STAUNTON SPECTATOR AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Staunton Spectator.

STAUNTON, VA.

TUESDAY, JULY 24, 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.

Job Printing.

Having made a large addition of type of various kinds to the Job Office of the "SPECTATOR," we are better prepared than ever before to do good work in that branch of business. We are now prepared to print almost any kind of job in the best style of the art, on very short notice. We guarantee the most perfect satisfaction. We are determined that Staunton shall rival the Cities in the style of its Job Printing. Send your orders to the "SPECTATOR" and they will be promptly attended to.

Clubs for the Canvass.

With the view of enabling *all* to have an opportunity of reading the "Spectator" during the present exciting canvass, we propose to send it to subscribers from now till the Presidential Election at the following *low* rates:

No. Copies.	Rates.
A single copy,	$0.50
Five copies,	2.00
Nine copies,	3.00

These *low* rates will enable the friends of the cause we advocate to subscribe the amount necessary to send the "Spectator" to any friends they may wish to have it during the canvass.—Clubs can be gotten up in every neighborhood. Those who are able should have it sent to those who are not. A small sum would confer a great favor upon a large number. Subscribe and present to your friends. The money must accompany the order.

Will You Assist the Election of Lincoln?

Whether designed for that purpose or not, the nomination of Breckinridge and Lane will tend to increase the prospects of Lincoln's election by the electoral college. It being very doubtful whether the Democratic party, even if *united* upon one candidate, would be able to carry a single free State except California and Oregon, if the Democratic vote in those States be divided between the two Democratic candidates, it is evident that there will be no chance for either of them to carry the Northern States.

Even if Douglas were not a candidate, and the Democratic party were united upon Breckinridge, they would have *no chance* of carrying the Northern States. Douglas is the only Democrat that could, by any possibility, beat Lincoln in any of those States, and it is very doubtful whether he could do it, even with the party *united* in his support. There could be no chance for the Democratic ticket unless it could secure the votes of some of the free States, for even if they would get *all* the votes of the slave States, they would yet be very far from an election by the electoral college. It is evident that the true policy of their party was to nominate a candidate who had some chance of getting the votes of some of the free States. Douglas was the only Democrat that had any chance of doing so. It must have been known to all the seceders that, when they determined to refuse to nominate Douglas, there was no possibility of the success of their party before the people.—Even if they had remained in the Convention, and had succeeded in defeating the nomination of Douglas, and had united in the nomination of any other man, they would have had but little, if any chance, for we do not believe that any other Democrat could carry a sufficient number, if any at all, of the Northern states to ensure an election by the people.

As soon as it was determined upon to separate and have two candidates, all hope of an election by the people was given up. If they had united upon Douglas, they might have carried a sufficient number of free States to prevent the election of Lincoln, even if they could not have carried a sufficient number to elect their own candidate.

But by running two candidates, and dividing their strength when they needed all they had, they gave very material "aid and comfort" to the supporters of Lincoln, whilst they gave up all hopes of the success of their own party. The nomination of Breckinridge, and the divided support of the two Democratic candidates in the North consequent thereupon, in the opinion of many wise politicians, will ensure the election of Lincoln. The "Charleston Mercury," one of the very ablest papers belonging to the extreme Southern Democracy, says that it will "render certain the election of Lincoln."

Every vote given to Breckinridge in the Northern States is a half vote given to Lincoln. The friends of Lincoln there understand it very well, hence it is that the Black Republicans prefer Breckinridge to Douglas. They know that Lincoln has nothing to fear from Breckinridge, and that every vote given for him is one taken from Douglas. The "Charleston Mercury," which favored the Seceder's Convention at Richmond which likewise nominated Breckinridge and Lane, in speaking of that ticket, says:

"It is the ticket of a mere faction that has split off from the Democratic party, and so far as appears from the record, is without the prestige and credit of nationality.

"Gentlemen from several Northern States participated in the action of the Convention, but there was not one, we apprehend, who went there duly accredited by the people at home.—It remains to be seen whether or not the sentiment of the North will redeem the ticket from the sectional character with which it is ushered to the country. Unsupported in the North, it is obliged to do harm by dividing the anti-Republican strength, and thereby rendering certain the election of Lincoln. It cannot be elected even should it carry every Southern State, which is not to be presumed; for while the Democratic vote will be divided with Douglas, the Whigs have a ticket in the field fully equal to it in its devotion to the constitutional rights of the South, and immeasurably its superior in point of ability, statesmanship, experience, and public service."

