STAUNTON SPECTATOR AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Staunton Spectator.

STAUNTON, VA.

TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1860.

☞ The STAUNTON SPECTATOR having as large a circulation as any paper published in Western Virginia, has no superior in this section of country as an advertising medium.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JOHN BELL,

OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

EDWARD EVERETT,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The Convention and the Ticket.

The Convention of the Constitutional Union Party, which assembled in Baltimore last week, has presented to the country, as candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, the distinguished gentlemen whose names stand at the head of our columns. John Bell, of Tennessee, and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, are known in all sections of the country as fit representatives of a party founded for the purpose of bringing together all national and conservative men who love the Constitution and the Union. They are statesmen of ability, integrity and enlarged patriotism, in whose hands the rights and interests of every section will be protected; and as such, will receive, we trust, the cordial support of all who desire to avoid a purely sectional issue in the approaching Presidential election. So far as our humble influence extends, we shall use it in their behalf, from the solemn conviction that nothing but the success of such men can save the country from continual discord, and perhaps dissolution.

We had the pleasure of witnessing the proceedings of the Baltimore Convention, and truly it was a refreshing scene. We breathed the atmosphere of a pure patriotism, and felt our hopes for the perpetuity of our institutions revive, when we saw men from every section of this vast confederacy uniting their hands and their hearts upon the common platform of the Constitution and the Union. No differences of opinion existed among that band of unselfish patriots, or if there were diversities of sentiment upon abstract questions, they sank into insignificance when compared with the grand objects of national importance, for which the Convention assembled. Consequently nothing occurred to interrupt the cordial communion of men who felt themselves to be brethren, and it was indeed pleasant to see them dwell together in so much harmony and peace.

Our readers will find elsewhere in this paper a synopsis of the proceedings of the Convention. The conclusion to which all parties must come is, that with such a ticket as we present to the country, selected by so large and respectable a body of able men from all sections, we need not yet despair of the Republic. Let the standard borne by John Bell and Edward Everett be the rallying point of all who love the Union and the Constitution, and all will yet be well.

American Tract Society.

The annual business meeting of the American Tract Society was held in New York city, on Wednesday last, the Hon. Wm. C. Alexander, one of the Vice Presidents, in the chair. The subject of slavery was introduced as a matter of course. A Rev. Mr. Walcott, of Chicago, offered a resolution in favor of issuing tracts "setting forth the iniquity of the African slave trade," and delivered a strong anti-slavery speech. But the Rev. Mr. Lee, of Brooklyn, turned the tables upon Mr. Walcott. He moved that the Executive Committee be directed to publish tracts against the evils of abolitionism, which was received with immense applause and laughter.—Without giving Mr. Walcott another chance, the meeting then adjourned till next year.

The Magistracy.

One of the most important offices to be filled at the ensuing election, is that of Justice of the Peace. The good order of the community and the general interest of the people are committed in a large degree to the Magistracy; and the County Court is a legislative as well as judicial body. It should be composed of intelligent, upright and firm men; but such men are generally disinclined to present themselves as candidates for the office, and they should be sought out by the people. We trust that the people of this county will, in casting their votes, discard every consideration but that of personal fitness for the office.

Westminster Review.

We have just received the April No. of this publication, issued in this country by Messrs. L. Scott & Co., of New York. The contents are: Vedic Religion, Manin and Venice in 1848—9, The Ethics of War, Plutarch and his Times, Austria and the Government of Hungary, Parliamentary Reform, Japan, Darwin on the Origin of Species, Contemporary Literature. Price $3 a year, or the four British Reviews and Blackwood's Magazine for $10.

Southern Literature.

Mr. John R. Thompson, for seveal years past editor of the "Southern Literary Messenger," has left Richmond to take the editorial charge of the "Field and Fireside," an excellent literary paper recently established at Augusta, Georgia. Dr. George R. Bagby, the well-known "Mosis Addums," and a gentleman of fine literary attainments, is now editor of the Messenger, and will no doubt fully sustain its high reputation.

Summer Hats.

Mr. William Shry, nearly opposite the Virginia Hotel, has a large supply of new Spring and Summer hats. The man will be very hard to please who cannot be suited by Mr. Shry with a head-covering. He has every variety of style, quality and price to select from. Give him a call.

☞ The Richmond Index, says the Alexandria Gazette, in an excellent article on the "personalities of the press," deprecates their use, and congratulates itself, as it well may, for practicing what it preaches, for going on its way without abusing anybody, or using personalities, and in having thereby met with success, and secured the best class of readers.

☞ We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. Barton's Millinery establishment in Richmond. Mr. B. has taken one of the new and spacious iron front buildings, No. 229 Main Street, and is opening a splendid assortment of goods in his line. Persons dealing with him may rely upon getting the newest styles, and at reasonable prices.

☞ The communication of "Junius" having been received Thursday afternoon, when the outside form was made up, and its great length preventing its publication elsewhere in this issue on the usual terms, its insertion as an advertisement was ordered, and it therefore appears as such.

☞ Several communications intended for this paper are necessarily postponed.

The Charleston Seceders.

The Richmond Enquirer, in an article on the proceedings at Charleston, says: "We have no desire nor intention at this time, to arouse jealousies or awaken conflicts by criticisms applied to the course of those delegates who coincided in principle with the retiring delegates, and yet have omitted or delayed to co-operate in their action. It may be that their course was the most prudent," &c. But "admitting all this," it continues, "we still vindicate, without reservation or exception, the action of those delegates who have retired from the Convention. Their action was right—right in principle and expedient in policy."

"As to the ultimate action to be adopted at Baltimore," it says, "we see but two alternatives presented to the Democratic party. The doctrine of protection in the Territories must be finally rejected or accepted. If it is rejected, as we have already indicated, its rejection will involve the dismemberment of the Democratic party, and a separate nomination of a Democratic candidate on the platform of Constitutional protection will inevitably ensue. If it is rejected, then the rejection must be unequivocal. If the delegates who now compose the Convention are willing to yield the point—if they are willing to tolerate the doctrine of Territorial sovereignty, then, by all means, let the issue be presented in the most tangible form—by the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas. Mr. Douglas has taken his position in a fair and open manner.—It is unjust to him, and unfair to the host of friends who sustain him and his doctrine, that any compromise candidate shall be allowed to steal his thunder. Much as we oppose his doctrine of Territorial government, we would infinitely prefer to see him elected on the honestly avowed platform of Territorial sovereignty, rather than witness the election of a man who shall consent to go before the people on a platform speaking one sentiment at the North and another at the South."

