STAUNTON SPECTATOR AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Staunton Spectator.

STAUNTON, VA.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1860.

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LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.—The undersigned hereby give notice that from this date they will decline the publication of Chancery Orders and other legal advertisements, unless the parties interested agree to pay for them at our regular advertising rates; nor will they certify to the publication of such advertisements unless they are paid for in advance, or unless payment is assumed by some responsible person. They are forced to take this position from the fact that they rarely get any compensation for such advertising, and when they do are forced to take half-pay or nothing.

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Staunton, Sept. 9, 1859.

The Democratic Convention.

There are several interesting items in connection with the recent Democratic State Convention which we omitted to mention last week for want of room. Time and space alike failed us to publish all the transactions and incidents of that memorable meeting, and we cannot attempt to do it now. We long ago found out that the wranglings of our Democratic friends at their great gatherings, was no evidence that the party was about to be dissolved; but however amusing their contentions may be to outsiders, and even to themselves, the scenes of disorder and threatening violence which characterize these Conventions, must be lamented by sober-minded citizens of all parties. It is a bad omen for the country when the members of the same party cannot assemble and transact their business without degenerating into a mob. In reference to the late meeting the Richmond Enquirer says: "No Democratic Convention in Virginia was ever before marked by such injustice or such unbecoming disorder intentionally excited and sustained for the mere purpose of preventing a majority from proceeding to a vote. But the voice has gone forth in spite of the effort to drown its expression."

The cause of strife was the rivalry between Gov. Wise and Senator Hunter, as competing candidates for the Presidential nomination. The friends of Gov. Wise constituted a majority of the body, and succeeded in getting the organization, but the Hunter minority by demanding scaled votes on every question, and by other parliamentary tactics, prevented a direct expression of preference. A resolution in favor of Gov. Wise was introduced by his friends, for which Mr. Hunter's friends offered a substitute declaring it inexpedient to recommend any candidate. The vote was first taken on the substitute, and the proceedings were protracted by the Hunter party till Saturday night, when the result was announced. The substitute was rejected, but it was then too late to take the vote on the original proposition. Thus both parties have some excuse for claiming the victory. The Enquirer says: "Henry A. Wise now stands before the Union as Virginia's chosen candidate for the Presidency;" and the Examiner says: "The question of personal preference was put aside and abandoned by the Convention." We feel kindly enough towards our Democratic friends to rejoice that both are pleased with the result. "All's well that ends well." But how both can be satisfied under the circumstances is the mystery. The contest will now be transferred to the District Conventions, by which delegates to Charleston are to be appointed.

One part of the proceedings of the Convention is quite inexplicable. A resolution endorsing Gov. Letcher's course was introduced by a member, and according to the reporter of the Richmond Dispatch, it was defeated by a tremendous "No." We cannot account for this singular result. Perhaps the majority considered the resolution a trick of the minority to obtain an endorsement of one of Mr. Hunter's friends, and thus indirectly of himself; or possibly, owing to the "noise and confusion," the matter was not generally understood. We cannot tell.

At another stage of the proceedings, Mr. Collier, of Petersburg, made a remark which created a buzz, and even called forth hisses. He said that he "would as soon Wm. H. Seward should legislate on the subject of slavery in the Territories as that H. A. Wise, R. M. T. Hunter or Stephen A. Douglas should." Astonishing! to hear in a Democratic Convention Wise and Hunter and Seward coupled together in this manner. But Mr. C., although a very intelligent and respectable gentleman, is a sort of political nondescript, and the Democracy will probably disclaim any responsibility on his account.

Newspaper Controversies.

We observe with some surprise, that two of our Virginia cotemporaries have lately had a correspondence in the nature of an "affair of honor." Mutual explanations were given, however, and, as we would have anticipated from our knowledge of the two gentlemen, the difficulty was amicably adjusted. The well-known character of these gentlemen caused the surprise which we have expressed, as we are satisfied that neither would wantonly insult or wound the other, but at the same time we were rather prepared for an angry collision. Week after week we have seen them engaged in political controversy, each trying his powers of sarcasm and irony as well as argument, and an unpleasant termination was constantly becoming more probable. Our observation and experience during more than eleven years, teach us that such a result is almost unavoidable, and that the true policy of all editors who desire to promote the respectability and usefulness of the newspaper press is to abstain as far as possible from controversies of the kind. Every editor can maintain his own cause without strife with his neighbors, and we feel sure that this course is most agreeable to all readers of intelligence and good taste. There is a class of readers who relish newspaper controversy for the excitement which it affords, and the more personal and virulent it becomes the more they like it; but they would take the same delight in a cock fight, and no man of proper self-respect will deliberately enter the pit to afford entertainment to such people.

Lectures on Slavery.

