Staunton Spectator.

VOL. XXXVII. STAUNTON, VIRGINIA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1860. NO. LII.

Staunton Spectator.

RICHARD MAUZY, Editor & Proprietor.

TERMS.

☞ *The "SPECTATOR" is published once a week, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents a year, which may be discharged by the payment of Two Dollars at any time within the year.*

No subscription will be discontinued but at the option of the Editor, until all arrearages are paid.

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

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

☞ *Annual advertisers will be limited to their immediate business, or the advertisements charged for at transient rates.*

PROFESSIONAL CARDS, *not exceeding seven lines, will be inserted one year for $7 00—6 months for $4 00.*

ONE SQUARE, (10 lines)	1 year	$10 00
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ONE-THIRD COLUMN,	1 year	25 00
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" " "	3 "	12 00
ONE COLUMN,	1 year	60 00
" "	6 months	40 00

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

CARDS.

Western Virginia
MARBLE WORKS,
AT STAUNTON
AND
HARRISONBURG.
MARQUIS & KELLEY.
Staunton, April 7, 1858.

TAYLOR & HOGE,
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE, HATS, CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
STAUNTON, VIRGINIA,
HAVE just received a very large and handsome stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, to which they invite the attention of purchasers.
Staunton, Oct. 9, 1860

DR. JAMES JOHNSTON, SURGICAL & MECHANICAL DENTIST, having been located permanently in Staunton for the last four years, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to practice Dentistry, in all its various branches, with the strictest regard to durability and usefulness.
Office on the south-side of Main Street opposite the old Spectator Office.
Staunton, Nov. 29, 1854.

G. C. YEAKLE,
DEALER IN
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVER AND
PLATED WARE,
OPPOSITE VA. HOTEL, STAUNTON, VA.
Staunton, July 17, 1860.

POWELL HARRISON
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
STAUNTON, VIRGINIA,
WILL practice in the Courts of Augusta and the adjoining counties.
☞ Office removed to corner room of the New Law Building, East of the Court-house.
Staunton, Oct. 23, 1860.

J. M. HANGER
ATTORNEY AT LAW, STAUNTON, VA.,
WILL practice in all the Courts held in Staunton, and in the Circuit Courts of Albemarle and Rockingham. Office in the brick-row, in the rear of the Court-house.
Staunton, Dec. 30, 1857.

JOHN W. MEREDITH,
DEALER IN
JEWELRY, CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.,
Main St., Staunton, Va.
☞ Watches and Jewelry Repaired.
Staunton, Jan. 17.

DOCTOR JAMES B. GILKESON—Having located in Staunton, tenders his professional services to the public. He may be found, when not professionally engaged, at the room over the Saddle and Harness establishment of Mr. G. H. Elick, nearly opposite the Post Office.
Staunton Feb. 8, 1859—tf.

A. D. CHANDLER,
UNDERTAKER,
Staunton, Va.,
KEEPS METALIC CASES of all sizes, at Staunton and Millborough Depot, at City Prices.
Staunton, July 19, 1859.

ROBERT D. LILLEY,
Practical Surveyor,
WILL attend promptly to Surveying, Platting, Calculating and Dividing Land, and Locating Roads.
Staunton, June 26, 1860.

R. L. DOYLE,
Attorney at Law, Staunton, Va.,
WILL practice in the Courts of Augusta, Rockbridge, Bath and Highland.
July 29, 1857.

DENTAL NOTICE.—Wm. Chapman has removed his office to the old Bell Tavern, near the Virginia Hotel, and opposite Brandeburg's Corner, and adjoining Rankin's Daguerrean Gallery, where he will be pleased to see his friends and costomers.
Staunton, Jan. 31, 1860.

JOEL ETTINGER
HAVING located in Staunton is prepared to take a few more pupils for instruction on Piano and Guitar. Orders left with J. W. Alby.
Staunton, Oct. 30, 1860—tf—Vin. copy.