"*It is a ticket of a mere faction without the prestige and credit of nationality.*" The members of that "mere faction" had no *authority* from the people to be in such a body. They were not commissioned as representatives of the Democracy to take part in any such body, but only in the National Convention. They had credentials entitling them to seats in the National Convention, but not in a "mere faction, split off from the Democrtic party." Will the Democrats endorse what this "mere faction" did without the semblance or color of authority?—Will they make themselves "aiders and abettors" in the election of a Black Republican ticket?—As there is now no chance for Douglas, and as every vote given to Breckinridge increases the chances of Lincoln, it is evident that it is the plain duty of every national man to give his earnest support to the ticket of Bell and Everett. The "Charleston Mercury" very truly says that this ticket, as compared with that of Breckinridge and Lane, is "*fully equal to it in its devotion to the constitutional rights of the South, and immeasurably its superior in point of ability, statesmanship, and public service.*"

This is the ticket to which all the friends of the Union and of the Constitutional rights of all sections should rally with might and enthusiasm. Neither Douglas nor Breckinridge have any chance, as is evident to the most simple. The friends of the Union, the advocates of our constitutional rights, the opponents of sectionalism, strife and contention should support Bell and Everett. From the "pelting of the pitiless storm" now beating upon us, there is no refuge in the contentious home of the Democracy, for it is a "house divided against itself" and is toppling to its fall. "A Kingdom divided against itself is brought to desolation," and a "house divided against itself cannot stand." The Democracy has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. "*Mene, mene, tekel upharsin,*" is inscribed upon it.

Honest Admission.

The "Charleston Mercury," one of the ablest Democratic papers in the South, very candidly admits the fact that the Convention which nominated Breckinridge was sectional. This is its language:

"*The truth is, the seceding Convention at Baltimore was a Sectional Convention.* With the exception of Oregon and California, *no one* expects a support of its nominees for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States beyond the Southern States." It says, furthermore, that the affectation of claiming the Douglas Convention as *National* is equally absurd.—It says:

"As a national party, it had ceased to exist with the secession of the Southern States. *Both Conventions became sectional.*" It says that the Seceders' Convention "*looked clearly to the alternative of independence,*" which means disunion. It continues thus:

"*There was not a particle of nationality in either Convention.*"

Leprous Abolitionists.

At a meeting in Winchester to ratify the nominations of Breckinridge and Lane, Senator Mason said that the Douglas party in the North was a "leprous band of Abolitionists" which had been "sloughed off" as a "cancerous" part of the political body. How do the Douglas men of this section relish such language as this from their U. S. Senator? If the Douglas men be "leprous Abolitionists," and the Breckinridge men disunionists, is it not the duty of all patriotic citizens to support Bell and Everett? The Union ticket is the one which all should support in these times of peril, when our country is endangered by the abolitionists on the one hand, and the Southern disunionists on the other.—There is now no obstacle in the way of any Democrat to prevent him from supporting Bell and Everett.

Steamship Burnt.

On Thursday night last the Steamship Pennsylvania, running between Richmond and Philadelphia, was burnt off Jamestown. The passengers were G. D. Graham, Philadelphia, Mrs. McClung, Richmond, and Mrs. Deitz and her four children, the youngest an infant. Three of Mrs. Deitz children were drowned by the upsetting of a raft on which they had been placed to save them from death in the fire of the burning ship. The infant was saved. The mother of the lost children is nearly insane in consequence of the loss of her three children. The fire is attributed to spontaneous combustion.

We are sorry to learn that the worthy firm of P. H. Trout & Co., of this place, had about $500 worth of drugs on this ship when it was burnt. Only a part of the goods insured.

Hot, Hotter, Hottest.

The weather during the past week has been hot, hotter, hottest, hottentot, hottentotter, hottentotest. The cool dress of the Georgia Major—a dickey and a pair of spurs—would have failed to secure any tolerable degree of comfort. Our panting and sweltering citizens wished for the ability to divest themselves of their flesh that they might sit merely on their bones, as Sydney Smith forcibly expressed it. The thermometer stood at 99 degrees, several days, in the shade. The "oldest inhabitant" has never experienced such warm weather in this latitude.

Valuable Tavern Property.

We call attention to the advertisement of the "Tavern Property in Lewisburg" now offered for sale. There being a great demand in that place for another Tavern, any one who will purchase the "Greenbrier House" and keep it well, will certainly make a good deal of money. We have no doubt that the purchaser will get a great bargain. Persons desiring to keep a Hotel would do well to examine the property before the day of sale, and satisfy themselves in reference to its value.

Wesleyan Institute.

The Rev. B. Arbogast, the efficient principal of the Wesleyan Female Institute at this place, having resigned his position to take charge of a Southern institution of learning, the Rev. J. A. McCaulay has been elected his successor. Mr. McCaulay was at the head of the Institute for several terms some years ago, and is therefore well known in this community. He is highly esteemed by all our citizens as a Minister of the Gospel, teacher and gentleman, and his return to us will afford general and lively satisfaction.

Death of Joseph Gales.