We are indebted to Mr. McCormick, of Chicago, for a pamphlet containing three lectures on slavery by the Rev. Dr. Rice, of that city.—All of the positions taken by Dr. R. will not be assented to generally in the South, but if the whole North took the same ground there would be no quarrel between the two sections of the country. He states that the great American divine and metaphysician, Jonathan Edwards, a New Englander by birth and residence, lived and died a slaveholder, and after his death his negro man, Titus, was appraised at £30. The Westminster Review stated recently that the celebrated George Whitfield was also a slave holder, being at his death the owner of fifty slaves in the State of Georgia. These facts prove, as Dr. Chalmers, quoted by Dr. Rice, says, that the leading principle of Abolitionism, that slaveholding is sinful, "which not only wants, but which contravenes the authority of Scripture and Apostolic example," "*has only been heard of in Christendom within these few years*, as if gotten up for an occasion."

Boot and Shoe Trade.

We find in the Richmond Whig some extracts from the Boston Traveller, on the boot and shoe trade of Massachusetts, which will interest our readers, especially in view of the fact that a company has been formed in this place to carry on the business. The Traveller says that Boston stands pre-eminently the great boot and shoe mart of the American continent. "On every hand, in our New England towns and villages, and especially in those within twenty or thirty miles of this city, shoe manufactories have sprung into existence by hundreds within a quarter of a century, and the changes that have been wrought in consequence in many a staid and quiet old hamlet have been like those which followed the touch of the magic wands told of in quaint Arabian tales. A genii has indeed passed over the land, and where each mighty footstep fell there has flashed into being a manufacturing town, teeming with happy homes and busy shops and warehouses. So shall it be ever when the genius of honest industry moves among a free and Christian people."

There are over two hundred wholsale and jobbing boot, shoe and leather dealers, and over one hundred hide and leather dealers in Boston, transacting a business amounting to about sixty millions of dollars annually. Eighty thousand people in the State of Massachusetts are occupied in the manufacture of boots, shoes and leather, and from their workshops and factories there is an incessant transit to the metropolis of hundreds of thousands of boxes and cases of boots and shoes.

The Whig does not fail to improve the occasion by showing how little we owe to the eighty thousand manufacturers of Massachusetts, and how desirable it is that our boots and shoes should be made at home.

The Convention.

We present quite a full report of the proceedings of the Opposition Convention, held in Richmond last week. At the time of writing this paragraph, we have not received the proceedings of the last day, but we learn that the Convention declined to express any preference for a Presidential candidate. Electors and delegates to the National Convention were appointed. The Richmond Examiner admits the respectability and talent of the body, but cracks jokes about its want of "vitality" as compared with the recent Democaatic Convention. F. T. Anderson, Esq., of Rockbridge, was appointed Elector for this District, in place of Mr. Moore, who declined acting.

The 22nd at Staunton.

The two military companies of this place turned out on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 22nd, and afforded an agreeable entertainment to a large number of spectators. The Artillery are not yet fully equipped, but they have acquired remarkable skill in a short time in the management of their pieces. The cannon was loaded and fired twenty-five or thirty times, at the rate of twice a minute. The West Augusta Guard, which has lately had large accessions to its ranks, performed to admiration, going through the various evolutions and firing volleys with almost perfect precision.

Valley Railroad.

A large number of the citizens of the upper part of this county, have signed a petition to the Legislature, remonstrating against the "ryder" to the Valley Railroad bill, which provides that the portion of the Central Railroad between Staunton and Goshen *may* be used by the Valley Railroad. The petitioners desire that the location shall be restricted to a direct route up the Valley.

☞ We learn that there is an impression abroad that we assign communications to positions in our columns according as we desire to give them prominence or the reverse. It is entirely unfounded. We never indicate to the printer in what part of the paper to place such matter, but he arranges it solely with reference to convenience in making up the form.

For the Spectator.

Messrs. Editors:—Though an obscure and humble individual, yet having the honor of being one of the people; and though wanting in skill, style and ability as a writer, I am, nevertheless, constrained by a sense of justice to the community and the voters of this judicial circuit, as well as to the two distinguished gentlemen, now candidates before the public for the important and responsible office of Judge, to ask the favor of your valuable paper for the purpose of presenting my views of the two candidates for that office.

I propose to examine carefully and fairly the pretensions of the respective candidates, and their respective qualifications for the high position to which they aspire. I also propose to examine with equal fairness and care, how each became a candidate before the public, the means employed for that purpose, and the character and temper of the subsequent criticisms of those means, and particularly of one of the candidates as published in your paper and the Staunton Vindicator, during the last few weeks.

In doing this I do not promise to examine the different subjects in the order stated; for to do that carefully and fairly so as to present them plainly to view, it may be necessary to strip them of the cob-webs and remove the rubbish thrown around them, by the numerous writers for your paper on the subject.

Then in addressing my fellow citizens, I ask them to "hear me for my cause, and be silent that they may hear." JUNIUS.

For the Spectator.