$100,000 IN CASH FOR NEGROES!—I will pay the highest market prices for sound and healthy NEGROES. My long experience in the business, and my facilities for selling will enable me to pay the VERY HIGHEST PRICES.
I wish to employ some good AGENTS to buy Negroes. I want business men of good moral habits.
Persons wishing to sell will find it to their interest to call on me by letter or otherwise, at Waynesboro', Augusta county, Virginia. JOHN B. SMITH.
August 14, 1860—6mo.*

PLASTER.—The Staunton Steam Mill having been repaired and put in working order, farmers can now get supplies of GROUND PLASTER in any desired quantities. E. T. ALBERTSON, Sup't.
Staunton, June 5, 1860.

LOOK HERE!—The undersigned have received a large lot of MILLER'S CASSIMERES which will be sold at a reasonable rate.
MOSBY, MAYLOR & FULTZ.
Staunton, Sept. 25, 1860.

MILL IRONS, MACHINERY AND ALL kinds of Castings made to order at the Staunton Foundry, by A. J. GARBER & CO.
Sep. 13, 1859.

STATIONERY.—I am now receiving a superior stock of Stationery, which for quality and cheapness cannot be surpassed in Staunton.
Staunton, Oct. 23, 1860. L. B. WALLER.

PICTURES FRAMED!—A variety of Mouldings for picture Frames on hand, and pictures framed to order. L. WADDELL, JR.,
Staunton Dec. 4, 1860. Union Hall.

RAZORS.—We have on hand a very superior razor, made expressly for Barbers.
WOODS & GILKESON.
Staunton, Oct. 30, 1860—Vin. copy all.

COMING!—Handsome Cottage Setts, What-nots, Hat Racks, Card Tables, &c., &c.
L. WADDELL JR
Staunton, Dec. 4, 1860. Union Hall.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, and all kinds of Patent Medicines, for sale by
DR. H. S. EICHELBERGER.
Staunton, April 3, 1860.

IRON RAILING—A variety of patterns, for Yards, Cemeteries, lots, &c., made to order at the Staunton Foundry. A. J. GARBER & CO.
Sept. 13, 1859.

LEATHER.—30 Sides best Sole Leather.
TAYLOR & HOGE.
Staunton, Oct. 9, 1860.

OPODELDOC SOUP—for sale at
P. H. TROUT'S.
Staunton, Nov. 1860.

SALTPETRE—500lb Refined Key-stone Saltpetre, for sale by P. H. TROUT.
Staunton, Nov. 13, 1860.

LINSEY.—30 pieces Linsey,
TAYLOR & HOGE.
Staunton, Oct. 9, 1860.

SKIRTS.—6 doz. Hoop Skirts, latest style, just received by TAYLOR & HOGE.
Staunton, Oct. 9, 1860.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERRY DAVIS'
VEGETABLE
Pain Killer

We ask the attention of the public to this long tested and unrivalled

Family Medicine.

It has been favorably known for more than twenty years, during which time we have received thousands of testimonials, showing this Medicine to be an almost never-failing remedy for diseases caused by or attendant upon ---

Sudden Colds, Coughs, Fever and Ague, Headache, Bilious Fever, Pains in the Side, Back, and Loins, as well as in the Joints and Limbs; Neuralgic and Rheumatic Pains in any part of the system, Toothache and Pains in the Head and Face.

As a Blood Purifier and Tonic for the Stomach, it seldom fails to cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Acid Stomach, Heartburn, Kidney Complaints, Sick Headache, Piles, Asthma or Phthisic, Ringworms, Boils, Felons, Whit-lows, Old Sores, Swelled Joints, and General Debility of the System.

It is also a prompt and sure Remedy for Cramp and Pain in the Stomach, Painters' Colic, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Summer Complaint, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Scalds, Burns, Sprains, Bruises, Frost Bites, Chilblains, as well as the Stings of Insects, Scorpions, Centipedes, and the Bites of Poisonous Insects and Venomous Reptiles.

See Directions accompanying each bottle.

It has been tested in every variety of climate, and by almost every nation known to Americans. It is the almost constant companion and inestimable friend of the missionary and the traveller, --- on sea and land, --- and no one should travel on our lakes or rivers without it.

Prices, 12½ cts., 25 cts., 50 cts., and $1.00 per Bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON,
MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Sold by dealers every where.
Sept. 11, 1860.

