STAUNTON SPECTATOR AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Staunton Spectator.

STAUNTON, VA.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1861.

☞ 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.

☞ We have been compelled, for want of space, to postpone the publication of a number of communications as well as congressional proceedings and editorial matter prepared for this issue.

☞ We have been requested to state that Hon. A. H. H. Stuart will address the people on Monday next.

Look to it.

For the purpose of deceiving the people that they may accomplish their disunion designs, the secessionists *profess* to be the best friends of the Union, and are endeavoring to persuade the people that the only way to save the Union is for Virginia and all the other States to secede that they may intimidate the North by presenting a united front. This view is plausible and calculated to deceive those who are not acquainted with the game the disunionists are playing for the purpose of imposing upon good Union men. If they can inveigle the people of Virginia to consent to the secession of this State, it will never be in the Union again. The proper position for Virginia is *in* the Union, and there is where she can use her potential influence with some effect for its preservation or reconstruction. If she remains in the Union, she can exercise, as mediator, great influence with both the North and the South; but if she will go out her influence will be lost, and she will be irretrievably hitched to the car of the Cotton States.—There is a fixed purpose on the part of the secessionists to precipitate Virginia into immediate secession. We warn the people in time, that they may guard against their cunning machinations. "Never give up the ship," but stick to it as the mariner clings to the last plank when darkness and tempest close around him.

"A Crazy Legislature."

The "Spectator" has a very silly and indelicate article under the above caption, in which it charges the Legislature, 'by nearly a unanimous vote,' with having 'pledged Virginia to fight the battles of South Carolina.' This is all twaddle, and an abortive attempt at raw-head-and-bloody-bones to frighten the people.—*Vindicator.*

We clip the above from the last issue of the "Vindicator." We will not discuss the propriety of the use of the epithets with which the "Vindicator" has seasoned its article. *De gustibus non est disputandum.* We think the "Vindicator" would have vindicated itself more successfully against the application of its own choice epithets if it had met the argument of the article it denounces, instead of contenting itself with applying epithets to it. The argument was this: If South Carolina (or any other seceding State) be, as she claims, a *foreign* nation to the United States, and she and the United States should become involved in war, that if Virginians, whilst still citizens of the United States, should take up arms against the Government of the United States, they would be guilty of treason. On the contrary, if South Carolina (or any other seceding State) were still, notwithstanding her ordinance of secession, a member of the Union, her citizens were under obligations to obey the laws of the United States, and any armed resistance to their execution on the part of South Carolinians or Virginians, would be rebellion against their own Government.

If the United States and the seceding States should become involved in war, the seceding States would be enemies of the United States; and those who would be engaged in levying war against the United States, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort, would be guilty of treason. The 3rd. section of the 3rd article of the Constitution of the United States says:

"Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort."

The "Pacificator" or Seybert's Gun.

When we saw the model of this wonderful gun, invented by Lorenzo Seybert, of this county, and patented by McCue & Seybert, we gave a notice of what it promised to be. A few days since we saw the gun as it was designed to be, and as it has been made at the factory in Harper's Ferry, and we must say that we believe it to be the best gun we have ever seen. It will shoot forty times in a minute, and, Mr. Seybert says, will carry a ball the distance of a mile with considerable accuracy and force. We do not design to give a detailed description of this gun, or to report its many good qualities. The best *report* is given by the gun itself!

A Fallacious Idea.

The idea that free trade would secure for the Southern Confederacy the friendship of England is fallacious. The "London Times," which expresses the sentiment of England, says:

"The free commerce which might be opened at Charleston or New Orleans would fail to produce cordial relations with a Confederacy which would be pledged to promote the indefinite extension of slavery, even if it were not tempted to revive the slave trade."

Virginia Commissioners.

The Legislature appointed Hon. Wm. C. Rives, Hon. Geo. W. Summers, Ex-President Tyler, Judge J. W. Brokenbrough and John A. Seddon Commissioners to visit Washington, to confer with Commissioners from other States on the 4th of February—the first two named are Union men, and the other three secessionists.

Secession of Georgia

On Saturday last, the Convention of Georgia adopted an ordinance of secession by a vote of 208 to 89.

Hon. A. H. Stephens, Hon. Herschel V Johnson and Hon. Benj. Hill, the best men Georgia has, were opposed to the ordinance.

☞ Conflicting reports have been made from the Select Committee of the House of Representatives, and Mr. Adams, Republican, has withdrawn his assent to the majority report on the ground that the Southern members have shown their unwillingness to accept anything that the North can yield in the way of compromise.

Our Space.

We have surrendered so much space to lengthy communications this week that we cannot give our usual quantity of news. We regret this necessity, as the people are now deeply interested in the news, and we should be glad to be enabled to furnish them with it.

☞ The Missouri Senate has passed the bill calling a State Convention, to meet on the 28th of February. The people are to vote, when electing delegates, on the question of submitting the action of the Convention for their confirmation or rejection.

☞ We refer our readers to the first page for the "Convention bill" and a letter from Hon. J. M. Botts.

MT. SIDNEY, Jan. 17, 1861.

We the undersigned citizens of the Mt. Sidney District, being impressed with the alarming condition of the country, and desiring a perpetuation of the Federal Union, consistent with honor, and wishing Virginia to take and maintain a conservative position, to act as mediator between the extreme North and South, and believing that that can be best, if not only accomplished by electing to office the wisest, the most patriotic, and conservative men, and whereas the General Assembly of Virginia have passed a bill authorizing the people to elect members to a State Convention for the purpose of taking such action as in their wisdom may seem best, we therefore desire most respectfully to indicate our preference for the Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, Col. J. B. Baldwin and H. W. Sheffey, Esq., as candidates for said Convention, and urge them to announce themselves forthwith.