To Long Glade and Mossy Creek.

I take this method of answering the series of questions propounded by you to the candidates for the Sheriffalty. Without a repetition of the questions and answering them seriatim, let me give a general answer, viz: There is no combination with any person or persons whatsoever with whom I am to share the profits of the said office, nor have I spoken to any one to act as my deputy. It is true I have thought a good deal of that matter, and who of the candidates has not? And in the event of my election will propose and endeavor to obtain the services of H. H. Peck, J. J. Larew, Col. James M. Lilley, P. O. Polmer, P. G. Steele, (a fifth cousin of mine,) Wm. G. Sterrett, the aforesaid deputies to be assisted by all other aspirants who may offer themselves hereafter as candidates for said office.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
ISAAC H. STEELE.

For the Spectator.

To the Voters of Augusta County.

I have been informed that a report is being circulated that it is my purpose to withdraw from the canvass for the Clerkship of the Circuit Court, and that I only announced myself as a candidate for the purpose of affecting the vote of some one or other of the candidates. How this report could have originated I am utterly at a loss to divine—for there is not one word of truth in the report. I became a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court, hoping to be elected, and still indulging that hope my numerous friends in the county may rest assured that I shall in no event withdraw from the contest.

Yours respectfully,
Feb. 27, 1860. WM. A. BURNETT.

For the Spectator.

MOSSY CREEK, Feb. 27, 1860.

Messrs. Editors:—On the night of the 25th inst. the stable of Messrs. J. H. & P. Todd was entered, the halter cut and a very valuable young mare was taken out together with a blind bridle, and late in the evening of the next day the animal returned very much fatigued.—Whether the scoundrel rode her till daylight, and then dismounted for fear of detection, or whether the beast by some means got away, are questions I would like to know.

John Ponds or Poouse, who broke jail in Harrisonburg for horse-stealing, is said to have been seen in the neighborhood. The public are warned to be on the lookout. B.

Opposition State Convention.

The Opposition State Convention of Virginia met at the African Church, Richmond, on Wednesday last, the 22nd inst. The number of delegates registered was 1,030, of whom 33 were from Augusta.

At 12 o'clock, the Convention was called to order by Henry W. Thomas, of Fairfax, on whose motion V. W. Southall, of Albemarle, was called to the chair. T. S. Flournoy and John S. Pendleton conducted the chairman to the platform. He was greeted with loud applause, and before taking his seat addressed the Convention. He alluded to the various propositions brought forth by the political parties of the day. He denounced the fire eaters of both sections; condemned the Black Republicans, who, under the guise of devotion to the Union, were seeking to scatter every element of the Union to the winds. And, as if to add fuel to the flame, South Carolina, which has always been prolific of revolutionary schemes, sends a Commissioner to invite the mother of States and of statesmen to a sectional conference. He hoped Virginia would not touch that thing. Let her do something more rational. Let us unite and battle against these schemes, all of which, unless arrested, must lead to the same frightful and calamitous result. Let us demand protection for our property of every species; demand every immunity which the Constitution guarantees, and protect ourselves *in* the Union in preference to certain ruin *out* of it.

On motion of Mr. Thomas, the Chairman was authorized to appoint a committee of fifteen to select permanent officers, viz:

H. W. Thomas, of Fairfax; W. H. Summerell, of Southampton,; Travis H. Eppes, of Nottoway; Jas. C. Bruce, of Halifax; R. K. Irving, of Buckingham; John A. Porter, of Orange; A. J. Crane, of Richmond city; Ro. Saunders, of Williamsburg; J. Harrison Kelly, of Spottsylvania; N. B. Meade, of Clarke; S. McD. Moore, of Rockbridge; Guy B. French, of Giles; Thos. Poage, of Pulaski; P. M. Adams, of Wood; and Thos. Sweeny, of Ohio.

The Committee retired, and during their absence the Hon. T. S. Flournoy, being called upon, delivered an eloquent speech. He said:—"No man can loathe and detest the principles of the Black Republican party more than I do; but are not the Democrats responsible for their strength? [Applause.] Can peace be restored to our distracted country by giving the control of government into the hands of either of these parties? And here let me warn you not to be again deceived, as in 1856, by the appeals of the Democrats to desert your own patriotic standard bearer, Fillmore, aid them to elect Buchanan, and thus defeat Fremont, and forever break down the Black Republican organization and save the Union. [Applause.] Thousands of good and true Whigs were deceived by this cunning device, and Buchanan was elected, but the Union is yet in danger. Never be deceived again. Buckle on your armor, make your nominations, fight your battles for the Constitution and the Union, [applause,] and if the election of President goes to the House of Representatives, let it go there. [Applause.] Fight for the Constitution and the Union, under your own banner, and leave the result with the God of battles and the storm."

On returning, the Committee submitted the following report, which was adopted:

For President.

John Janney, of Loudoun.

