

Staunton Spectator.

STAUNTON, VIRGINIA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1858.

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Staunton Spectator.

JOS. A. WADDELL,
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RICHARD MAUZY,

TERMS.

The Spectator is published once a week at the office of J. A. Wadell, Jr., which may be seen on the corner of Main and High Streets, Staunton, Va. Subscriptions may be discontinued at any time. The price of the paper is \$1.00 per annum. All correspondence and arrangements are to be addressed to the editor.

The Spectator is a weekly newspaper, inserted in the *Daily Spy*, for news from the South, and in the *Staunton Spectator*, for news from the North.

Advertisers are invited to take advantage of the facilities offered by the *Spectator*.

Professional men, and visiting men, will be assured for fees per year for \$1.00—
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STAUNTON SPECTATOR AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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STAUNTON, VA.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1858.

Fair and Fair Notice!

The price of the Spectator is \$2 per year, but from subscribers who pay within the year \$1 will be received. The regular price of \$2 will be regular and invariably exact from all who fail to pay before the closing of the year.

Jan. 6, 1858.

Emancipation in Congress.

Recent votes in the United States Senate show that a decided majority of the members sustain the policy of the Administration in regard to Kansas. Mr. Wilson's resolution, proposing to send for persons and papers and examine into all the facts connected with the adoption of the Leavenworth Constitution, was rejected by a majority of six votes, and the reference to the Committee on Territories precluded. This was considered a test vote. All the Southern Senators present, including Messrs. Bell, Crittenden, Houston, and Kennedy, voted in the affirmative. See the leading arguments, as prepared by the Telegraphic reporter, which we place before our readers. It will be seen that the Governor bravely stands his ground, and conveys the position of the President.

Governor Wise says that a careful review of the President's Message constrains him to differ with the President at his choice. He protests against the mode in which the Leavenworth Constitution was intended to be submitted as antislavery and oppressive, and as offensive to the self-respect and moral sense of a free people.

He admits that the conduct of the Topekaites was violent and unlawful, and that their opponents acted under unlawful authority to the subversion of the Constitution to the people. But that has nothing to do with the issue. The Constitution is the act and deed of the people, and the whole republic. The correctness of the principles of my political opinions is of small moment to me now; but that the University which I have dedicated to freedom of thought, should refuse to tolerate in one of its alcoves the fruits of freedom which he learned under its auspices, is deplorable significance. It is, however, of smaller import that more names of political opinion even in this free republic have deserted the generous impulses of youth. It is one of the signs of the times, that the spirit of political infidelity which has so long reigned in the ranks of public men, and sought the youth of the land and burst forth even against the stanch emblem of University life. Such a life contends that there was obviously a sinister and anti-republican purpose in thus giving an unfair election as to part of the Constitution, with no election as to the whole.

He denies the assertion of the President that no people could have proceeded with more regard to the formation of a Constitution than

the Senate, while the opposition have triumphed in the House. The House proceeding, says the Baltimore American, will necessitate an investigation which may outlive weeks, while the Territorial Committee of the Senate will probably promptly report the Leavenworth Constitution back with a recommendation in its favor. It may then be carried through the Senate, and sent to the House for concurrence, and the final struggle thus precipitated.

On Thursday, the Speaker announced the Special Committee on the President's Kansas Message, created under the resolution of Mr. Harris, of Illinois, anti-Leavenworth Dem.; Stephen, of Georgia, Leavenworth Dem.; Morel, of Vermont, Republican; Leitcher, of Virginia, Leavenworth Dem.; Wade, of Ohio, Republican; Quittman, of Mississippi, Leavenworth Dem.; Winslow, of North Carolina, Leavenworth Dem.; Bennett, of New York, Republican; White, of Pennsylvania, Leavenworth Dem.; Walbridge, of Michigan, Republican; Anderson, of Missouri, Leavenworth American; Stevenson, of Kentucky, Leavenworth Dem.; Adriam, of New Jersey, anti-Leavenworth Dem.; Buffington, of Massachusetts, Republican; and Russell, of New York, Leavenworth Dem. This gives, in the Committee of Fifteen, eight Leavenworthites and seven anti-Leavenworthites.

Gov. Wise's Letter.

The second letter of Gov. Wise on the Leavenworth Constitution is attracting the attention throughout the country which its views and the prominent position of the writer entitle it to. We regret that the Governor did not take time to condense his arguments within some reasonable limits, so that the country press could publish his letter in full. The excellent summary, however, which we publish in another column will serve to gratify the curiosity of most of our readers.

