The Vindicator.

VOL. XVII. STAUNTON, VIRGINIA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1861. NO. 7.

Old Dominion Stables,

BY R. M. YOST.

STAUNTON, VA.

THE "VINDICATOR" is published every Friday morning, on Mammoth Sheet, by Messrs. R. M. Yost and Geo. W. Gratten, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, which may be discharged by the payment of Two Dollars in advance. It is discontinued at the option of the Editors.

Business Cards.

THE STAUNTON

Boot, Shoe and Leather Company,

A NEW room to receive orders for Men's, Women's, Misses' and Children's Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., of Cut, Rip, Cord, Scale, Raf, Kanaroo and Patent Leather. Also, a full assortment of Ready Made Boots, Shoes, &c., on hand.

BOOTS FROM CALF SEWED and PEGGED

BOOTS FROM CALF Opera Boots, Congress Gaiters, Dress and Walking Shoes, and assortment of Ladies' Shoes, Misses' and Children's Shoes, Gaiters, &c., Ready Made Boots, Brogans, &c., Trunks and Valises, Leather and Shoe Findings, Shoe Thread, and Wax, Lasts, Awls, Knives, Pegs, &c., &c., for Sale, Wholesale and Retail.

ALL KINDS OF LEATHER, Calf, Kip, Sole, Upper, Harness, Skirting, Tanned and Rough Leather, for Sale.

AND MUCH MORE, ready Made, or to be made to order, which we will duly mention. Apply to

R. M. GARBER, Superintendent.

HUGH W. SHAFFER, President; M. G. HARMAN, Book Keeper; M. YORK, Wm. J. D. DOLL, J. D. LEDERER, Directors.

Staunton, Sept. 21, 1860.—3m—Spectator 3m.

Lexington Gaiters at the Boot Company's Emporium, and cheap for cash.

STAUNTON FOUNDRY,

THE subscribers are the successors of the public to their extensive variety of

ALL KINDS, SIZES, QUALITIES AND COOKING STOVES,

of their own manufacture. They have been now in operation for several years, and have gained a high reputation for the superiority of their stoves, and the promptness with which they execute orders, and the cheapness for any purchaser of Northern make.

They keep on hand a large assortment of Stoves, ready for sale at short notice.

Iron Railing,

AND MILL IRONS, MACHINERY, and all other Iron Work, made to order.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

J. J. GERBER & CO.

Nov. 16, 1860.

Great Bargains!

HENRY HUGHES calls particular attention to his very cheap assortment of

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters

which he is selling at cheap, if not the cheapest in the place.

Men's Thick Boots, $1.60
" Gaiters, only, 1.25

Ladies' Gaiters, 1.00

Also, a large assortment of Ladies' Shoes, and some Quite Lasting Shoes—very pleasant to wear.

He still is manufacturing Gentlemen's Boots, Gaiters and Shoes of the best French Calf Skin, Ladies' Gaiters, and Shoes of all sizes.

Shop on Lot Street, Opposite Davis A. Kayser's.

Nov. 16, 1860.

CITY HOTEL,

Corner Royal and Cameron Streets,

ALEXANDRIA, VA.

THIS elegant and well-known Hotel, Furnished throughout with Spring Mattresses, and Patent Bedsteads, is now in full operation. Omnibuses always in attendance.

Alexandria, April 16, 1860.—1f

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

CORNER OF MAIN AND WALL STREETS,

RICHMOND, VA.

JAMES MASSENBURG, JR., Formerly Clerk of the Commonwealth Court, Richmond, Superintendent.

P. D. TEBBS, Clerk.

Richmond, Aug. 10, 1860.—1f.

Soap and Candle FACTORY.

THE SOAP AND CANDLES manufactured at Beverly Street, opposite the Furniture Warehouse of J. H. Chandler, Esq., will keep constantly for sale a good supply of Soap, which will be sold on the most accommodating terms.

THOMAS WHOLEY.

Staunton, Dec. 21, 1860.—1f

J. H. CHANDLER, Agent.

WM. H. BERRY.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have entered a partnership in the Practice of Law, in the various Courts held in Staunton, Va., and Judge Baldwin's District Court of Appeals, at Lexington. Special attention paid to the Collection of Claims.