The announcement of the death of Mr. Gales will cause a pang of sorrow in the bosoms of persons in all portions of our country. He died on Saturday night last and will be buried to day (Tuesday.) He was in his 75th year. For two-thirds of his long life he has been connected with the office of the "National Intelligencer." He was a man of talent and strict integrity, and was esteemed in the highest degree by all parties and classes.

"The Union Guard."

"The Union Guard" is the title of a handsomely printed paper, of sixteen pages, published weekly in Washington City, by N. D. Larner & Co., at the low price of fifty cents for the campaign, whilst twelve copies are furnished to clubs for $5, and twenty-six copies for $10.—"The Union Guard" supports with earnestness and great ability the Bell and Everett ticket, and deserves an extended circulation.

Waynesboro' Hotel.

We are gratified to learn that our friend Mr. Geo. A. Bruce, has opened a Hotel at Waynesborough. This pleasant village has suffered for several years past for the want of a house of public entertainment. Mr. Bruce is undoubtedly the very man for the business, and we can assure the public that he will keep a first rate house in every particular.

Sunday School Celebration.

The Sunday School connected with Mossy Creek Church will have a pic-nic on Thursday, the 2nd of August next, at the Church. The friends of Sunday Schools generally are invited to attend.

☞ Col. Woodson, a Democratic member of Congress from the 5th District of of Missouri has announced his purpose to support Bell and Everett.

☞ The "Valley Democrat" says that Gov. Letcher and Hon. John T. Harris both support the Douglas ticket.

Democratic Meetings.

In pursuance of the published announcements of last week, both wings of the divided Democracy held meetings at the Court House on yesterday. The one endorsing the secession nominees, and appointing delegates to the Charlottesville Convention, and the other endorsing the regular nominees and appointing delegates to the Staunton Convention, both of which conventions will meet on the same day, August 16th. They both adopted the same resolution in reference to uniting the party upon a single electoral ticket—the vote to be given to whichever ticket would carry most electoral votes in the States other than Virginia—thus giving Virginia no voice in the election, but to echo that of the other States—transferring the Douglas votes to Breckinridge, or the Breckinridge votes to Douglas as the votes of other States may determice—trampling upon States Rights, especially the rights of Virginia.

The Douglas meeting was first held, and then gave way for the Secessionists. After both meetings had adjourned, the people assembled were addressed by Ex-Gov. Wm. Smith, Ex-Lieut. Gov. Shelton F. Leake, Dr. Saml. Moffett, of Rockingham, Gen. Harman, Jas. H. Skinner, Esq., Jno. A. Harman, Esq., and the Castor and Pollux of Democracy, Jacob and George Baylor, Esqs.

As our form was nearly made up when these meetings adjourned, we have been prevented, for want of time and space, from commenting upon the proceedings and speeches as we would otherwise have done. It was the universal expectation that Messrs. Smith and Leake would boldly attempt to

"Beard the lion in his den
And the Douglas in his hall,"

but the people were sadly disappointed, for they "roared him as gently as a sucking dove."

Dr. Moffett's manner showed very clearly that he was prepared and was anxious to meet the celebrated champions of the secessionists if they were disposed to enter the lists; but as they refrained from discussing the issues between the two wings of the party, and as the olive branch was tendered and accepted in the resolution to which we have referred, he was prevented from making a vigorous onslaught upon the secessionists, as he would have done under other circumstances.

Without any purpose to disparage the efforts of the other speakers, we must say that there was more good sense and patriotism in one sentence of the speech of John A. Harman, Esq., than in all the other speeches together. He said that he would take back all he had ever said against the Union—that he was now a Union man up to the hub, and was in favor of throwing all the disunion democrats over-board. He said, too, that he did not want any more "silk-stocking, hifalutin swell-heads"—that they had too many of them now.

The Union doctrines are beginning to take hold upon the hearts of the people. The Union men supporting the Union ticket have great encouragement to prosecute vigorously their good work. "Look with hope for to-morrow," for a glorious victory is beckoning you to its embrace. She will not slight you and "kick" you, as the girl did Extra-Billy, who gave him the "rule" and the "mitten," but not her heart and hand. Work in the good cause, and "look with hope for to-morrow."

At the close of the meeting, Jacob Baylor, Esq., stepped upon the rostrum, and swinging his hat over his head, shouted, "Three cheers for the United Democracy." But the cheers were not forthcoming—like the "spirits of the vasty deep" they were called for, but would not appear. The Democrats were dumb, and the assembled Whigs burst into laughter at the very ridiculous spectacle presented.

Want of space prevents us from publishing the resolutions of the two meetings in this issue.

Hon. Jere Clemens of Ala.