The Enquirer concludes by appealing to the Convention of Seceders which meets in Richmond on the 11th of June, to take no decided action until they shall be informed of the measures adopted by the Baltimore Convention on the 18th of that month.

So far as we have observed, the other Democratic papers of Virginia, with few exceptions, do not agree with the Enquirer, but sustain the course of the Virginia delegation and censure the Seceders.

☞ Intelligence has been received of the death of Daniel Harnsberger, one of the parties accused of having been connected with the killing of James Devier, of Rockingham. He was drowned in the State of Alabama. A report being in circulation that Col. J. B. Baldwin, as counsel for young Harnsberger, had advised his leaving the country to avoid conviction, Mr. Geo. Harnsberger wrote to Col. B., asking a correct statement of the matter. Col. Baldwin replied that the report was entirely untrue. After a confidential conference with Daniel Harnsberger he felt satisfied that he was innocent, and advised him to stand his trial.—"I have no disposition," says Col. B., "to anticipate or to forestall the action of the court in the other cases, but in answer to your inquiries, I have no hesitation in expressing the belief that no court in Virginia could for one moment have thought of convicting Daniel Harnsberger upon the facts disclosed at the examining court."

Boot and Shoe Factory.—The stockholders of the Boot and Shoe Factory met on Thursday last, to mature some plan of operation. It was decided to confine the business of the Company, for the present, to the manufactory of Boots and Shoes, and not to embark in the manufacture of Leather. A committee appointed for the purpose reported last evening that they had secured the National Hotel building for the Company. Speedy steps will be taken to commence operations.

R. G. Bickle, Esq., resigned his place as one of the Directors, which vacancy was filled by the election of Col. R. Turk.—*Vindicator*.

Town Affairs.

The town Council of this place, on Saturday night last, passed an ordinance imposing taxes for the year 1860; another concerning the market; and a third prohibiting the tapping of the water pipes, or using the water for making brick &c., without the written consent of the Water Committee. All of these ordinances will be published in the town papers. John R. Kurtz was appointed Assistant Policeman.

☞ The annual training of officers of the three Augusta Regiments commenced in this place yesterday, and our town now presents a decidedly military appearance. The General Muster of the 160th Regiment will take place at Spring Hill, on Thursday; of the 32nd, at Fishersville, on Friday; and of the 93rd, at Middlebrook, on Saturday.

☞ "Many Voters" request us to state that William Patrick will be supported for the office of Justice of the Peace in the Waynesborough and Fishersville District.

A careful examination of the condition of the U. S. Treasury shows that there will be a deficit of at least $8,000,000 at the close of the fiscal year, on the 30th of June, on the basis of Secretary Cobb's receipts, which must be supplied either from a loan or Treasury notes. There is no disposition to grant the latter in the House.—Admitting Secretary Cobb's estimates for the present tariff to be correct, the revenue is nearly $12,000,000 below the actual demands of the Treasury. A material modification is absolutely necessary, or the Goverenment must be carried on by borrowing, as during the last three years.

By the steamer Canadian, we have foreign intelligence to the 3d inst. The insurrection in Sicily appears to be a more important affair than before reported. Some severe fighting had taken place, the revolutionists holding the town of Carini for three days against the Government troops. The latter afterward pillaged the town and set it on fire. At Palermo the greatest misery prevailed. Mr. Thomas Sayers (the prize fighter) is just now the greatest man in England. At Liverpool the mob took the horses from his carriage and themselves drew the vehicle with the honored bruiser through the street!

The Washington Constitution, President Buchanan's organ, publishes the secession speeches made at Charleston, with applause, and approves the bolt from the regular Convention. This is doubtless by order, and presents an ugly dilemma to those Administration men who did not bolt, and are expected to take their seats in the Baltimore Democratic Convention. Are they to go there only to defeat Douglas, or to secede if they cannot?

For the Spectator.

At a meeting of the voters of the 3d Magisterial District of the county, held in Middlebrook, on Saturday, the 28th inst., I was nominated as a candidate for the office of Magistrate, I beg leave most respectfully to decline running for the office. JAS. A. G. SCOTT.

Vin. copy.

The Richmond Enquirer of Friday last says: "Public meetings are being held in the districts of those delegates from Virginia who opposed seceding, and instructing their delegates to attend the Seceder's Convention at Richmond.—A late meeting in the county of Richmond, has instructed the delegates from the Essex District, to attend the Richmond Convention."

Hon. A. H. Stephens has written a letter in reply to several gentlemen of Macon, in which he sustains the principle of non intervention, disapproves of the secession of the Southern delegates, and recommends that delegates be sent to the Baltimore Convention.

The Hardy Whig retracts its statement in reference to a Mormon settlement in that county.

The National Constitutional Union Convention.

This body assembled, according to the call of the National Committee, in Baltimore, on Wednesday last, the 9th inst. The main hall was filled by the Delegates to the Convention, whilst the galleries were crowded by an eager throng of spectators. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and the delegations as they entered the hall were greeted with applause.

Shortly after 12 o'clock, the Hon. J. J. Crittenden took his seat at the President's desk, and was received with deafening applause. As soon as it subsided, he called the meeting to order, which was opened with prayer by the Rev. Jas. D. McCabe.

On motion of Mr. Crittenden, the Hon. Washington Hunt, of New York, was then called to the chair. W. T. Switzer, of Missouri, was elected temporary Secretary. Gov. Hunt, on taking the chair, delivered a spirited and admirable address, which was received with enthusiastic applause.

At the conclusion of the President's address, General Leslie Coombs, of Kentucky, moved that a committee be appointed to nominate permanent officers for the Convention, and that the several State Delegations each nominate from its respective delegation a member to serve on the committee.

The motion prevailed, and the Secretary proceeded to call the States, at the conclusion of which the Committee was announced. When the names of William L. Goggin, Thos. Swann, A. J. Donelson and others (members of the committee) were announced, they were received with cheers.

The committee retired, when the chair stated that by a telegraphic despatch just received, dated from Grafton on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, there were some twenty delegates, representing six States, detained on account of an accident on the road, and that they would be present to-morrow (Thursday) morning.

A list of delegates was then made, and the following States were found to be represented: Arkansas, Alabama, Delaware, Georgia, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Missouri, Mississippi, New York, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia Vermont.

