Staunton Spectator.

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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.

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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.

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.

DR. HENRY ANDERSON,
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE
VIRGINIA HOTEL
STAUNTON, VA.
Jan. 22, 1860.—3mo.

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.

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

$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, Cemetery 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.

AXES.—4 doz. "Collins" Heavy Axes just received by WOODS & GILKESON.
Staunton, Jan. 22, 1861.

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.

NEW FURNITURE STORE,
"UNION HALL,"
MAIN STREET, STAUNTON, VA.

I INVITE the attention of housekeepers and the public generally to the large and handsome assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE which I am now receiving at "UNION HALL," STAUNTON, VA., consisting of every article of Furniture needed for the complete and handsome equipment of parlors, chambers, dining rooms, sitting rooms and Kitchens, viz:

Sofas, Tetes, Divans, Parlor and Easy Chairs (Walnut and Mahogany,) Parlor Setts in Hair Cloth and Challis; Chamber Setts, Cane Seat Chairs in great variety, Wood do., Large and Medium Rockers, (Cane, Wood and Upholstered.) Ladies Sewing and Nurse Chairs, Bedsteads, Bureaus, What-nots, Hat Racks, Towel Racks, Parlor and Centre Tables (Marble Tops and Wood,) Tea-poys. Dining and Extension Tables, Cribs, Looking Glasses, Ward Robes, Book Cases, &c.

☞ Any article not found in the ware-room will be made to order.

I have secured the services of Mr. WM. D. CANDLER, one of the best workmen in the State, who will have the management of my shops and see that all work is well made out of good lumber, and at the time promised. Mr. Candler will also attend to the UNDERTAKING department after the 1st day of January, by which time he will be supplied with a new and elegant Hearse, and the most approved *METALLIC BURIAL CASES.*

Call at "Union Hall" and examine the stock even if you do not wish to purchase at present. For CASH, prices will be very moderate, or for satisfactory negotiable notes upon four months time
Staunton, Dec. 20, 1860. L. WADDELL, JR.

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. N. 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.

LOOKING GLASS PLATES of all sizes for sale by P. H. TROUT,
Staunton, Nov. 31 Druggist.

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.

POETRY.

From the Baltimore American.

Lines on the Union.

BY A LADY OF EAST BALTIMORE.

All hail to the Union, so gloriously bright,
No cloud can obscure the pure beautiful light;
A gem mid the nations, a "Pearl of great price,"
Oh, for such a treasure make some sacrifice.

CHORUS—Then three cheers for the Union—Hurrah!
Hurrah! Hurrah!
All hail to the Union forever and aye.

Let bear and forbear be our watchword through life,
Let true Christian fellowship end all the strife,
With hands joined in hand, as onward we go,
We'll stand by the Union in weal or woe.

CHORUS—Then three cheers for the Union, &c.

We know neither North, the South, East or West,
We but know "'tis Columbia," the land we love best;
Bequeathed by our fathers a rich heritage;
Achieved by great "Washington," patriot and sage.

CHORUS—Then three cheers for the Union, &c.

May no hasty word or action dissever,
This glorious Union, Oh, never! no, never!
No, haste to the rescue, come one and all.
United we stand, divided we fall.

CHORUS—Then three cheers for the Union, &c.

Wild anarchy's wail shall no longer affright,
But we'll do unto all men whatever is right;
A national brotherhood, upright and just,
With this for our motto, "in God is our trust."

CHORUS—Then three cheers for the Union, &c.

E. C.

Thirty-Sixth Congress—Second Session.

MONDAY, January 14.—In the United States Senate to-day Mr. Brown gave notice that the Senators from Alabama, Florida, and Mississippi would no longer take an active part in the deliberations of the body. Their States had taken measures to withdraw from the Union, but of which the Senators were not so officially informed as to justify their final withdrawal from the Senate. The Kansas bill was then taken up, and Mr. Polk, of Missouri, spoke in favor of the right of secession and against coercion. Mr. Crittenden called up the resolutions submitting his Compromise to a vote of the people, and pressed a vote on them. After some discussion the resolutions were made the special order at half-past twelve o'clock to-day, with the understanding that they will then be considered to the exclusion of all other business until finally disposed of.

