AND TOYS.

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

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

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

☞ Candy sold at *Wholesale and Retail.*

Staunton, Nov. 8, 1859.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AT THE
CLOTHING HOUSE OF
JACOB POLLITZ,
(BRANDEBURG'S OLD STAND.)

THOUGH the Great Eastern has met with serious accident, yet my large and well selected stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING will abundantly show that my cargo of Goods did arrive safely, and includes the greatest variety of WELL FINISHED CLOTHING ever brought to this market.

My present stand, at **Brandeburg's old Corner and Opposite the Va. Hotel,** gives a sufficiency of room to show to my customers as nice a stock of Clothing as can be exhibited this side of Baltimore and which I will sell at Baltimore City Prices.

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

JACOB POLLITZ,
Brandeburg's old stand, Opp'te Va. Hotel.

Staunton, Oct. 11. 1859.

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

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

Public patronage is solicited for the new concern.

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

Waynesboro', Oct. 4, 1859.—1y*.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

P. H. TROUT & CO.,

ARE now receiving a large stock of **Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.,** which they bought direct from the manufacturers and importers, and are able to sell *pure articles* on favorable terms. Their stock of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS is very large, embracing all instruments needed for town or county practice. Also the largest supply of FANCY ARTICLES, Brushes, Fine Perfumery, &c., ever brought to this market.

Staunton, March 6, 1860.

PAPER HANGINGS.—I have just received from one of the largest manufactories of Paper Hangings in the United States, a great variety of samples of the latest styles of **Wall Paper.** Persons wishing to procure handsome papering at reasonable prices are invited to call and examine my samples, and I can order any they may select direct from the Manufactories; getting it here in a few days by express; selling in this way by the sample. I avoid the necessity of keeping a large stock on hand; and, consequently, will be able to sell for small profits—more particularly, to cash customers.

Staunton, Feb. 28. R. COWAN.

DE FORREST, ARMSTONG, & CO.
DRY GOODS MERCHANTS,
80 & 82 Chambers St., N. Y.,

Would notify the Trade that they are opening weekly, in new and beautiful patterns, the *Wamsutta Prints*, also the *Amoskeag*, a New Print, which excels every Print in the Country for perfection of execution and design in full Madder Colors. Our Prints are cheaper than any in market, and meeting with extensive sale. Orders promptly attended to.

Jan. 31, 1860—1y

DR. JAMES JOHNSTON, SURGICAL & MECHANICAL DENTIST, having been located permanently in Staunton for the last four years, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to practice Dentistry, in all its various branches, with the strictest regard to durability and usefulness.

Office on the south-side of Main Street opposite the old Spectator Office.

Staunton, Nov. 29, 1854.

"THE BELLE OF THE SOUTH!"—Six doz. Skeleton Skirts, of all makes, as follows: "Thomson's," "Sherwood's," "Moran's," and the "Belle of the South," which is considered the most graceful skirt now in use.

The above Skirts have just been received and will be sold as low as possible.

PIPER & FUNKHOUSER.

Staunton, Mar. 6, 1860.—Vin copy

WHEAT WANTED.—The Staunton Steam Mills Co. will pay the highest prices in Cash for Wheat. Farmers wishing to dispose of their crops will probably consult their interests by bringing samples to S. A. RICHARDSON, Sup't.

Nov. 15, 1859.

PLASTER.—We have on hand a large quantity ready-ground Blue Windsor Plaster which we will sell for $11.50 per Ton of 2000 lbs, *for cash on delivery*, or will exchange for Wheat or Corn delivered at the Staunton Steam Mills, at fair market prices.

Feb. 7. S. A. RICHARDSON, Sup't.

NEW YORK LEDGER.—THRILLING Tales in the New York Ledger. Hereafter I will not sell the Ledger or Harper's Weekly on credit.—No money—no papers. Don't ask for credit on papers. ROBT. COWAN.

Staunton, Jan. 3, 1860.

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

Staunton, Jan. 31—tf A. LANG.

MILL IRONS, MACHINERY AND ALL kinds of Castings made to order at the Staunton Foundry, by A. J. GARBER & CO.

Sep. 13, 1859.