At half-past one o'clock a recess was taken till four o'clock.

When the Convention re-assembled, the crowd of visitors was even greater than at the morning session, and many left unable to obtain admittance.

Mr. Donelson, of Tennessee, from the Committee on Organization, made a report, nominating Mr. Hunt for permanent President, one Vice President from each State (among them A. H. H. Stuart of Va.,) and a list of Secretaries.—The report was adopted, and the officers took their places on the platform amid the wildest enthusiasm. The President addressed the Convention at considerable length. His remarks were excellent in sentiment and called forth repeated expressions of approval.

A motion was made to proceed immediately to the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

Mr. Shippen, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment that each State nominate one person for each office, and that the election be made from such nominations.

[Mr. Randolph, of N. J., here interrupted the proceedings to introduce the venerable Lewis Condit, of that State, who was received with great enthusiasm.]

Mr. Grayson, of Pa., took the floor and advocated the adoption of a platform.

Mr. Littell, of Pa., wanted no platform, and in the course of his remarks avowed a preference for John Bell, of Tennessee, as the Presidential candidate.

Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, moved an amendment, that a central committee be appointed. He wanted no platform.

Mr. Harris, of Missouri, thought that no ballot should be taken till delegates known to be on the way had arrived.

Mr. Watson, of Mississippi, thought it was best "to make haste slowly." He had paid a special visit to the Massachusetts delegates, and found that he agreed with them and they with him on all points.

Gen. Leslie Coombs, of Ky., spoke against the adoption of a platform.

Mr. Switzer, of Missouri, said the people of his State wanted no better platform than the Constitution and the Union.

Mr. Swann, of Maryland, and Mr. Hopkins, of Georgia, advocated the same side. The latter declared himself in favor of the nomination of Gen. Houston.

Mr. Erastus Brooks, of New York, said he could say for the seventy men (delegates and alternates) from his State, that with one heart and voice they have resolved to ask this Convention to present no platform to the country save the Constitution of the United States. [Applause.] A union of the States and the enforcement of the laws. [Applause.] And on that platform, interpreted by the constituted authorities of the land, we feel that we can meet our brethren, South and North, East and West, with a proper spirit. Party platforms are meant to deceive the country, for they have two faces, one for the North and another for the South. Mr. Brooks moved that the rules of the House of Representatives be adopted for the government of the Convention.

Mr. Harris, of Missouri, said he was in favor of the nomination of Millard Fillmore.

The several resolutions were then withdrawn, and Mr. Brooks' motion was agreed to.

A committee of one from each State was next ordered to prepare business for the Convention, and Robert E. Scott was selected by the Virginia delegation as the member from this State.

The Convention then adjourned till 10 o'clock Thursday.

SECOND DAY.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock. As on yesterday, the building was crowded, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

After prayer, the President laid before the Convention letters from several distinguished gentlemen.

It was announced that the Business Committee were ready to report, and Mr. Joseph R. Ingersoll, of Pa., arose, and after some appropriate remarks, presented

THE PLATFORM.

Whereas, Experience has demonstrated that platforms adopted by the partisan Conventions of the country have had the effect to mislead and deceive the people, and at the same time to widen the political divisions of the country, by the creation and encouragement of geographical and sectional parties; therefore—

Resolved, That it is both the part of patriotism and of duty to recognize no political principles, other than

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COUNTRY,
THE UNION OF THE STATES, AND
THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS;

[Loud and prolonged cheering.]

and that, as the representatives of the Constitutional Union men of the country in National Convention assembled, we here pledge ourselves to maintain, protect and defend, separately and unitedly, those great principles of public liberty and national safety, against all enemies, at home and abroad, believing that thereby peace may once more be restored to the country, the just rights of the people and of the States re-established, and the Government again placed in that condition of justice, fraternity and equality, which, under the example and constitution of our fathers, has solemnly bound every citizen of the United States to maintain "a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." [Prolonged cheers.]

Mr. Ingersoll also reported resolutions in regard to the mode of voting. Objection being made to the latter, the question was taken upon the platform separately, and it was adopted unanimously, amid much enthusiasm and applause.

The resolutions alluded to were then taken up, and a long debate ensued, in which a number of gentlemen participated. Finally a proposition introduced by Mr. Goggin, of Va., was agreed to, that the Chairman of each delegation shall cast the vote of his State in accordance with the views of the individual delegates, and when there are districts unrepresented the majority of the delegation shall decide how the unrepresented districts shall vote; and when there are two delegates from a district, that each delegate shall cast one half vote.

It was then resolved to proceed to vote for a candidate for President of the United States.—The whole number of votes was 254—necessary to a choice, 127. The first ballot resulted as follows:

Everett	25	Houston	57
Bell	68½	Crittenden	28
Graham	24	Goggin	3
McLean	19	Botts	9½
Sharkey	7	Rives	13

During the taking of the ballot there was considerable debate. Virginia cast 13 votes for W. C. Rives, and 2 for J. M. Botts. There being no election a second ballot was taken, as follows:

	Everett	Houston	Bell	Graham	McLean	Crittenden	Goggin	Botts	Sharkey
Alabama	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	0	2½	3½	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delaware	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia	0	3½	0	6½	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana	1	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	0	5½	0	0	0	0	0	5½	0
Kentucky	1½	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	½
Maine	0	6	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	0	1	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	0	½	7½	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Missouri	6	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
New York	0	29	4	1	0	1	0	0	0
New Jersey	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	1
N. Carolina	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	0	5	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	0	7	19	0	1	0	0	0	0
Texas	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	0	0	13	0	0	0	2	0	0
	9½	69	138	18½	1	1	2	5½	8½

During the progress of the ballot remarks were made by many of the delegates, and the following States changed their votes and made them unanimous for John Bell: Mississippi, North Carolina, Virginia, New Jersey, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Connecticut and Pennsylvania. Georgia changed her vote, and gave 9 for Bell and 1 for Graham.

Mr. Brooks, in behalf of a large majority of the New York delegation, moved for the unanimous nomination of Bell. The President put the question, and in response thereto there was one universal "aye" from all parts of the Hall, with waving of hats and handkerchiefs, and cheer repeated after cheer.

The President then declared that JOHN BELL of Tennessee, by the unanimous vote of this Convention, is the candidate of the Union Constitutional Party of the United States for the Presidency. [Loud and prolonged cheering.]

Mr. Henry, of Tennessee, a grandson of Patrick Henry, ascended the platform, and in an eloquent and enthusiastic speech, returned thanks for the nomination of Mr. Bell.