In the House to day, during the morning hour Mr. Etheridge made another unsuccessful attempt to introduce the Border State resolutions. In Committee of the Whole the Army bill was taken up and a general debate commenced on the perilous state of the country. Mr. McClernand, of Illinois, and Mr. Cox, of Ohio, both Democrats, made strong speeches against the right of secession and in favor of the enforcement of the laws. They contended that the collection of the revenues and the protection of the public property was not coercion, and supported the course of the President. Mr. Cox was especially emphatic. He warned South Carolina not to touch a hair on the head of Major Anderson, and referring to the espionage alleged to have been established over vessels coming down the Mississippi, said that the Northwest would never permit such surveillance. Both gentlemen expressed willingness to vote either for the Crittenden or the Border State Compromise, and Mr. Cox expressed the opinion that there were symptoms of concession on the part of the Republicans.—Mr. Corwin, from the Committee of Thirty-Three, made a report, which was made the special order for Monday next, and from day to day until disposed of. A minority report was also made.

TUESDAY, January 15.—In the United States Senate to day Mr. Crittenden's resolutions were taken up, but at one o'clock were forced aside for the special order, the Pacific Railroad bill.—The pending motion to indefinitely postpone that bill was rejected, but without coming to a final vote on it the Senate adjourned.

The House with the Army bill before it, indulged in a miscellaneous debate on secession, coercion, the revolutionary seizure of the forts, &c. During the debate Mr. Rust, of Arkansas, said that the compromise measures reported by Mr. Corwin had not been adopted by the Committee of Thirty-Three.

WEDNESDAY, January 16.—In the United States Senate Mr. Crittenden's resolutions were taken up after the morning hour. Senator Powell's amendment, to the first proposed amendment to the Constitution, so as to make it read, "in all the Territories *now held, or hereafter acquired* south of said line of latitude slavery of "the African race is hereby recognized as existing," &c., was adopted, yeas 29, nays 24, all the Republicans voting in the negative. The Compromise with this amendment was abandoned, and after some debate Senator Clarke's resolutions were adopted as a substitute by a vote of yeas 25, nays 23. This substitute declares that the provisions of the present Constitution are ample, that it needs to be obeyed rather than amended, that all attempts to dissolve the Union with an idea to its reconstruction are illusory and destructive, that no such reconstruction is practicable, and that, therefore, the energies of the government and the effort of good citizens should be directed to the preservation of the existing Union and Constitution.—The whole subject was then laid on the table.

The House to-day continued the debate in Committee of the Whole on the National Crisis. On motion of Mr. Harris, a bill was passed extending the act relative to the collection of tonnage dues at the port of Baltimore, for the improvement of the same, until 1871. The same bill was brought up in the Senate by Mr. Pearce and passed.

THURSDAY, January 17.—In the United States Senate to-day Hon. L. M. Morrill took his seat as Senator from Maine in the place of Mr. Hamlin. Mr. Cameron endeavored to get the floor to move a reconsideration of the vote on Mr. Crittenden's resolutions, but Mr. Hunter pressed the consideration of the Deficiency bill. That was amended, passed, and the Pacific Railroad bill taken up. Without final action the Senate went into executive session.

The House to-day with the Army bill nominally before it, continued the general debate on the National crisis. Speeches were made on both sides, some for conciliation, others for war.

FRIDAY, January 18.—In the United States Senate to day Mr. Cameron's motion for the reconsideration of the vote by which the resolutions of Mr. Clark were substituted for the Crittenden Compromise was taken up. The motion to reconsider prevailed—ayes 27, nays 25. On the call of the roll Messrs. Cameron and Dixon, Republicans, voted for ths reconsideration, but afterwards changed their votes. Mr. Wigfall, of Texas, voted with the Republicans against the reconsideration. Mr. Crittenden's resolutions were then postponed until Monday next. The bill for the admission of Kansas was next taken up. Mr. Green proposed an amendment, which would have sent the bill back to the House, but the Senate rejected it—ayes 23, nays 31. The bill will probably pass by about the same vote. After an executive session, lasting three hours, the Senate adjourned until Monday.

The debate on federal affairs was continued in the House to-day. The important feature of the debate was a speech from Mr. Sherman, the Republican leader in the House. He expressed a willingness to settle the Territorial question by the admission of New Mexico as a slave State, but could not consent to the Crittenden amendment because slavery was to be protected in all territory hereafter acquired south of 36 deg. 30 min. He was willing to vote for an amendment of the Constitution prohibiting interference with slavery in the States where it exists, and also for Mr. Seward's proposition to guard against the invasion of States. The Army bill was amended so as to increase the appropriation for Government armories from $260,000 to $400,000, and passed.