We confess to some admiration for Governor Wise's courage in taking so bold a stand against the almost unanimous sentiments of the leaders of his party in Virginia. But our Democratic paper in the State—*stans*, and the administration of that city, denouncing the Leavenworth Constitution as an "unparalleled fraud,"—The Washington Union speaks at him for assuming "the patronizing relation of a Warwick the King-maker" to the Administration, and says, as the Democratic party established the Kansas-Nebraska measure without his assistance, "it must not be expected that the same party and its administration will give much aid or consequence to his present views."—How are the mighty fallen! A low short month ago Mr. Wise was the President's right-hand man—the Saladin of the National Democracy in every force bent with the infidel Know Nothings or Black Republicans; now he is literally drummed out of camp as a traitor to the cause. The Governor stands alone; but it we are to believe his own declarations he is perfectly contented with his position. Indeed he seems to be one of those salamander-like men who are most at home with the popular excitement raging around them. The fire which would speedily consume other men is his native element.

Virginia Affairs.

A bill authorizing the Governor to contract with the sculptor Barber for a marble statue of President Madison, is pending in the Legislature, and we hope it will be passed. Mr. Barber is undoubtedly one of the first sculptors now living whose name such as his deserves to be patronized, and not one of the public men of the past generation is more worthy of a statue than James Madison. By passing the bill the Legislature will accomplish two objects, both of which commend themselves to public approbation.—Let our own artist be encouraged, and the virtues and services of our great men be duly commemorated. The State has already contracted with Galt, another distinguished Virginia sculptor, for a statue of Jefferson, to be placed at the University; and Hart, a Rastafarian we believe, is endeavoring for the ladies a statue of Henry Clay, which will be erected at Richmond. Is it not true we will have more elegant works of this kind than any State in the Union?

Money Creek Academy.

Col. J. B. Baldwin has accepted an invitation to lecture at the annual address at the Money Creek Academy, on Jan. 22nd. "Wonderful!"

We are satisfied with the Colonel's "political lecture." For the precise mode of getting up such a speech, I am sure, it is better to let the Executive Committee of the Anti-Slavery Society do it.

The recent proceedings at the Annual Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Anti-Slavery Society in Richmond again amply sustain our mortal apprehensions. The General Assembly, the Board of Education, and Health Department, are all in the hands of the Slaveholders.

Anti-Leavenworth Meeting—Gov. Wise in the Field Again.

A large meeting of Democrats was held at Philadelphia on Monday evening, the 8th inst., to give expression to their sentiments on the subject of the Leavenworth Constitution. John W. Forney presided, and Mr. Stanton, late Secy. and acting Governor of Kansas, was the principal speaker. Letters were read from Messrs. Douglas, Walker, Wise, and other distinguished Democrats. From Governor Walker's letter we make the following extract:

"The real question is this: Is the Leavenworth Constitution bound on the consent of the people? You know it is not, and therefore any act of Congress adopting this constitution is not admitting of the State, on the request of her people, into the Union, in accordance with the language of the Federal compact; but *secessing* from the Union against her will, such an act would be a clear violation of the Constitution of the United States, of State and personal sovereignty, of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and of the fundamental principles of free government."

The letter of Governor Wise fills four columns of the newspaper, but we have a summary of his leading arguments, as prepared by the Telegraphic reporter, which we place before our readers. It will be seen that the Governor bravely stands his ground, and conveys the position of the President.

Governor Wise says that a careful review of the President's Message constrains him to differ with the President at his choice. He protests against the mode in which the Leavenworth Constitution was intended to be submitted as antislavery and oppressive, and as offensive to the self-respect and moral sense of a free people.

He admits that the conduct of the Topekaites was violent and unlawful, and that their opponents acted under unlawful authority to the subversion of the Constitution to the people. But that has nothing to do with the issue.

The Constitution is the act and deed of the people, and the whole republic. The group of the Topekaites will not admit the wrong of the Leavenworth Constitution, which, though providing for its ratification or rejection, was submitted to the approval alone, without a vote upon the merits of the measure.

The anterior effect of adopting the Leavenworth Constitution will be worse than referring back the question for Territory, and the South will arraign the Democracy and the South, demanding more than its right, it will return the chalice to our own lips. When the Kansas question again arises in our boundaries domain of once more, it will drive away those republicans of honest Democrats, to the Black Republicans, and overrule the bill.

He denies the assertion of the President that the Administration has carried its point,

and that the Leavenworth Message, in the Senate, while the opposition have triumphed in the House. The House proceeding, says the Baltimore American, will necessitate an investigation which may outlive weeks, while the Territorial Committee of the Senate will probably promptly report the Leavenworth Constitution back with a recommendation in its favor. It may then be carried through the Senate, and sent to the House for concurrence, and the final struggle thus precipitated.

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From the Richmond Whig.