BOOTS & SHOES.—The largest variety of Boots and Shoes on hand, to be sold at a small advance on cost, at J. POLLITZ'S

Staunton, Oct. 11, 1859. Clothing House.

SOMETHING EXTRA.—Just received a fine article of Lynchburg SMOKING TOBACCO, for sale at the Tobacco House of J. B. EVANS.

Staunton, January 17.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, and all kinds of Patent Medicines, for sale by DR. H. S. EICHELBERGER.

Staunton, April 3, 1860.

OPODELDOC SOAP!—For making Rorback's Compound Chemical and Toilet Soaps, for sale by DR. H S. EICHELBERGER.

Staunton, April 3, 1860.

HATS.—BLACK MOLE-SKIN AND CASSIMERE HATS of the latest style and very superior quality at DAVIS A KAYSER'S.

Staunton, April 3, 1860.

"BELLE OF THE SOUTH" and other new style HOOPS of the best make just received by DAVIS A. KAYSER.

Staunton, April 3, 1860.

ALL kinds of Iron Machinery fitted up at the work Shop of the Staunton Foundry.

Sep. 13, 1859. A. J. GARBER & CO.

FOR Hats, Caps, and every style of Gents' Furnishing Goods, call at J. POLLITZ'S

Staunton, Oct. 11, 1859. Clothing House

COAL OIL.—A splendid article, at DR. W. B. YOUNG'S.

Staunton, Nov. 1.

CORN HOES.—12 doz. Cast Steel Corn Hoes in store and for sale by

Staunton, April 24. WOODS & GILKESON.

CORDAGE.—Italian Hemp, Manilla and Jute Ropes from 5/8 to 1/4 for sale cheap by

Staunton, April 24. WOODS & GILKESON.

POETRY.

The Rail.

BY GEO. H. CLARK.

I met him in the cars,
Where resignedly he sat;
His hair was full of dust,
And so was his cravat;
He was furthermore embellished
By a ticket in his hat.

The conductor touched his arm
And woke him from a nap,
When he gave his feeding flies
An admonitory slap,
And his ticket to the man
In the yellow-lettered cap.

So launching into talk,
We rattled on our way,
With allusion to the crops
That along the meadow lay—
Whereupon his eyes were lit
With a speculative ray.

The heads of many men
Were bobbing as in sleep,
And many babies lifted
Their voices up to weep;
While the coal dust darkly fell
On the bonnets in a heap.

All the while the swaying cars
Kept rumbling o'er the rail,
And the frequent whistle sent
Shrieks of anguish to the gale
And the cinders pattered down
On the grimy floor like hail.

When suddenly a jar,
And a thrice-repeated bump,
Made the people in alarm
From their easy cushions jump,
For they deemed the sound to be
The inevitable trump.

A splintering crash below,
A doom forboding twitch,
As the tender gave a lurch
Beyond the flying switch,
And a mangled mass of men
Lay writhing in the ditch.

With a palpitating heart
My friend essayed to rise,
There were bruises on his limbs
And stars before his eyes,
And his face was of the hue
Of a dolphin when he dies.

* * * * * *

I was very well content
In escaping with my life;
But my mutual friend
Commenced a legal strife—
Being thereunto incited
By his lawyer and his wife.

And he writes me the result,
In his quiet way as follows:
That his case came up before
A bench of legal scholars,
Who awarded him his claim
Of fifteen hundred dollars.

MISCELLANY.

From Hill's Travels in Peru and Mexico.

THE INCA'S DAUGHTER.

A PERUVIAN LEGEND.

Huasca, the Inca of Peru, who reigned at the beginning of the sixteenth century, and who was remarkable for his love of the arts, especially those connected with the improvement of his capital, proclaimed that whosoever would find means of conveying water with facility to his palace and to Cuzco, should receive in marriage his youngest daughter, then a beautiful girl in the first bloom of womanhood. This offer was no sooner made, than a young man appeared, called Hassan, who declared himself capable of performing the great work. He was immediately furnished with as many men, and all the materials, which he thought proper to demand, and the work was commenced.