MONDAY, January 21.—In the United States Senate to day Senators Yulee and Mallory, of Florida, Clay, of Alabama, and Davis, of Mississippi, announced the secession of their respective States and withdrew from the Senate. The bill for the admission of Kansas was then taken up, and after the adoption of an unimportant amendment was passed by a vote of yeas 36, nays 13. Senators Crittenden and Johnson of Tennessee, voted for the bill. Senator Kennedy, of Maryland voted against it. Senator Pearce did not vote at all. The resolutions of Mr. Crittenden were then taken up and earnestly advocated by Senator Bigler. Senator Cameron, Republican, said he was ready to do any thing to prevent a separation of the Union, and would sustain Mr. Bigler's amendment of the Crittenden resolutions. Senators Mason and Iverson endeavored to blunt the effect of this patriotic declaration from the Pennsylvania Senator, but succeeded in drawing from him still stronger avowals of a conservative character. No vote was taken on the resolutions, and they come up again to morrow as unfinished business. Senators Hunter resigned the Chairmanship of the Committee of Finance.

In the House of Representatives to-day the Alabama delegation presented a communication announcing the secession of the State and their own withdrawal. The letter is not signed by Mr. Cobb, one of the delegation. The report of the Committe of Thirty Three came up as the order of the day, and Mr. Corwin, Chairman of the Committee, addressed the House. He expressed a modified disapproval of coercion as a remedy for secession, and declared a willingness to admit New Mexico as a Slave State, or it the South wanted the old line of 36 deg. 30 min. he would grant that, and to adjust slavery now and forever on a basis that could not be altered except with the consent of all the States. Mr. Millson, of Virginia, opposed coercion, but deprecated the action of the seceding States as unjustifiable.

Virginia Legislature

SATURDAY, Jan. 16th—The Senate, on Saturday, passed a bill authorizing the County Courts, &c, to arm the Militia and provide means therefor. The report of the Joint Committee on Federal Relations was amended and agreed to. Ex-President Tyler, Hon. Wm. C. Rives, Judge J. Brockenbrough, Hons. Geo. W Summers and J. A. Seddon, were appointed Commissioners to visit Washington to confer with others from sister States. Ex President Tyler was appointed a Commissioner to the President, and Judge John Robertson Commissioner to South Carolina to request them to abstain, during the pendency of negotiations, from all acts calculated to produce a collision. Bills were reported authorizing the Northwestern Bank of Virginia to establish an agency in Richmond, and the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad Company to construct a branch and increase its capital stock; also, a bill to provide for taking the sense of the people of Henrico upon giving the County Court authority to raise money for arming the county. A resolution was introduced for amending the laws so as to regulate the issues of Bank notes by the amount of coin in their vaults; also one declaring that, in the opinion of the General Assembly, every consideration of honor and interest demand that Virginia shall unite her destinies with her sister slaveholding States of the South. It had previously been adopted in the House, and passed the Senate unanimously.

Mr. Stuart offered the following joint resolutions, the reading of which he prefaced with a few explanatory remarks: [For remarks see another column.]

Resolved, That in the opinion of the General Assembly of Virginia, the following would constitute a satisfactory basis of adjustment of the unhappy controversies which now distract and threaten to destroy the peace of the United States.

The territories, having been acquired by the common efforts, blood and treasure of all the States, are the common property of all the States, and neither the slaveholding nor non-slaveholding States have any just claim to appropriate all of them to their exclusive use.

By existing provisions of the Constitution of the United States, Congress is the trustee of all the States in regard to the territories. Experience, however, has shown that in consequence of irreconcilable difference of opinion between members of Congress representing the slaveholding and non slaveholding States, the common property cannot be so regulated and administered by that body as to do full justice to all the beneficiaries of the common property, and it is therefore necessary to provide new agencies for its regulation and administration.

To this end, the Constitution of the United States should be so amended as to withdraw the trust in regard to the territories entirely from the hands of Congress, and to provide for an equitable partition of the territories between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States, by assigning to the former, as an outlet for its increasing population, all that portion of the common territory now held or hereafter to be acquired situated south of the parallel of 36 deg. 30 min. north latitude, and assigning to the latter, as an outlet for its increasing population, all that part of the common territory now held or hereafter to pe acquired situated north of said parallel.

