

Staunton Spectator.

STAUNTON, VIRGINIA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1860.

VOL. XXXVIII.

Staunton Spectator.

RICHARD HAUZY, 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 Ten Dollars at any time.

No back numbers will be discontinued but at the option of the editor, until all previous ones paid.

A Premium of \$250 of books or (any) scrip-
tural or other, usually good books for each
quarterly number. Larger advancements
in the same proportion.

A liberal discount made to those advertising by the year.

Annual advertisers will be limited to their im-
mediate business, or the advertisements charged for as
traveling rates.

PROFESSIONAL CHARGE, and advertising over time, will
be charged one-half for \$2.00—\$3 months for \$4.00.

One Year..... \$10.00
" " " " " 6 months..... \$6.00
" " " " " 3 months..... \$4.00
" " " " " 1 month..... \$2.00
Two Years..... \$10.00
" " " " " 6 months..... \$6.00
" " " " " 3 months..... \$4.00
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" " " " " 3 months..... \$4.00
One-Two Years..... \$10.00
" " " " " 6 months..... \$6.00
" " " " " 3 months..... \$4.00
One Year..... \$10.00
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" " " " " 3 months..... \$4.00

All advertising for a less time than three years, will
be charged for at the usual rates—\$1.00 per square
for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each sub-
sequent issue.

CARDS.

Western Virginia

MARBLE WORKS,

AT STAUNTON

AND

HARRISONSBURG.

MARQUIS & KELLEY.

Staunton, April 7, 1860.

TAYLOR & HOGE,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

QUEENSLINERS, ETC., CAFE,

STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.

HAVE just received a very large and handsome

stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, to

which you invite the attention of purchasers.

DR. JAMES E. KIRKSTON, 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 has no connection with Dr. Denby, who is

now in full practice with the strictest regard to du-

rigibility and cleanliness.

Office on the south side of Main Street opposite the

old Speculator Office.

Staunton, Oct. 10, 1860.

G. C. YEAKLE,

SELLER IN

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWEL-

EY, SILVER AND

PLATED WARE,

OPOSITIVE VA. HOTEL, STAUNTON, VA.

Staunton, July 17, 1860.

POWELL HARRISON

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.

WILL practice in the Courts of Augusta and the

adjacent counties.

For information to cover room of the New

Law Building, Staunton, Court-house.

Staunton, Oct. 10, 1860.

J. M. HANGER

ATTORNEY AT LAW, STAUNTON, VA.

Will practice in 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, 1860.

JOHN W. MEREDITH,

DEALER IN

JEWELRY, CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.,

Major St., Staunton, Va.

Watch and Jewelry Repaired.

Staunton, Jan. 17, 1860.

DOCTOR JAMES M. GILMESEN.—Having

been in practice in Staunton, he has now

removed to Harrisonburg, where he

will practice.

Staunton, Oct. 10, 1860.

ROBERT D. LILLEY,

PRACTICAL SURGEON,

Will attend promptly to Surveying, Plotting,

Calculating and Dividing Land, and Locating

Buildings.

Staunton, June 28, 1860.

R. L. DOYLE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Staunton, Va.,

Will practice in the Courts of Augusta, Rock-

bridge, Bath and Highland.

July 23, 1860.

DENTAL NOTICE.—Wm. Chapman has re-

moved his office to the old Bell Tavern, near the

Virginia Hotel, and opposite Broadbent's Cor-

ner, and adjoining his old residence, Gallerie, at

the rear of the Court-house.

Staunton, Jan. 31, 1860.

J. O. FITTINGER,

HAVING located in Staunton in preparation to take

a few more pupils for instruction in Piano and

Guitar. Orders will be sent to W. H. Albany

Staunton, Oct. 20, 1860.—See my copy.

JOHN E. SMITH,

Practical Surgeon,

Will attend promptly to Surveying, Plotting,

Calculating and Dividing Land, and Locating

Buildings.

Staunton, June 28, 1860.

W. H. ROBERTSON,

DRUGGIST, PHARMACEUTICAL SURGEON,

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of a crisis like the present, and a break from the possible issue of it; and I would never contemplate the destruction of the Union without annexing some not unlike those which I imagine would overtake us if we should let the last going down of the sun—ever to see again forever.

With the highest consideration and esteem,

I am your fellow citizen,

JOHN HELL.

To A. Brown, Esq., Vicksburg, Miss.

Staunton Spectator.

STAUNTON, VA.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1860.

The STAUNTON SPECTATOR having as large a circulation as any paper published in Western Virginia, has no superior in this section of country as an advertising medium.