Office in the Court House, in the Clerks Office of Highland Circuit Court, Monterey, and in the Court of Appeals.

JAS. BUMGARDNER, Jr.

Staunton, Jan. 15, 1860.

R. L. DOYLE

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STAUNTON, VA.

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COUNTIES OF Augusta, Rockbridge, Bath and Highland.

July 25, 1860.

J. B. WATTS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BRICK ROW

COURTHOUSE SQUARE,

STAUNTON.

LYNCHBURG

Red Jug Fire Insurance Company.

CASH CAPITAL $250,000.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL $500,000.

WM. H. GUY, Gen. Agt. Staunton, Va.

Nov. 9, 1860.—1y.

Dental Notice.

WM. CHAPIN has rented for the ensuing year the Dental Office in Staunton, Va., at the Franklin Hotel, and opposite Crawford's Drug Store, and will be absent only a few days in each month. He will be in Staunton on the 1st of each month.

Staunton, Nov. 9, 1860.

A. D. CHANDLER,

UNDERTAKER,

Staunton, Va.,

KEEPS METALLIC CASES of all sizes, at Staunton and Hillsborough Depot, at City Prices.

Staunton, July 20, 1860.

DR. THOMAS A. BURKHART

has rented his office to the corner of Market Street and Beverly Streets, opposite the old Revenue Hotel.

Staunton, April 16, 1860.—1f

Wanted,

1000 CORDS OF WOOD delivered at our Factory in Staunton, for which we will pay the highest cash prices on delivery. For Wood of good quality we will pay cash.

Nov. 2, 1860.—1f. J. H. CHANDLER, Agent.

Notice.

THE undersigned has on hand a large and well selected stock of Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, which he will sell at the lowest cash prices. Country Produce taken in exchange for goods.

Staunton, Nov. 9, 1860.

Our Vindicator.

STAUNTON, VA.

FRIDAY, FEB. 15, 1861.

S. M. TOST, Editor and Proprietor.

UNION BY DISCUSSION.

We have received letters from various quarters during the past two weeks touching the inquiry whether or not we are a disunionist. We deny all the rule we recognize could have gotten out, unless some craven sneaup, who having personal spite to gratify, or affaire some end in which he was interested, could have circulated the report in the hope of injuring our business. It matters not how or where it originated, we take this method, in response to our correspondents, to pronounce the charge a *willful, deliberate* and *unmitigated falsehood.*

We think the history of the Vindicator since it has been in the hands of its present editor, should effectually vindicate him from the faintest inclination that he entertained disunion sentiments.

"Having been honored with a seat in the Charleston Convention, it is therefore a matter of history that the two delegates, Dr. Moffett and Hassell, and one alternate, Capt. Bowman, from this District, fought against an odds of twenty-eight in the Virginia delegation for over two weeks, and continued the contest in the Baltimore Convention for one week longer, to check and defeat the submission of W. H. Yancey. We believe it is now universally conceded that believe it is now universally conceded that Hassell has been for the resolute and unshakable firmness of this District in its adherence to the interest of the National Democracy, as represented by Stephen A. Douglas, they would have been an organization in entirely a Southern Union. The historical name of the "Old Tenth Legion of Democracy" seemed the rallying point for the conservatives of the South, as it certainly was the aegisus whence emanated the Douglas influence in Virginia. We appeal to the record of our efforts in that memorable caucus as an attestation of our deep devotion to the Union of these States, and to the proud position of our gallant leader as a full refutation of the unjust and malicious charge. There he stands in the Senate of the United States, as the intellectual Colossus of the nation! While the pigmies and Tillipots of party and spite, who cried *treason* against him, are trembling and quaking in their boots, knowing not what to do, or whither to fee, to hide themselves the very storm their wickedness has wrought, there he stands, as we predicted he would stand, with the hordes of abolitionism and Black Republicans at his feet, with the sword of the Constitution and the helmet of the rights of the States, saying, thus far shalt thou come and no farther. He is upholding, amid the broken arches and crumbling pillars of the government, the rights of those who maligned and traduced him, and burying all party prejudice and personal resentment, looking alone to the preservation of that Constitution whose defence and maintenance have ever been his proudest boast. Does this justify the charge of disunion against us? We opine not.

