

STAUNTON SPECTATOR AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

such he may desire to frighten any one, his threats are useless. I have seen too many dooms to be frightened at their baying, and too many bulls, to notice their bellowing. If he has heard of anything concerning me, by his espionage, he can tell it. I have done nothing I am not willing should be made known. I hope he can say the same. But he need not fear I shall stoop so low and act so abject and mean as to employ spies to expose him his conduct. And if his "country newspaper" was more "numerous" he might learn what the people of the Circuit think of themselves." Her need to fear that I shall make a judicial call upon the opportunity of naming a long post up again upon the candidate of an opposition party, and revise poetic recitations, which if true, have no bearing upon the question before the people. Let me not find place in the paper. I send this on the 17th inst., whatever others may say to the contrary, I shall remain A COUNTRYMAN.

Staunton Spectator.

STAUNTON, VA.

TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1860.

THE STAUNTON SPECTATOR having an ardent aversion to any paper publishing in Virginia, has no sympathy in this section of country as an advertising medium.

The Charlotte Convention.

The result of the selection of Delegates in the various Congressional Districts of the State, demonstrate that Mr. Wise need no longer be mentioned in connection with the Charlotte convention. Even the "Richmond Courier" must acknowledge that the "Ex-Governor" is done for. Had he gone into the Convention with the popular vote of Virginia at his command, he might possibly have given the Democracy some trouble, but his popularity with the masses has been so ingeniously covered up by the action of the District Conventions as to preclude the possibility of his making even a respectable show of strength in the Convocation. This passes away the brightest prospect of the politicians—today they spring up in full lustrum, and give promise of abundant harvest; to-morrow they are cut down and scattered to the winds—in the State Convocation which assembled at Richmond but a few months ago, it seemed evident that the friends of Gov. Wise were overwhelmingly in the ascendancy. In the District Conventions it seems equally evident that the friends of Senator Hunter were in the ascendancy; and it is a sine qua non that each of these representative bodies gave expression to the voice of the people. It would pacify a Philadelphia lawyer to ascertain even now which of the gentlemen is the choice of the masses, or whether some other man is not preferred to either of them. The fact is none of these so-called representative bodies express fairly the sentiments of parties, when two or more prominent men are rival for public favor. The partisans of each endeavor to control the primary assemblage of the people by all sorts of management, and the friends of this or that man are selected to represent the people, according to the success or failure of the maneuvering—This it is absolutely impossible to determine whether the preferences of the people of Virginia are to be inferred from the action of the State Convocation as in favor of Wise, or from the action of the District Conventions as in favor of Hunter.

Whoever may be the real choice of the masses, however, it is evident that the friends of the Ex-Governor have been out-generaled and that Hunter has the inside track. The control of the District Conventions was the master of political importance, and that the friends of Senator Hunter seem to have secured. Wise stood as the acknowledged and favorite leader of the consolidated forces at Richmond, and engaged himself in the management of that big body, while Hunter quietly took possession of all the posts, and marshaled his detachments down to Charlotte. Hunter took suddenly wing up in the market, and Wise stuck as suddenly despatched.

Whether the success of Mr. Hunter is the home contest will avail him in the nominating Convocation, a few days will now determine.—While we have thought for some time past that his prospects were improving, our convictions remain unchanged up to this moment that the Democracy will go into the next canvass with Stephen A. Douglas as their leader, and standing on the Cincinnati platform; the one as the most available man and the other as the most available contrivance for securing votes in all sections of the Union. We believe that Douglas has more friends even in Virginia than either the friends of Wise or Hunter imagine, and it would not surprise us if the fact were demonstrated in the Charlotte Convocation itself.

Gov. Wise has written a letter to the editor of the Richmond Enquirer on the subject of the Presidential nomination. He says that whether the voice of Virginia, "has been truly expressed or not," it has not been declared for him; and he would not claim it where there was the least ground for error or mistake. He therefore declines to allow his name "to be presented primarily before the Convocation for a nomination," and begs his friends to write cordially with the majority of the delegates and present a solid vote.

The party arrested in Rockingham for the murder of James H. Dyer, were examined before the County Court at Harrisonburg, on the 15th, and sent on for trial. Their names are Robert Reeves, Samuel Cook and Samuel Tamm. Reeves was admitted to bail in the sum of \$2000. Cook and Tamm are very young, apparently not more than 14 or 15 years of age—David Harrold, who was killed by the dethroning Magistrate, did not appear. Col. Woodrow, of Harrisonburg, was present for the accused.

The Wheat Crop.—The uneventful testimony of our farmers is, that the wheat crop of this country never promised a better yield at this season of the year; but the prospective promise of last year admitted, were to continue in expecting great results.—The prospects from Ohio are unfavorable, much of the wheat having been killed beyond recovery during the winter. The prospect in Indiana and Illinois is good. From Eastern Virginia the reports are not satisfactory.