We take the following extract from a letter of Hon. Jere Clemens of Alabama, (formerly U. S. Senator,) in response to a letter from J. J. Hooper, of the Alabama "*Mail,*" *Democratic:*

"You regret that I should be found among the advocates of Bell and Everett? Where else could I go? You would not have me to support Lincoln? I repudiate Squatter Sovereignty, as advocated both by Douglas and Breckinridge.—If I could be induced to vote for either it would surely be Douglas. He at least is a statesman whose fame extends beyond the continent. It is conceded on all hands that the South owes him a debt of gratitude for zealous and effective services in the past; and the only sin now imputed to him is one that is shared to its full extent by Breckinridge; or, if he has now abjured it, he did so when the temptation of high office was placed before him. Such changes are liable to grievous suspicions, and as I can find nothing else which especially commends Mr. Breckinridge to me, he cannot get my vote. He is a clever, high-toned gentleman, with excellent qualities, fair ability and a tolerable education. But all these are possessed by thousands of those who never dreamed of the Presidency. It is doing him no injustice to say that he has rendered no extraordinary service to the nation.—He has originated no great measure, nor has he been identified with any, except as an advocate in the third degree of the identical heresy which you esteem a sufficient cause for disunion.

I do not agree with Mr. Bell in all things, but I do agree with him upon those questions which I esteem of vital importance. I know him to be sound, safe, able and conservative; and should hail his election as the dawn of a better and a brighter day for the Republic."

The Same Proposition.

It seems that Senator Bright, of Indiana, made to the friends of Douglas a similar proposition to that adopted by the Democratic meeting here yesterday. To which the "Louisville Democrat" immediately replied as follows:

"The Douglas men will receive this proposition with universal disgust and contempt.—What is the meaning of this secession from the Democratic party? Did not the Seceders pretend that they were actuated by principle? Did they not leave because they held that Constitutional rights were denied by the majority? Are they now so destitute of principle that they are ready to support the heresy they professed to regard with so much horror that they could not sit in the same Convention with the heretics?—If, after all, they are ready to vote for Douglas or the sake of winning, why did they break up the Convention and disorganize the party?—Does not this proposition prove at once that all the zeal for Constitutional rights was sheer hypocrisy; disgusting simulation?"

Pierce for Breckinridge.

In a letter of Ex-President Pierce, expressing his preference for Breckinridge and Lane, he says:

"Under these circumstances it would gratify me exceedingly if our friends in all Sections of the land could unite earnestly and cordially in the support of Mr. Breckinridge and Gen. Lane, and thus ensure our cause signal victory; *but this cannot even be hoped for.*"

The Ex-President acknowledges that the success of the secession ticket "*cannot even be hoped for,*" much less accomplished. Why then will they vote for it, when every vote given to that ticket increases the chances of Lincoln's election? If they desire the defeat of Lincoln, and the preservation of the Union and the peace of the country, why do they not support the Union ticket of Bell and Everett?

☞ The Richmond Whig learns that the friends of Douglas exceed the supporters of Breckinridge in the county of Pittsylvania, as well as in the strong Democratic county of Halifax.

☞ There are forty Democratic papers in Missouri, thirty five of which support Douglas. The contest in that State will be between Bell and Douglas—the chances are in favor of Bell.

Answer to a Letter to Hon. Edward Everett.

The following letter, in reply to a letter addressed by Joseph W. Taylor, Esq., of Eutaw, Alabama, to the Hon. Edward Everett, was read at the Bell and Everett Alabama State Convention, held at Selma, last week, when a Bell and Everett Electoral Ticket was chosen for the State, and their nomination unanimously ratified amidst great enthusiasm.

BOSTON, June 18, 1860.

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 12 h was received by Mr. Everett this day. When he accepted the nomination of the Baltimore Union Convention, it was in the understanding that the correspondence which might grow out of it should devolve on the Union Committee here.—Your letter of the 12th has accordingly been placed in my hands, and as you request an answer that will reach you by return of mail, I have but a few moments to prepare it.

The compromise measures of 1850 were regarded, and have been supported by conservative men at the North, as a fair and practicable basis of united political action between the two great sections of the country. To those measures Mr. Everett gave his full concurrence.

The papers enclosed in your letter, viz: the resolves of the Massachusetts Legislature, Mr. Borden's letter and Mr. Everett's reply, date from the year 1839. They were brought before the Senate of the United States in 1841, at the time of his nomination as Minister to England, and made the ground of a motion for its rejection. Henry Clay opposed that motion with great warmth, and said, "that if, through the influences of the South, the appointment of a man of Mr. Everett's known conservative opinions was rejected, the Union was already dissolved." At the close of a fervid speech by Rufus Choate, in support of Mr. Everett's appointment, the late Hon. W. C. Preston exclaimed: "I am afraid I have committed myself to vote against him, but by Heaven he shall not be rejected." Mr Preston was afterwards heard to say that "he regretted that vote more than any ever given by him."