MONDAY, FEB. 12.—Gov. Wise in the field again, to inspect the Leavenworth Constitution. John W. Forney presided, and Mr. Stanton, late Secy. of War, was the principal speaker. Letters were read from Messrs. Douglass, Walker, Wise, and other distinguished Democrats. From Governor Walker's letter we make the following extract:

"The real question is this: Is the Leavenworth Constitution bound on the consent of the people? You know it is not, and therefore any act of Congress adopting this constitution is not admitting of the State, on the request of the people, into the Union, in accordance with the language of the Federal compact. But *secessing* from the Union against her will, such an act would be a clear violation of the Constitution of the United States, of State and personal sovereignty, of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and of the fundamental principles of free government."

It was reported that the Leavenworth Constitution had been rejected by the Legislature.

Mr. Douglass—A series of pressing arguments have been presented to the Legislature, to induce them to pass the bill.

Mr. Forney—The bill is to be referred to the committee of the House, and the question then resting on the motion to refer the bill to the committee.

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STAUNTON SPECTATOR AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

The Judge—"The Illinois Journal of January 14th, says that "the strong inflation is again revived in our immediate vicinity." It made its appearance as a protracted meeting at Indian Council. The Indians were gathered in the meeting, and came from Indian Grove, Aragon, and brought with them the war, the law, and thus the contention commenced in the latter place. Our informant was present at several of their meetings in Aragon, and describes the scenes as very exciting. From him to a hundred were peaking at the same time. Their hands, shoulders, feet, and heads, would be violently thrown into the most grotesque and apparently painful shapes. The women's bodies would fly off, their hair being torn out, and in some instances it attacked underparts in the same manner, and writhing them tightly around the bodies, but in spite of themselves, tried to hold them, till they lost all control of themselves."

The Rich Mountain Seminary turns its batteries upon Mr. Edward Everett, and, because Mr. Everett objects to the southward of the assault on Mr. Sumner in the Senate chamber by Mr. Broderick, and took very decided ground in that matter in behalf of Mr. Sumner the "South" argues that in inviting Mr. Everett to deliver his oration on Washington, in Richmond, on the 22d of February, the "public sentiment of Virginia is made to offer homage to a man who deserves the execration rather than the courtesy of the South!" We hope the invitation is not to be "revoked!"—*Alexander G.*

The ladies composing the "Mount Vernon Association of the Union," have asked the Legislature of Virginia to issue scrip to the amount of \$200,000 for the purchase of Mount Vernon in the form and upon the terms which Mr. Washington requires. They pledge the payment of the interest on this scrip now, by placing it in the State treasury in advances, with one-fourth of the principal, and they declare their belief that with their brightened prospects, the remainder of the two hundred thousand dollars will be ready within a year.

A Stern of GRANBY.—The Richmond correspondent of the Petersburg Express writes: "It is not, perhaps, generally known that the Hon. Edward Everett has a sister now performing the sacred duties of a Sister of Mercy. She is the sister of the late Dr. Everett, and she is the one who has come to take the place of her late sister in the St. Joseph's Seminary in this city. She will probably arrive nearly at the same time with Mr. Everett, who is coming to deliver his oration on the character of Washington."

TAX NEW COUNTRY.—It is said that two new counties, Letcher and Rockbridge, will be created out of portions of Tazewell, during the present session. The Jeffersonville Advocate agrees that in the former, there can only, therefore, be one representative, and that he will be chosen in Virginia, in a county to which slavery has not a single representative.—*Rich Dispatch.*

The Washington correspondent of the Richmond Daily Compiler writes: "The whole political horizon is darkening. The South is being gathered in the furnace; there can only, therefore, be one representative in Virginia, in a county to which slavery has not a single representative.—*Rich Dispatch.*

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

A perfumed brush can be obtained by Dowd's Patent Fluid. Soft and Sprungers curbed by Dowd's Patent Fluid. Teeth made white and tartar removed by Dowd's Dental Fluid recommended by Dr. Peacock, Dr. H. W. Kinney, Dr. J. A. D. Kinney, and Physicians everywhere. For sale by all Drugists, wholesale and retail.

OEO. DOUDWELL DRUGGIST,
Sixth and Broad St., Richmond, Va.

Beware of Contractors, Fiddlers, &c.

Feb. 20, 1858.—19.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

To the Voters of Augusta County.

I am a Candidate for the Clerkship of your County.

I take this important step upon my individual responsibility, and you the office which I want it. And I want it because it is the only option left to me. I have been unable to perform my duties as well as I might, and I have discharged them with all due care, and with the best intentions, and I trust you will excuse me for asking your suffrage.

This is poor advice, and you alone have the right to decide it. I will do my best, and I trust you will be satisfied with my performance.

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