Vice Presidents.

Valentine W. Southall, Albemarle
Wm. Ballard Preston, Montgomery,
Beverly R. Johnston, Washington,
Waldo R. Goff, Harrison,
Chas. F. Urquhart, Southampton,
Richard F. Taylor, Amelia,
Wm. Martin, Henry,
Thos. M. Bondurant, Buckingham,
William C. Wickham, Hanover,
Thos. H. Wilson, Charles City,
Allen Harrison, Prince William,
Wm. Quesenberry, Caroline,
Hugh Pendleton, Jefferson,
John McCue, Augusta,
John Brady, Ohio.

Principle Secretaries.

Robert Ridgway,
D. T. Bisbie.

Assistant Secretaries.

The editors of Whig papers present.

The President having been escorted to his seat, delivered a speech, earnestly urging the formation of a Union party. They were called here to-day, he said, because of sectional strife between two great parties, who were distracting and dividing the country, on a question, too, which was settled in 1850. Who broke that pledge, let history tell. All other great questions have been smothered in this. The present administration came into power with $20,000,000 in the Treasury. They squandered that; have expended $70,000,000 annually, and now have a debt of $60,000,000 to be hereafter provided for. He referred to broken faith in respect to Post Office contracts—and to the President's asking $30,000,000 to traffic with Spain about Cuba, and that, too, without a right to make a treaty. He also spoke of the President's negotiating a treaty with a faction in Mexico, against a majority of that country. If reliance is to be placed in Democratic authority, the Government is teeming with corruption in every department. The timbers are rotton and worm-eaten, and our object here is to supply those which are new and sound. [Applause.] We have been charged with giving aid and comfort to the North. The charge has been made and repeated for twenty years.

The Hon. W. A. Lake, of Miss., and Messrs. A. M. Beninger and J. Dodge, of N. Y. were provided with seats on the platform.

A proposition was submitted for the appointment of a Committee on business, which was debated till the hour of adjournment.

At 5 o'clock, the President resumed the chair, and a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a business committee—one for each electoral district.

Mr Thomas then offered a resolution requesting the delegates from the respective districts to recommend electors, and also two delegates for each district to the National Convention. Mr. Crane, of Richmond, objected to the latter clause, and after some debate Mr. Thomas withdrew it and the resolution was passed. The President requested the several delegations to report the names of members to serve on the business committee.

The Convention adjourned till half past 10 o'clock, Thursday morning.

SECOND DAY.

When the Convention was called to order, at ten minutes to eleven o'clock, the body of the church was literally packed with Delegates and visitors, the aisles being so solidly jammed that it was impossible to force a passage along them. The ladies overflowed the galleries, and occupied some of the seats on the floor.

The lists of Electors recommended by the several delegations were read by one of the Secretaries, viz:

1st. L. H. Chandler, Norfolk.
2nd. T. H. Eppes, Nottoway.
3rd. Thos. Bruce, Halifax.
4th. Jno. T. Thornton, Prince Edward.
5th. J. F. Johnson, Bedford.
6th. W. C. Scott, Powhatan.
7th. L. J. Bowden, Williamsburg.
8th. Joseph Christian, Middlesex.
9th. B. H. Shackleford, Fauquier.
10th. A. E. Kennedy, Jefferson.
11th. S. McD. Moore, Rockbridge.
12th. W. R. Staples, Montgomery.
13th. Walter Preston, Washington.
14th. J. J. Jackson, jr., Wood.
15th. A. B. Caldwell, Ohio.

The following are the recommendations in full for the 11th Electoral District:

For the District.—S. McD. Moore, of Rockbridge.

Assistant.—Hugh W. Sheffey, of Augusta.

Senatorial Electors.

Augusta—Robt. L. Doyle.
Rockbridge, etc.—Samuel Goode, of Bath.
Rockingham, etc—Charles H. Lewis, of Rockingham.

County Electors.

Augusta—Powel Harrison, George W. Imboden and James Baumgardner, Jr. Pendleton.—John B. Moorman. Rockbridge.—Alphonso Smith. Hardy.—Jno. H. Cassin. Rockingham. Dr. George K. Gilmer, G. S Fortney and Dr. T. W. Cosby. Shenandoah—J. N. Hite.

The lists having been read, Mr. Moore, of Rockbridge, rose to make a personal explanation. He understood that his appointment as Elector was objected to because he had signed the request for the publication of the Ruffner pamphlet. He proceeded to vindicate his soundness on the slavery question. At one time he thought it would be an advantage to his section of the State to get rid of the slaves, not by setting them free, but by selling them off.

The President here announced the Committee on Business, as follows: W. L. Riddick, Daniel Lyon, T. S. Flournoy, J. M. Speed, V. W. Southall, A. J. Crane, W. T. Taliaferro, W. D. Quesenbury, W. J. Green, T. H. Willis, Bolivar Christian, W. Ballard Preston, C. L. Crockett, J. J. Thompson and D. M. Edgington.