Christmas Memento.

Though the winter of our national discontent, and with but little prospect that it will be followed by a "glorious summer"—though portentous clouds obscure our political sky, with not sufficient light to give them a silver lining—though the ship of State seems about to drift as from her safe and peaceful moorings to be cast upon the stormy seas of revolution—though every speech in the halls of Congress seems as the report of a missile gun signaling her distress—though the pillars of our great temple of labor seem about to fall—though one of the stars in our glorious galaxy of States, like the lost planet, has shot madly from its sphere to "darkle in the trackless void"—though one of the sisters "unwounded" in disgrace and draped the whole family of States in the "humble habilimente of woe"—though the din of military preparation admonishes us that many, with keen appetites for blood, are ready to "try havoc, and let slip the dogs of war"—though the vista of the future portends dangers, strife and death—the though the "pitiless storm" beats furiously upon the sacred ark of our liberties—though all be darkness and gloom, storm and tempest without, we hope that the yule log will burn brightly upon the fire of all our patriotic, and that they will enjoy a peaceful, happy and merry Christmas.

We hope that the old, with slippers on feet and spectacles on nose, upon whose head the snows of many winters have accumulated may gently and safely descend the declivity of life, and may—We live, that when his summer comes to join the innumerable caravan, that moves to that mysterious realm where all shall take His quiet home, let the quarry slave, at night, Scarcely go to his dungeon, but, palsied and soothed By an unfeeling sleep, represent him to his death About him, and lay down to pleasant dreams."

We hope that the young men of martial dispositions who feel inclined to seek the "bubble reputation at the cannon's mouth" may have the good fortune to secure the "bubble" without getting shot.

We hope the "lovers sighing like forsooth" may have their affections duly reciprocated, and that they and their lovely Fairness, with clasped hands and mated hearts, may bask in the genial beams shed by the brilliant torch of Hymen, and may never be inclined to asse from the Unde.

We hope the young ladies may never suffer themselves to be imposed upon by perfumed and monstrosely exquisite, and that they will bestow their vocal affections upon those only who are worthy of such a blessing. We hope that all may have more beauty of the fairest style, and that they may never be caught in the rain whilst wearing them.

We hope the truant boy "trudging unwillingly to school" may be privileged to lay aside his "school" and enjoy a long holiday.

Last and least—the little children—we hope that they will be visited by their good old friend, Santa Claus, and that they may find their "stockings" filled with candy and all sorts of beautiful toys. To assure his visit and the gifts he bestows they should remember that they must be good children, obedient to their parents and kind and loving to each other.

We salute all with the compliments and good wishes of the season—hope all will have a happy and merry Christmas.

"Good morning—CHRISTMAS GIFT!"—There, we caught you fair—it is useless to do me by it—own up and pay the penalty.

Printer's Holiday.

"As all the hands attached to this Office will be absent during holiday, we will issue only a half sheet next week. There is no class of persons more closely confined by their occupation than Printers, and there is none which enjoys a little recreation and holiday with more zest. The Printer is rather a hard case, as he has to "stand" to his "ease" of type, and it matters not however whether he is compelled to stand to it, for his "stick" of type must be filled time and again.

Though he "looks" his "form" regularly, he is seldom found seated in the embrace he would most desire! Though continuously "composing," he seldom feels composed. He "distresses" his type with skill, and with a "palm open as day to deeds of melting charity," distributes his wages with lavish liberality. He is so generous that his money is hardly earned before he finds himself hard up, and though never bankrupted, is generally very effectually strapped. Though not afflicted with capidity he is not "proof" against the seductions of Cupid!

Though dexterous with the "hand-press," he seldom enjoys the hand press which his palm most hates to receive!

Though he manipulates the "shooting-stick" with great ease and skill, he has no disposition to call for "coffee and pistols for two."

Is short, he is pretty much as all other individuals, honest and good young men are, who have many of the virtues and not a few of the faults of our nature... he performs his work faithfully, and enjoys his holiday with great zest. Printers are a good and useful class, notwithstanding they always have the "devil" among them!

Town Hall.

The grand deliberation of this peaceful and quiet time is a session Town Hall. We hope our citizens will soon take the proper steps to have a Town Hall as soon as possible. As Staunton is in the geographical centre of the State, and as the Convention is bound to have it here free all discussions on good, all the State Convention naturally will be held here if we had a Hall of such large proportions. These bodies will be greatly to the profit to the town, and now would naturally have a good deal of room to hold one grandious pre-

pared hall upon which to build it, and the cost of the same. If we could afford to build such a Hall as we wanted, the town would pay half the cost, and the rest would naturally be paid by those who will move in this

new city. The cost of the hall will be nothing to the town, and the rest would naturally be paid by those who will move in this new city.