Further addresses were delivered, and the Convention adjourned till 5 o'clock.

When the Convention re-assembled, there was, as usual, a large attendance. After an address by Gen Coombs, the nomination of a candidate for Vice President came up in order. The following gentlemen spoke in favor of the nomination of EDWARD EVERETT: Switzer of Mo., Henry of Tenn., Morehead of N. C., Danley of Arkansas, Summers of Va., Sharkey of Miss., Randolph of N. J., Ingersoll of Pa., and others. Gen. Coombs called upon Massachusetts to say whether Mr. Everett would accept, and Mr. Hilliard responded. He did not know how Mr. Everett could decline. His speech was highly beautiful and eloquent.

The unanimous sentiment was in favor of Mr. Everett, and he therefore received the nomination.

Enthusiastic speeches were delivered by Ex-Gov. Neale Brown, of Tennessee, and others, and a National Committee was appointed, after which the Convention adjourned *sine die*, with three cheers for the nominee.

Thirty-Sixth Congress—First Session.

MONDAY, May 7.—*Senate.*—After some business of no importance, the resolutions of Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, in favor of the protection of slave property in the Territories, were taken up, Mr. Harlan moved an amendment asserting the right of freely discussing the slavery question.

Mr. Davis addressed the Senate in a powerful and eloquent speech, which was listened to by the crowded auditory in the galleries, as well as by the members of the body, with marked attention. He did not seek legislation now; he did not ask for a slave code or a horse code; but these resolutions were designed as declarations which will speak with a restraining voice to the territorial legislature, that they have no right to interfere with any species of property.

Mr. Brown, of Miss., replied to an allusion made by his colleague to his resolutions, and then Mr. Clingman, of N. C., commenced a speech. He approved of most of Mr. Davis' speech, but was opposed to departing from the policy of non intervention.

House.—The tariff question was discussed by Messrs. Campbell, of Ohio, Schwartz, of Pa., and others.

TUESDAY.—*Senate.*—Mr. Clingman resumed and concluded his speech. He condemned the course of the seceders in leaving the Convention, and was sharply rebuked by Mr. Benjamin, of Louisiana, who declared that the seceders would return if the principles of the Democratic party were embodied in the platform.

The Senate passed a resolution authorizing the fitting up of a vessel to proceed with not more than five astronomers to some point where the eclipse of the sun on the 18th of July can be best observed.

House.—The tariff bill was discussed during the day. Various amendments were offered, but the only one acted upon was to increase the duty on snuff from ten to thirty cents per pound, and twenty-four instead of twenty cents on manufactured leaf tobacco.

WEDNESDAY.—*Senate.*—The Judiciary Committee asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the bill to establish a uniform law on the subject of bankruptcies, on the ground that it was inexpedient, which was agreed to.

The Homestead bill was debated.

House.—The tariff bill was debated all day, but no progress was made with it,

THURSDAY.—*Senate.*—The consideration of the Homestead bill was resumed. A motion to substitute the House bill for the modified one before the Senate was voted down—yeas 25, nays 80. The bill was then passed, yeas 44, nays 8. The provisions of the bill give to actual settlers the public lands at the rate of twenty-five cents per acre after two years occupancy.

House.—The House was engaged with Territorial business, and several unimportant bills were passed. Mr. Bingham, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to disapprove and declare null and void all the Territorial acts heretofore passed by the Legislature of New Mexico, which establish, protect and legalize involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime. After a running debate, the bill was passed—ayes 97, nays 90.

The consideration of the Tariff bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole, and a substitute, jointly prepared by Mr. Morrill and Mr. Sherman, was adopted as a substitute for the original bill. The bill, as amended, was reported back to the House and finally passed—yeas 105, nays 64.

FRIDAY.—*Senate.*—Private bills were under consideration.

House.—The Committee on Territories reported bills providing for five new Territorial governments, viz: Chippewa, Nevada, Idaho, Arizona and Dacotah, all of which were laid on the table—ayes 92, nays 74. A warm debate preceded this action on the right of slaveholders to carry their property into the Territories.

SATURDAY.—*Senate.*—Not in session.

House.—Territorial business was under consideration all day. A strong effort was made to pass the bill organizing the new Territory of Idaho, (Pike's Peak) but it was finally tabled.

For the Spectator.

To the Voters of Augusta.

The day of election is near at hand, and we wish to call your attention to the fact that Thos. S. Coalter is a candidate for the office of Commissioner of the Revenue in the 1st District.—He is a man in every respect well qualified to discharge the duties of said office from his familiarity with the duties, having been deputy Sheriff a number of years. We make this announcement purely from motives of friendship and confidence in him, and moreover from the fact that Mr. Coalter has had the misfortune of losing his left hand, whilst tending a threshing machine. The voters in all parts of the county vote for two Commissioners. DEERFIELD.

Vindicator please copy.

Governor Letcher has returned from the North, in company with Mr. Ames, of Springfield, agent of English manufacturers of machinery for an armory. Mr. Ames goes to Richmond to superintend the location of a State Armory, and contracts are closed for the machinery at $127,000.

For the Spectator.

Messrs. Editors:—In the position taken by Thos. P. Wilson in his card replying to the interrogatories of *North Mountain and Middle River*, he announced that no deputy now riding could do business for him in the event of his election. We have heard from different sources since, (from persons who were desirous that we should ride,) that Mr. Wilson has promised that he would secure our services. With due respect to Mr. Wilson, and for his *latitudinous construction of the Constitution*, we desire to inform him and the public that we can not under any circumstances do business for Mr. Wilson if he is elected.

JOHN TOWBERMAN,
R. P. EUBANK,
J. D. HANGER,
S. M. CRAWFORD, } Dep. Shff's.

Telegraphic despatches announce that the United States frigate Roanoke, with the Japanese Embassy on board, arrived in Hampton Roads on Saturday at midnight. The steamer Philadelphia, chartered by the Government to convey the Embassadors and their suite to Washington, immediately left Norfolk to join the Saratoga. It was the purpose of Capt. Dupont, to whom the superintendence of the matter has been committed, to use every endeavor to land the Embassy at Washington Monday, where they were to be received with a military escort and other suitable honors.