Mr. Woodfin, of Buckingham, moved that the vote be taken separately on the District Electors. He objected to the confirmation as Elector of a signer of the Ruffner pamphlet, while he did not doubt the soundness of Mr. Moore.—After some debate, the reports were concurred in, except the 11th, which, on motion of Mr. Woodfin, was recommitted to the delegation of that District.

At this point, the house being so densely crowded as to prevent the transaction of business, Maj. McCue, of Augusta, moved to take a recess till 4 o'clock, and it was carried.

At the afternoon session the church was again crowded almost to suffocation.

On motion of Dr. T. H. Fisher of Fauquier, a resolution was adopted, inviting the Hon. John M. Botts to address the Convention at half past 8 o'clock to-night, a few voices responding in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Green Peyton, of Albemarle, a resolution inviting the Hon. Alex. H. H. Stuart to address the Convention on Friday morning, was adopted unanimously.

Mr. S. McD. Reid, of Rockbridge, presented the following report from the delegates representing the 11th District: "*Resolved*, unanimously, That the delegation in the Convention, representing the 11th electoral district, select Samuel McDowell Moore, of Rockbridge, as their choice for presidential elector in the ensuing election."

Mr. Moore arose and made some remarks, closing by saying he had determined not to accept the honor tendered him by the delegation from his District. Some misunderstanding arose between Mr. Moore and Mr. Kennedy, of Jefferson, which, however, was satisfactorily explained.

On motion of Mr. Bisbie, a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee to draw up a plan for the more efficient organization of the Opposition party of Virginia. The President appointed the following: D. T. Bisbie, of Norfolk; J. C. Shields, Richmond; A. T. Caperton, Monroe; Wm. Martin, Henry; and W. C. Wickham, Hanover.

The Elector for the 6th District having declined to serve on account of business engagements, the report from that District was recommitted.

In responses to calls made upon them, Messrs. W. R. Staples, of Montgomery and R. Ridgway, addressed the Convention.

The President then introduced to the Convention Mr. Dodge, of New York, who delivered an eloquent address. His closing sentiments were received with a most enthusiastic demonstration of cheering. The President responded on the part of the Convention.

Mr. L. H. Chandler, of Norfolk, then addressed the Convention, in response to a general call.

The resolutions and greeting adopted by the New York Whig Committee were then read, after which, on motion, the Convention took a recess until 8 o'clock.

At night, Mr. Botts addressed the Convention in a speech of two hours length, and was listened to with great attention. On national questions he repeated the substance of his late letter, and treated the Harper's Ferry outrage and the acts of Gov. Wise with the same severe criticism. He urged upon the Convention the propriety of adopting the circular of the National Central Executive Committee, as the only means of establishing a Constitutional Union party, and of beating the Democrats. The Convention, he said, ought to recommend two persons to the National Convention.

THIRD DAY.

The Convention met at ten o'clock, and Mr. Stuart proceed to deliver his address. He spoke for nearly two hours, and was listened to with great attention, being frequently interrupted by applause. He traced the causes of our present disturbances, discussed the policy of a tariff and the efforts of Clay, Webster and Calhoun in connection therewith. He showed that the Kansas act was originated for party purposes, and endeavored to rally all men to abandon the Democratic party, and showed that the Black Republican party was the old free soil party—the off-shoot of Northern Democracy. He traced the antecedents of the leaders of the free soil and Black Republican party showing that all their leaders except Seward were Democrats. He ran a parallel between the Democratic and Republican parties, and showed that while the Republicans were not blameless, the Democrats were not guiltless—that whereas the former ran off our negroes, the latter were running off our political friends, by offering bribes to deserters, making them captains, and if they had the power in Virginia they would make one of them chief magistrate. He closed with a truly eloquent appeal for the Union.

Mr. W. B. Preston, from the Business Committee, announced his readiness to report. He stated that the majority had instructed him to present a series of resolutions, and before offering them he spoke in opposition to the adoption of the Address of the National Committee. [See first page of this paper.] The Secratary then read the resolutions of which the following is a synopsis:

1st. Asserts some general principles as to the powers of the Federal Government, &c.

2nd. Declares that there is no power to interfere with slavery in the States.

3rd. Endorses the Compromise Measures of 1850.

4th. Takes ground against the African Slave Trade.

5th. Eulogises the Union.

6th. Denounces President Buchanan's proposition that he be invested with the war-making power.

7th. Complains of the extravagance and corruption of the Government.

8th. Declares that the principles of the Black Republican party tend to destroy the Union.

9th. Recognizes our duties in reference to other nations.

10th. Approves of the Address of the National Committee, so far as it recommends the appointment of delegates to a National Convention at Baltimore.