The Staunton Spectator, in Alabama, has published a weekly newspaper called "The Liberator," in which he attacks the Legislature and the Governor.

South Carolina Convention.

The proceedings of the South Carolina State Convention at the session of Monday evening indicate that, while there is no difference of opinion as to the act of secession, there is a disposition to bring before the Convention for its action all the issues connected with that act. It is probable that the policy should remain in session for some time. A Committee of Twenty-one was ordered, to whom all propositions were to be submitted. The Convention arrived at Charleston on Tuesday the 18th, were received with military honors, and re-assembled in Institute Hall at four o'clock.

Motions for the appointment of various Committees, including one of "Foreign Relations," and another in relation to United States property in South Carolina, were submitted and the special order for Wednesday the 19th. Several Committees were announced, and other preliminary business disposed of, and the "Foreign Convention" adjourned for the day.

In the Convention on Thursday, the 20th, after prayer, calling of the roll and reading of the journal, a resolution was offered to invite the Mayor of Charleston to a seat on the floor of the Convention. It was amended by inserting the Governor of the State, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, and passed. The Chair announced the appointment of a committee to draft a summary of the cause of the secession of South Carolina, and also of four standing committees. Mr. Rice offered a resolution to appoint a committee of thirteen, for the purpose of providing for the assembling of a Convention of the several States, and to form a Constitution. It was adopted. Mr. Ingraham made a report from the committee to prepare and draft an ordinance proper to be adopted by the Convention, as follows:

"An Ordinance to dissolve the Union between the State of South Carolina and other States of the United States united with her under the compact entitled the Constitution of the United States of America."

"We, the people of the State of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, it is hereby declared and ordered, that the ordinance adopted by us in Convention on the twenty-third day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, whereby the Constitution of the United States of America was ratified, and also all acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly of this State, ratifying amendments of the said Constitution, is hereby repealed; and that the Union now subsisting between South Carolina and other States under the name of the United States of America, is hereby dissolved."

The ordinance was taken up and passed by a unanimous vote of 159 members, at a quarter past one o'clock. As soon as its passage was known without the doors of the Convention, it spread rapidly on the streets. A crowd collected, and immense cheering ensued. Mr. Miles moved that the telegraph the South Carolina members of Congress now in Washington. The motion was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Ingraham offered a resolution that the ordinance be engrossed on parchment, under the direction of the Attorney General, and signed by the President and the members this evening, at the Institute Hall; and that it be placed among the archives of the State.

Half-past six o'clock was agreed upon as the hour to proceed to the Institute Hall for the purpose of signing the ordinance.

The South Carolina "Sovereign Convention" was during the most of Friday, the 21st, in session, consulting with the Governor of the State and discussing the position to be taken in relation to the postal and revenue laws. The telegraph reports the substance of several ordinances submitted to the Convention, some of which propose to continue the U. S. officers under a sort of dual responsibility to the Federal Government and to the State, whilst others assert immediately the supreme authority of South Carolina over the post offices and custom-houses. The Convention has resolved to send three Commissioners to Washington to treat with the General Government, one of whom, Hon. W. B. Barnwell, was already elected at the date of latest dispatch. Hon. J. L. Orr and Judge Magrath were probably selected as the other two.

Concert on Thursday Night Last.

We had the pleasure of attending, on Thursday night last, the seventh concert given by the "Musical Association" of this place, and can say that we were more than pleased and entertained—we were delighted. We were pleased to see that the ladies and gentlemen of this place appreciate the entertainment given by the Association, as was shown by the fact that a good audience was in attendance notwithstanding the streets were in such an unfavorable condition in consequence of snow and mud. We would be pleased if the "Association" would favor us more frequently with concerts, as a more innocent and agreeable entertainment could not be afforded. We feel proud that Staunton has such a creditable corps of Musicians, and think all our citizens ought to be in this feeling. All the different parts did so well that it would be invidious and unjust to discriminate. The Band, Orchestra and Glee Club each performed its pieces in excellent style, and the duet and solo voices gave such a "concerto of sweet sounds" that

They came o'er the ear like the sweet South,

That breathes upon a bank of violets,

Scenting and giving odor.

"The Minstrel Gun at sea" was rapturously received. Each of the performances was applauded very deservedly, which showed the just appreciation of the audience. We hope the "Association" will favor the public more frequently, and that the public will continue to cheer and patronize it.