While the full returns under the next census will not be presented to Congress for publication for a year or two, the apportionment under the law for the members of the next House of Representatives will be made and reported at the next session. There are now 237 members of the House; but in the next Congress, under a provision in the law of 1860, the number will be reduced to 233. The older States will lose and the Western States gain. The comparative, if not the absolute strength of the South, will be seriously diminished.

Only two of the Southern States, Alabama, and South Carolina, have made any motion towards the appointment of delegates to the Richmond Convention, called by the Seceders from the party at Charleston. The Central Committee of Alabama have called a State Convention to meet on the first Monday of next month, and meetings of the people in some of the districts of South Carolina have been called to decide upon the course to be adopted.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. S. G. Goodrich, more widely known as "Peter Parley." He died very suddenly, at his residence in New York, on Thursday, of disease of the heart. Mr. Goodrich was a native of Connecticut, and was born in 1793.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILL THE FARMERS OF THE VALLEY PLEASE HEAR ME ONCE MORE IN BEHALF OF McCORMICK'S REAPER & MOWER?

1st. We warrant this Machine to be superior to any other now in use.

2d. In proof of our *sincerity* we challenge all who may have any doubt about it, to use McCormick's *through* the harvest with any other, and *then* keep and pay for the one preferred.

3d. Our warranty extends to all that is essential in a Reaper and Mower, viz: Strength and durability, ease of management on hands and team, quantity and quality of work done.

4th. We will sell, under the above warranty, all the 1859 machines now on hand at the low price of $135, if paid by the 1st of September next, and a few '57 and '58 machines at $120, on the same terms.

Apply to Wm. Cook, of New Market, for Shenandoah county, Va.; J. J. Bowman, Bowman's Mill, Rockingham county, Va.; Isaac Wenger, Edom, Rockingham county, Va.; J. L. Whitmer, Parnassus, Augusta county, Va.; W. C. Berry, New Hope, or myself at Staunton, Va., who will sell, put up and start the machines on the above terms, to all who wish to save time, labor and money.

THORNTON BERRY, Agent for C. H. McCormick.

May 15, 1860.—3t—Vin., Rock. Reg., Spirit of Dem. and Tenth Legion please copy.

P. S.—If any prefer the Machine for 1860, at the usual price, $155, at Alexandria or Richmond (which I have just learned I can get,) I will order them, if you write to me or otherwise let me know. T. B., Agt.

GREAT BARGAINS!—I am now opening, from the last New York Trade Sales and Lots closed out at importing Houses, the greatest bargains in fashionable Dress Goods, Millinery, Silk and Lace Mantles, Ribbons, Mitts, Hosiery, White Goods, Parasols and Jewelry, ever before offered in the Valley.—Just think of it—

Splendid Dress Goods, at 10 and 12½ cents ₰ yard.
Silk Parasols only 50 cents.
Silk Mitts, only 12½ cents.
500 pair Ladies' Hose, at 10 cents a pair.
300 Silk and Lace Mantles, from $1.50 to $10 a piece, worth double.
5000 yards Silk Ribbons, at half price.
300 pair heeled Lasting Gaiters, (worth $2.50) at $1.25.
500 Silk, Crepe and Straw Bonnets, at City prices.

For good bargains call at the popular Store of D. J. GOLDENBERG,

Staunton, May 15, 1860. next door to Post Office.

DAVIS A. KAYSER is constantly receiving additions to his large and elegant stock of FANCY DRY GOODS. He has now to note

1 piece Plain Black Silk;
3 pieces Black Gro De'Epsom, very desirable style;
4 pieces Fancy Foulard Bereges;
1 piece Black Tamarteen;
5 pieces Colored Cambrick;
5 pieces Paper do.;
½ doz. Black Lace Veils;
½ doz. Black Lace Mantles, very cheap;
2 doz. French Corsets;
2 doz. Ryan's Heeled Gaiters;
2 doz. White Berlin Gloves;
10 doz. New style Skirt Braid;
4 gross Fancy Silk Buttons;
1 doz. Brown Shomeretts;
1½ doz. Fancy Parasols;
5 pieces New Style Prints; with many other new things.

Staunton, May 15, 1860.

A. C. PULLIAM, R. P. PULLIAM, D. K. WEISIGER.

PULLIAM & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS FOR SALE OF NEGROES.
ODD FELLOWS HALL, FRANKLIN ST.,
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.
Daily Sales—Public and Private.

We pledge our strictest attention to the business entrusted to us, and will answer all communications promptly.

PORTER ALWAYS AT EACH DEPOT.

Richmond, May 15, 1860—1y.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC!
NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

PIPER & FUNKHOUSER are now receiving a fresh supply of seasonable GOODS, to which they invite the attention of the public; and we would state that we can now offer remarkable inducements to purchasers, as the goods now being received have been bought on the most advantageous terms.

It is useless to name all the kinds of goods, and will simply say our stock is now again full and complete, and arrangements have been made to receive weekly additions to the stock, therefore we can with confidence invite all who want any kind of Dry Goods to call.

Staunton, May 15, 1860.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!
SUMMER BONNETS.

N. C. BARTON has removed from No. 109, to 229 Main Street, four doors above 9th Street, and is prepared to exhibit a much larger assortment than usual of Bonnets, Dress Caps, Head Dresses, French Flowers, Ribbons and all articles in the Millinery line.

Also a large assortment of *French Lace Mantillas, and Traveling Dusters.*

Strangers visiting the city, are invited to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Richmond, May 15, 1860.—1y.

GRAND OPENING!—The Ladies of Staunton and Augusta county are respectfully notified, that during the whole of next week, from Monday, the 21st, until Saturday the 26th, the subscriber will open the most magnificent assortment of MILLINERY ever before exhibited in Staunton, including BONNETS and noveties, just arrived from France, in the Steamer "Teutania." Also entire new and charming styles of Silk, Moire Antique and Lace Mantles, Raglans and Dusters. D. J. GOLDENBERG,

Staunton, May 15. next door to the P. O.

CONCERT!

THE MUSICAL ASSOCIATION respectfully announce that the **Third and Last** of the series of Concerts will take place at UNION HALL, on

TUESDAY EVENING, 29TH INST.

An effort is being made to render this the best Concert yet given. ☞ Programme in a few days.

Staunton, May 15, 1860. DIRECTORS.

WOOL CARDING.—The subscriber will card Wool as heretofore. The raw article may be left at the Store of Mosby & Taylor, Staunton, or at William Lange's, in the Calf Pasture, to which places it will be returned when carded. Payment must be made when the carded wool is taken away by the owner. J. B. TRIMBLE.