It should further be provided, by a similar amendment, that the slaveholding States shall be constituted trustees in regard to the territory *South* of 36. 30., with full power through their respective Legislatures or delegates in Congress to determine and regulate the *status* in regard to slavery, of such territory, and that the non-slaveholding States shall be constituted, in like manner, trustees of the territory *North* of said line with like power through their respective Legislatures or delegates in Congress to determine and regulate the *status* of said territory.

States created out of territory North or South of the parallel of 36. 30. shall be admitted into the Union with or without slavery as their respective Constitutions may ordain.

The resolutions were laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed.

The House passed a bill to amend the act concerning trespasses on the Potomac. A resolution was introduced for amending the Code, so as to allow Volunteer companies in contiguous counties to form battalions and regiments; also, one for requiring all property sold under execution to realize two-thirds of its value, and one for extending the time within which sheriffs are allowed to pay the taxes in the Treasury. The Exchange, Farmers' and Virginia Banks, used as places of deposit for State funds, reported their condition under a resolution heretofore adopted. Among the petitions, were several in reference to the present attitude of public affairs and for authority to buy arms for the people of the counties.

MONDAY, Jan. 21st—The Senate, to-day, laid on the table the House joint resolutions declaratory of the position Virginia would occupy in case of a dissolution of the Union. The communication of the Governor, notifying the Senate of the secession of Alabama and Georgia, was laid on the table and ordered to be printed. A bill was reported to amend the Code concerning the voluntary enslavement of free negroes. A resolution was introduced to restrain the Banks from charging more than a certain per centum on exchange during the suspension of specie payments; also, for refunding money paid by the Virginia Rifles for sword-bayonets, and for authorizing expenditures to be made to the Governor's house. The Senate adopted a resolution to dispose of the State's interest in the Hillsboro' and Cincinnati Railroad. The bill for creating an Ordnance Department was referred, and a bill appropriating a million of dollars for State defence was laid on the table. A bill was passed authorizing the County Court of Henrico to borrow money to purchase arms.

The House concurred in the Senate resolution, as to the position to be occupied by Virginia in the event of a dissolution of the Union. A resolution to adjourn till February 11th was offered and withdrawn. A resolution was introduced for the incorporation of a Southern Express Company. Bills were reported for making a subscription on the part of the State to the Roanoke Valley Railroad, and to raise a Provisional State Guard. A petition was presented from the Town Council of Danville for permission to establish a chain gang. A joint resolution, in reply to the Alabama Commissioners, was offered and agreed to. It states that Virgina is not able to make any definite response to Alabama, in reference to her ultimate course of action, until after the meeting of her State Convention. It was concurred in by the Senate

TUESDAY, January 22.—Several bills were reported from Senate committees to-day, among them one to incorporate the Virginia Life Insurance Company. By resolution, so much of the Governor's message as relates to the sale of the James River and Kanawha Canal was referred to the Committee on Roads and Internal Navigation. House bill establishing an Ordnance Department, was amended and passed. House bill appropriating one million of dollars for State defence, was considered and amended, but no vote taken thereon.

In the House a bill was reported for changing the names of the three State Lunatic Asylums; also, one incorporating the Richmond and Liverpool Packet Company. The House laid on the table certain coercion resolutions adopted in the Ohio Legislature on the 13th inst., which were transmitted to the Executive of this State, with directions to lay them before the Virginia Legislature. Governor Letcher's rebuke of the Black Republican Governor of Ohio, and his scathing commentary on the military resources and strength of that State will be found in the proceedings of the House.

A bill was passed allowing the people of Henrico to decide by vote on the question of taxation for arming themselves. A resolution was introduced to amend the Code, so as more effectually to suppress the circulation of incendiary publications.