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL

JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY VARIETY,
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS & DESPATCH
AT THE
"SPECTATOR"
JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
Stone Building, Augusta St.,
STAUNTON, VA.

LARGE STOCK OF JOB TYPE!

GREAT VARIETY OF NEW & FANCY TYPE!

BRONZE & COLORED PRINTING!
will be done in a style equal to the best City Work.

HAVING made a large addition to the "SPECTATOR JOB OFFICE," it is now one of the best in the State, and all varieties of Job Work can be done in the very best and most satisfactory manner on very short notice.
☞ It is furnished with a great variety of new and Fancy Type.
☞ We are now prepared to execute all kinds of Printing, such as
Posters, Sale Bills, Blanks, Circulars, School Reports, Cards, Checks, Notes, Letter Heads, Bill Heads Labels, Pamphlets, Programmes, Visiting Cards, Wedding Cards, Invitations &c.,
in the very best style, on moderate terms.
BLANKS.—Clerks, Sheriffs, Lawyers, Constables, Merchants, and business men generally, are respectfully informed that every kind of Blank they may need can be had, at the shortest notice, at the Spectator office.
☞ Send in your orders and they will be promptly attended to.

GROVER & BAKER'S
NOISELESS FAMILY
SEWING MACHINE.

THE undersigned Clergymen of various denominations, having purchased and used in our families "GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED FAMILY SEWING MACHINE," take pleasure in recommending it as an instrument fully combining the essentials of a good machine. Its beautiful simplicity, ease of management, and the strength and elasticity of its stitch, unite to render it a machine unsurpassed by any in the market, and one which we feel confident will give satisfaction to all who purchase and use it:
Rev. W. H. LANEY, Baltimore, Md.,
Rev. O. H. TIFFANY, D. D., "
Rev. C. J. BOWEN, "
Rev. JONA CROSS, "
Rev. JOHN McCRON, D. D., "
Rev. W. T. D. CLEMM, "
Rev. W. H. CHAPMAN, "
Rev. F. S. EVANS, "
Rev. R. C. GALBRATH, Govanstown Md.,
Rev. J. McK. REILEY, Frederick, Md.,
Rev. T. E. LOCKE, Westmoreland co., Va.,
Rev. W. A. CROCKER, Norfolk, Va.,
Rev. JOHN PARIS, "
Rev. J. F. LANNEAU, Salem, Va.
Rev. C. HANKEL, D., D., Charleston, S. C.
Rev. C. A. LOYAL, "
Rev. A. A. PORTER, Selma, Ala.
Rev. J. J. TWISE, Speedwell, S. C.
Rev. B. B. ROSS, Mobile, Ala.
Rev. J. L. MICHAUX, Enfield, N. C.
Rev. A. C. HARRIS, Henderson, N. C.
Rev. C. F. HARRIS, "
Office of Exhibition and Sale
181 BALTIMORE ST., BALTIMORE.
☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.
May 8, 1860.—1y.

MUSICAL STORE,
MAIN STREET, CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.
FREY & ROBINSON
HAVE opened a Store on Main St., (old Post Office,) where they will keep for sale, *PIANOS, FLUTES, VIOLINS, GUITARS, BANJOS, SHEET MUSIC, STATIONERY, ENGRAVINGS, &c., &c.,* and respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally.
PIANOS.—Our stock of Pianos is selected principally from the well known and most reliable factory of NUNS & CLARK, New York, whose instruments have never been surpassed in tone and durability since their establishment commenced operations (thirty-five years ago.) We have made arrangements with other Factories for supplying us with Pianos, occasionally retaining the privilege, however, of returning them, if found unworthy our recommendation.—Persons purchasing from us, therefore, will never run any risk, as we have determined to sell only good instruments, on most reasonable terms.
SHEET MUSIC.—A great variety of the latest publications constantly on hand. Instruction books for all instruments. The usual deduction made in supplying Schools and Music Teachers. Arthur's Patent Elastic Music Portfolios. Music sent by mail.
Orders from the country, promptly attended to.
C. T. FREY, Prof. of Music.
J. ROBINSON.
July 26, 1559.—tf.

Ayer's Ague Cure.

