

STAUNTON SPECTATOR AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Staunton Spectator.
STAUNTON, VA.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1860.

Hail and Fair Notice!
The price of the "Spectator" is 25 cents, but American subscribers who will subscribe will be received at 20 cents. The regular price of 25 cents will be right and fair to all who will not be bound by the publication of the year.

See, &c., &c.

Last Notice!

Only about one week remains till the 1st of May, after which date persons who have not paid their subscription to the "Spectator" for the preceding year will be charged the full price, \$3.00. We hope that no one who fails to avail himself of the opportunity to save his money will ask to be excused from paying the full amount.

Money may be sent by mail at our risk the person sending it taking a receipt from the Postmaster.

April 16, 1860.

Mysteries Advertised.

Since the establishment of independence by Mexico in 1821, the condition of the country has been more deplorable than that of any other civil nation on the face of the earth. Persons to that event all spirit of enterprise among the people was checked, and the country slumbered under the despotism of Spain; but there was at least peace and quietness. Since the revolution it has experienced revolution at brief intervals—Empire, Dictator and President have each for a short space had the rule of power—nearly one military leader ousted himself in the chair of State before another had raised a rebellion—until now everything is reduced to a state of anarchy. It would be equally unprofitable and useless to attempt to follow this rapid march of events—we do not even pretend to understand the present condition of affairs—it will be the province of the philosophic historian to ascertain and point out for the benefit of the world the cause which have led to results so deplorable. The public men of Mexico, or many of them, are enlightened and accomplished—the people are brave and patriotic—but yet they seem utterly unable to form a well-ordered and stable government.

In view of these facts General Houston is proposed in the United States Senate, the establishment of a protectorate over Mexico. The idea is a new one to our people, but not novel to us as the idea of the acquisition of foreign territory would have been to the founders of our government; still it involves too many important consequences to be decided upon hasty. The plan, so far as developed by Gen. Houston in his speech, seems to require the consent of Mexico, and that is not likely to be obtained. The proverbed pride of the Spanish race will rebel at the suggestion. A protectorate would result in no distant day in the abolition of Mexico into the Confederacy of the United States. The better portion of the Mexicans are doing their best, but the juntas and traitors are against it. The "Extraordinary," published in the city of Mexico, said in its issue of the 20th of March: "It has for a long time been in the mouths of many persons that the people of the northern country were longing to find themselves in the arms of Brother Jonathan. The reasons for this have been given: they were tired, disengaged and disengaged from the many changes and uncertainty in this country; but the most argumentative reason for a desire to get into the United States has been the enhanced value that all property would have."

Nevertheless, the best states of the States of Mexico and Guatemala, in which the northern country has, have protested in formal manner against the sale of any portion of the national territory. The no-war party allied to express the opinion that these legislative protestants the natural enemies of the bulk of the people of the North, and implicitly condemned them upon their want of boldness. To all appearance, therefore, Mexico must be left to struggle on without hope of reformation, until "Brother Jonathan" grows weary of such an amiable neighbor, and, whether right or wrong, takes the country under his protection without so much as saying, "Be you here." No doubt, however, the plan of getting rid of a troublesome neighbor by handing him to some old fogey people, will be objected to by some old fogey people.

The New Kansas Bill.

Those of our readers who are tired of Kansas affairs—and who is not?—are at perfect liberty to pass over this brief article. We merely wish to place on the tolerably complete history of events connected with that Territory, and therefore refer to the subject again.

On Friday last Mr. Eggleston reported to the House of Representatives a new bill for the admission of Kansas, which had been agreed upon by a majority of the Committee of Conference. The Committee proposes to abrogate the article of the Leavenworth Constitution, and substitute for it an ordinance in reference to the public lands, similar to that granted by Congress to Minnesota. This ordinance is to be submitted to a vote of the people, and if accepted Kansas will be admitted into the Union without further ceremony; if rejected, then the Territory must wait till it is ascertained by a census that she has a population of 90,000, or enough inhabitants to give the present ratio of representation to entitle her to one member of Congress. Thus the bill does not submit the Leavenworth Constitution to the vote of the people, but makes their acceptance or rejection of the ordinance equivalent to the acceptance or rejection of that instrument. Of the Committee, Meads, English, Hunter, Green and Stephens approved the new bill, and Mason, Gowan and Howard objected to it.

The fate of the substitute cannot be predicted with certainty, but the readings of the House to postpone its consideration to a distant day, is thought to be significant of defeat. The Kentuckians are unanimously against it. Two or three of the Douglass men, it is said, are inclined to accept it. The rest, including Jno. Douglass and his wife, oppose it, on the ground that it is the "shutting off" of the question at home; that by it the Administration admits itself to be in the wrong about Leavenworth, but seems to claim a quiet and honorable recompence." Some eight or ten Douglass men, also headed by Gen. Quisenberry, oppose it, as an disgraceful surrender of all pretensions to which they have committed themselves in the Leavenworth contest." An older Douglass states, however, that for the sake of "Democratic harmony" Quisenberry and company will yield their objections.

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