May 15, 1860—3ts.

DR. S. McDANNALD having permanently located in SPRING HILL, offers his professional services to the citizens and vicinity.

May 15, 1860.

BRITANNIA ICE PITCHERS.—A few just received and for sale by L. B. WALLER.

Staunton, May 15, 1860.

WATER COOLERS.—A superior lot just received and for sale by L. B. WALLER.

Staunton, May 15, 1860.

For the Spectator.

Judge Thompson, Court Docket, and Receivership.

Messrs. Editors:—In my last communication, after showing that a Judge should have true dignity of character and deportment; the effects of his want of that quality, the qualifications of Mr. Fultz for the Judicial office, according to the requisitions of that law, so far as his character, business habits, legal qualifications, fondness for his profession, and attention to business furnished evidence and the qualifications of Judge Thompson for that office, *in part*, as to his temper and manner, by the same law from the evidence of his Judicial life, I commenced the investigation of his care and attention, in performance of the duties of his office. Before proceeding with that examination, the importance of the subject seems to demand some notice of the temper and deportment too frequently exhibited by Judge Thompson towards parties in Court, when rendering his opinion, and in the decision of their cases. The decision of the legal questions submitted in a case, as before stated, is the duty of the Court; but when a Court, while professing to make such decisions, unnecessarily and publicly, before the assembled bar and people, imputes improper motives to a party or parties in the cause, arraigns that or those parties upon those motives, so imputed, tries, and condemns them as guilty of designs or offences, thus imputed or inferred, it assumes a right not warranted by justice, a power not supported by the law of the State, and commits an act not only of injustice, but frequently of the greatest outrage, against the feelings of the parties, thus charged, tried and condemned, and sometimes against his or their most sacred rights and interests. They are tried and condemned, on charges sustained only by the evidence of suspicion, without even the privilege of rebutting that evidence, or of showing the suspicion to be wholly unsupported by the circumstances, and thus, without foundation.—By this course, parties in Court not unfrequently have their feelings most unjustly and cruelly wounded, their character and of their helpless and unoffending families, ruined, and vexatious and expensive suits instituted against them, with really no cause of action, except the charges intimated or made by the Court.—In all such cases there is a monstrous injustice.—How far or how often has Judge Thompson shown, in his Judicial history, this want of true dignity of character and deportment in his official duties? Let the people of this Circuit answer the question. A feeling of independence of both the bar and the people, appears to have distinctly marked Judge Thompson's whole Judicial life, and to have governed his actions; and, having shown that an independent Judiciary fully implied its irresponsibility, then the feeling of irresponsibility, in his official life and acts, has been equally marked. Besides he appears to have been governed by a feeling of literary vanity. Who could resist this conclusion, after witnessing him in Court, while addressed by the members of his bar? Does he listen to the arguments of the counsel? He certainly does not appear to do so; he rarely looks at them while addressing him, makes no note of their arguments or even authorities, however many quoted or read. He has, as reported, sometimes shown an aversion to hearing a case discussed, as though it were intended an insult to his understanding. All this proves him greatly wanting in proper dignity of character and deportment, as well as in good taste. It is true that, in his decisions, he is reported to show a much better knowledge of the views, arguments, and authorities quoted, than his apparent attention to the arguments would justify; but it is believed that, if he were to give greater attention to the arguments of counsel, and to the authorities quoted and read in those arguments, the number of his decisions *reversed* by the Court of Appeals, would be most astonishingly reduced. I now return to *that docket*. As already stated, one of the duties of a Judge is to keep his Court dockets within the control of the Court. In my last communication I stated that when Judge Thompson was first elected to the Judicial Office of this Circuit, the common-law issue docket of his Court for Augusta County, must have been very small: for that docket, at the June term, 1835, contained only about forty-five cases; that 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; and that the number was permitted to vary, from the latter period to the year 1854: when it amounted to about two hundred cases. This was attributed to *negligence*, and not design. It was further stated that there were several provisions made by the Legislature to prevent that increase of the docket, but apparently without any recognition of the Court.

I deem it proper to be more specific in the analysis of this docket, that the cause of its increase may be made fully manifest. The common-law issues of that Court, for Augusta county, as reported for the June term, 1835, were only 45 cases; for the June term 1836, 46; for 1837, 83; for 1838, 115; for 1839, 78; for 1840, 98; for 1841, 127; for 1841, 117; for 1843, 244; and for 1844, 170 cases. Here it must be seen, that this docket was permitted to increase annually until the latter period; when it contained nearly four times the number of cases, that it did at the June term, 1835. Why was this permitted? The Legislature seeing this growing evil, and that if it were not speedily removed, would soon result in a virtual denial of justice to suitors, by the necessary delay in the trial of the causes, on the 8th of April, 1839, passed a *special act* on the subject. The act says: "That from *any cause any* of the Judges of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery of this Commonwealth, shall fail to dispose of *all* causes depending in their respective Courts, and ready for trial therein, it shall be his *duty* to appoint a special session of such courts, which shall be held in the manner, and under the provisions contained in the 17th section of an act passed 16th April, 1831." This act was in force from its passage. Did the passage of this act escape the *attention* of Judge Thompson? If so it ought not to have done it: because his duty required him to take notice of all such acts; yet, from his permitting the docket to increase, after its passage, even more than before, it must be presumed that it escaped his attention; unless, indeed, it be shown that he held special session of his Court, according to the requisitions of the act. He should, however, have kept the dockets reduced and have held special sessions of his Court sufficiently often to have accomplished that object. This he certainly did not. The Chancery docket, it will be found, was also permitted to increase, though not in the same proportion. The common-law and chancery docket of that Court for Augusta county at the November term, 1835, as reported, amounted together to about 255 cases; at the November term, 1839, to 418 cases; and at the November term, 1844, to 550 cases, or about that number. At the November term, 1848, the common-law docket of that Court contained about 287 cases, and the Chancery docket about 258 making together 545 cases. Here it will be seen that, while, between the November term, 1844, and that of 1848, the docket did not increase, but with such an immense docket of that Court, besides the four others constituting the Circuit, "the wheels of Justice" moved *slowly*, and must have appeared likely to "soon case to roll on."