DE FORREST ARMSTONG. & CO.
DRY GOODS MERCHANTS,
75, 77, 79, 81, 83 and 85 Duane Street,
NEW YORK.
Would notify the Trade that they are opening weekly, in new and beautiful patterns, the *Wamsutta Prints*, also the *Amoskeag*, a New Print, which excels every Print in the Country for perfection of execution and design in full Madder Colors. Our Prints are cheaper than any in market, and meeting with extensive sale. Orders promptly attended to.
Jan. 31, 1860—1y

LOOKING GLASS PLATES of all sizes for sale by P. H. TROUT,
Staunton, Nov. 13. Druggist.

POETRY.

Christ and the Little Ones.

"The Master has come over Jordan,"
Said Hannah the mother one day;
"He is healing the people who throng him,
With a touch of his finger, they say.

And now I shall carry the children,
Little Rachel and Samuel and John,
I shall carry the baby, Esther,
For the Lord to look upon."

The father looked at her kindly,
But he shook his head and smiled;
"Now who but a doting mother
Would think of a thing so wild?

If the children were tortured by demons,
Or dying of fever, 'twere well—
Or had they the taint of the leper,
Like many in Israel;"—

"Nay, do not hinder me, Nathan,
I feel such a burden of care—
If I carry it to the Master
Perhaps I shall leave it there.

If he lay his hand on the children,
My heart will be lighter, I know,
For a blessing forever and ever
Will follow them as they go."

So over the hills of Judah,
Along by the vine-rows green,
With Esther asleep on her bosom,
And Rachel her brothers between;

'Mong the people who hung on his teaching,
Or waited his touch and his word,
Through the row of proud Pharisees listening,
She pressed to the feet of the Lord.

"Now why shouldst thou hinder the Master,"
Said Peter, "with children like these?
Seest not how from morn till evening
He teacheth and healeth disease?"

Then Christ said, "Forbid not the children,
Permit them to come unto me!"
And he took in his arms little Esther,
And Rachel he set on his knee;

And the heavy heart of the mother
Was lifted all earth-care above,
As he laid his hands on the brothers,
And blest them with tenderest love;

As he said of the babes in his bosom,
"Of such are the kingdom of heaven"—
And strength for all duty and trial,
That hour to her spirit were given.

MISCELLANY.

[Communicated.]

Mr. Editor:—The following, as nearly as I can remember, is a copy of a communication prepared for the Baltimore Christian Advocate, but as the conductors of that journal inform me that they "cannot say when it will appear, *if indeed at all*," as they "are now closing up the whole subject," I submit it for publication in your paper, hoping that it may, by that means, reach the eye of some of my old friends among the preachers and people of the Baltimore Conference, to whom it is more particularly directed.
MEDIATOR.

A PEACE OFFERING.

A VOICE FROM THE EASTERN SHORE.