Confederate Artillery.—Local regiments are getting up a splendid battery, to be presented to the Artillery on the 15th of May, the third day of the anniversary of independence. The battery is now in full force, and will be received with great enthusiasm. Notice of the time and place of the exhibition will be hereafter given.

Wise's Friends.—We have every reason to believe that the friends of Gov. Wise will be numerous in this place and vicinity, during the night, and the opportunity of hearing

Antislavery Speeches.

It will be published by our readers, that the famous Leavenworth Constitution, voted to the people of Kansas the privilege of voting upon the question of its adoption or rejection. For this reason it was opposed by the Hon. R. T. Walker, then Governor of Kansas, by Senator Douglass, Wm. and other prominent politicians. The Administration, however, took the opposite ground, and Gov. Walker was removed from office and returned home in partial disgrace. About the same time it was rumored that, shortly before Leavenworth was taken up as an Administration measure, President Buchanan had written a letter to Gov. Walker, assuring him of policy and strenuously advising him to insist upon the submission of the Constitution to the popular vote. The friends of the President declared that no such letter had been written, and it has been the subject of much speculation and discussion, but it has at last come to light.

A Mr. E. B. Schenck recently appeared before the Corvado investigating committee, as a witness, and was questioned in reference to the letter. The following is an extract from his testimony:

"I had an ecclesiastical discussion with Attorney General Black upon the truth of existence of such a document as the one referred to in this testimony, he denying, and I affirming. He declared that no such document existed, and never did exist. I told him I had seen it. He affirmed that I was mistaken; that if such a letter had no good citizen would withhold it. I inquired of him whether he invited its production to the name of the President. He replied 'Yes,' that he challenged its production. That if Gov. Walker had such a paper, his duty to his country, as well as to himself, required him to produce it. That in point of fact, however, he said, the story was not founded in truth, or words to that effect. Many severe remarks passed between us. He was in a state of great excitement. When I referred a second time to my having seen it, he again, in high rage, declared that I was grossly erred; that the President never wrote such a document; and if Governor Walker, or any other person, pretended to have such a document, it was a mere pretense to cover up a purloined or intended treason to the Democratic party, or a mere pretext for deferring to the Black Republican party. He further added, that if any one attacked the Administration on this ground, (see his exact words,) 'We will put a shot upon him you' which he will never escape."

Mr. Walker thereupon produced the letter, which is dated July 18, 1857. It fully sustain all that has been said of it, and shows that the President at the time entirely purloined himself to the doctrine of popular sovereignty in the Territories, though he subsequently retracted from that position and condemned Governor Walker for pursuing the very course which he had urged upon him. Mr. Buchanan wrote to Governor Walker that his enemies depended "upon the submission of the Constitution to the popular vote of the people of Kansas". On the question of submitting the constitution to the lone side residents of Kansas, he says: "I am willing to stand or fall." It is the principle of the Kansas-Nebraska bill—the principle of popular sovereignty, and the principle at the foundation of all popular government. The more it is discussed the stronger it will become." And still continuing to press the subject, Governor Walker is urged "to make the great principle of the submission of the Constitution to the popular residents of Kansas conspicuously prominent. On this you will be irresistible."

Mr. Walker was also examined by the Committee, and gave a historical account of his appointment as Governor of Kansas, and of his actions there under the views and instructions of the President, demonstrating that he had been fully sustained by the President until the latter changed his policy, in November, 1857. He also explained how the programme of the Leavenworth Convention had been prepared in Washington, and transmitted to Kansas, and his cooperation asked and refused. On being thus informed that it was the programme of the President he desired it, and showed Mr. Buchanan's letter of the 19th of July to sustain his assertion.

A more damaging instance of political inconsistency, say the Baltimore American, than is exhibited by this letter, is connection with the President's subsequent course, it would be impossible to conceive. The manner in which the exposure has been brought about also adds to the pungency of the humiliation that must attend it. Mr. Walker, who has so long held the letter in reserve, has only at last made it public to defend himself from the attack of the Attorney General.

Popular Elections.—The people of Virginia are now tasting the pleasures of that great and glorious privilege of electing every public officer, from Judge to Constable. The canvass opened in all of the several several months ago, and the voters have been duly impetrated by the candidates and their friends. Both of the sovereigns no doubt feel flattered at being saluted for their valuable support, and promise or refuse it with exulted tones of their importance; but we are satisfied that a large majority of the people are wearied out with the workings of the new Constitution. And what have we gained by it? Not more of select officers, especially. Although many, probably most, of the present office-holders are reliable and faithful men, nobody will assert that as a general thing, there has been any improvement in this particular.