Wm Crawford,	John F Hilbert,	C M Packer,
J W Watson,	Fred. Cline,	Jos Glick,
John C McCue,	Chas Yates,	John Glick,
J D Craig,	I J Parkins,	J H Bell,
S H Watson,	Capt Ro Guy,	John White,
J I Johnston,	W J Nelson,	Henry Sheets,
S M Crawford,	J H Parkins,	Albert Sheets,
G S Walker,	C Eakle,	S Crickenbarger,
J Crawford,	Dan. Fisher,	Sam'l Cline, jr.,
Abram Hulvy,	V R Guy,	S L Wample,
J W Stover,	Wm Eidson,	A M Yates,
Addison Hyde,	John Craun, sr.,	W A Gamble,
Geo Arey, sr.,	J C Roler,	Ro H Hunter,
Ro T Poage,	Daniel Miller,	A Young,
A Shumake,	D W Link,	Cyrus Snapp,
Philip Hiser,	L W Taliaferro,	Wm H Burns,
Wm Bell,	B F. Taliaferro,	Peter J Link,
C K Hyde,	M M Kersh,	J A Crawford,
Arthur Grooms,	Jos Jordan,	Cyrus Brown,
W M Crawford,	J Sheets,	Grattan Wood,
Dan'l Bowers,	Chris. Landes,	A Shaver,
Jos P Shumake,	Wm Shumake,	Sam'l Hawkins,
Ro R Nelson,	John Yates,	Benj Weller, jr.,
Wm Grooms,	J W Landes,	Robt Gamble,
A. Grooms, jr.,	J Kline,	Sam'l Cline,
Sam'l Whitmore,	N Humster,	Wm Grady,
Dan'l Stover, sr.,	John Shumate,	John Whitlock,
Geo Peters,	J A Critzer,	Ed. Shea,
Joel Glick,	D M Grooms,	Jas Vanfossen,
Sam'l Glick,	W P Johnson,	A Wilkison,
Martin Glick,	S P Stover,	Wm Vanfossen,
Jas Shoemake,	J M Rimel,	Thos Koy,
Peter Sheets,	John Weller,	Joshua Sutton,
S D Cook,	Sam'l Hunter,	Wm Byers.

RICHMOND, Jan. 19th, 1861.

Messrs WM. CRAWFORD,
J. W. WATSON,
J. CYRUS McCUE,
JOSEPH D. CRAIG
and ninety-eight other voters.

Gentlemen:—I had the honor to receive, by this evening's mail, your communication, expressing the wish, that John B. Baldwin, Hugh W. Sheffey and myself, would consent to be candidates for seats in the Convention, to be held on the 13th of February.

I pray you to accept my grateful acknowledgements for this signal evidence of your confidence. I had determined not to volunteer my services to the people, because I thought the position was one which should neither be sought nor declined. It involves fearful responsibilities. But I will not shrink from them—you are at liberty, therefore, to announce me as a candidate.

The people of Augusta know my position.—Bound to them by every tie that can bind a man to his fatherland, I cannot be untrue to them without being false to myself.

I am a Union man—emphatically a Union man—I cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to the Union—I regard it as of "immense value" to our "collective and individual happiness"—I have been "accustomed to speak and to think of it as the palladium of our political safety," and I will "watch for its preservation with jealous anxiety.

I have seen no sufficient reason yet for breaking it up, and I will cling to it as long as I can do so without sacrificing your and my interest and honor.

If the people of Augusta still reverence the counsels of Washington, I think I can faithfully reflect their sentiments in the Convention.

Very truly your friend
and fellow citizen,
ALEX. H. H. STUART.

MEETING OF VIRGINIA WORKINGMEN.—A mass meeting of the mechanics, farmers and workingmen generally, of Frederick county, Va., was held at Winchester, on Wednesday evening last. Though convened at a few hours notice, the Court House Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity by a respectable assemblage, the prevailing sentiment of which was one of intense devotion to the Union. The resolutions expressing the sense of the meeting, recognize the Government of the *Federal Union*, within the sphere of its appointed duties and delegated powers, as positive, potential and paramount in its authority over every individual citizen of the Nation; and entitled to the good faith of *State* obligation under the Constitution and the Laws, and declare that no *State, or combination of States*, of the Federal Union, can absolve herself from her duty to her co-States under the Constitution, except by revolution. The course of South Carolina was pronounced precipitate, ill-advised, unjust and disrespectful to her sister States of the South.

For the Spectator.

To the Citizens of Augusta County.

Allow one of your own body to suggest the name of Col. J. B. Baldwin, Col. Geo. Baylor, and H. W. Sheffey Esq. as the men to be voted for as Delegates to represent Augusta in the State Convention. Each and every one of these gentlemen merits the confidence of the conservative Union men of this county, and that they will receive the warm and cordial support of every *true friend of the Union* in the county can hardly admit of a doubt.

In these crazy times we can not be too careful in the selection of our delegates to the Convention. The gentlemen named have, in the past, by their acts, shown that they are in no degree infected with the virus of Secession or Disunion. Let all those therefore who love the honor and desire to preserve the peace of the country—to avert the horrors of civil war—come up to the Polls on the 4th day of February 1861—and vote for Baldwin, Baylor, and Sheffey.

A UNION MAN.

For the Spectator.

MR. EDITOR:—Casting no reflections upon the gentlemen who have announced themselves candidates to represent the people of this County in the State Convention to be held on the 13th of February, Messrs. Harman and Imboden, but in times of such imminent peril, we cannot be too careful in our choice, therefore we would urge the people of Augusta to ponder well before they cast their votes for such men who are honored with military Commissions. We present a ticket for the consideration of the people, which, while it is free from the above objection—*which is an important one*—contains as much conservatism, ability and experience, viz:—Jno. B Baldwin, Geo. Baylor and Hugh W. Sheffey, and if the gentlemen will announce themselves, they will be supported by MANY VOTERS.

Jan. 19th, 1861.

Condition of things at Charleston.

A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore American, says:

"The rumors and statements afloat represent the condition of affairs in Charleston as most lamentable. Letters are passing about from citizens of Charleston, describing forced loans, and asserting that law and order has been overthrown by the crowds of military flocking into the city from the rural districts. They are represented as going into the stores and helping themselves, and even quartering on private families without asking the consent of their hosts. The city is represented as ruined, and many are gathering up the remnants of their property and flying to the North."

☞ Lieut. Hall left Washington on Wednesday, the 16th, with instructions for Major Anderson. It is understood that the Government refuses to accede to South Carolina's demand or proposition, and that the troops will not be withdrawn from Fort Sumter.

ARKANSAS.—The Little Rock Gazette says:—"By letters and other means of information we are certain that a large majority of the people, of all former party associations, are in favor of making all honorable efforts to preserve the Union.