On motion of Mr. Thomas, the resolutions were passed by for the present, and then Mr. T. introduced a resolution requesting the delegates of the respective Electoral Districts to appoint one delegate and one alternate to the National Convention.

Mr. Bingham offered a substitute, referring the matter to District Conventions.

This was warmly opposed by Mr. Thomas and by Mr. Imboden, of Augusta. The latter said he had a message for the Convention—an aged gentleman, Capt. Wm. Watkins, of Charlotte, who had been a Democrat all his life, told him to tell the Whig Convention that he looked to the Whigs to save the Union. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. Bingham withdrew the substitute, and Mr. Thomas' resolution was adopted.

Mr. A. J. Crane then offered a resolution, approving the address of the National Committee, and spoke upon the subject and in reply to Mr. Preston until the hour of adjournment.

When the Convention re-assembled in the afternoon, Mr. Crane resumed and concluded his speech.

Mr. R. E. Scott, of Fauquier, obtained the floor and replied to Mr. Crane. Without concluding he gave way to a motion for a recess.

A resolution emphatically disapproving of the proposed Southern Conference was adopted.

Mr. J. F. Lewis, of Rockingham, introduced a resolution that no delegate to the National Convention should be appointed who will not support any nominee that the Convention may select. The President decided that the resolution was rejected, and a division was called for, but the subject was finally withdrawn for the present.

The following nominations of delegates to the National Convention were reported, and concurred in:

3rd Dist.—Wm. Martin, of Henry. *Alternate*—George Townes, of Pittsylvania.

6th Dist.—Marmaduke Johnson, of Richmond. *Alternate.*—Col. C. G. Coleman, of Louisa.

7th Dist.—Geo. T. Yerby, of Northampton.—*Alternate.*—Ro. Saunders, of Williamsburg.

8th Dist.—Col. E. T. Tayloe, of King George. *Alternate.*—Geo. W. Lewis, of Westmoreland.

12th Dist.—A. T. Caperton, of Monroe. *Alternate.*—Sam. Price of Greenbrier.

13th Dist.—W. J. Dickenson, of Russell. *Alternate.*—Isaac J. Leftwich, of Wythe.

At the night session the discussion upon Mr. Crane's resolution was concluded about half past 10 o'clock. The question was then put to the Convention, and a scale vote commenced.

FOURTH DAY.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock. A resolution was adopted authorizing the Central Execution Committee to fill any vacancies which do or may exist in the list of Electors.

Mr. W. C. Lewis, of Rockbridge, presented a report from the delegates of the 11th District, for a District Convention to appoint a delegate to the National Convention. Mr. Imboden moved as a substitute, that A. H. H. Stuart be appointed delegate, and Chas. H. Lewis alternate. This proposition was subsequently agreed to.

The President announced the result of the scale vote on Mr. Crane's resolution recommending the adoption of the address put forth by the "National Central Executive Committee" at Washington, viz: Ayes, 15,206; noes, 42,630.—Majority against the resolution, 27,424, Absent and not represented, 13,807.

The question recurring upon the adoption of the majority report, a clause was added disclaiming any intention to discourage the formation of a Constitutional Union party, and the report was then adopted.

Messrs. Ridgway, Crane and Thomas were appointed a Committee to express to the Whigs of New York the appreciation of the Convention of the message delivered by their deputies.

Dr. Yerby, of Northampton, moved that an address to the Whigs of Virginia, which Mr R. E. Scott, of Fauquier, had prepared, be referred to the business committee.

The President presented a communication from the ladies, expressing their thanks for the courtesies received from the Convention, and requesting that Mr. Marmeduke Johnson read the "Star Spangled Banner."

Mr. Gilmer responded to a call made upon him, and the Convention took a recess.

At the afternoon session, W. B. Preston, from the business committee, presented the address of Mr. Scott, with a recommendation that it be adopted by the Convention. The address was read and unanimously adopted.

Mr. Johnson then responded to the request of the ladies, and after adopting the usual resolutions of thanks the Convention adjourned *sine die.*

The following are the delegates appointed to the National Convention, in addition to those named above:

1st Dis—Samuel Watts, of Norfolk county.—*Alternate*—Thos. L. Pretlow, of Southampton.

2d Dis—Travis H. Epes, of Nottoway. *Alternate*—Daniel Lyon, of the city of Petersburg.

4th Dis—Edward D. Christian, of the city of Lynchburg. *Alternate*—W. W. Henry, of Charlotte.

5th Dis—Wm. L. Goggin, of Bedford. *Alternate*—Alexander Rives, of Albemarle.

9th Dis—Robert E. Scott, of Fauquier. *Alternate*—Henry W. Thomas, of Fairfax.

10th Dis—N. B. Meade, of Clarke. *Alternate*—William Andrews, of Frederick.

11th Dis—A. H. H. Stuart, of Augusta. *Alternate*—Charles H. Lewis, of Rockingham.