This grievance had arrived at such a magnitude, and had become so oppressive to the people of this Circuit, that the citizens, suitors, and members of the Bar, residing in all the counties of the Circuit, by memorials to the General Assembly, setting forth their grievances, obtained the passage of an act, on the 27th of March, 1848, making it the duty and requisition of the Judge of this Circuit, after the adjournment of the last terms of his Courts, Spring and Fall to appoint special terms of his Courts, and to employ his Summer and Winter vacations in holding such special terms, "for the dispatch of chancery business, only," to be continued according to the pleasure of the Judge, so as not, however, to encroach on the regular terms of the Court. This duty and requisition were to continue five years from the passage of the act.—For this extra service the Judge was to receive five hundred dollars a year, in addition to his salary, payable quarterly, besides mileage at the rate of twenty cents a mile in going to and returning from said Chancery sessions, and to be excused from his attendance on the General Court, if in conflict with any of such special terms. These special terms were to afford all the power of Chancery proceeding as the regular terms of the Court. It has been published to the world, by one of the writers in your paper, that after the passage of this act making it the duty, and requiring Judge Thompson to hold, thus, special terms of the Chancery Court, "he conquered the docket." Is that statement true? It certainly is not. But did he hold a single special term of the Chancery Court, in Augusta county, during the five years next succeeding the passage of that act? As reported, the records of that office, not only emphatically deny that he did, but most conclusively prove that he did not. Then *how* did he conquer the docket by that act, if he paid it not so much attention, as to hold a single Court under its provisions? But was the docket of that Court for Augusta county really reduced at all after the passage of that act, while the independent and irresponsible Judiciary system continued to exist? At the November term, 1848, as before shown, there were on the common-law docket of that Court for Augusta county, about 287 cases, and on the Chancery docket 258 cases, making together 545; at the November term, 1852, the first after the amended Constitution of August, 1851, went into operation, there were, on the common law docket of the same Court, 427 cases, and on the Chancery docket 193 cases, making together 620, and showing an increase of 75 cases over the docket of 1848. This large and unwieldly docket, as has been conclusively shown, grew up under the independent and irresponsible Judiciary, and was a "relic" of that deceased system, entailed on the new. This, then, fully shows that the assertion, in Mr. Fultz's card, that the large and unmanageable docket was a relic of an irresponsible Judiciary, is *actually and unquestionably true*, notwithstanding the numerous illnatured communications published in your paper, most malignantly charging Mr. Fultz with the greatest injustice to Judge Thompson, by making that statement, in his card, and, also, of manifesting a spirit of persecution. But if the statement be true, *how* could it be unjust to Judge Thompson, to insert it in the card? and for the same reason, *how* could that act manifest a spirit of persecution by Mr. Fultz? The whole history of Judge Thompson's Judicial life belongs to the public, and is properly liable to their criticism; then, most assuredly Mr. Fultz, a member of that public, has a most undoubted right to state the facts of that history. By the Amended Constitution of the 1st August, 1851, the Judicial Circuits were re-arranged; and by that arrangement Albemarle county, with a heavy docket, was taken from this Circuit, and Bath, with a small docket, was substituted in its stead. Notwithstanding this, however, the Augusta docket shows, as reported, no permanent diminution. The same state of things prevails, I am informed, as to all the other dockets of this Circuit. Mr. Fultz's card represents, as tacitly admitted, the true condition of all the dockets. It is truly an unfortunate state of things. It could have been prevented, most unquestionably, if the proper means had have been used, at the proper time; but, now to overcome the evil will require great, active and continued labor. While this evil is great, and has arisen, as must be presumed, from the want of a proper attention, on the part of Judge T., there is another evil much greater and of a much more serious character, permitted by him, not only to arise but to continue, for which neglect or inattention can never be received as an excuse, or regarded a valid plea of justification. Judge Thompson was elected under the Amended Constitution, adopted the 14th Jan., 1830, by virtue of an act of the General Assembly passed the 16th of April, 1831, as one of the Judges of the "Circuit Superior Courts of Law and Chancery established by that act. He was elected as Judge of this Circuit, then composed of the counties Augusta, Rockbridge, Amherst, Nelson, and Albemarle. By that act he was required to take the oaths of office, before entering upon its duties, was then vested with authority to appoint the Clerks of his several Courts of the Circuit, and Commissioners in Chancery, and with a chancery jurisdiction throughout his Circuit, giving him power to appoint Receivers, general and special, give relief, and protect the interest of suitors. The Clerks of the several Courts of the different Circuits, after their appointment, and before entering upon the duties of their respective offices, were required, under a penalty, to "take an oath of office well and truly to exercise the office of Clerk" of that Court, and enter into bond with one or more sufficient securities, to be approved by the Court, in the penalty of ten thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of *his office*."—What was his office? Certainly that of Clerk of the Court, and that only, under that appointment, oath and bond; and his securities in that bond could never be held responsible for his delinquencies in the performance of any other duties, or of the duties of any other office.

By virtue of that act, Judge Thompson, on the 20th May, 1831, appointed Nicholas C. Kinney, of the town of Staunton, the Clerk of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Augusta county; and on the same day, Kinney with his securities, entered into a bond to the Governor of Virginia for the sum of ten thousand dollars, conditioned that if the said Kinney should, in all things, truly and faithfully perform the duties of the *office of Clerk* of the said Court, then said bond to be void. Would such a bond bind the securities of Nicholas C. Kinney for his performance of any other duty, than that of the Clerk of that Court? Would it have been *any part* of the duty of a special or general Receiver of that Court to have filled the office of Clerk and performed its duties? Certainly not. Then it was no part of the duty of the Clerk to act as the Receiver. But Judge Thompson appointed said Nicholas C. Kinney a general Receiver of the Court, and, as reported, without any order of the Court, evidencing that appointment, or requiring any bond of him as any indemnity for his faithful performance of the duties of that office. Was there ever a special Receiver appointed by a Circuit Court of Virginia, to take charge of the funds of a case, however small the amount of the fund, without being required by the Court, before taking charge of that fund, to give bond with ample security to indemnify the parties concerned, for the faithful performance of his trust? Yet, this general Receiver, thus appointed, and without being required to give any indemnity, was not only permitted, but directed by Judge Thompson to take charge of the whole fund of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Augusta county for about, or upwards of, twenty-one years, amounting, as supposed by many, to hundreds of thousands of dollars, without being required to make a report to the court of the amount received, in each case, when, how invested, and what security taken to secure the payment, when demanded, or to keep a Receiver's book showing those facts, free to the inspection of all the parties interested, during that whole period. It is thought and feared by many, as reported, that thousands of dollars will be lost to the parties in the subject, by this wonderful and most unaccountable indulgence of Judge Thompson to Nicholas C. Kinney. But, if anything were wanting to strike the mind with utter astonishment at Judge Thompson's course, in relation to his receiver, Nicholas C. Kinney, it may be found by referring to the Act of the Legislature, passed 3d June, 1852. That act expressly relates to the Receivers of the Court, requires them severally to execute a bond, annually, with such security as shall be approved by the Court, and for such an annual report of his receipts and disbursements, the dates of each, and in what cases, for the inspection of the Court, with other requisitions; yet the said Kinney, never executed but one bond, and that more than six months after the passage of that act, and then only for $20,000, without making any report, according to the requirements of the act. Can this conduct of Judge Thompson be explained as consistent with the duties of his office? Let the people of this circuit answer the question. JUNIUS.