But we have gained a succession of exponents, which, however they may suit some persons, are distasteful to all said individuals—especially the sidesmen of St. Paul's. The election of Mayor, Constable and Sergeant, one week and the next week are called upon to vote for a Commissioner of the Revenue, as if the Corporation Court could not fill its office just as well as the people. We have gained, also, no little embarrassment in selecting among the personal friends who are candidates for the various offices.

We have gained, furthermore, a great increase in public expenditures and county taxation.—Services which were formerly rendered gratuitously, must now be paid for and the people have to foot the bill.

We have gained, lastly, an endless number of applications to the Legislature by Sheriffs and their constituents to be released from penalties for failing to pay in the reverse, thus inaugurating a system, which, as a member of the House of Delegates remarked, is dangerous and ridiculous. The First Auditor at Richmond made a statement last winter showing that there are but eighteen counties in the State in which there has been no default, and those defaulters amount to upwards of four hundred and eighty-eight thousand dollars! Mr. Wilson, one of the most uncompromising gentlemen we have ever met with—indeed with the balance of the Separatists. Consequently,

For the Spectator.
The Dead and Dumb Institution.—We have visited this institution and were much impressed with the means in which it is kept up. The dead and dumb are taught to a loss of five dollars per day during the time of his absence.—The effect, therefore, of the removal of the House of Deputies is to be observed with interest, and that there has been no default here during the last three years.

We were called "anti-slavery" in 1851, notwithstanding we favored some of the changes in the Constitution which we now deplore. We are anti-slavery no longer, but go for revising the Constitution at the constitutional date, being satisfied that any change will be for the better.

The Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia has lately voted to try a group

The Japanese Ambassador.

By request made to the Hon. G. F. Bradford, previous to the 2d inst., they waited full particularity on the arrival and reception of the Japanese Ambassador.

There are 72 of the illustrious strangers, 50 of whom are men of rank, the remaining 22 serving as aides, Wives and other prominent politicians. The Administration, however, took the opposite ground, and Gov. Walker was removed from office and returned home in partial disgrace.

As soon as the Hawaiian can be got ready for sea, he will start for Panama. The Ambassadors have spent several days in this city, as agents of neutrality.

They have been

met with the greatest consideration.

Yester day they had a grand dinner and reception at the Academy of Music. They are pleased with the Americans and the Americans with them. The officers of the Hawaiian have but one fault to find with them, and that is that their books and little tablet articles are covered with pictures which a Christian would be ashamed to have about him. They do not possess our documents in Asia.

They ideas in regard to Asia

are very interesting.

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The return of the United States Marshal was awaited in relation to the arrest of John Brown Jr. and Mr. Sam

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The subject was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to report what proceedings may be necessary to vindicate the authority of the Senate.

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Our Overland Mail operates from California and the United States to the Pacific with the Japan Express on board, left San Francisco on the 14th inst. for Panama. The Japanese express Company will remain at the port of the Republic of Washington. The passage from San Francisco to New York, via the Isthmus, in the government vessel, will hardly be accomplished under a month, and the Steamer, with the Panama on board, may be looked for at New York from the 7th to the 10th prox.

The wonderful fact of transmitting intelligence from the Pacific to the Atlantic, a distance of 8,700 miles, has been accomplished, and is to be done, by the Pony Express.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SPECIAL ELECTION.

We are authorized to announce DAVID FULJZ, Esq., a candidate for the office of Judge of the Circuit Court for Amherst, Augusta, Rock, Nelson and Rockbridge counties.

The election will be held on Tuesday, Aug. 22d.

Judge EDWARD P. THOMPSON is a candidate for re-election to the office of Judge of the 11th Circuit Court of Virginia.

MARCH 16, 1860.

FOR CIRCUIT COURT CLERK.

I hereby declare myself a candidate to fill the vacancy in the Circuit Court Clerkship caused by the death of the late incumbent. It is within fresh recollection that in the fall of last year I was chosen to fill the office. The election will be held on the 22d of August.

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John M. WATTS.

I am authorized to announce W. A. HENRY, a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court of Augusta county.

We are authorized to announce ALEX. F. KINNEY, a candidate for the Clerkship of the Circuit Court of Augusta county.

Dec. 30.

We are authorized to announce JAMES COCHRAN, a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court of Augusta county.

Dec. 31.

We are authorized to announce JOHN PARIS, a candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court of Augusta county.

April 27, 1860.

FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce JAS. J. M. LEECH, a candidate for Sheriff of Augusta county at the next election.

Dec. 26.

We are authorized to announce JOHN J. LARKE, a candidate for Sheriff of Augusta county.