Mr. Lamar has telegraphed to Jeff. Davis that, although they carried the secession ordinance in Mississippi, it was with great difficulty, and that there was a powerful party opposed to them; that the first *faux pas* made would place them in a minority.

☞ The North Carolina House of Delegates has passed anti-coercion resolutions.

To the People of Augusta County.

Fellow Citizens:—Ten days of the session of the General Assembly have passed away, and little has yet been done toward the adjustment of the controversies which unhappily distract our country. Knowing the anxiety which all true patriots must feel in regard to the condition of public affairs, I am impelled by a sense of representative duty, to give you such information, and such words of counsel, as seem to me appropriate to the occasion.

Since the first day of the session, Richmond has been the scene of unexampled excitement.—The disunionists from all parts of the State have been here in full force, and have sought to bring every influence to bear to precipitate Virginia into secession and civil war. It will be for the people to determine, whether their efforts shall be crowned with success. It behooves them to be vigilant, if they value the peace of the country, and desire to escape the burthens of Military service and grinding taxation. If secession takes place, in my judgment, civil war is inevitable, and the people must expect their taxes to be doubled, if not quadrupled. State bonds are now selling, in New York, at a discount of twenty-five per cent. and it is idle to talk of borrowing money. It must be raised, and raised in millions of dollars, by taxation. The newspapers inform us, that in South Carolina, negroes are, at this early stage of their struggle, taxed sixteen dollars per head, and that the government has resorted to forced loans from the Banks and property holders. One case is mentioned, in which a merchant, with a capital of $40,000, was compelled to loan to the State $3,000.

Sooner or later, the burthen must fall on the landholders. Slaves, stocks, bonds and other personal property, may be sold and removed, but the land must remain, to bear the brunt of taxation. It is proper that you should understand this, that you may vote intelligently on the questions which will soon be submitted for your decision at the polls.

I do not propose, in this brief letter, to enter into any elaborate discussion of the doctrine of secession, or to point out all the disastrous consequences that would flow from it. It will suffice to say, that it is a doctrine of New England origin. It had its birth among the Federalists of that section of the Union, during the war of 1812, and was nurtured in the celebrated Hartford Convention. In 1814, it was denounced by such Republicans as Spencer Roane, and Thos. Ritchie, as treason. While I do not endorse this strong language to its full extent, in my judgment, it is at war with the whole theory of our institutions, and is subversive of every principle of popular government.

The favorite scheme of many of the leading politicians is, to break up the Union, with a view to re construct it. Their plan is, to form a Southern Confederacy. I am unalterably opposed to both of these propositions; I believe that either would be the source of incalculable evil. In my opinion, there is no natural antagonism between the Northern and Southern States. On the contrary, each is necessary to the other. They are the complements of each other, and together constitute the most perfect social, industrual and political systems, that the world has ever seen. Each is indispensable to the welfare of the other. They minister to each others' interests and necessities. The South produces what the North wants, but cannot propuce; and the North furnishes what the South needs, but cannot supply for itself. The diversity of productions, and systems of labor, should therefore be a bond of Union instead of a source of Discord. The present condition of antagonism and alienation is unnatural. It is not the legitimate result of any conflict of the social and industrial systems of the two sections, but is the work of those "DESIGNING MEN," both North and South, against whom Washington so impressively warned us in his farewell address.

It is true that the Northern States, under the lead of such men, have been guilty of gross outrages on the rights of the South—outrages which would justify the most energetic measures of retaliation, but I have not been able to persuade myself that a dissolution of the Union furnishes the appropriate means of redress. I believe that all our rights can be secured, and all our wrongs most effectually redressed in the Union, and under the Constitution. Secession, instead of being a remedy, would be an aggravation of them all. I have not been able to perceive how we could add to the security of our slave property by surrendering the guarantees of the Constitution, and substantially bringing down the Canada frontier to the borders of Virginia It would lead to emancipation and probably to emancipation in blood. Nor can I see how we would *secure* our rights in the territories by *abandoning* them. I am equally at a loss to understand how we will establish any of our demands against the Northern States on a firmer basis, by severing our connection with them, and thereby alienating from us, the million and a half of friends we had in those States at the last election.

My view of the true policy of Virginia is, that she should remain in the Union until all Constitutional means of obtaining redress for the past and security for the future, shall have proved fruitless. I do not think the time has come for an appeal to the arbitrament of arms.

Should the Union be dissolved peaceably, and a Southern Confederacy be formed, it is clear that the policy of the new government will be shaped by the Cotton States. Free trade and direct taxation for the support of the Federal Government, will be the cardinal features of that policy, and it is proper that you should understand the practical effects of that policy, on your interests.

The expense of sustaining the present government of the U. S., ranges from sixty to eighty millions of dollars per annum. This amount is raised by duties on foreign goods, imported into the country. Those persons who purchase foreign goods, pay the tax, as an element in the price of the goods, while those who buy no foreign goods, pay none of the tax. The tax is therefore *voluntary*, if paid. But under the system of free trade and direct taxation, the tax would be *involuntary*. No election would be left to the people to pay it or not, as they might think proper. It would be levied, like the State tax, by assessment on the property of the country. Assuming that the cost of maintaining the Southern Confederated Government would be but one half the amount expended by the present government of the U. S., the contributive portion of Virginia would approximate five millions of dollars. You will readily comprehend how heavily it would bear upon the people to pay this large amount, in addition to the present State taxes, out of their hard earnings.

The postal system in Virginia now costs the general government $263,389 more than all the receipts from it. The cost of carrying and distributing the mails, in the Southern States, exceeds the revenue derived from postages in those States, by $3,510,648. If the Union is dissolved this expense must be provided for by direct taxation, or the people must dispense with the facilities afforded by their mails.

Should war follow the dissolution, the consequences must be of the most frightful character. Brother would be arrayed against brother, and the whole land would be drenched with blood. The border country would be ravaged and laid wast with fire and sword. Firesides and fields would be desolated by invading armies, and the wail of the widow and the orphan would be heard in all our valleys! Real estate would be depreciated more than 50 per cent; business in all its departments would be paralyzed; credit destroyed; personal property of all kinds impressed for public use; our slaves incited to insurrection; and ruin and desolation would overwhelm the whole country.

Passing from the contemplation of this mournful picture, I proceed to invite your attention to the subject in its financial aspect.