While the work, however, was in progress, an incident occurred which damped the ardor of the youth for the accomplishment of what he had undertaken, and seemed to overthrow all expectations of its ever being completed. Among the numerous attendants upon the workmen for the preparation of their food, and the care of the camp in which they dwelt, there appeared a girl of great beauty, who, while attending upon her father, was observed by the youthful engineer, who became so violently enamored that his attention was distracted and turned from the object upon which his mind had been hitherto bent. He saw that the accomplishment of the work he had undertaken would result in his marriage with the daughter of the Inca, and this, though accompanied by all the honors the sovereign could bestow, would deprive him of that which he valued more than life, and tie him to a bride whom he had never seen, and had now ceased to desire to know.

Owing to this state of Hassan's mind, neglect, languor and disorder reigned in the encampment of the workmen, which at first seemed to every one to arise from a conviction on the part of the engineer that the accomplishment of the work was beyond his power. Some time passed without any change, during which Hassan had frequent opportunities of meeting the young attendant to whom he had become attached. This, however, was by and by remarked by the people in such a manner as to induce the young girl to retire and return no more to the camp—distracting still more the mind of the engineer, who was unable to obtain any further information concerning her.

The confusion into which everything was now thrown became known to the Inca, who soon learned also the real cause of the engineer's default, and determined to take his revenge by putting to death the subject who had so grossly and so openly insulted his sovereign. The character, however, of the offence was such that Hassan was sent for before his execution, and appeared, guarded, in the presence of the Inca, who sat upon his throne, surrounded by his nobles. Huasca, happening to be a man of moderate passions, asked the culprit, in the presence of his nobles, whether he had anything to say before his execution in extenuation of the crime he had committed by treating his sovereign with contempt.

To this the young man replied, that he had only to thank his sovereign for all the favors he had received, and more especially for that he was about to receive, which would place him beyond the reach of such suffering as he had endured since he had become acquainted with the innocent cause of his misfortune.

At the moment that the Inca was about to commit him to the tender mercies of the executioners, the girl we have mentioned suddenly appeared among the crowd of nobles, dressed as she had been in the camp of the workmen, and, rushing into the centre of the hall, exclaimed:

"Stay, Inca! Arrest the hand of justice for a moment, while I put one question to the unfortunate culprit. It shall be such as the Inca will not disapprove."

From the moment of this strange apparition until the demand of the girl, there was not a sound heard. The whole of the nobles present remained motionless and silent. But, had no embarrassment overwhelmed them, the presence of their sovereign would have restrained equally their words and their acts. Huasca, who alone seemed unmoved, nodded assent to the demand of the girl, who now walked up to the youth, and, laying her right hand upon his left shoulder, and standing a little on one side, that his countenance might be well seen by the Inca, said:

"Young man of the hills where the Inca is ever known! subject to Huasca! hast thou chosen the child of the vales in preference to the daughter of thy sovereign?"

To which the youth, after steadfastly regarding the Inca, replied:

"The will of the Great Source of Light be done. The sentence of the Inca is just."

Then, turning to the girl, he added:

"I go now with joy to dwell where I shall await thy coming, to possess thee forever."

"But wherefore couldst thou not," then said the girl, "accomplish the work which thou hast undertaken?"

"It had been done," said the youth, "had the labor been accompanied with the hope of possessing thee."

At this reply the young girl, suddenly throwing off her upper garments, which had hidden those which would have betrayed her true character, and taking the entranced youth by the hand, advanced up to the foot of the throne of the Inca, and exclaimed:

"Great father of the children of the sun, I whom thou lovest as thyself, demand the remission of the sentence against the youth, now bowed down before thee, until it be known whether the great work he has undertaken can be accomplished or not."

Inca Huasca, whose affection for his daughter was beyond all other feelings, electrified by the occurrence, signified his assent to the proposal. A few months after this great acqueduct was completed, and the engineer and the princess became man and wife.

For the Spectator.

Judicial Election.