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We are authorized to announce HENRY H. PECK, a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Augusta county.

Jan. 1, 1860.

We are authorized to announce PETER G. STURTEVANT, a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Augusta county.

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We are authorized to announce CAPT. P. O. PULMER, a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Augusta county.

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We are authorized to announce WM. O. SPURGEON, a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Augusta county.

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FOR COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEY.

We are authorized to announce R. L. DOYLE, a candidate for the office of Commonwealth's Attorney for the County of Augusta.

Feb. 16, 1860.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM H. LEMLAY, a candidate for re-election to the office of Commonwealth's Attorney for the County of Augusta.

March 6, 1860.

COMMISSIONER OF REVENUE.

We are authorized to announce THOS. M. DEDICOAT, a candidate for re-election to the office of Commissioner of Revenue in the 1st District of Augusta county.

Feb. 14, 1860.

We are authorized to announce JAMES C. STOVER, a candidate for re-election to the office of Commissioner of Revenue in the 1st District of Augusta county.

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We are authorized to announce THOS. M. DEDICOAT, a candidate for re-election to the office of Commissioner of Revenue in the 1st District of Augusta county.

Feb. 14, 1860.

We are authorized to announce WM. L. MOWBRAY, a candidate for the office of Commissioner of Revenue in the 2d District of Augusta county.

March 27, 1860.

FOR CONSTABLE.

We are authorized to announce GEO. M. APPERLY, a candidate for re-election to the office of Constable in the 4th District of Augusta county.

Feb. 28, 1860.

FOR SHERIFF OF HIGHLAND.

We are authorized to announce CHARLES C. STEUART, a candidate for the office of Sheriff of the County of Highland.

Mar. 6, 1860.—See.

THE MARKETS.

STAUNTON MARKETS.

WHEAT.—Reported by P. N. POWELL & Co.

April 14, 1860.

NEWSPAPER.—\$1.00 per bushel.

FLOUR.—Extra, \$1.00 per bushel.

Family, \$1.00 per bushel.

GRAIN.—Corn, \$1.00 per bushel.

BUTTER.—Fresh Ball, \$1.00 per lb.

LARD.—\$1.00 per lb.

BACON.—\$1.00 per lb.

PLASTER.—Lime, \$1.00 per bushel.

SALT.—\$1.00 per bushel.

GARLIC.—\$1.00 per lb.

RICHMOND MARKETS.

Reported by W. D. TOMPKINS & Co.

April 14, 1860.

FLOUR.—Our market is quiet this week, though grain is still high. Price, \$1.00 per bushel.

WHEAT.—The market offering is \$1.00 per bushel.

CORN.—Whole \$1.00 and 50c.

TABACCO.—The market heavy and lower for sum and very poor for winter. Price, \$1.00 per lb.

We send poor at \$1.00 per lb. Common leaf \$0.50 per lb. Good \$0.50 per lb. Common Stemmed, \$0.40 per lb. Medium \$0.40 per lb. Good \$0.40 per lb. Fine \$0.35 per lb. Poor Manufacturing wanted at \$0.75 per lb.

GRAND OPENING

Foreign and Domestic Spring Millinery,

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW,

D. J. GOLDEN BEAD'S NEW STORE,

Staunton, April 17, 1860.

STATIONERY.—Penknives, Legal, Ladies' Penknives, Writing Pens, Ink, Quills, Paper, Stationery, etc. Envelopes, Vellum, Cloth, Porcelain, Glass, Books, and every article usually kept by Stationers can be purchased at very reduced prices.

WILLARD'S New Store.

Staunton, April 17, 1860.

BOOKS.—A few American books, some in the English language, and some in French. We have the very best children's books. No books are to be had.

Address Box 4, Staunton, P. O.

April 17, 1860.

GLASS BOWLS of various sizes, with and without

Decorations. Also Shavers, Holders, Cases, Plate, and various other articles of Glass Ware, for sale and exportation.

—L. B. WALLACE.

Staunton, April 17, 1860.

ANTENNE 16TH REGIMENT VA.

MILITIA.—The Mills Drill of Commissioners will be held at the 16th Regt. Armory, on the 14th of April, at 10 a.m., and exercises on the 16th and 18th. Officers are required to be present, and to appear on parade as 11 o'clock, A.M., in full uniform, as required by law.

The organization of said Regiment will be held at the 16th Regt. Armory, on the 17th May, 1860, at 10 A.M.

W. D. ANDERSON, Adj't of Companie's are required to notify their respective commands.

W. D. ANDERSON.

Call for the 16th Regt. Arm'y.

DAVIS A. KINNEY.

Staunton, April 17, 1860.

ATTENTION 16TH REGIMENT VA.

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