Immortal of Gov. Pickens.

In his inaugural address the Governor asserts the right and responsibility of South Carolina to secede separately, till the other Southern State concurred but very desirably that this State desires no concurrence with them until after they have asserted their "inalienable power of sovereignty and independence," says that the interests of South Carolina will lead her to "open her ports to the tonnage and trade of all nations," and indicates that the government reformed for the new Confederacy, "may, when specially necessary, become a strong military link in the

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STAUNTON SPECTATOR AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To Correspondents.

In the "Washington Herald" for January, 1860, occurs the following sentence: "Such immense benefits have resulted from the property of the United States, and many more will be manifested in South America. If the population of the United States, amounting, perhaps, to 6,000,000, offered so very extraordinary a struggle for British commodities, what must be the population of South America, extending to no less than 15,000,000, be expected to afford?"

Let the figures, says the New York "World," show how these expectations have been fulfilled; and let a particular philosophy lay to bear the lesson thus derived:

Population of United States in 1860.....\$6,000,000

Population of United States in 1865.....\$9,000,000

Population of Spanish-American Republics in 1860.....\$1,000,000

Population of Spain in 1865.....\$1,000,000

Value of exports of the United States in 1860.....\$25,000,000

Value of exports of the United States in 1865.....\$40,000,000

Value of exports of the Spanish-American Republics in 1860.....\$25,000,000

From this statement it appears that, while in a period of fifty years the population of the United States increased *five-fold*; that of the Spanish-American Republics shows only an increase of one-half; and that the exports of the latter, which were probably greater at the commencement of the century than those of the former are now but *one-fourth* their value—such being the difference in the growth of these countries, to what is it to be ascribed? Let us cite an impartial witness. A writer in the "North British Review" for November, speaking of Uruguay, asserts:

"The pastoral resources are very great, but cattle and minerals have not yet reached their development." Of Chile he says: "Its prosperity would go on advancing were all the obstacles to immigration removed, and the internal peace of the country thoroughly established."

And of the Argentine Confederation:

"It is destined to consider how so magnificently a country has been misgoverned." Either embroiled with neighboring Republics, or absorbed by its own people, this vast territory has apparently begun to develop her resources.

Let these, then, who notwithstanding the laurels to be earned in the history of foreign nations and of former times, take little warning from the fate of Mexico and the South American Republics; and from a regard of their material interests, if from no higher motive, owing with whom an "improbable attachment" to that Union "which was adopted as a defense against the tyrannical oppression of Great Britain, and which is still our best and only defense, not only against Great Britain and all the rest of the world, but against each other, and against ourselves also." —*Richmond Whig.*

For the Spectator.

Mr. BROWN.—The people of the United States are in the midst of a fearful crisis and panic, such as has never existed before. Thousands of dependent laborers have been unexpectedly discharged from labor—in fact all classes are in commotion and confusion, nearly destroyed in trade and finances; gloomy indeed is the condition of things generally. The question arises—what has caused all this? Why these forebodings of evil yet to come? To my mind, the cause is brought about by the sudden and unfeeling political changes in our country—who individuals are in their own judgment, whilst

the great solid interests of the people is made secondary, only so far as they are necessary in carrying out their schemes for place and power. I am a Southern man, true to the core, but honestly believe that wrongs have been committed by both North and South. The North by aiding the Fugitive Slave Law, which is a gross violation of the Constitution; from its adoption, to the present date, by individuals

of all classes, of all creeds, and hating most those towards us? I will instance the imprisonment of colored seamen in the ports of South Carolina, taken from Northern vessels and held until their vessels were ready to sail, without any crime, or charge of crimes against them; and when a Commissioner from Massachusetts was sent out to test the legality of such proceedings, by bringing the question before the Courts of Justice, he was compelled to flee the State by threats of personal violence. Thus "it for tat" has been carried on, until almost a complete alienation of feeling has been caused, and now after a lapse of eight years of unprecedented prosperity in building up a government, like that of the sun shines not upon—a work of toil and sacrifice of blood of a noble and brave community, the rock upon which the whole fabric of society rests, has been torn asunder, and scattered to the winds, as well as Gulfard, and later the sons of New England and the sunny South, met the common enemy on the plains of Mexico, and while suffering all the privations of a campaign in a foreign land against a powerful foe, only thought of the "stars and stripes" of their own government. "One is inseparable," our fair fabric is to be rent asunder and all our patriotic and Christian virtues looked upon, "torn and wasted" and to be given by word to the wishes of fanatics of North and South. —C. M. B.

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