Messrs. Editors:—Having shown, in my last communication, that a Judge should be physically and legally qualified to perform the duties of his office, and, besides, have dignity of character and deportment; that the checks, responsibilities and limitations of the present system of the Judiciary, greatly favored that dignity, but not so as to prevent many of the evils of the old system from occasionally appearing in the new; that the character of the Bar ought or should command the respectful confidence of the public, as much as that of the Judge; and after explaining true dignity of character and deportment, showed that an exhibition of partiality to some members of the Bar, and of prejudice, dislike, or want of respect to others, by a Judge while holding his Court, was an act of great injustice—not only destitute of all true dignity, but tended greatly to advance the standing and interest of his favorites, and crush and destroy those having his displeasure, I now propose to specify such acts of a Judge as never fail to truly indicate his feelings towards the Bar, whether of favor and kind consideration, or of illwill and want of consideration.

It was alleged that the lawyers were gentlemen, and should be so regarded until proven to the contrary. Was that allegation true? They have to obtain a certificate from the county Court of their respective counties, of their high moral character, before their application for license to practice the legal profession would be heard; and then, to be permitted to practice, they must submit to the rigid examination of three Judges as to their legal attainments, and obtain the certificate of the same Judges as to their qualifications. These are the requisitions to *commence* the practice of the legal profession; but to commence and keep the confidence of a discerning public, they must be industrious, studious and educated. These are the men that prepare and submit the business to the Court for its consideration and decision.

It cannot be presumed that such men, thus educated, should be ignorant of their duty and rights, or unmindful of those of the Court.

They should approach the Judge, during the session of the Court, as a gentleman, and not as a master, with all the freedom of honest men conscious of their rights, and in pursuit of a legal object.

If, from *any conduct* of the Judge, however, the Bar feel not thus free, they are slaves, and he their master. Being deprived of their inestimable rights of liberty, they are no longer fit to defend the rights of freemen.

If, however, from partiality, the Judge permits some members of his Bar to have freedom, while, from prejudice, illwill, the love of power, or the exhibition of his authority, he deprives others of liberty, does he not thus promote the interest and standing of his favorites, and paralyze, if not crush, those of disfavor? What must be the inevitable result of an argument of a cause, without regard to the merits of the case, or the ability of the counsel making the argument, before such a Judge, if one side be represented and discussed by an advocate having the favor of the Court, and the other by one having its disfavor? Certainly the advantage must be great on the side of the favorite; and he must be on the wrong side, indeed, if he does not gain the case. This must be the case when the counsel on both sides are of equal age and ability; but when the favorite happens to be an experienced veteran at the Bar—ambitious, and not very scrupulous as to the means of obtaining the victory—and the other young, modest and conscientious, what must be the result, let the merits of the case be what they may? How are these terrible consequences produced?

In various ways: love and hatred are active principles, and never slumber. A Judge having these affections cannot feel or act indifferently if he wished. In the argument of a cause before him, he must and will, in spite of his wish to the contrary, favor his favorite, and oppose the one having his disfavor. He does this by giving to the argument of his favorite an *assisting* attention and showing a manifest approbation of the views presented; while, to the argument of the other, if he give any attention, it is marked by displeasure. But, in the decision of a cause, after having been discussed by a favorite on one side, and a counsel having his displeasure on the other, is when a Judge most commonly manifests his feelings. Forgetting that the whole matter submitted to his consideration, belonged to innocent and probably helpless parties in the country; and not contenting himself with merely deciding the question in the case submitted, such a Judge would regard his duty not half performed until he had complimented the *splendid* ability of his favorite, and ridiculed the mean pretensions of the other. He seems to forget that, while he has a right to decide the questions submitted, he has none to insult, wound, or torture not even the feelings of the humblest member of his Bar. By this course, such a Judge must not only destroy the pleasure and harmony of the Court and Bar, but produce discord, bad feelings and jealous suspicions, in their stead.

The undignified character and deportment of such a Judge cannot fail to have a pernicious effect upon the taste and moral feelings of the Bar. Seeing the Judge making it convenient, on all apparently possible occasions, to show his temper, and wound the feelings of some of them, the members of the Bar must regard not only a moral, but a religious duty, in every case affording them a tolerable opportunity, to slaughter several witnesses, and blacken the character of the parties.