LOLA MONTEZ.—An account of the last days of this well known personage, says:

"During her illness, by invitation, she took up her abode with Mrs. Buchanan, the wife of the celebrated florist, who knew Lola in Scotland, they being in their younger days school companions. Lola gradually grew worse, although the best of medical skill was employed and everything supplied her calculated to alleviate her sufferings. About two weeks ago she began to sink, and, being aware of the fact, her whole time was occupied in devotional exercises. But in this respect anterior to the period we alluded to, she exhibited a marked change on her previous life. Her whole desire seemed bent toward engaging in religious conversation with everybody with whom she came in contact, and in them she exhibited a deep knowledge on theological subjects. During the lask week of her life she sent for and was attended by the Rev. Dr. Hawks, of Calvary Church, and was also attended by members of the congregation of the Church, and to them, while engaged in religious conversaton, she exhibited a thorough repentance for her past erratic life. On Thursday, the day she died, Dr. Hawks was at her bedside, and when asked by the clergyman if she still thought she had found forgiveness with her Saviour, not being able to speak, she nodded assent. The funeral took place on Saturday. The Episcopal funeral service was performed at Mrs. Buchanan's house, and the remains of the deceased were followed to Greenwood by some of our most respectable citizens and their families.

HOW IT WAS RECEIVED.—The Natchez (Miss.) Courier of the 11th inst., thus speaks of the reception in that city of the news of the secession of Mississippi from the Union:

"The secession ordinance was received yesterday with almost unanimous disapproval and condemnation. "Hasty," ill-judged," "wrong," were the terms generally applied to it. Our citizens, generally, felt that the Convention had sacrificed everything, and obtained nothing."

"The Free Trader yesterday announced that in honor of the event bells would be rung, cannons fired, and an illumination would occur, with fireworks.

"To the credit of the city we mention that none of these things took place. No bells were rung, no cannon were fired; no fireworks were set off, and no houses were illuminated.

"Sadness and gloom, instead of rejoicing, marked both day and night."

The same paper contained also the following:

"We have lived to hear guns fired in honor of an attempted dissolution of the American Union. Thank God, we had tears to shed; tears of bitter grief and of indignant reproach—alike against the fanaticism of the North, which has given the excuse or apology for the act, and against the wild madness of partizans at the South, who, ever hating the Union, have precipitated the cotton States into Revolution.

"SECRET SESSIONS."—We are sure, says the National Intelligencer, that no lover of English or American liberty, in perusing the proceedings of the "Sovereign Convention" recently held in South Carolina, can have failed to remark the frequency with which the public deliberations of that body were interrupted with "secret sessions." The conclave sat during nineteen days, and of these the fifth and sixth days were *partly* spent and every subsequent day almost *wholly* spent in private conference. Purporting to represent "the people" in their highest capacity, the members of the Convention have betrayed throughout a singular distrust of that public opinion which has been immemorially cherished as the safeguard of public liberty.

HOW GEORGIA WAS CARRIED FOR SECESSION.—It seems that on the day of election in Georgia despatches were circulated through the State, asserting that the United States troops were bombarding Charleston. The Augusta Constitutionalist says:

"We are clearly of the opinion that Georgia has been carried for secession by the grossest frauds, in the way of these sensation dispatches, that were ever practiced on a confiding people; and we embrace the present moment to warn them not to be deceived during the sessions of the Convention by similar tricks.

The Lexington (Ky.) "Observer" says that at the conclusion of an eloquent address in defence of the Union, delivered in that city on Monday night, by Rev. C. B. Parsons, of Louisville, Gen. Combs stepped upon the stage with the "Star Spangled Banner" in his hand, which he waived amid the shouts of the multitude. Upon being called upon for a speech, he said: "I do not intend to make a speech. All I can say is, that I have fought under this flag, and under it I expect to die."

A REMEDY.—If Governor Letcher would hang a half dozen of the Revolutionists who infest part of the State, and put another half dozen of the political conspirators in the Penitentiary, there would be some chance for the true men, who keep their senses, to engineer Virginia safely, and perhaps the Nation wisely, through our present difficulties. Traitors and Tricksters are our chief enemies at home, and they must be suppressed as disturbers of the peace.—*Fred. News*

Are not the *per se* secessionists strengthening and encouraging Black Republicans by falsely asserting that all opposed to them and to "immediate secession" are submissionists. This wretched slander is an insult to the State—and as the charge of "unsoundness" and "abolitionism" upon the Whig party of Virginia, nearly one-half the State, invited the John Brown raid, so this other charge encourages the "coercion" threats of the North.—*Fredericksburg News.*

From the reports of dealers in this city, we think no proprietary medicine has had a larger sale than Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer.—Its valuable properties, as a speedy cure for pain cannot fail to be generally appreciated, and no family should to be without it in case of accident, or sudden attack of dysentery, diarrhea, cholera morbus or Asiatic cholera.—*Montreal Transcript.*

Wendell Phillips, the Abolitionist, delivered a speech at Boston on Sunday, in which he denounced Senator Seward, declared himself for disunion, and expressed the hope that all the Slave States would leave the Union. His chief argument was that disunion was desirable because it would abolish slavery.