If civil war should ensue, it would be impossible to estimate the amount of additional taxation that would be required. That would depend upon contingencies which no human sagacity can clearly foresee. But when we look to the extent of our sea coast, and inland frontier, to be guarded, it is evident that the pecuniary cost must be enormous, to say nothing of the withdrawal of large bodies of our population from the productive labor of the country, and the loss resulting from capital, in the form of lands and machinery, lying idle.

The people should weigh these matters well before they decide to embark on the unknown and tempestuous sea of convulsion and revolution.

You will perceive from the report of the proceedings of the General Assembly, that Virginia has been pledged, so far as that body had the power to pledge her, to make common cause with South Carolina, and to resist every attempt by the Federal Government to coerce her "into submission or obedience." This language is ambiguous, and I sought, in vain, to obtain a satisfactory explanation of its meaning. If it contemplated resistance to any effort to *subjugate* the State, it would be comparatively harmless, because it is hardly to be supposed that any such effort will be made; but if it was intended to indicate the purpose of Virginia to resist, by force, all efforts of the Federal Government to coerce the citizens of South Carolina to obey the laws of the U. S., I would regard it as in a high degree mischievous.

This resolution of the General Assembly did not meet my approbation, nor receive my vote. In the first place, I thought the Legislature, by that act, was anticipating one of the appropriate functions of the Convention about to be called; and, in the next place, I did not feel warranted in assuming the quarrel of South Carolina. She had chosen to act for herself without the co-operation of the other Southern States, and I could see no good reason why we should espouse her quarrel. I stated, on the floor of the Senate, that I had but little sympathy with her extreme position. Her causes of dissatisfaction were not the same with ours and her aims were entirely different from ours. She was dissatified with the financial policy of the Government, whilst we were seeking redress for wrongs of a very different character.

Her object, as avowed by her leading men, was to break up the Union, whilst ours was to preserve it, if it could be done consistently with our rights and honor. Moreover, I expressed the fear that our inconsiderate pledge might encourage South Carolina to acts of rashness, whilst, in the North, it might be construed as a menace, and tend to defeat a speedy and peaceful settlement of our difficulties. In these views I may have been mistaken, but honestly entertaining them, I felt bound to follow the dictates of my judgment, and withhold my assent from the resolution.

The bill providing for the call of a Convention has been passed, and the election for members of that body will take place on the 4th of Feb. The proposition originally submitted, was to call a Convention, with unlimited powers, and to let its action be final. Under this scheme, the Convention might have overturned the present State government, and established a military Dictatorship in its stead, and the people would have had no redress, except by forcible revolution. But after an arduous struggle the bill was amended so as to allow the people to decide at the polls whether the action of the Convention shall be final or not.

It is to be hoped that every voter of Virginia will be at the polls, and vote to RETAIN THE SOVEREIGN POWER OF THE PEOPLE IN THE HANDS OF THE PEOPLE. If they properly appreciate their rights and liberties, they will never trust them in the hands of any set of men, without reserving an efficient control over them. Who would entrust his private fortune to any one without some guarantee for its security? And is it not more important to reserve the right of ultimate judgment, in a matter which involves not only the prosperity, but also the lives and liberty of the people?

Strong intimations have been thrown out through the public press, that a treasonable scheme has been concocted at Washington to overthrow the Federal Government. It is charged that Senators, and others, who have sworn to support the Constitution, have conspired to subvert it. Information which I have received from other sources, which I believe to be reliable, tend to confirm these intimations, and induce the belief that a provisional government for the South, has already been agreed on, and that its great seal has been provided, a name adopted, and every arrangement made to put it into operation, on or before the 4th of March. The servants of the people have thus assumed to be their masters, and usurped the power which, according to our bill of rights, resides only with the people.

I repeat, then, let the people be jealous of their rights. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. No election ever held in Virginia was half so important as that to be held on the 4th of February. Let every voter be at the polls. Let no business, however urgent, and no obstacle, however formidable, prevent any from attending. The voice of Augusta will be potential, and may control the result. Select men who will faithfully represent your deliberate sentiments. Especially, let every men vote that the action of the Convention shall be submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection.

The usage in Virginia heretofore, has been to allow the people to vote whether they would have a Convention or not. If the voice of the people was pronounced in favor of a Convention, it was called, and its action was submitted to the people for their approval or disapproval.—The Legislature has now departed from ancient usages, and it is for the people to determine whether they will blindly sanction, in advance, whatever the Convention may do, or require the result of its deliberations to be submitted to them for final ratification or rejection. Let the people hold the power in their own hands! Let them never surrender their liberty into the hands of any body of irresponsible men. It is too precious an inheritance to be dealt with thus lightly and inconsiderately.

Fellow Citizens! the issue is in your hands! A heavy responsibility rests on you!

May the Great Disposer of events so guide your conduct that peace and happiness may be restored to our distracted country, and that the Union which we have been taught to regard as the Palladium of our liberties, shall be established on a firm foundation and rendered perpetual.

Very respectfully,
Your fellow citizen,
ALEX. H. H. STUART.

P. S. Since the above was written, the House of Delegates have passed two important bills; one for the establishment of an Ordnance Bureau, and the other appropriating one million of dollars for military defence. This is but the beginning of the end! A. H. H. S.

To the People of Augusta County.

I am a candidate for a seat in the State Convention.

My opinions upon the general subject which is likely to engage the attention of the Convention have been recently declared in public addresses delivered on different occasions before large assemblages of the people of the county. They have of course been to some extent modified by the succession of startling events which have so deeply agitated the public mind, but in the main they continue substantially the same.

1. I am now, as I was then, an earnest and steadfast Union man. I have now, as I had then, a living faith that the Union is in truth "a main pillar in the edifice of our real independence—the support of our tranquility at home, our peace abroad—of our safety, of our prosperity, of that very liberty which we so highly prize." So believing I am prepared to labor with affectionate solicitude to restore and to perpetuate it.

2. In this effort I deem it of the highest importance that every friend of the Union shall make it a fixed rule of conduct to avoid and to discountenance everything calculated to add to the unfortunate exeitement which even now almost unfits the minds of the people for counsels of peace.

It may prove to be all in vain and it is possible that after all we may be compelled to fight for the safety, the interests and the honor of our people, but I have yet to learn of individuals or of communities, that they strike less boldly or less efficiently for having first exhausted all honorable means of securing their rights in peace.