A strange system of ethics! How much better would it be for the Court and Bar to be governed by the ennobling, just and equitable principles of true dignity, as before explained.—Then, a Court, although a time of labor, would have its labors seasoned with the highest pleasures. All, then, would show that they had studied their noble science, imbibed its spirit and principles, be lawyers worthy of the name, and an honor to the profession. The Judge would have a *comparatively* pleasant time, and command the most respectful and kindest consideration of both his Bar and the public. The duties of his office, consisting of holding his Courts sufficiently *long* or *often* to keep the dockets of his Circuit fully under his control, investigate and decide the causes submitted, and see to the safe-keeping and investment of the funds paid into Court, belonging to causes therein pending, so as to have them ready when required, would not be unpleasant; and, while requiring attention and labor, command the acknowledged approbation of the public, if satisfactorily performed. Having shown what a Judge should be, and what he ought not to be, without a single personal reference (now remembered) to either of the candidates, and having hitherto devoted my communications almost exclusively to the new and old system, the advantages of the present, the evils of the past, and other questions deemed pertinent to the duties of a Judge, without intending to render any judgement as to the fitness or unfitness of either of the candidates, I should suppose neither should feel aggrieved. If, however, contrary to this purpose, it should be so, *qui capit illé faciat.* Intending to submit them to the consideration of the public, with evidence of their respective qualifications, I shall now examine that evidence, and test them by the laws of *true dignity*, as before defined.

Whether Mr. Fultz, if elected, will perform the duties of the Judicial office with dignity of character and deportment, we have the evidence of his high reputation as a man, his energy of character, his remarkable business qualifications, his industrious habits, his fidelity to his clients, and their general approval of his services, all in his favor. As to Judge Thompson, he having filled the Judicial office of this Circuit for about thirty years, has furnished the public with all the evidence that could reasonably be required, *how* he would perform the duties, if elected. In reviewing his long Judicial career, the evidence presented abundantly establishes the fact beyond all controversy, that he is a gentleman, an able lawyer, and laborious in the duties of his *office;* but that evidence equally establishes some other things to his prejudice.

His greatest friends and warmest admirers have publicly admitted that he has faults; then if I show fairly by the evidence of his Judicial life, the character and results of those faults, I shall most earnestly protest against being regarded unfriendly, for I could have no such feeling. Then, the evidence conclusively establishes that he is either wanting in true dignity, or has been greatly mistaken as to the propriety of his deportment while holding his Court. He appears to have made it the inflexible law of his Judicial life to assume, during the terms of his Court, particularly while in session, towards the members of the bar and the public, a severe austerity of manner, wholly unnatural and equally unusual with him on all other occasions.

This was certainly in conflict with all the lovely principles of true dignity. He further, for some reason not known to the public, and *beyond* their comprehension, appeared to have a real pleasure in entertaining and in the exhibition of a bad temper and not unfrequently passion. This will unquestionably be admitted by even the members of his bar, to be in direct violation of all the principles of true dignity. If the members of the bar do not admit this, they are certainly wanting in all the feelings of gentlemen, and must be "birds" indeed, or have the propensities of those wonderful beings, to love only their tormenters, because, while *standing* and receiving the apparently unamiable rebukes and lectures of the Court, before the assembled bar, the congregated public, and frequently visiting strangers, they most assuredly, on some occasions, at least, exhibited manifest signs of annoyance, if not of wounded feelings. These exhibitions have been generally witnessed with regret; for, to the honor of Virginia, the people of this Circuit cannot behold such indignities without a feeling of the most decided disapprobation. But, there are *some* exceptions to this rule. They are, however, found to be, almost without exception, those persons who have received a castigation in the argument of some case, from the lawyer, thus publicly rebuked and lectured. They have not forgotten the offence, hate the offender, and rejoice to see him thus publicly punished. They will speak of it with delight, and are surprised to find others not as much delighted as themselves. Who has not witnessed their disappointment, when they stated, "we were in the Court-house to-day, and heard the Judge give such a lawyer 'goss;' but he is a great rascal, and did not get half as much as he deserved," and found no one to sympathize with them in their pleasure?