Staunton Spectator.

STAUNTON, VA.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1861.

The Convention bill passed by the Tennessee Legislature provides that if the Convention shall pass an ordinance of secession it shall be submitted to the decision of the people.

The Florida Convention has adjourned. Ex-Senator Mallory has been appointed Judge of what was before the secession of the State the United States Admiralty Court at Key West.

The Georgia Convention has adopted an explanatory preamble to their ordinance of Secession, and thus amended it has been signed by nearly all the members, including Hon. A. H. Stephens, Ex-Gov. Johnson, and others.

The Alabama Convention has appointed delegates to the Southern Congress. Mr. Yancey declined election as a delegate. The Convention has passed an ordinance appropriating three millions of dollars for the defence of the State.

The Florida authorities having interfered with the delivery of the mails to the United States officers at Pensacola, the Postmaster-General has promply abolished the Post-office at that point, and given notice that all letters directed to Pensacola are to be returned to the dead-letter office.

We learn from the Montgomery (Ala.) papers, that the minority of the committee which reported the secession ordinance made a counter report, which was rejected by a vote of 46 to 54, and that the vote on the question of submitting the action of the Convention to a vote of the people stood 47 to 53. The Secession ordinance eventually passed by a vote of 61 to 39.

Remarks of Bolivar Christian, Esq.

To indicate the course of our representatives in the Legislature, we give the following from the brief sketch of the discussion published in the Richmond papers, pending the bill for a Convention, and the resolution on secession, &c.

The House having ordered a committee to report a bill for a convention, Mr. Christian soon after moved a reconsideration, saying:

"That the resolution, as passed, appeared to commit this House *unanimously*, and without ony discussion, to a proposition for a Convention; a proposition the most important, perhaps which it was possible for this House to adopt under existing circumstances, involving a reconstruction of the very fundamental organic law of the State, and determining the question, perhaps, of the very existence of National Government. Many wise men even deny the *power* of the Legislature to call a Convention without first submitting the question to the people; many others, among them the Governor of the Commonwealth in his Message just read, doubt the expediency of a Convention now, and believe the ends proposed can be better attained otherwise; certainly it is a question which ought to be considered deliberately and in a full House representing all of Virginia. The resolution passed this morning in face of the fact that many members had not yet arrived, that the roll had not even been called to ascertain if there was a quorum present, as the Constitution requires to transact any business. It was offered admidst the confusion incident to the exciting question concerning the duty of the State to resist coercion, and as the large committee appointed to consider it was retiring. The attention of the House was not called to it on the general supposition that it was a mere resolution of inquiry as to the expediency of a Convention, not absolutely determining the question in this summary manner. He was of the opinion that it was out of place to act precipitately or hastily in the matter, and he would be acting unjustly to his constituency to proceed in such precipitancy. He remarked that it was not always the case that those who evinced the greatest haste were foremost in the fight. [Applause in the galleries.]

The committee having been announced, on Mr. Kemper's motion that they have leave to sit during the session of the House, Mr. Christian opposed the motion, saying:

He could see no reason why the deliberations of the committee should not be conducted in the usual manner. The withdrawal of fifteen members from the House might retard the progress of business. Members had duties to their constituents which required their presence here, while the House was in session. This hot haste for a Convention bill could not really advance the bill itself, and was only calculated for a "sensation" effect. The report could be made as well this evening as now.

Pending the resolutions asking of the President of the United States on the one hand, and the Governor of South Carolina on the other, to pause in their hostile preparations for awhile, to see if war might not yet be avoided, Mr. Christian said:

Gentlemen object to these resolutions, that they are inconsistent with the resolutions adopted on Monday last, and indicate a disposition to back down from the stand then taken. Some even say that the resolutions of Monday are war measures. For one he would not submit to any such construction of these resolutions, but had the right to construe them for himself now, as he did then, as a measure for peace; that this was the construction then claimed for them, and without which they would never have received the vote they did. But, however, they must be construed, no imputation of inconsistency could be charged on any one who votes for the pending resolutions; these can on no possible interpretation be taken as a backing down from any position taken by the former, but simply acknowledging that to all appearances the opposing forces of the two sections are now approaching each other for deadly strife