3. While I do not doubt the right of the government to enforce any law which it has the right to make, I am satisfied that under existing circumstances a proper regard for the peace of the country requires that the general government shall withhold all efforts at what is called "coercion;" and that the seceding States shall not undertake to "precipitate" civil war. A fearful responsibility will attach to the man who first gives to this excited nation the scent of blood!

4. I have no special plan to propose for the settlement of the unhappy controversy which distracts the country. Of those suggested by others I like best that of the National Intelligencer published on the 12th of January, but I would be slow to find fault with any plan having the merit of restoring peace and harmony. Indeed the greatest obstacle now encountered by the friends of Union and Peace is found in the obstinate adherence of politicians to special schemes, and the absurd demand of hot-headed agitators for a final settlement of the whole matter within a time so short as to preclude the possibility of any action by large and distant communities.

These are the general views which will govern my action as a member of the Convention if it shall be your pleasure to elect me; but after all, in times like these, you will be compelled to rely in a great degree upon the prudence and discretion, the firmness and integrity of your representatives rather than upon opinions which the developments of a single day may compel any man of sense to change and abandon.

If I go to the Convention it must be as the trusted representative of a just people who, appreciating the difficulties by which I shall be surrounded, will be prepared to extend to me an enlightened confidence and a generous support

If any man expects me to join in the counsels of the violent or to trifle with the great interests of Union and Peace he will be disappointed. If any one fears that I will dishonor myself and my people by unmanly submission to wrong, I hope he will not vote for me.

Respectfully,
Jan. 22, 1861.—1t JOHN B. BALDWIN.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—It is said on good authority, though otherwise maintained, that the people of this State who have to pay the piper, are getting tired of the probable increase of taxation. It is said by themselves that time will work wonders.

To the People of Augusta.

I am a candidate for the Convention. I need not say a word to you of the solemn responsibilities of the trust you are about to bestow. All I can say is that if you elect me I shall aim to represent you with such ability as I possess. I cannot pledge myself to all the details of my action: because, in these troublous times, no man can tell what a day may bring forth. You must trust much to the discretion of your delegates as to the means of accomplishing your wishes. I understood you to decide by your vote in November last that you would stand by the Union and the Constitution. I am no less a lover of the Union and the Constitution than I was then, and I am opposed to reversing your popular verdict. The controlling purpose of my public action will be to preserve the Union and maintain the Constitution. I do not regard State secession as a remedy for any of the evils that surround us; on the contrary it is a surrender of all the rights in the territories and elsewhere for which we are contending. I am utterly opposed to bringing the Canada border down to Mason & Dixon's line.

I am equally opposed to being "hitched on" to South Carolina and the Cotton States and "dragged" by them at *their* will and pleasure and against your consent and interest out of the Union. The Yancey programme is being boldly played out—the scheme, concocted thirty years ago, according to the confession of the secession leaders, to dissolve the Union and break up the Government, is on the eve of execution—"The Southern heart *has* been fired, and the Cotton States *have been precipitated* into revolution." The effort is now to be made to *fire* the heart of Virginia and to *precipitate* her also out of the Union. I think Virginia ought to resist such precipitation and, at least for the present, to maintain her position calmly and firmly *in* the Union for two reasons: *First*, Because if she draws the sword and resists the authorities of the Union, the other border Slave States will do the same, and war, with all its untold horrors and miseries, is upon us. There *can* be no *peaceable* separation of these States by a sectional line and on a fanatical idea. The history of the world proves that such an expectation is as delusive as a dream. *Second*—Virginia in my opinion *can* restore peace to the country if she remains in the Union: she will lose the power to do so when she goes out. If she continues in the Union the States of North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas and the other border Slave States will remain with her. Standing by the Constitution, subduing all angry excitements and sectional prejudices, without yielding, but calmly and firmly maintaining and insisting on her rights under the Constitution, Virginia's voice will be potential for peace, conciliation and compromise. The secession of the Cotton States renders a settlement of existing difficulties essential. Whether Virginia goes out or stays in that necessity will not be lessened or increased. *Her* power to accomplish such a settlement depends on her working *within* the Union for its preservation and the just rights of the States. I would go to work to bring about this adjustment at once: *when* it can be accomplished no human foresight can now discern; and in view of the vast interests involved I deem it unwise to name any day as the Rubicon between Union and disunion, peace and war. I am not, as some have already said, for waiting two or three years for this settlement: I am willing to give such time as the Constitution requires for its own amendment. I have no plan to propose myself: of those proposed I prefer the Crittenden resolutions. On some such basis, if submitted by Virginia in a spirit of blended kindness and firmness, I believe a settlement will be made.

If, however, all efforts at peaceable adjustment should fail; if the other States in General Convention assembled should, after such failure, refuse to consent to a peaceable separation and division of public property and debts—if Virginia's honor, safety and reserved rights as a member of the Confederacy should be invaded or manifestly imperiled, then, I trust, I should meet the alternative as a Virginian. On such an alternative, however, darkened by the horrors of civil war, I instinctively close my eyes and pray God to avert it. If you believe I would submit to what would degrade or dishonor you or myself do not vote for me.

I am utterly opposed to all force to bring the seceding States back into the Union. The Union cannot be preserved by force. Fearful will be the responsibility of the party which, whilst efforts at pacification are going on all over the land, shall shed in violence a drop of American blood—shall break the peace of a nation and forever blot out all hope of reconciliation and Union. If for the purpose of reducing to submission a seceding State that blow be struck by the Federal Government a sectional war must follow. If in hasty passion that blow be struck by South Carolina or one of the seceding States, Virginia will be called on to decide whether she can effect most by plunging at once into the strife, or by extending her hand to restore peace. I trust, if such an alternative should come, I shall have the wisdom and firmness to do what the honor and safety of Virginia on the one hand, and the peace and happiness of the whole nation on the other may require.

I trust, fellow-citizens, you will not fail to vote "for referring" the action of the Convention back to the people. The organic law is yours. Surrender your control over it to no body of men however wise.

HUGH W. SHEFFEY.

January 22, 1861.—1t.