Will the Balt. Conference maintain its integrity? Will it pass unscathed through the fiery ordeal which has been entailed upon it by the unwarrantable legislation of the late General Conference? That this would be the case, was the confident hope of every true friend of the border, until the recent personal controversies which have been waged in the Balt. Christian Advocate. That all should see precisely alike was not to have been expected. But that there would be a willingness on the part of every Balt. Conference man, to yield some of his own predilections, for the purpose of general harmony, especially in view of the vastness of the interest at stake, certainly could not have been doubted by any one acquainted with the past history of the Conference, and the unanimity with which it was enabled to weather the storm incident to the great Southern secession. During all that period the whole Balt. Conference was as one man. Why is it that they cannot see eye to eye now, as they did then? It is certainly not because their different views are so irreconcilable as to forbid all hope of ultimate harmony. Nor can it be because of a want of disposition to concession and compromise. What then has produced this antagonism, which is likely to rend the old Conference and estrange those who have hitherto been laboring in harmony? The cause is far more imaginary than real. A few brethren have allowed themselves to fall out by the way, and to look on each other as opponents, if not, indeed, as enemies. Each honestly believes, too, that his own views and measures are unquestionably correct and essential to the well-being of the church, and consequently those of his opponent pernicious in the extreme. Now let us look over the ground, and see how wide apart the two extremes are, and then judge whether it will be possible for them to meet in harmony. All parties regard the new chapter as mischievous, to say nothing as to its ultra, fanatical and unchristian dogmas. That it must, therefore, go by the board, is demanded on all hands. But the means by which this is to be accomplished has given rise to two extreme parties. One takes position in favor of the Southern church and proposes to discard all differences which have heretofore existed, and to transfer the Balt. Conference to its jurisdiction. A second party would hold on to the M. E. church with a solemn protest against the new chapter, and a demand for its repeal, as a condition of continuance therewith. The fatal objection to both of these plans, is that neither of them can by any possibility secure general acquiescence, much less approval. It is useless to disguise the fact, that there are thousands, both preachers and people, in the Balt. Conference who cannot, with their present views of the church South, become identified with it; and they hold this position honestly, and would as an alternative, prefer remaining as they are. On the other hand, there are thousands more who will not consent under any circumstances to continue their connection with the Northern M. E. church beyond the meeting of the next Balt. Conference. This is their finality, and if they must choose after that between the two, they will go to the church South. Now, here is the question, and it is the only practical one, if harmony and unanimity is at all desirable: Will these two parties, for the sake of the peace, prosperity and integrity of the Balt. Conference, consent to relinquish some of their own peculiar predilections, and meet each other half way in the organization of a distinct church, independent of either the North or the South? No course that could be adopted would require as little sacrifice of opinion or preferences as this. It is precisely what more than half of the preachers and people now prefer, and it would only be the two extreme wings that would have to make any concession at all, and this so trifling, as not to weigh a feather, when the union and harmony of the church on the border is in jeopardy; and that each will concede this much, if brought to the test, is not to be doubted for one moment. But it will be contended that it would be impracticable now to harmonize the two extremes on what should be the basis of the new organization on the subject of slavery. Let us see. One party demands that everything on that vexed and disastrous question be expunged from the book—while the other contends that the Balt. Conference is pledged to stand by the Discipline as it was before the last General Conference. This is certainly a difference of no small account, and that each party is honest in its position, there should not be a doubt entertained. Those who demand that all be expunged, though they have heretofore avowed their willingness to let the Discipline remain as it was, are consistent, nevertheless. Their demand for *no* alteration was simply in view of the apprehension, since realized, that any change would be towards abolitionism.—And they merely acquiesced in the rule and chapter as peace measures. But those who still ask for both the general rule and the old chapter, are equally honest. They have regarded them as expressions of a sentiment of the church, which they are loth to relinquish. Now, then, who will doubt that the good men who represent these opposite positions, will hesitate to strike hands and harmonize on middle ground. The old chapter has been put out by those whom it was heretofore intended to conciliate. Let it stay out. It is a dead letter, at best, and has been for nearly half a century. And as to the general rule, let it remain; it for nothing else, as a memento of the sentiments of our fathers. And whether they meant it to apply to the African slave trade or something else, not very clearly defined, it matters not. It is harmless, to say the worst. Does any one say that we cannot live with the general rule. He is mistaken. If we have managed to get along, *and prosper above all the churches* with the rule *and* chapter, certainly we may get along equally as well with the former *only*.

One more difficulty still presents itself, no doubt, to some who would otherwise agree to harmonize on a new church organization. They fear that this would be made a mere stepping stone to some other ecclesiastical body—the church South for instance—and, in fact, they say that it is only under a conviction of the tendency of such a course, that those who favor the transfer to the church South, consent to a third organization at all. But the people of the Balt. Conference are not ultra in any direction, as was clearly shown in the late division of the church; and who will pretend to say, that an identity with the church South, has, all of a sudden, become more dear to any considerable part of them, than a still united church throughout the territory for which they battled long against Southern usurpation. The writer knows something of the sentiment and feeling of that part of the Balt. Conference where it is said the tendency is now strongest towards connection with the South.—During all the border war, he lived in the valley of Va., where it fell to his lot to be in the thickest of the fight, and he cannot forget the strifes through which those who adhered had to wade, and their heroic devotion to old Baltimore.—Whatever may be their proclivities now, produced by the incessant and ungenerous legislation of the General Conference, one thing is certain, they still love the old Conference and would make no small sacrifice to maintain its integrity. What then shall be done in order to remove any apprehension that may exist in the minds of some, that if all now compromised on a new organization, it would ultimately land them in the Church South? This is the sticking point. Well, then, in the same spirit of conciliation, and with the disposition to sacrifice individual opinion for the general good, let it be conceded in the outset, that the ecclesiastical relations shall not thereafter be changed without the vote of three-fourths of the entire Conference. With this provision, there would be no danger of a union with the church South, while its position in reference to the African Slave trade remained at all equivocal. And in the meantime the central Church would in all probability be so strengthened and enlarged not only by the co-operation of all the border slave territory, but by accessions from other conservative portions of the church, especially when the General Conference shall have abolitionized the rule as they have done the chapter, that the inducement to a transfer to the South would no longer exist.—But whether this should be the ultimate result or not, a united church even if composed of but one Conference, is more to be desired than the honor of being attached to either of the great Methodist bodies in the midst of interminable strife and confusion.