14th Dis—George W. Summers, of Kanawha. *Alternate*—Arthur I. Boreman, of Wood.

15th Dis—Waitman T. Willey, of Monongalia. *Alternate*—James S. Wheat, of Ohio.

A mass meeting was held Saturday night, and addresses were delivered by Messrs. Thomas, Chandler, Imboden, McCue and Ridgway.

Legislature of Virginia.

MONDAY, Feb. 20.—*Senate.*—Sundry bills were reported and one or two passed. Mr. August presented the minority report of the joint committee on the South Carolina mission, favoring a conference. Ordered to be printed.

The Senate bill to authorize the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company to construct a railroad from some point on their road in Orange county to Charlottesville, was taken up, and Mr. Thomas, of Fairfax, offered a substitute authorizing a loan of $100,000 &c.

The Senate bill to incorporate the Institution for Deaf and Dumb and Blind negroes was ordered to be engrossed.

The Oyster Fundum bill was discussed by Messrs. Early and Beale.

A Committee of five was appointed on the part of the Senate to wait on Gen. Starke, Commissioner from Mississippi, and receive him as the guest of the State, to wit: Messrs. Coleman, Thompson, Stuart, Neeson and Dickinson.

House.—Mr. Collier presented the minority report on the South Carolina mission.

A Committee of seven to receive Gen. Starke was ordered.

The bill amending the charter of the James River and Kanawha Canal Company was advocated by Mr. Anderson. It proposes to increase the capital stock of the Company to $25,000,000; to convert the debts of the Company to the State, and the guaranteed bonds for which the State is bound, into State stock, and authorizing the Company to borrow money, to carry the work to Covington, there to connect with the Covington and Ohio Railroad, when the bill authorizes the Company to sell its stock, and by the sale, to carry the work through to the Ohio river. Without action on the bill, the House adjourned.

TUESDAY.—*Senate.*—A large number of bills were reported, but none of general interest.

A communication was received inviting the Legislature, Governor &c., to participate in the ceremonies at Washington on the 22nd.

The credentials of Gen. Starke were presented to the Senate.

The Oyster fundum bill was further discussed.

House.—A Committee was appointed to receive Gen. Starke.

The Special License bill was taken up, and Mr. Rutherford spoke in reply to Mr. Barbour. The latter followed, concluding his argument, and the matter was postponed.

The James River & Kanawha Canal bill was then considered. Mr. Christian, of Augusta, offered an amendment, which was adopted, providing that if the line of the Canal near Jackson's river shall interfere with the location of the Central Railroad, and the two companies cannot settle the matter, the Board of Public Works shall determine the locations. Messrs. Robertson and Segar advocated the bill, and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.—*Senate.*—A number of bills were reported and several passed. Nothing of interest.

House.—Mr. Christian presented the remonstrance of citizens of Staunton against the proposed extension of the town limits.

THURSDAY.—*Senate.*—Among the bills passed was one to incorporate the Rockbridge Alum Springs Railroad Company.

House.—No business of interest.

FRIDAY.—*Senate.*—Among the bills passed was one incorporating the D'Alphonce Bathing Company at Staunton.

A resolution was adopted tendering the thanks of the Commonwealth to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, for services in connection with the Harper's Ferry affair.

House.—After some other business of no interest, the James River & Kanawha Canal bill was taken up. Mr. Segar advocated the bill and Mr. Russell opposed it.

SATURDAY.—*Senate.*—Nothing of interest.

House.—The James River and Kanawha Canal bill was further discussed. The vote being then taken on the bill as amended, it was lost—ayes 56, nays 49—not two-thirds in its favor. The vote was reconsidered, and a resolution passed referring the bill to a special joint committee.

EUROPEAN ADVICES.—The advices by the Europa report that Tetuan, in Morocco, was stormed by the Spanish troops on the 2d instant, and carried at the bayonet's point after a fierce and sanguinary struggle. The losses on both sides were immense. All of the Moors' tents, camels, artillery, camp equippage, &c., were captured.

The brothers of the Emperor fled from the field in the battle of the 31st ult. In this conflict the Moors commenced by making a furious attack upon the Spanish advanced posts. Being repulsed and again returning with increased ardor to the attack, they closed with the Spanish battalions, fighting hand to hand, obstinately disputing every foot of ground until finally defeated.

A letter from Milan says: We continue to receive conflicting news from Venetia. Austria had sent off to her fortresses in Moravia and on the Danube 180 prisoners in chains, who were arrested on suspicion of feeling a love for their country. They had not undergone any form of trial. Fresh arrests are being made in all the towns of Venetia. Every day more acts of violence are committed.

For the Spectator.

Messrs. Editors:—As the time is approaching for the election of Magistrates, and we being anxious to have one in this part of the district, respectfully call upon Mr. John C. Revercomb and Mr. Airheart to announce themselves for that office, assuring them they will have the support of MANY VOTERS.