To the People of Augusta.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I have often been a candidate for your suffrages, and you have never refused to honor me with your generous confidence. At the instance of many friends I come before you again to ask your support for a far more important public trust than I have ever aspired to before. In the alarming perils that surround us, the Legislature has, I think wisely, invoked the sovereign power of the people to decree what is needful for the protection, defence and preservation of their honor and their rights as Virginians, and their liberties as American citizens. You, the people of Augusta, the first and leading county in general intelligence, and material wealth, of our glorious old Commonwealth, are entitled to three delegates in the Convention which has been called. Your voice, at all times influential in the councils of the State, will now, from your known conservatism and your traditional devotion to equal rights and constitutional liberty, be most potential in the deliberations of the Convention if it is fairly and truly and boldly expressed through your representatives.

If this was an election to an ordinary legislative assembly of the State, I might be content to submit the question of my election to you, upon the general knowledge you possess of my character and past political views. But the interests at stake are too vast, the questions to be decided are too fearfully solemn in their consequences to you and your posterity, to be entrusted to any man whose views in regard to them are not fairly and frankly stated to, and fully understood by you before the election. This is no time to vote for a man because he is your personal friend, or because he has been a Whig or a Democrat. We are in the midst of a Revolution—the Union has been sundered—that glorious Union devised by the wisest, the best, the purest men who ever founded an empire.—Civil war is impending over us, our very liberties, so dear to every American and purchased at such an inestimable price of suffering, of treasure and of blood, are threatened with destruction. Parties and politicians—falsehood, infidelity and fanaticism—corruption in public morals, and the raving madness of sectional hate, originated in the pulpits of the North, fostered in their schools, organized upon their hustings, and expounded through the ballot box, have brought the country to the verge of ruin And now parties and politicians cannot save us. I scorn the man who in an hour like this would permit his former party relations to influence his action. I therefore come before you in my character as a citizen alone, and expect no man's vote who does not endorse my opinions upon the great issue that is forced upon us.

I have ever been devoted to the American Union under the Constitution of the United States. To that Union we owe all our national greatness, and under the Constitution fairly administered in the spirit of national fraternity and individual and State equality which it was designed to secure, a continent might have bowed in harmonious and reverent submission to its beneficent supremacy. But the Union has been destroyed by the withdrawal of several States, and the Constitution has been trampled under foot by a majority of those which remain. Virginia, thank God, has lived up to all her obligations under the Constitution. She has failed in no duty to the nation, and has made no aggressions upon any of her sisters in the Confederacy. Wrong and outrage have been perpetrated upon her over and over again, but with the forbearance and dignity becoming a great, magnanimous and just people, she has sought by earnest remonstrances a redress of her grievances, and has relied upon time and a returning sense of justice on the part of some of her sisters for exemption from a repetition of these wrongs. But all these just expectations have been disappointed, and instead of the peaceful and friendly relations she has so sedulously cultivated being established, we this day see her and her institutions contemned and despised by an unprincipled Northern majority of wild politico-religious fanatics, whose undisguised purpose it is to destroy all her future prosperity and greatness, by first subjugating her and the other slave States to the uncontrolled dominion and power of the North, and finally under the forms of the Constitution to effect the abolition of slavery and re-enact here the dark drama of St. Domingo. This Northern majority denies the equality of the States under the Constitution as *they* interpret it. They disregard its binding force upon them in one of its plainest provisions. They consider themselves commissioned by the Almighty to release the negro race from bondage and make them the equals of white men, though to accomplish this purpose it may be necessary to put arms in their hands and incite them to insurrection and the indiscriminate murder of our wives and children.

Alarmed at these threatened and perhaps not remote dangers, several of the Southern States have withdrawn from the Union. I think they have acted hastily and wrong. Of that, however, it was their right to judge and act for themselves. They have gone, and we are left now in the power and at the mercy of this party of the North, who are still with us in the Union If we remain passive, I see no prospect of future peace or safety on any other condition than that of absolute submission to a tyrannical majority of a hostile section. Already they threaten the subjugation of the seceding States by fire and sword, and they expect us of the border States to stand by with folded arms and see it done, or help them to do it. They admit that the Union has been partially dissolved, and they purpose to reconstruct it at the mouth of the cannon and point of the bayonet I too, say it is dissolved, and propose that it be re-constructed in the manner of the olden time—if reconstruction be yet possible. England, in 1776, originated this Black Republican idea of re-construction, in her maternal effort to win back her youthful colonies by the gentle, loving means of bombarding their towns from men-of-war, and desolating their fields by brigades of brutal Hessians. But she wooed in vain for seven long years, and re-union and reconstruction failed. So it will be again if the same experiment be tried.

I say to you, therefore, my fellow-citizens, that with these realities staring us in the face, we dare not fold our arms and cry "peace, peace! when there is no peace." We must act as becomes men, or we shall have war upon us with all the aggravated horrors of bitter hate between the contending parties. Firmness and decision, I believe, will avert bloodshed, and may possibly restore our shattered Union to more than its original strength and majestic beauty. If you elect me one of your delegates, I shall use all the power with which God has endowed me to avert civil war, by exhausting every effort that can be made consistently with our honor and safety, to restore friendly relations between the States. I shall advocate the adoption by the Convention of measures to secure at once, if possible, such amendments to the Constitution of the United States, as will forever take the question of slavery out of Congress—secure to the slaveholding States and their citizens, absolute equality with the free States and *their* citizens in all the rights and benefits the Union confers—and protect us forever from assaults upon our institutions, our property and our rights by unfriendly States, as far as *constitutional guarantees* can give protection I would demand of the North equality in the Union—no more, no less—now and forever. On this basis I would endeavor to unite the whole South, and then if accepted the Union would be "born again," and we might hope would live forever. But if these terms are rejected by the North, I would then say we can no longer live together—we must separate—you *must* recognize our equality or our independence. Let us by agreement part in peace—divide our common territories, the Army, Navy and public property, and assume each a just share of the national debt. If this proposition too is rejected, I would declare the independence of the South and call upon her brave sons to imitate their Revolutionary sires and pledging to each other "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor," maintain that independence as long as there was an arm to wield a sword or raise a musket on our soil—or a dollar to buy a soldier's ration.