Mr. Everett's nomination as the first Minister to China two years later, was, I believe, unanimously confirmed in the same Senate, of which Mr. Vice President King, and Mr. Calhoun were members. His nomination as Secretary of State on the death of Mr. Webster was unanimously confirmed in 1852. In the following year he was elected, by the conservative members of the legislature of Massachusetts, to the Senate of the United States.

Mr. Everett's views with reference to the sectional agitation now distressing the country, if left in any doubt by his own course, are sufficiently shown by the bitter hostility of the entire anti-slavery press. They were re-affirmed, to the great acceptance of good patriots throughout the Union, in his speech at Faneuil Hall, on occasion of the attempt at Harper's Ferry; and they are re-stated in his letter signifying his reluctant acceptance of the Baltimore nomination.

I will only observe, in conclusion, that it seems to us here no good can result from a review of all that has been said or written North or South, for twenty or thirty years, on the question which now more than ever distracts the country. Reasonable men will not, in either section, expect to find entire concurrence in the other; and if sentiments like those entertained, and on all proper occasions avowed, by Mr. Everett, fail to win the confidence of Union-loving men at the South, Mr. Clay's emphatic exclamation in 1841, may well be repeated.

I remain, Dear Sir, in haste, very respectfully yours, LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,

Prest. State Central Committee of the Constitutional Union party.

To Joseph W. Taylor, Esq., Eutaw, Ala.

The Two Conventions.

The "Valley Democrat," after noticing the fact that two Conventions of the Democracy had been called, one at Charlottesville and the other at Staunton, says:

"Thus it will be seen that our party is irrevocably dissolved and disorganized, and it remains for the people to say whether they will sustain the action of those corrupt politicians, who have been instrumental in this work of destruction.

It now becomes the duty of the National Democracy of Virginia to organize promptly for the contest. They cannot, without personal dishonor, and without a total abandonment of the principles and usages of the Democratic party, succumb to the miserable tricksters who are attempting to dragoon and gag the National Democracy of Virginia. The friends of Judge Douglas cannot for a moment think of going into a Convention with a disorganizing fragment of the Democratic party, whose sole object and management, is to commit them to the support of Breckinridge; an attempt to substitute a rebellious conclave of disorganizers for the *regular* National organization of the party. This attempt will signally fail. The party is disorganized, not by the friends of Judge Douglas, but by those who are supporting Breckinridge, and as they have refused all honorable propositions for reconciliation, they must take the responsibility of defeating the Democratic party of Virginia.

Let the National Democracy of Virginia in every quarter of the State, meet in Staunton on the 16th of August. Let them discard the trickery of primary assemblages, and come as freemen to consult as to the best means of preserving the Democratic party from the hands of political tricksters, and the country from the blighting effects of sectionalism. A firm, united and determined front will rally the honest and conservative masses to our standard, and the ides of November will consign the Seceding disruptionists to a political grave of infamy and disgrace."

For the Spectator.

Mount Sidney Circuit.

We the undersigned official members of Mount Sidney circuit, met at Pleasant Grove church to take into consideration the state of our church. Dr. E. G. Moorman was called to the Chair and T. Weller appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting having been explained, a committee of three, appointed for the purpose, submitted the following report, which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved 1st. That in view of the action of the late General Conference on the subject of slavery, our church is so embarassed that a separation from the M. E. Church is inevitable.

Resolved 2nd. That we favour the District Convention to be held in Harrisonburg on the 8th of August.

Resolved 3rd. That we appoint two delegates to represent our Circuit in said Convention.

On motion Dr. E. G. Moorman and Thornton Berry were appointed delegates to the District Convention.

On motion, the Rev. Hiram Myers was appointed Ministerial delegate to the District Convention.

On motion, the Secretary was requested to forward a copy of these proceedings to the Baltimore Advocate and Staunton Spectator for publication.

E. G. MOORMAN, JOHN WHITE,
CHRIS. EAKLE, GEORGE PETERS,
T. D. HERRON, A. SHUMATE,
WM. SHUMATE, JONATHAN SHEETS.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

E. G. MOORMAN CHAIRMAN.

T. WELLER, Secretary.

July 14th, 1860.

Shipwreck of Democracy.

The "*Lewisburg Chronicle,*" a Democratic paper published in Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, says:

"Our good old Democratic ship has foundered upon quicksands, the waves and billows of political discontent beat upon the staunch old barque, and to crown all, mutiny and rebellion seem to be the order of the day. The voice of our old Democratic Captain falls unheeded, and anarchy and discord prevails, and we are left to steer our course without a compass, oar, or rudder. What will be the final result of this lamementable state of affairs, none are able, at this time, to conjecture."