The foregoing is in behalf of the Baltimore Conference simply. But there is a broader view to be taken of this question—one which effects the entire border, if not the entire church.—There is perhaps more real division of sentiment in many other parts of the church than in the Balt. Conference notwithstanding all the controversy has been there as yet. In other parts of the Border, there are two extreme classes that can never be reconciled when the question is once sprung—except by means of a third organization. There are, on the one hand those who prefer the M. E. C. *as it is*, chapter and all, and on the other those who prefer the M. E. C. South. So then, when the question *does* come upon us, though it may be deferred, if there shall be no middle ground for us to stand upon, we must expect internal division and all the sad concomitants of discord in the churches. Will the Balt. Conference spare us this dire calamity, by setting before the church an example of moderation and harmony, and the adoption of such a conservative basis as may be acceptable to the entire Border?

I close with one reflection, bearing upon the welfare of the entire Methodist Church. Whilst we must denounce and deprecate the abolition tendencies of the northern branch of the church, we should at the same time wish it prosperity and success in its legitimate work of disseminating christianity, and proclaiming the Gospel to lost sinners. Let us then, quietly withdraw from its supervision, so that the incessant turmoil among themselves in legislating for us will be no longer necessary. Let us undertake the government of ourselves under Divine guidance, and our good Northern brethren will then find more time for preaching the Gospel, and building up the churches; and will possibly, too, be able to ferret out some evils among themselves which are likely to escape their vigilance, so long as they have so much care and concern for their Southern allies. MEDIATOR.

Near Cambridge, Nov. 22, 1860.

☞ Western Virginia papers please copy.

For the Spectator.

Sentiments Offered by Friends and Relatives on visiting the Grave, and erecting a Monument to the honor of Dr. B. H. Kibler, on Saturday, Dec. 1, 1860.

The day was cold and bleak, yet according to appointment friends and relatives came to the dear honoured spot where rest the remains of Dr. Kibler, late of Spring Hill, Augusta county, Va., laden with every variety of shrubberies, and autumnal flowers, significant of undying and the most endearing attachments that could possibly be expressed, and inserted them upon and around the grave while the monument was being erected,—after which the following sentiments were offered:

BY A. V. KIBLER—A Sister-in-law.

The seasons may pass by, and this monument fade,
These flowers grow sickly o'er this now new made grave,
Yet I will remember, with the seasons that pass,
The dear social hours I enjoyed with you last.

BY A. M. KIBLER—A Brother.

With him I hope to rise to life above
And live as once I did with him on earth, in love.

BY J. KIBLER—A Brother.

This monument in honor of thy name shall stand,
Till time shall fade this transient world below.
Then rise and live, dear brother, with the honored just,
For God's own angel shall uplift the latch of Heaven's Gate: and we rejoin thee for eternity.

BY L. A. YATES—A Widowed Sister.

These flowers shall live and bloom
On this dear honored mound;
For the tears of a sorrowing one
Will often fall around.

BY A. J. KIBLER—A Brother who was absent.

His resting place is dear to me!

BY MISS RICHARD—A Cousin.

None lived who was more loved, as well as
Useful to his friend and the public;
None died more regretted than did Dr. B. H. Kibler.

Dr. Kibler's grave will be revisited by his many friends and relatives on the 11th of May next, to remodel and adorn the grave and express feelings of remembrance, &c.