The day for a time-serving, temporizing policy has passed. This sectional controversy *must be settled*, and now is the time. If it is not settled, or its settlement placed beyond a doubt before the 4th of March, in my humble judgment no settlement will then ever be possible. Lincoln will attempt the subjugation of the seceding States and then a terrific struggle will commence. For however much we may condemn their hasty action, I presume there is not a man in all the South who would not in such a contest, involving such consequences of ultimate and irretrievable ruin to us all, seize his arms and rush to the conflict. Virginia has already proclaimed her purpose to resist in such a contingency. And whatever she shall now by her sovereign voice decree, I will stand to and abide by. To her my first allegiance is due, and while I shall endeavor to counsel with my fellow citizens, that she shall always maintain the right, yet when she has determined her solemn judgment through the voice of her manly sons at the polls, I will maintain and defend that judgment at her command, right or wrong, against all the world besides.

I have thus indicated my views. If I am elected I shall consider them endorsed by the county, and will carry them out as far as I am able. If they do not accord with yours, you ought not to vote for me. Be your decision what it may, I shall bow with deference to it.

JOHN D. IMBODEN.

Jan. 18, 1861.—1t

To the People of Augusta.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—On the 4th day of February next you will be called upon to elect three delegates to represent you in a State Convention. I respectfully announce myself a candidate to represent you, in part, in that body. Under ordinary circumstances, relying upon your knowledge of my views and opinions, so often expressed in public addresses and discussions, I would be content to submit any prentension I might have to your suffrages, in a simple announcement of candidacy. But in view of the alarming condition of public affairs which has induced this call of a Convention to embody the sovereignty of the State, and pass upon questions of the gravest and most vital importance to the people, and of the short period which is to intervene before the election of delegates takes place, I deem it alike due to you and myself, that I should briefly address you, in order that there may be no misunderstanding of the position I should assume if honored by an election at your hands.

That this is a terrible crisis in our history, has already been felt and appreciated by every intelligent citizen of Augusta. Madness seems to rule the hour. The Union of these States, and the wise institutions framed by our revolutionary ancestry, under which we have grown to be one of the greatest and most prosperous nations upon the globe, are not only threatened, but to some extent have already been destroyed. Utter destruction of the Confederacy, anarchy and civil war, with all their untold horrors, stare us in the face.

It was right, then, in my opinion, for the Legislature to appeal to the original fount of power—the people—to assemble, through their representatives, in Convention, and devise means, if possible, to avert this dire calamity, and if not possible to avert it, to mitigate and assuage its horrors and at least save the honor of our good old Commonwealth.

Already four of our sister States of the South, smarting under the grievous wrongs inflicted upon the slaveholding States by a sectional and fanatical majority in the so-called Free States, have declared their connection with the United States dissolved. Call this Secession or Revolution, or by what name you please, *even* if warranted by the language and spirit of our Federal compact, an attempt to *whip* them back into the Union would result in the certain and irretrievable destruction of the Federal Government, or worse—the provincializing of the hitherto equal States of the South, and the sacrifice of the institutions upon which our social relations are based. But I deny utterly the right of the General Government to coerce a State. Both, then, upon principle and policy, I will strenuously and vigorously, at all times and in all places, resist the coercion of a seceding or revolutionizing State by the Federal Government.

I am fully convinced that in this crisis, Virginia, by assuming a firm, temperate, conservative and decided stand, may accomplish much—I sincerely trust the security of our rights in the Union—I confidently hope the prevention of civil war.

My opinion is, that the State Convention should, with the gravity and seriousness befitting the occasion, consider and distinctly point out the grievances to which we have been subjected, and with the calmness, dignity and decision of true men, representing a constituency of freemen, demand a redress of them, and a guaranty, by amendments to the Federal Constitution, of their rights in the future. This guaranty I would insist should be so ample as not only to prevent the question of African slavery ever again being introduced into the Congress of the U. S., but as to secure, (so far as human foresight can do) the equality of the States in the Union for all time.

The Convention should take measures to bring the slave-holding States into a General Convention, to which their ultimatum should be presented, with a view to submitting it to the non-slaveholding States as a basis for the reconstruction and perpetuation of the Union. Should such a Convention of the Border and Southern States be convened, as I doubt not, at the instance of Virginia, it would be, and the proposed Convention of seceding States at Montgomery postponed, I have every confidence that such an ultimatum as Virginia would present would prove acceptable to the Slave States.

Upon the submission of a proposition such as indicated, to the people of the North, I trust, now that they have become satisfied the Union is really in danger, there is among them enough of intelligent self-interest, if not of conservatism, to induce its acceptance.

Should the Northern States, however, reject our just demands, I would say to them, let us separate in peace! The subjugation of fifteen States, inhabited by freemen, is an impossibility, but if attained, the contest would be valueless. If we must separate, in the name of humanity, let it be peaceably—let there be an equitable division among the States of the common property, and an equitable assumption by each State of its quota of the public debt. And this, if we fail to re-construct and preserve the Union, can be done by negotiation, or, failing in that, by arbitration.

But should the non-slaveholding States reject our first demands—attempt to coerce withdrawing States—refuse peaceable separation, determine at all hazards to oppress and insult us in the Union, there can be no other course to preserve the honor of Virginia and the liberty of her people but an appeal to the God of Battles.

God forbid that such shall be the issue! But if those whom we have been occustomed to esteem and treat as Brethren *so elect*, it will be found the race of Virginia has deteriorated neither in valor or prowess.

Should it be your pleasure, my fellow-citizens, to delegate me to represent in part the Sovereignty of Virginia, it shall be my most earnest and zealous purpose not only to guard HER HONOR and HER INTERESTS, but faithfully to carry out your wishes.

On the other hand, should you find others who you think will represent you more acceptably in the Convention, I shall submit cheerfully to your decision; and ever hold myself in readiness as one of THE PEOPLE, to meet any demand which may be made upon me by our glorious old State.

In conclusion, I will add, that it is my purpose to avail myself of every opportunity which presents itself, before the Election, to elaborate my views before the people.

Respectfully,
Jan. 18, 1861. WM. H. HARMAN.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To Consumptives.

THE Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for using the same, which they will find a *sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.* The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings county, New York.

Oct. 9, 1860—1y.

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

☞ See advertisement in another column.

June 26, 1860.