If the Editor of the "*Chronicle*" (who is one of the crew and ought to *know*) has correctly described the condition of the "Old Democratic Ship," there is no room for "conjecture" as to "what will be the final result," for it will certainly be *wrecked*. Is not the "*Chronicle*" supporting that wing of the Democratic party which contains those who are guilty of the crimes of "mutiny and rebellion?"

Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, and family, on Monday visited the U. S. receiving ship Pennsylvania, near Norfolk, and were received with the usual salute of 21 guns. In the evening the party left for Old Point.

For the Spectator.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 21st., 1860.

Messrs. Editors:—What course next will be followed by the Breckinridge Party, remains yet to be developed; for, what further, they can desire of the party which in the most humiliating manner, denies all connection with them, in any shape whatever, baffles all expectations.

Though they bear it with so much (seeming) calmness, it is a great blow to them; especially in those States where it was thought that they might have elected their candidates with such aid as a compromise with the Douglasites would have afforded. In such a State as Virginia, for instance, it is a thunderbolt to their prospects. Since the address of the Douglas Committee has been issued, they have given up all hopes of carrying it by a single Electoral vote. Except, however, there may be hope in still hanging on to the Douglasites, treating them still as Democrats, humoring them in as many ways as possible and reducing to the shortest extent the general amount of abuse—hoping in this way to bring them over.

Neither this, nor any other trickery or hypocrisy can avail them anything. The address has fallen as a death-stroke to the whole Democratic Party—it draws the line that must forever divide it as two distinct factions. And the only thing that now remains of it is the bitterest animosity to themselves in particular and to others in general. The Douglas men declare in the most decided terms, that they never will, nor never can admit of a compromise with the Breckinridge Party, without disbanding their national organization; and avow that rather than Breckinridg should carry one State they will cast every vote in their hands for Bell and Everett. Instructions to this effect have been sent out from the head quarters in this city, and from the electors throughout the States where Douglas is in the minority.

The Breckites now affirm that there is but one shade of difference between the principles of Douglas and those of Lincoln; and this is that Lincoln has openly acknowledged his abolitionism, but Douglas is afraid to own his. They further say that the Douglasites are working to compass the election of Lincoln. But this is only a sham—a stigma thrown upon the Douglas party, with the view of hiding some of their own guilt.

So the work goes on—they fighting and condemning themselves—we keeping in the shade, working quietly but surely—thus preserving ourselves from public abuse and scandal. Surely this can only end in the advancement of the Union Party. PHILO.

Breckinridge Endorses Everett.

Let no supporter of Breckinridge in all the South dare ever again to whisper a word against the soundness, reliability and patriotism of Edward Everett—for Breckinridge himself has most fully, thoroughly and triumphantly endorsed him!

We have before us the speech of John C. Breckinridge, delivered in the Hall of the Kentucky House of Representatives, at Frankfort, December 21st, 1859—six months ago—by invitation of the Democratic Legislature of his State. After boasting of the soundness of the Northern Democracy on the slavery question, Mr. Breckinridge adds:

"There is another element at the North, not large, but NOBLE AND TRUE. It consists of the scattered cohorts of the *old Whig party*, of men like EVERETT, Choate, and their associates, whose CONSERVATISM, CULTURE and PATRIOTISM REBELLED AGAINST THE REPUBLICAN ALLIANCE.—Besides these, there are many thousands in the Northern States *who seldom attend the polls* and whose voices have not been heard amidst the clamors that surround them. To all these let us appeal; let us solemnly demand a general revolt of the virtue and loyalty of the country against the pernicious principles that threaten its safety, and when all the forces are arrayed in their proper ranks, we shall be able to see what remains to hope or fear."

These are Breckinridge's own words, testifying that Everett is a "noble and true" patriot, whose "conservatism, culture and patriotism rebelled against the Republican alliance!" And yet some of Breckinridge's whipper-snapper, simpletonian supporters in the South, are swearing that Everett is an Abolitionist, unworthy of the countenance and support of Southern men!

Keep Breckinridge's endorsement of Everett before the people!—*Rich. Whig.*

STARTLING DISCLOSURES.—We have it from high Democratic authority, that the Douglas wing of that party will bring out proof to the effect that, when Breckinridge was nominated, it was understood that he had no chance for an election—that Lincoln's chances of success would be increased by it, and that if elected, it would give the South a pretext for going out of the Union! This infernal plot of Disunion, we have all along suspected, and we are glad it is coming out upon Democratic authorty. And if Breckinridge has lent himself for such unholy purposes, as we have no doubt he has, he ought to be hung in Effigy in every State in the Union. As for old Joe Lane, he has really no better sense than to go into any "Gun Powder Plot," that will give him notoriety, and a chance for promotion. But come on with the proof, the country ought to see it. Honest Democrats ought to see it so as to appreciate the movement!—*Knoxville Whig.*