LURAY, Dec. 6, 1860. BY A FRIEND.

☞ The Valley Gazette, of Warrenton co., would do us a favor by copying.

A crust of bread, a pitcher of water, a thatched room, and a wife that loves you—there is happiness for you, whether the day be rainy or sunny. It is the heart that makes the home, whether the eye rests upon a potato patch or a flower garden.

The Vote of Virginia.

We annex a table of the official returns of the Presidential election, in this State, exclusive of the informalities which caused a division of the electoral college. These figures present the *actual* result of the election. The aggregate vote, (including the Republican) is 167,308. The aggregate at the last Gubernatorial election was 149,971. Increase 17,337. Bell over Goggin 2,360. Letcher over Breckinridge 3,327. Combined majority against Breckinridge 16,743.

OFFICIAL RETURNS.

	1860			1859	
	Bell	Breck.	Doug.	Gogg.	Let.
Accomac	736	737	80	768	675
Albemarle	1317	1056	97	1303	931
Alexandria	1012	565	141	874	620
Alleghany	250	344	37	210	355
Amelia	282	249	32	203	204
Amherst	622	808	26	732	654
Appomattox	221	563	10	263	470
Augusta	2553	218	1094	2170	1402
Barbour	422	910	39	426	817
Bath	220	163	22	230	231
Bedford	1468	1037	91	1386	815
Berkeley	913	830	106	883	1057
Boone	121	204	24	150	292
Botetourt	590	589	174	486	714
Braxton	274	227	46	349	317
Brooke	173	450	76	213	369
Brunswick	308	444	137	188	482
Buchanan	14	134	19	73	164
Buckingham	544	523	22	535	467
Cabell	316	161	407	413	504
Calhoun	19	285	1	26	277
Campbell	1521	1208	146	1385	1129
Caroline	561	772	18	619	502
Carroll	315	729	11	461	344
Charles City	224	111	9	245	66
Charlotte	418	465	25	406	403
Chesterfield	788	328	588	581	779
Clarke	288	335	49	252	371
Clay	119	35	—	90	49
Craig	112	322	2	92	256
Culpeper	526	525	19	497	475
Cumberland	278	276	37	252	204
Dinwiddie	389	254	183	230	267
Doddridge	143	356	91	104	609
Elizabeth City	248	164	24	214	164
Essex	279	308	4	325	270
Fairfax	691	685	91	691	717
Fauquier	989	1027	39	931	1020
Fayette	381	241	65	346	385
Floyd	384	400	35	522	339
Fluvanna	487	443	7	482	326
Franklin	863	1076	133	1010	884
Frederick	963	1315	66	888	1124
Giles	366	244	68	463	352
Gilmer	117	268	119	60	325
Gloucester	301	460	—	383	365
Goochland	244	428	37	234	259
Grayson	315	447	16	384	497
Greenbrier	993	505	133	889	779
Greene	74	521	10	126	287
Greensville	139	151	41	93	142
Halifax	563	1312	138	358	758
Hampshire	878	1054	75	701	1063
Hancock	33	262	85	144	304
Hanover	575	749	27	572	689
Hardy	894	355	74	771	354
Harrison	931	1191	107	780	1092
Henrico	1403	641	189	1248	850
Henry	543	444	59	576	419
Highland	215	170	255	229	478
Isle of Wight	147	757	19	148	532
Jackson	388	500	61	388	510
James City	148	60	5	111	31
Jefferson	959	458	440	857	875
Kanawha	1176	513	52	1138	467
King George	184	223	37	205	196
King & Queen	255	510	2	271	429
King William	142	315	8	148	318
Lancaster	209	142	12	156	107
Lee	462	894	10	688	624
Lewis	332	604	247	259	649
Logan	100	271	6	94	480
Loudoun	2033	778	120	1798	722
Louisa	498	754	2	496	397
Lunenburg	251	527	32	179	433
Madison	74	834	20	132	586
Marion	569	1337	137	468	1197
Marshall	928	809	108	828	633
Mason	716	439	297	589	448
Matthews	251	306	—	315	253
McDowell	35	37	—	115	33
Mecklenburg	430	901	63	384	606
Mercer	443	432	13	557	429
Middlesex	151	241	—	179	214
Monongalia	622	601	757	641	975
Monroe	693	520	83	845	672