THE PECULIARITIES of the female constitution and the various trials to which the sex is subjected, demand an occasional recourse to stimulants. It is important, however, that these shall be of a harmless nature, and at the same time accomplish the desired end. Hostetter's celebrated Stomach Bitters is the very article. Its effects in all cases of debility are almost magical. It restores the tone of the digestive organs, infuses fresh vitality into the whole system, and gives that cheerfulness to the temperament which is the most valuable to feminine attractions. The proprietors feel flattered from the fact that many of the most prominent medical gentlemen in the Union have bestowed encomiums upon the Bitters, the virtues of which they have frequently tested and acknowledged. There are numerous counterfeits offered for sale, all of which are destitute of merit, and positively injurious to the system.

☞ See advertisement in another column.

Jan. 1, 1861—1mo.

☞ COUGHS. The sudden changes of our climate are sources of PULMONARY, BRONCHIAL, and ASTHMATIC AFFECTIONS. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Lozenges, let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off. PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS will find them effectual for strengthening the voice.

☞ See advertisement.

Nov. 27, 1860—6mo.

Religious Notice.

Rev. Wm. E Baker will preach on the 3rd Sabbath, and Rev. Wm. T. Richardson on the 4th Sabbath of this month, at Augusta Church.

Jan. 15, 1861.

CONVENTION ANNOUNCEMENT.

☞ We are authorized to announce Col. GEO. BAYLOR, as a candidate for the State Convention.

Jan. 22, 1861—tde*

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

GEN. HARMAN—Dear Sir:—I propose to address the people of Augusta at the following times and places, and invite you and any other candidates for the Convention, to unite with me in this arrangement:

Mt. Solon, Tuesday, 22nd, at 2 p. m.
Spring Hill, " " at 7 "
Staunton, Wednesday night, 23rd.
Churchville, Thursday, 24th, at 2 p. m.
West View, " " 7 "
Middlebrook, Friday, 25th, at 7 p. m.
Greenville, Saturday, 26th, at 2 p. m.
Mint Spring " " 7 "

And on Monday, the 28th, at Staunton, when other appointments will be made. There being but 18 days till the election, I have deemed it proper to make these appointments promptly.

J. D. IMBODEN.

CAPT. IMBODEN:—I will meet you at the times named, and such other gentlemen as may become candidates for the Convention. W. H. HARMAN.

Staunton, Jan. 22, 1861.

CAPT. IMBODEN AND GEN. HARMAN:—I expect to meet you and other gentlemen candidates that may be present at the times above named.

GEORGE BAYLOR.

MARRIED.

On the 27th of Dec., by the Rev. Jas. H. Wolff, Mr. JOHN H. DAGGY to Miss SARAH D. BURNS, all of Bath county.

On the 3rd inst., by the same, Mr. FRANKLIN C. BURNS, to Miss SARAH M. CARPENTER, all of Bath co.

At the residence of Mr. Robertson Hanger, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. R. C. Walker, Mr. DAVID REID, of Rockbridge co., to Miss VIRGINIA V. BALDWIN, of Augusta co.

DIED.

In Baltimore, on the 14th inst., KATE, infant daughter of Wm. H. and Margaret Gorman.

At the residence of Mr. Thomas Calbreath, on the 11th inst., Miss MARTHA B. HUTCHISON, about 75 years of age.

She had been for more than half a century a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church.

In the neighborhood of Mt. Meridian, Augusta co., Mrs. MARY WONDERLICK, consort of Mr. Joseph Wonderlick, on the 26th of December, aged 53 years and 1 day.

At an early period of her life, the deceased connected herself with the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and from that time to the moment of her death, she adorned her Christian profession, by an exemplary walk and Christian conversation It was truly gratifying to her family and numerous friends to witness her patience and perfect submission to the will of her Heavenly Father during her protracted illness. To her death had no terrors. She remarked to the writer of these lines, a few days before her death, that she was not afraid to die, for she knew that Jesus had washed her sins away in his precious blood, and that he would be with her through the dark Valley and Shadow of Death, to encourage her and to support her. Mrs. Wonderlick was the mother of seven children, three of them preceded her in their departure from this world of sin and sorrow. The deceased was an affectionate wife, kind mother, indulgent mistress and a sympathetic and good neighbor. May her Godly example exert a good influence upon those she has left behind, and may God in his mercy comfort her deeply afflicted family and help them to submit to his will. K.

On the 11th inst, near Waynesboro, WILLARD STANHOPE, infant son of Alexander F. and Fannie Staubus, aged 10 months and 23 days.

Thus has the swift harbinger of death sent his fatal grasp among us and tore from the bosom of fond parents the idol of their hearts' affections. It is indeed painful at any time to see the ties of love that bind heart to heart sundered. But when one has scarcely entered upon the threshold of life, ere they have begun to lisp the words of truth and virtue, is torn from us, it causes the heart to bleed anew with the deepest anguish. It seems as if death has done more than its usual work in removing one so young and beautiful, and blasting the bud before it had scarcely begun to scatter its fragrance around. Yet all humbly to the sceptre of their God, and with submissive spirits yield the precious charge providence has entrusted to their care. Knowing the jewel of their hearts' affections has only been taken to add another gem to the Savior's crown.

"And be where there is no secret dread
That can haunt love's meeting hour,
Where from the past no gloom is shed,
Over the hearts chosen bower.
There every wreath is bound
And none have heard the knell
That smites the soul in that wild sound,
Farewell! beloved, farewell!" W. B.

☞ Vind. and Rock. Reg. please copy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

A PROCLAMATION.

THE General Assembly of this Commonwealth having passed "an act to provide for electing members of a Convention, and to convene the same," and having provided that Proclamation shall be made by the Governor: Therefore, I, John Letcher, Governor, by virtue of the authority aforesaid, do hereby announce that the election for members to the said Convention is required to be held at the places for holding elections for members of the General Assembly, on the fourth day of February next: That the Commissioners superintending the elections for separate counties or corporations, are required to meet at the Court-Houses of their respective counties and corporations, and make returns of the election on the second day after the election day, and that those superintending the elections for counties and corporations comprising election districts, are to meet at the places required by law, and make their returns on the fourth day after the said election: And that the members of the Convention who may be elected, are required to meet on Wednesday, the 13th day of the same month, at the Capitol in the City of Richmond.

Given under my hand as Governor, and under the seal of the Commonwealth, on the 15th day of January, the year of our Lord 1861, and in the eighty-fifth year of the Commonwealth.

[L. S.]

JOHN LETCHER.

By order of the Governor, GEORGE W. MUNFORD, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Jan. 22, 1861.