One of the duties of a Judge, as stated above, is to hold his Courts sufficiently long or often to keep the dockets of his Circuit under his control. This Judge Thompson appears to have *neglected*, so far as relates to that of Augusta county. This is referred to as a fact and not intended to be imputed to an indisposition to labor or design. When he was elected to the Judicial office the Common Law Docket of the Circuit Superior Court of Law for Augusta County must have been very small; for the Common Law Issue Docket of that Court, in that County, at the June term, 1835, only contained, as reported, about forty-five cases. Notwithstanding this, however, the number of cases was permitted to increase, from year to year, until the June term, 1843, when it amounted to about two hundred and forty-five cases. The number varied from this period to the year 1854, when it was found to contain about two hundred and seventy cases. There were several provisions made by the Legislature to prevent this increase of the dockets or business of the Courts; but they appeared not to have been noticed. They *will* be fully examined. JUNIUS.

For the Spectator.

Messrs. Editors:—The world has never seen such a canvass before as that now waging for the judicial election in this circuit, or rather in Augusta county, for it would be unjust to the other counties of the circuit to implicate them in the outrages of this canvass. Letters and other communications from all the other counties, express unmingled astonishment at the state of things here, and give undoubted assurance that here alone, if any where, is a stand to be made by the unsparing and unscrupulous vilifiers of an old and faithful public servant.—Amherst, Nelson, Rockbridge and Bath wash their hands of the iniquity, and stand in solid columns on the side of him, against whom in an arduous public service of man thirty years, they had heard no breath of blame, until the stress and necessity of a desperate and selfish opposition, have, on the eve of a struggle for his office, attempted to impale him. Will Augusta stand alone on the side of this sudden, this trumped up effort to destroy an honest, faithful and pure officer? Will even the numerous family connections of Mr. Fultz in this county, sustain him in such a course? I think not. I will venture to vouch it. I think I know the people of Augusta to be magnanimous, generous and just. Proud of their own character, they know how to appreciate its value to others, and will not suffer one who had labored among them and for them, blameless, for more than a quarter of a century, to be overwhelmed with slander sprung upon him for the first time—not by the people, but by office hunters, backed by anonymous and unknown scribblers. I think I know the highly respectable and influential connection of Mr. Fultz sufficiently to say of them, that while as a body, they would feel great kindness and charity for their kinsman, they are not the men, who in serving him, would be guilty of gross injustice and cruelty to others. These worthy men will also, I think, be prompted by their delicacy to the conclusion that even in a contest where no character was involved, no bitter accusation threatening to crush a long tried and long honored gentlemen, it would hardly be fair for them to force upon their fellow citizens as a Judge, their own kinsman, who, if endowed with natural feelings, could not avoid that partiality for them, which would endanger justice in controversies between them and outsiders. I am well persuaded, therefore, that those who calculate on this element of power to crush out a good man, and have their worthless slander circulated to his prejudice or rendered current, reckon grievously without their host. Yet the interminable "Junius" and the mud-splashing ghost of the dead "Countryman" write on. As the election draws nearer, and as their charges are refuted, they pour in new accusations, until the man in the moon, if he were to visit the earth for the first time, and light in "Old Augusta," would be astonished how wisdom and purity, and truth and "dignity," could have slept till "Junius" was born, and "Countryman" died—how the representatives of an intelligent and free people even dared to elect so idle and unfaithful a man as Judge Thompson to the Bench—how, long afterwards, they ventured by a unanimous resolution of the Legislature to bestow upon him the highest compliment that any Judge of the State has ever received—how the people themselves, immediately after the birth of perfected freedom, under the new constitution of 1852, which the inimitable "Junius" looks upon as affording the first and only taste of liberty and true dignity in America, how such a people under such circumstances, could have stultified themselves by electing him without opposition for the first term, though there was Mr. Fultz modestly peeping out from behind his fan, waiting to be gracious, fresh from the great ocean of liberty, the Constitutional Convention, and no doubt just as "ready to dance" as he is now, if only any body had *axed* him. This was surely a portentous cloud over the sun of newly risen