ACCIDENT.—We regret to state that our old and valued friend and fellow-citizen, Capt. Hiram Martz, of Smith's Creek, met with a severe accident on Friday afternoon last, about 2 o'clock. He was engaged in getting in his grain and fell from a wheat rick, breaking the lower point of his left shoulder blade, bruising him very considerably and producing concussion of the brain. He suffered a great deal at first, but on Monday morning, he had much improved, and was still getting better when our paper went to press. His physician says the probabilities are that he will soon recover.—*Rockingham Register.*

There *is* a common ground on which both the wings of the Democratic party, and the Whigs, can meet—and that is opposition to the ends, aims, plans, purposes, and candidates of the Black Republican party. We think the best, safest, surest, and the most certain way to accomplish the defeat of their candidates, is by the support of Bell and Everett. And what is more, it is probable, that thus defeated, they would *stay so.*

We learn that a Mr. J. T. Kile has been arrested at Upper Tract, Pendleton county, in this State, on suspicion of having made and uttered base coin. Mr. Kile has hitherto sustained an irreproachable character, and was elected Constable of his district at the last election.—*Rock. Reg.*

Mr. Yancey proclaims that the pen is already nibbed which is to write the story of another Revolution. 'Tis more likely that the rope is already twisted which is to be knotted under the left ears of those who shall attempt to create the Revolution.—*Patriot.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VALUABLE TAVERN PROPERTY,
IN LEWISBURG,
AT PUBLIC SALE.

WE will publicly offer for sale, in the town of Lewisburg, at the Greenbrier August Court, if not sold privately before that time, the TAVERN PROPERTY, in Lewisburg, known as the

"GREENBRIER HOUSE."

This valuable property is eligibly situated on Main Street, containing THIRTY-ODD ROOMS, all in *good condition.* There are three buildings covering a front of 150 feet. If this property is not sold as a whole at the August Court, it will be offered, on the 2nd day of the Greenbrier Agricultural Fair, in three separate parcels.

This property is now unoccupied, and, if sold, possession can be given *immediately.*

Persons wishing to buy, can see the property at any time, by calling on S. A. B. Gilmer, who resides in Lewisburg, and who will take pleasure in showing the property to those who desire to see it.

Of course persons intending to purchase will examine the property and judge for themselves of the prospects of making money out of it; but we feel constrained to say, from the many applications to us to have the house opened, that we believe a more favorable time to open a Hotel in Lewisburg never before presented itself. There is a positive demand that this House shall be opened.

TERMS:—One half down, and the balance in equal instalments of one, two, and three years.

R. MAUZY,
July 24, 1860.—4w. S. A. B. GILMER.

☞ "Lewisburg Chronicle" copy.

SALE OF CENTRAL BANK STOCK.—On SATURDAY, the 19th of AUGUST, we will sell at public auction, in Staunton, for Cash, one share of CENTRAL BANK STOCK, by virtue of a trust deed executed to us on the 8th of August, 1855, by Jas. M. Pesco, and under a decree of the Circuit Court of Augusta in the case of Pesco's Trustee *vs.* Eagle, &c.

J. D. IMBODEN, } Trustees.
J. H. McCUE,
July 24, 1860.—tds.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A VERY FINE CULPEPER FARM
AT AUCTION.

AS executors of John Cooke Green, we shall, on *Monday, the 10th day of September,* 1860, if fair, if not the next fair day, sell, at public auction at "Greenwood," the following tracts of land:

1st. The tract known as "Greenwood" (the late residence of Mr. Green,) containing **900 Acres.**—This tract has been for years regarded as one of the finest in this region of country. It lies within one mile of Culpeper Court House, immediately on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. About 92 acres are in timber, the residue cleared and in a high state of improvement, improved by its late owner with a view solely to productiveness and with no expectation of selling it. It is divided into seven fields, with never failing water in each, flowing to the South, giving to nearly the whole of the land an Eastern, Southern and South-Eastern exposure. It is thoroughly drained by open and secret ditches, the latter laid with stone. The soil is of the gravelly, red-rein of Piedmont-Virginia, finely adapted to the growth of corn, wheat and the various grasses. The improvements are a large and commodious DWELLING and outhouses of the most substantial character. For fertility of soil, facilities to market, healthiness and beauty of location, advantages of society, of schools, churches, &c., there is rarely offered for sale so desirable an estate. It could be conveniently divided into three tracts so as to give an abundant supply of never-failing water to each. The purchaser will have the election to take another tract of wood land, situated in the "Flat Grounds," about one mile distant, containing **176 Acres;** and so much of a larger tract of 507 Acres of wood land also in the "Flat Grounds," about a mile further off, as he may choose, at prices to be made known by us before the sale of "Greenwood."

2nd Should the purchaser of "Greenwood" elect not to take the one hundred and seventy six acre tract that will be sold immediately after the sale of "Greenwood."