Sangersville, Feb. 27, 1860.

Thirty-Sixth Congress—First Session.

MONDAY, February 20, 1860.—*Senate.*—After some business of no importance, the death of Mr. Goode, of Va., was announced.

House.—Mr. Lovejoy, of Ill., asked leave to introduce a preamble and resolution setting forth that whereas it is alleged that citizens of the Northern States going into the Southern States on lawful business, have been maltreated, a committee be appointed to inquire into the matter. Objections were made, and the resolution lies over.

Several bills were reported from the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr Pryor announced the death of the Hon. W. O. Goode.

TUESDAY.—*Senate.*—Mr. Seward introduced a bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union, on which he will speak Wednesday of next week.

On motion of Mr. Mason, a resolution was adopted for the arrest of Thaddeus Hyatt, of N. Y., who refuses to obey the summons of the Harper's Ferry Investigating Committee.

House.—Mr. Smith, of North Caroline, defended his political position. He said he was never a Know-Nothing, but always a Whig.—The Committee on the subject reported in favor of removing the present seats and restoring the chairs and desks in the Hall. The House approved of the change, but refused to adjourn over in order to allow it to be done. The election of Printer was again postponed, and the House, in Committee of the Whole, was addressed by Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi, and Mr. H. Winter Davis. The latter made a speech bitterly ridiculing the Legislature of Maryland, and said his vote for Pennington was approved by all those whose opinion he respected. He knew Pennington was in favor of the Fugitive Slave Law. His speech abounded in invectives. Both Houses adjourned to Thursday.

THURSDAY.—*Senate.*—Mr. Brown submitted his bill to punish offences against slavery in Kansas. The bill to prevent assignees of bounty land warrants from locating land was passed.—The Senate discussed up to the hour of adjournment the bill to prohibit the issue and circulation of bank notes in the District of Columbia.

House.—The President by message sent to the House the memorials of the miners of Pike's Peak praying the suppression of Indian titles to land in that region, the establishment of a territorial government, &c. The House then proceeded to the election of a Printer, and three ballots were had without an election. After the first ballot the Republicans abandoned their candidate, Mr. Defrees, and concentrated on Mr. Ball, who, on the third ballot, wanted but one vote of an election. The Democrats continued to vote for Mr. Glosbrenner.

FRIDAY.—*Senate.*—Nothing of interest. Adjourned to Monday.

House.—Mr. Carter, of N. Y., endeavored to introduce a resolution censuring the President and Congressional Committee for want of courtesy to the 7th Regiment of N. Y. on the 22d. Three ballots for Printer were taken, without result. Adjourned till Monday.

For the Spectator.

Messrs. Editors:—We learn from the last number of the "Spectator" that R. L. Doyle, Esq., is called upon to announce himself a candidate for the office of Attorney for the Commonwealth for Augusta county.

Now, Messrs. Editors, notwithstanding we subscribe to the doctrine that "our country is entitled to the services of her citizens in any station or position in which they can subserve the interests of the public," we are not willing that the name and services of one of our citizens who has been *twice* called into office by our suffrages should be forgotten or passed by at the time when his term of office is about to expire; and, therefore, in the exercise of a right guaranteed to every citizen, we now call upon our fellow-citizen, Gen. Wm. H. Harman, to announce himself a candidate for re-election to the responsible office of Attorney for the Commonwealth—which he has filled with high credit to himself and honor to the county. Yes, Messrs. Editors, he has been tried, and the verdict of the people has once been rendered, and will be again, "that he is capable, faithful and honest in the discharge of his duties to the public, as well as to individuals." And whilst we scorn and repudiate the idea of disparaging the qualifications or claims of others, we honestly believe that the great interests of the county, so far as they may be affected by the office of Attorney for the Commonwealth, cannot be confided to a more faithful or true-hearted citizen. We make this call upon Gen. Harman as citizens of the county at large—and not as representing any special locality—and we assure him thatat the polls our name will be LEGION.

The New York Tribune comes out strongly for Bates as the Republican Presidential candidate.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VIRGINIA CENTRAL R. ROAD.

Mail and Passenger Train Going East,

LEAVES Staunton Daily at.....6.35 A. M.
Leaves Waynesboro' Daily at.....7.09 "

Going West.

Leaves Staunton Tri-weekly, viz:—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at.....2.45 p. m.
Leaves Jackson's River for Staunton on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at.....8.15 p. m.

FREIGHT TRAIN, WITH PASSENGER CAR ATTACHED,

Going West.

Leaves Waynesboro' Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at.....9.00 A. M.
Leaves Staunton same days at.....11.00 "

Going East.

Leaves Jackson's River on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at.....8.00 A. M.
Leaves Staunton for Waynesboro'.....3.30 p. m.

Mail Train going East connects at Charlottesville with the Orange and Alexandria train for