What does, then? Because we supported Barman, Imboden and Baylor in the Convention contest? Surely there can be no complaint on this score, although it was falsely charged in the canvass that Messrs. Imboden and Harman were disunionists.—The position of these gentlemen, as well as that of the other candidates, was almost identically the same, and the speeches made at the Court House on the Monday previous to the day of election, were, so far as the policy of the Convention was involved, identical. There were differences of opinion as to personal and minor matters which could have no direct bearing upon the action of either in the Convention. At Mt. Sidney, neither Messrs. Baldwin, Taylor or Shelley met any issue in the canvass. At Staunton they took precisely the same position that Messrs. Harman and Imboden did at Mt. Sidney. We believe there is a theoretical difference of opinion in regard to the question of *coercion*, but as its discussion was not deemed a practical point, it was seldom alluded to. Col. Baylor's position in his card is precisely our position. He says: "If elected, I pledge whatever ability I possess is be devoted to the preservation of a *just* Union, and the maintenance, without a *spot or blemish*, of the honor of Virginia." This we true is full, satisfactory position. Knowing these three gentlemen so well, we felt proud to do a disinterested act, and we have to submit to insult, and attempted to misrepresent their motives which they will be true to their State and rights.

The fact is, there were no issues discussed in this canvass. There were no pledges made, no promises exacted, and the whole charge of disunionism against either of the candidates is simply the dreaming of some disordered mind, with too little business to occupied as to indulge in idle and malicious gossip, or an abnormal manner, to shut the prejudice of the people—to pray upon that love of the Union which is a characteristic trait in the history of the people of our country.

We may, we differ with some of the candidates in regard to constitutional questions, that we do, however, hardly matter. The result, whether we believed it or not, is of revolution, will be the same. If the Union should be dissolved, it is not probable it is a question of the Union and the rights of the South, we believe it is a question of consent—submit of the Union, and the rights of the South, we believe it is a question of consent—submit of the Union, and the rights of the South, we believe it is a question of consent—submit of the Union,

The Rev. Henry A. Wise, who, according to the Knoxville (Tenn.) Whig, "left for old graybeds in Washington, city of Federalism, an army to aid the Federal Capital," has written the following letter as a contribution to Philadelphia:

ROLLERTON, near Norfolk, Va., February 4th, 1861.

My dear Sir: Not only are my faculties been confined to the bed side of sickness and suffering, but also my time, taken up in duties with the former, and in numerous pressing demands upon me with the latter. Nor, indeed, is my time, or my mind, free from the distractions of my home, and those from my own immediate neighborhood; receiving my mail when not daily, or regularly, and not seeing to be opposed with in disputing and discussing details of ruin, and of the destruction of my beloved country; in a word, I have been virtually retired and inactive regarding every public concern. Hence here as a candidate for our State Convention, I have not spoken at all, nor have I out to meet an assemblage or to see a voter. And yet public and private accounts have me recounting self from Washington, and I am actually assured that General Scott has alleged as a reason for taking a standing armed guard at the capitol, that I am writing and speaking and being a rebellion! The Black Republicans and the Lieutenant General are determined in their apprehensions of a sight one in the form of Gov. Wise. This would be ridiculous, were not the opinion of the slaughter of the bayonet and most dangerous; if the saying of the country was not at hand, and a private reputation was not falsely assailed.

In my Norfolk speech, in my letter to Virginia, everywhere, and at all times, I have disclaimed all raids, and pledged myself to aid the sovereign orders, first of my own State, and falling in having them, of some other State. Still my public speeches and letters are made the pretext for raising an army in force. This is base to revive for General Scott and barely to attempt to assault my patriotism, who never set a squadron in a field, and is now at home, alone, and in utter distress from sickness in his family, and from the dangers which he fears. General Scott is rushing the nation into war. Fear is not the motive of this slander—it is worse—it is treason. A pretext—some pretext is needed to concentrate the army, to establish a military despotism—Scott is but a martinet and commissary, but his cabinet, his staff, his sword, are on the hip bones and withers of an old horse, from which the muscles have fallen away; and the 2d Lieutenant General aspires to rival the 1st Lieutenant General in being canonized as the second saviour of his country. Let the partner take care, or I will take the field and take the feathers off his peacock pride. Now, you are perfectly welcome to put this in print, to dispel the apprehensions of all the grandees in the North, or in print to shame those who would malignerly slander, or be what they would be to the country, but also would claim our capital and our flag as belonging to those who have kept the covenants of the constitution, and not to those who have broken them; and who will fight for Scott himself to the feed, here and there, if he comes to Virginia, and will fighting for the Union against those who have denounced the constitution as a covenant with hell. I have endeavored to preserve this confederacy against all nearly constructed cues and opposition against the plots of Black Republicanism, form a Northern Confederacy with Canada, under the protection of Great Britain. I am opposed and ever have been opposed, to dissolving this Union, and giving its capital and everything up to the demon of destruction. But force in authority, and no amount of attempting to preserve either from the military despotism which is in the very act of inauguration before the inauguration of Lincoln. If anything could make secession a crime, it is the inauguration at Washington.