3rd. Should the purchaser of "Greenwood," elect not to take the five hundred and seven acre tract, or only a part thereof; it, or so much thereof as the purchaser of "Greenwood" shall not take, will be sold immediately after the sale of the one hundred and seventy six acre tract The five hundred and seven acre tract is covered with a fine growth of Timber, consisting of white oak, post-oak, hickory, ash &c.

TERMS:—One-fourth of the purchase money in cash, the residue in three annual insualments with interest from the day of sale to be secured by bonds with security to be approved by us and a deed of trust upon the premises

Possession given for the purpose of seeding wheat so soon as the purchaser complies with the terms of sale, and full possession so soon as the corn crop is gathered and the Slaves and Perishable Property sold.

Either of us, or Mr. Edwards, the overseer, will take pleasure in shewing the property.

JAMES W. GREEN,
Culpeper Court House, Va.,
GEORGE MORTON,
Raccoon Ford, Culpeper co., Va.
July 24, 1860.—tds.

SALE AT AUCTION OF A
VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND.

The subscribers, as executors of Moses Leipes, dec'd., will sell, at public auction, on the premises, on the *30th day of August* next, the valuable tract of land on which the late Moses Leipes resided. The said tract contains about **375 Acres,** and lies on Mill Creek and the Macadamized Road, 4 miles from Buchanan, in the county of Botetourt, and was originally equal in fertility of soil to any tract of land in said county. There is in the immediate vicinity several fine merchant Mills, and the neighborhood, for good society, will compare favorably with that of any other in the Valley of Virginia. There is about 150 acres of SOUTH LYING cleared land on the place—and about 170 acres is finely timbered—some 75 acres of which is first rate TOBACCO LAND.

There is also between 60 and 70 acres of fine meadow or bottom land on the farm, and a good Orchard of summer and winter fruit.

Immediate possession will be given of most of said farm, and of the residue so soon as the tenant can gather his crop, or by the close of the year.

TERMS:—One-third of the purchase money must be paid down, and the balance in two equal, annual payments, for which bonds with good security will be required, and a lien retained on the land as further security for the deferred payments.

The subscriber, Samuel Leipes, who lives near the farm, will take pleasure in showing it to any one who may wish to purchase. SAMUEL LEIPES,
DAVID LEIPES,
Executors of Moses Leipes, dec'd.
July 24, 1860,—tds.

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LEWIS L. SMITH,
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182 Main St., near the Post Office.

☞ Subscribers by mail can remit in stamps.
July 24, 1860.—1t.

VERY VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE, NEAR WAYNESBORO', VA.—The subscribers offer for sale the FARM on which they reside, near the town of Waynesboro', Augusta co., containing **200 Acres**—very productive soil—a considerable portion of it bottom land—watered finely. The improvements are new, the dwelling of good size, and built by a northern man, with all the conveniences for which Yankee houses are famous. Rarely so good an opportunity offers for securing a nice home; and not the least among its claims, is its convenience to Railroad, Churches, Mills, Schools, &c., and all in sight of it.

In connection with this farm is a Mountain Tract, the title to which is possession. For timber it has long supplied the wants of the farm, and will do so for many years to come.

The terms may be learned from the undersigned, on the premises JAMES & THOMAS CRITZER.
July 24 1860.—tf.—Rock. Reg.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—I will offer for sale, privately, the FARM on which I reside, lying in Augusta county, 2½ miles south of Greenville, on the Junction Valley Turnpike. It contains **290 Acres** of land, of which about 200 acres are cleared and in a high state of cultivation, and the balance heavily timbered. There is about 35 acres of No. 1 MEADOW on the farm. The land is well watered. The buildings consist of a large, two story BRICK DWELLING, with 4 large rooms above and 4 below, and a good cellar under the entire building. There is on it one among the best Barns in the county, and also all other necessary out houses, such as Grainery, Smoke House, Ice House, &c. There is on the farm a large Orchard of the best fruit.

Being determined to sell, a bargain may be had by applying soon.

Address—Greenville, Augusta Co., Va.
JAS. B. SMITH.
July 24, 1860—2mo.—Rock. Reg. copy.

SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—Having sold my farm, I will offer for sale at my residence on South River, near Stuart's Draft, on the *15th day of August* next, the following Personal Property:

17 head of Horses, 35 head of Cattle, 25 head of Hogs, abrut 500 or 600 bushels of Wheat, about 300 bushels of old Corn, and the present Growing Crop of Corn, one Wheat Drill, one of McCormick's Combined Reapers, one Palmer Thresher, two Wagons and Harness, and all other Farming Utensils used upon the farm. Also, all the **Household and Kitchen Furniture.**

TERMS:—For all sums of $5 and over a credit of nine months, with approved security, will be given; for sums less than $5 cash will be required

July 24, 1860—tds. A. H McCOMB.

COMMISS