freedom, great would be the astonishment of this moonite visitor, after wading through Mr. Fultz's cards, and the elaborate productions of "Junius," and "A Countryman's" ghost, that all the lawyers of the Circuit should be so corrupt, and so ignorant and infatuated too, so unmindful of their duty to their clients, and of their own interest, as, with the single exception of Mr. Fultz, to urge the re-election of an incompetent and unfaithful drone, under whose auspices their clients, whose interests they are sworn to protect, would suffer, and the business by which they live and feed their families would languish and fall away, while Mr. Fultz is "crying in the market place," "Ho my brethren! the success attended upon a laborious practice for the last thirty years enables me, without presumption, to flatter myself that I am not wholly destitute of ability,—here is my large and lucrative practice—elect me Judge, and I leave it to be divided among you—I will clear the dockets—I will discharge my duties with promptness and impartiality—I will wake up the sleeping docket, and sit all the year round—I will make the wheels of justice, now so greatly retarded, roll on—Oh! that I were a Judge in Israel, for your sakes—I will make it a luxury for every man, woman and child to come into court, and thus quadruple your business." The man of the moon could only exclaim, "wonderful, most wonderful—*if true*—surely man's nature must be turned inside out, and upside down, if what Messrs. Fultz and "Junius" and "Countryman" allege is so, and these lawyers are opposed to Fultz's election.—If they were virtuous men, they could not hesitate for the sake of their country, their clients and the cause of Justice. But then again, if they were ever so vicious and selfish, the harvest of Mr. Fultz's practice, and the stirring up of the business which would follow, on the substitution of a prompt, energetic and able Judge in place of a drone, would make them the more eager to espouse his cause. But here comes the trio—I will question them. "Gentlemen, you are new comers, I presume, perhaps just dropped from the moon like myself?" "No sir, we are among the oldest inhabitants. We have marked for the last thirty years, the abuses under which our circuit has groaned, and have now banded ourselves together to correct them." The moon man's face expanded like that you sometimes see on an eight day clock, as he replied, "gentlemen, the mystery is solved. I am not moon struck as well as moon descended. You have been here all the time you say, have seen these pretended abuses for thirty years—one of you at least has been a lawyer in full practice, yet your love of country, your love of justice, your sworn duty to your clients never brought from you a whisper of complaint, till you became envious of the Judge's slippers and greedy for the Judge's salary. Yes, I understand all now, gentlemen. It is the old cry of the Demagogue for reform, the necessity of which is never seen till he wants the loaf and fish. We have many such cases in the moon, which have sometimes come nigh throwing us out of our orbit. I could not see how the lawyers, supposing them ever so bad, could go for Thompson, and against every interest they had, but I see it all now.—They don't believe a word you clamor against him, and they certainly know how he has demeaned himself in office. Take my word for it, gentlemen, unless you can prove yourselves fresh from the moon, and strangers to these abuses till lately, the people won't believe a word you have to say. They have no faith in those animals, who, like Balaam's Ass, never speak till the *Angel* appears,—who never love the people well enough to warn them of danger till they are "an hungered" or want "meat." Besides, I am told by that perverse dog "Z" that all your accusations against Judge Thompson are refuted as fast as they come out, and that your only hope now is to keep a few Roarbacks in training to be let out about the time of the election, so as to do their work before they can be killed off.

This thing about the Receiver's bonds, Mr. Ghost, wont do; you never can pursuade any body that Baldwin and Peyton, or Mr. Fultz himself, would have let their clients' money go by thousands into irresponsible hands for twenty-one years, without a chirp. Let that thing alone, you'll hurt Fultz with it. Depend on it "Z" is right. When money was ordered to be paid into Court, who would receive it but the Clerk? The Judge darsn't, and it would not do to poke it into an open pigeon hole with the papers. It was then the Clerk's duty, *as Clerk*, to take it, and if he failed to account he was responsible in the capacity he received it. I had never heard the thing doubted until you brought it up to help you in a storm, and wiser heads than your's have acted on it too long to make a dispute about it in the heat of a canvass. You must take a cooler time to consider it; and I am sorry to see that crooked fellow, "Z," is getting you mad. He'll get the advantage over you.—He has got the advantage of you already. You say he confesses that Mr. Kinney gave his bonds in the very manner named in your article.—Now if you