For a specimen of the spirit of a Cotton Bank, No need of fear about copyright. My wife is still very ill.

Yours, truly,

HENRY A. WISE.

It has been stated that Capt. Tilton, of the United States Navy, and a member of the United States Lighthouse Board, contributed suicide in Washington on Friday. It seems that for sometime past Capt. T. had been laboring under an unfortunate depression of spirits, chiefly caused by the contract difficulties existing throughout the country. The Star of Saturday says:

"He attended to the business of his office yesterday as usual, and after returning to his residence, a number of friends called upon him, with whom he conversed about the prevailing topic until the dinner hour. After his friends retired, he family noticed that his melancholy augmented, and in a few minutes he retired to his room. Fears are expressed as to his purpose, they sat down to dinner, and in a few minutes heard a heavy fall overhead, and rushing up to his room found him lying on the floor, which was deluged with his life-blood. The unfortunate gentleman had discharged a pistol at his head, causing instant death. He entered the service in 1822 as a midshipman, and was commissioned as commander in 1858. He stood as high in the service as any other officer of his rank. His last cruise was in command of the sloop-of-war Saratoga, on the Home Squadron, from which he returned in April, 1857. Subsequently he was assigned to duty here, as a member of the Lighthouse Board, in which capacity he was engaged at the time of the sad occurrence. Where or what prompted the Captain to commit the Charges forever, and over since had been troubled with an affection of his head from his effects."

The Electoral Vote was counted on the 13th, and Abraham Lincoln declared President. Gen. Scott's military disappointed in the heart of the Capitol of the Nation can now be dispensed with.

The Alarm Committee appointed by Congress to investigate whether there was any danger of the Capital being taken, has reported that there was no foundation in the rumor.

The Massachusetts Legislature on the 12th laid on the table a resolve to arm and equip the volunteer militia for the service.

Three boxes of ammunition intended for Savannah, were seized at New York on the 12th by the police.

The Dispatch says that the applicants for office from the Cotton Convention, are as numerous as the locusts of Egypt.

Rhode Island has lost the services of her Senator, Hon. Wm. Sprague, who has left Washington for his home.

The Kentucky Legislature adjourned on the 12th instant, to the 20th of March.

The Senate and operations of Judge Robertson, Virginia's Peace Commissioner to the Washington convention, show conclusively, as has been interestingly stated by him in a communication to the Governor; which was laid before Preliminary before the legislature on the 11th inst:

MONTGOMERY, 24 February, 1861.

To the Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia:

Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the bill, resolutions, and proceedings of the Peace Conference, which I have received since the last communication from the Commonwealth of Virginia, and which I have the honor to be, Sir, (Mr. Tyler) respectfully, your obedient servant.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"Little Willie" sleepeth prettily,
In his lovely, turrey bed;
Pearly drops of dewy beauty
Lie on his soft cheek of red.

"Little Willie" sleepeth prettily,
Pillowing upon his dear arm;
Dimpling smiles play o'er his features,
Sweet as ever smiled a child.

"Little Willie" sleepeth sweetly,
Dreaming of golden toys;
Rosy lips are half of smiling
Such sweet dreams of joy.

"Little Willie" sleepeth soundly,
Pillow'd on his arm,
Rosy cheeks are half of running—
"Little Willie" was so bright.

"Little Willie" slumbers sweetly,
In his cosy, turrey bed;
Pearly tears are trying to grow
Under his soft eyelids.

"Little Willie" is dead!