May 15, 1860.—1t.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

The unequaled success that has attended the application of this Medicine in *Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Incipient Consumption*, has induced many physicians of high standing to employ it in their practice, many of whom advise us of the fact under their own signature:

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry Recommended by Physicians.

AUBURN, Sept. 6, 1858.

S. W. FOWLE & Co.—Sirs:—I most cheerfully add my testimony in favor of the Balsam. We have used it in our family, in Pulmonary affections, Coughs and Colds, and esteem it a most valuable remedy, and have recommended it in various complaints of this nature with invariably happy results. W. B. LYNCH, M. D.

MANSFIELD, TIOGA CO. PA., Aug., 1858.

GENTLEMEN:—Having used in my practice the last four years, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, with great success, I most cheerfully recommend it to those afflicted with obstinate Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c. H. D. MARTIN, M. D.

CAPE VINCENT, N. Y., July 17, 1858.

GENTLEMEN:—After using Dr. Wistar's Balsam for a long time I can say from repeated observation that I regard it as one of the best kind of Cough medicines and take great pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted. W. H. WEBB, M. D.

☞ Beware of vile and worthless Counterfeits!—The only Genuine, Pure and Medicinal Balsam has the name of "I. BUTTS" written with a pen, and the printed name of the proprietors, S. W. FOWLE & CO., on the outside wrapper.

Prepared by S. W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, and for sale by P. H. Trout & Co., Dr. H. S. Eichelberger & Bro., and Dr. W. B. Young, Staunton; T. H. Antrim, Waynesboro'; J. T. Antrim, Greenville; Randolph, Patton & Co., Middlebrook; Stewart & Anderson, Moffett's Creek; J. E. Ross, Mt. Sidney; James M. Stout & Co., New Hope; P. H. Wheeler, Mt. Meridian; and by all dealers in medicines.

April 24, 1860—4ws.

THE GREAT DRAWBACK

To persons emigrating to the extreme South and Western country, is the fear they have of the Fever and Ague—the most direful of all diseases. Every day we hear of persons attacked by this disease, and made helpless in a short time, without any means of affording relief. In view of the great demand for a remedy **Dr. Hostetter** has presented his CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, whose curative powers for all diseases of the stomach have been universally acknowledge, The Bitters prepared after a long experience and deep study have received the encomiums of the most eminent physicians, as well as all classes from every part of our country. To those who doubt their many virtues, all we can say is to try them, and judge for themselves respectively.

Sold by druggists and dealers generally everywhere.

☞ See advertisement in another column.

April 24, 1860—1m.

The Mustang Liniment cures Rheumatism;
The Mustang Liniment cures Stiff Joints;
The Mustang Liniment cures Burns and Wounds;
The Mustang Liniment cures Sores, Ulcers, Caked Breasts and Sore Nipples, Corns and Warts, and is worth

$1,000,000 PER ANNUM

To the United States, as the preserver and restorer of valuable Horses and Cattle. It cures all Sprains, Galds, Wounds, Stiff Joints, &c, Did you ever hear of any ordinary Sore, Swelling, Sprain or Stiffness, on man or beast? Did you ever visit any respectable druggist in any part of the world—in Europe, Asia or America—who did not say it was the greatest discovery of the age? Sold everywhere. Every family should have it; three sizes. BARNES & PARK,

May 1, 1860—1mo. Proprietors, New York.

Mr. THOS. J. BAGBY, General Collector, Richmond, is an authorized Agent for the *Staunton Spectator*.

DIED.

On the 6th April, 1860, Mrs. SARAH DRUMHELLER, wife of Mr. Adam Drumheller, of the North Garden, Albemarle county, aged 63 years.

To write a just tribute to the memory of this excellent lady is more than the pen of the writer can hope. All that it can do is to record that kindness of deportment and those Christian works which made her light shine in her day and generation. But the depth of her christian principles which were ever bewraying themselves like a perfumed ointment, can only be measured by that God who has already said "Come up higher." Never has the writer heard the most censorious say a hard thing of her, and even the scorner had to testify "Behold an Israelite in whom there is no guile." In her illness she had no new lesson of trust in God to learn; she had practised it in her life and when she was called on to die she felt that the everlasting arms were around her and that all things would work together for good to them that love God." "I heard a voice from heaven saying unto me, write: Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." The deceased was for twenty years a member of the Cove Presbyterian Church, in Albemarle.

☞ Central Presbyterian please copy.

On the 6th May, in the 61st year of her age, Mrs. LUCY WYATT SHUMATE, wife of Mr. Bailey Shumate, of this county.

The subject of this notice had, for a number of years, been sorely afflicted with a painful and lingering disease, which at the last carried her away suddenly, though not altogether unexpectedly to herself or friends. Her expected death was a subject often of conversation; but she reviewed the time of her departure not with uneasiness or dread. Her hopes were firmly fixed on Christ as her only foundation—her only hope. Her expressions of submission to the will of God under his chastening hand were frequent; her prayers for sustaining grace constant. In early life she had professed faith in Christ and connected herself with the Methodist Episcopal Church. In later life, having no Church of her own denomination—the Methodist Episcopal Church South—within reach, she had worshipped with and enjoyed the privileges of other denominations. Enjoying the privileges of the Gospel *among those* and *with those* whom she believed loved and worshipped her Savior. Devoted as a wife, a mother, a mistress and a friend, she has left a breach in her large family circle such as death even but rarely makes. In her death her friends sorrow not as those who have no hope, for they believe that what to them has been a loss irreparable, to the dear one who has gone before the gain has been unspeakable. For they believe that "having been faithful unto death" she has received the crown of life."

☞ Charlottesville papers please copy.