Montgomery	712	425	74	615	388
Morgan	308	254	20	274	261
Nansemond	477	429	1	462	271
Nelson	733	390	112	739	383
New Kent	264	172	2	239	132
Nicholas	345	152	48	364	303
Norfolk City	984	439	233	836	527
Norfolk Co.	704	447	52	591	381
Northampton	234	214	6	227	153
Northumberl'nd	276	350	1	108	194
Nottoway	232	179	28	195	178
Ohio	1202	915	716	1323	1030
Orange	427	475	12	426	379
Page	141	937	75	130	960
Patrick	433	432	70	503	593
Pendleton	400	217	133	383	411
Petersburg	970	223	613	944	636
Pittsylvania	1702	1057	177	1396	1107
Pleasants	140	166	119	76	146
Pocahontas	163	333	30	134	419
Portsmouth	678	559	214	678	537
Powhatan	225	127	120	136	132
Preston	562	942	239	505	810
Prince Edward	374	423	65	271	316
Prince George	243	191	126	187	267
Prince William	243	718	26	251	712
Princess Anne	451	379	16	367	364
Pulaski	332	250	5	314	239
Putnam	400	327	38	451	427
Raleigh	230	69	14	381	148
Randolph	259	243	143	226	430
Rappahannock	491	409	—	509	463
Richmond City	2402	1167	753	2043	1588
Richmond Co.	353	185	6	296	261
Ritchie	224	544	73	137	422
Roane	237	264	16	302	261
Roanoke	293	373	52	283	409
Rockbridge	1231	361	641	1230	1208
Rockingham	883	676	1354	700	2042
Russell	473	526	34	751	404
Scott	591	594	91	600	559
Shenandoah	427	1883	170	273	1952
Smyth	446	496	49	598	454
Southampton	545	563	9	636	493
Spotsylvania	599	516	257	498	588
Stafford	404	402	165	299	507
Surry	197	115	55	134	167
Sussex	177	294	96	127	291
Taylor	647	575	26	530	551
Tazewell	306	934	—	541	621
Tucker	22	99	23	17	176
Tyler	315	423	197	289	460
Upshur	331	589	54	292	422
Warren	276	462	12	215	456
Warwick	72	32	—	60	31
Washington	916	1178	56	966	870
Wayne	326	166	82	269	320
Webster	66	52	5	new Co.	
Westmoreland	438	160	4	444	146
Wetzel	90	607	153	65	809
Williamsburg	49	43	24	40	55
Wirt	150	255	16	136	302
Wise	102	363	8	208	226
Wood	832	832	56	836	660
Wyoming	60	29	9	170	78
Wythe	617	795	22	743	775
York	227	90	3	171	102
TOTAL	74681	74323	16375	72321	77650
	74323				72321
BELL'S MAJ.	358	LETCHER'S MAJ.			5329

THE NEW ENVELOPE.—The new ruled stamp evelope appears to be rapidly increasing in public favor, the demand being so large that the Postmaster General has just ordered an additional supply of fifteen millions. Postmasters throughout the country are to be furnished with the new envelope, and instructed by the Department to encourage its introduction as an important postal reform.

A MODEL MAN.—General Scott is the largest man in the American service. He is six feet six inches tall, and weighs two hundred and sixty pounds. He is seventy-four years old, yet his health is good and his whole system apparently vigorous, much of which is doubtless owing to his temperate habits.

Thirty-Sixth Congress - Second Session.

MONDAY, Dec. 10.—This was an exciting day in both Houses of Congress. The Senate resumed the discussion of Mr. Powell's resolution for the appointment of a special Committee on Federal Affairs. The debate took a wide range, and was very interesting. The general tone was conciliatory and hopeful, though ultraists on both sides gave expression to contrary views.—Mr. Preston King, of New York, and Mr. Sumner, of Massachnsetts, were defiant and uncompromising, whilst Messrs. Davis and Brown, of Mississippi, declared the hour of settlement passed and secession an unavoidable event. Messrs. Dixon and Foster, of