Death of Rev. Dr. Murray.—Rev. Dr. Murray, of Elizabethtown, N. J., died on the 5th inst. The New York Express noticing his decease, says:

He was the grandson of the celebrated Kirwan Lettsom; distinguished himself by his arguments in behalf of the Protestant Religion against Archbishop Hughes. He used to say that he was an Irish Protestant Episcopalian and not a true Christian. As a Minister of the Gospel he preached nothing but a pure and undefiled Christian creed, but obedience to the laws and a recognition of the powers that be. By aiming to discharge the duties of a good citizen as well as a good Christian, he gave offense to the extreme Anti-Slavery, men of his country, and was, therefore, very often assailed by them in the most bitter and personal manner. In the course of a recent visit to England, he was hailed by the Secretary of the British Anti-Slavery Society, who endeavored not only to keep Dr. Murray from an assembling of the Friends, but also to withdraw from him the Royal Sympathies extended to distinguished foreigners. The reputation of Dr. Murray will long be remembered for their ability and excellence of temper.

Horrors of Civil War.—As a warning to the American people at this time, they should read the history of the French revolution, and contemplate its horrible results. The author to which I refer said he "shed during the revolutionary storm will hardly be credited by the present age, but it is correctly stated that the number of victims reached one million, twenty-thousand, three hundred and fifty-one. Of this number eighteen thousand six hundred and seven guillotined by the order of the Revolutionary Tribunal; thirty-two thousand were victims under Carrier at Nantes; thirty-two thousand at Lyons; three thousand four hundred women died of premature child birth; three thousand six hundred and twenty-four died there were slain, during the war in La Vendee, nine hundred thousand men, fifteen thousand women, and twenty-two thousand children. In this enumeration, the victims at the Abbey, the Carmes, and other prisons, on the 2d of September; the victims shot at Toulon and Marseilles; or the persons slain in the little town of Redon, of which the whole population perished.

A Beautiful Reflection.—Bulwer eloquently says:—"I cannot believe that earth is man's abiding place. It can't be that our life is cast up by the ocean of eternity to float a moment upon its waves and then to sink into nothingness! Else, why is it that the glorious aspirations which lead like angels from the temple of our heart, are forever rebuking sense unsatisfied? Why is it that the rainbow and clouds come over with a beauty that is not of earth, and then pass out leaving us to mourn upon their loveliness? Why is it that the spirit within us, that hold their heritage beyond the midnight throne, are not above the grasp of our limited faculties, forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And, finally, why is it that bright forms of human beauty are passing around us like spirits, whispering to our hearts? We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth; there is a realm where the rainbow never fades—where the stars will be spread before us like islands that dot the ocean—and where the loved ones we have lost before us like shadows will stay in our presence forever."

Expression of Dress.—Women are more like flowers than we think. In their dress and adornment they express their nature, as the flowers do in their petals and colors. Some women are like the modest daisy and violet; they never look or feel better than when dressed in a morning wrapper. Others are not, like the dahlias, so showy and flame out in gorgeous glory, like the tulips in the bleak rose. Who has not seen women like the white lilies? We know several double-minded people. There are women as pure as the white lily, like the lilac; others are graceful and airy, like asters. Now and then you see hollyhock and sunflowers. We know some as free as the fox, uncontrolled by others and controlled by their sentiments. They do not fail to express their true characters, and dress becomes a form of expression very graphic and useful.

Good a Pilgrim.—"He is only a pilgrim by accident, by inherting a share in the grain of aristocracy." Of the second quality, he is a pilgrim.

Who was the Earl of Stanhope?—Ans. Lord Chesterfield. What is Prince Albert? Ans. He married the Prince-ess Royal of Hanover. Who, Ans. Victoria. Who was William Oxtiee, who was Ans. Lord Harcourt? He was only a pilgrim. Who was Lord D. Pratlloe, Lord Paul H. Tabbs, Douglas Jerrold, Taylor Taylor, Lord Thomas, Lord Cuff, Lord Cuff, Lord D. Pullwin, Lord Ouse, Lord Ouseen and Nilse? They were all pilgrims. What was Dryden? Ans. Poet Laureate. Was he a pilgrim? Ans. Not exactly. Was Lord Brougham and Vaux? Ans. Yes, he was a pilgrim. Was Lord Brougham and Vaux a pilgrim