Staunton Spectator.

STAUNTON, VA.

TUESDAY, MAY 8, 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.

The Trouble at Carleston.

This is said to be a world of troubles, and our Democratic friends have had their full share of them at Charleston. After a career of unparalleled success, the agitation of the slavery question, which, some how or other, has operated to their advantage heretofore, has at last divided the party, with little prospect at present of a future re union. We are not disposed to make light of the occurrence. The disruption of a great party, which has boasted of its unity and nationality, upon a sectional issue, is an event of vast importance, and its effects, so far as relates to the perpetuity of the Union, cannot now be predicted.

The Committee on the platform reported to the Convention certain resolutions, as explanatory of the Cincinnati platform. The first resolution denies "that Congress has any power to abolish slavery in the Territories—or that a Territorial Legislature has any power to abolish it—or to forbid the introduction of slaves within a Territory, or the right to destroy or impair the right of property in slaves by any legislation whatever." This much negatively, to which is added the third resolution, which asserts that "it is the duty of the Federal Government to protect when necessary the rights of persons and property on the high seas, *in the Territories*, or wherever else its constitutional authority extends." A majority of the Convention rejected these resolutions, and thereupon a number of Southern delegates retired. The Convention then re-affirmed the Cincinnati platform, without addition or explanation on the subject of slavery, but subsequently adopted the Tennessee resolution, endorsing the Dred Scott decision as "the correct interpretation of the Constitution."

In opposition to the theory contended for by the Southern seceders is the doctrine of Senator Douglas and his Northern friends. This affirms the right of the Territorial Legislature to settle the question of slavery within the bounds of the Territory, and denies that Congress has the power to interfere either for or against the institution.

That a diversity of sentiment on the subject of slavery existed between the Northern and Southern members of the Democratic and all other parties, has been apparent for a long time; and the failure of the attempt at Charleston conclusively proves the impossibility of embracing these different opinions in one platform which shall admit of but one interpretation. Even the Seceders at Charleston are not agreed among themselves. Gov. Winston, of Alabama, protested against the resolutions adopted by their Convention, because they do not contain a demand for a slave code for the Territories; and Senator Bayard, of Delaware, actually seceded from the Seceders.

With such an irreconcilable difference of opinion, the question arises whether there is no way of getting rid of the difficulty, or whether the peace of the country and the Union itself must be sacrificed to abstract theories. The only way we know of is to agree to disagree upon questions of really no practical importance. If let alone, the question of slavery in the Territories will settle itself to the satisfaction of all reasonable and patriotic men in both sections of the Republic.

Names of Counties.

When the Legislature was engaged last winter in laying out new counties, and contending over the names that should be given to them, a gentleman of this county suggested the name of Bacon as one that deserved to be honored in this manner. All persons who are in any degree acquainted with the career of Nathaniel Bacon, the Virginia "rebel" of 1676, must be struck with the propriety of the suggestion. For one hundred years—from 1676 to 1776—Bacon was branded as a traitor to his king and country; and probably nothing but a premature death saved him from the gallows. His associates Hansford and others were hung by Governor Berkeley.—No printing presses were permitted in Virginia at that time, and reliable accounts of the "Great Rebellion" existed only in manuscript for many years. The reports of Berkeley to his superiors in England, blackening the character and misrepresenting the motives of the insurgents, were received as true, and the world knew no better till comparatively a recent date. But Bacon is now universally regarded as a genuine patriot, not unworthy of being compared with Washington, and the Rebellion of 1676 as the harbinger of the Revolution a century later. Yet we have no county called Bacon, while nearly all of the old Colonial Governors, whose memory we are not accustomed to revere, have left their names affixed to Virginia soil. Would it not be appropriate to change the name of Berkeley county to Bacon, and of Culpeper to Hansford?

Military Appointments.

The Legislature having failed to elect military officers at the late session, the duty of filling vacancies devolved upon Gov. Letcher. He has lately conferred the appointment of Major General of the 5th Division upon Capt. Kenton Harper, of this county. Capt. Harper has seen more military service, and, we have no doubt, is better qualified for the office, than any man living within the bounds of the Division. There are five Divisions in the State, and the Fifth embraces all the counties south of Rockingham to the Tennessee line, and from the Blue Ridge west to the Ohio River.

Vacancies in the First and Second Divisions were filled by the appointment of O. G. Clay, of Campbell, and Asa Rogers, of Loudoun. Brigadier General W. H. Harman, of this place, has been reappointed to the command of the Thirteenth Brigade.

Sunday Trains.

We have heretofore expressed our gratification at the stopping of Sunday trains on the Central Railroad. A respected correspondent in this issue, takes a different view of the matter. It seems to us, that, although the Directors have based their action only on the ground of economy, the end accomplished has a good moral and religious influence, and in a case like this we would not reject a benefit because the motive which prompted it may not be entirely satisfactory. If public sentiment sustains the action of the Board so far, it is not improbable that Sunday trains between Richmond and Gordonsville will also be discontinued.

☞ We are indebted to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for an invitation to take a free ride on their road, from Washington to Wheelling, any time before the 1st of July. A large number of the editorial fraternity from the Western States, arrived in Baltimore on Saturday, on similar invitations.

It is said that food is very scarce in Middle Tennessee, and starvation stares the people in the face.

The Great Prize Fight.

All the newspapers in this country and England, and no doubt throughout the civilized world, religious as well as secular, have had something to say about the great prize fight which lately came off in England between Heenan and Sayers. With but few exceptions, they denouce the affair as utterly disgusting and disgraceful to the age. A London paper thinks "that English society, which, forewarned for weeks, permitted the exhibition, has no right to complain at being confronted with its hideous details."

We do not propose to go into particulars.—Heenan, who was born in the State of New York, of Irish parents, challenged Sayers, a noted English prize fighter, to a contest for the championship of the world. The fight came off near London, on the 17th of April, before an immense crowd. "Bell's Life in London," and other sporting papers, describe the contest in the most artistic style, interspersing their narratives with a profusion of flash terms. The American, we are told, excited the admiration of his opponents. "His right eye was nearly blinded early in the contest, about the twenty-fifth round his left was also fast going to sleep. He had an awful 'picture gallery' to look at. His snout was like that of a ringed boar, and he had fearful gashes in his cheeks, but still he fought with indomitable pluck. When he hit his blows were terrific, and sounded on the ears of the spectators like the crack of a hunting whip." The right arm of the Englishman was disabled by a steam hammer blow from his opponent at about the sixth round. "He was caught on the ropes twice by his maddened adversary, who placed Tom's head in chancery, and on the second occasion would have strangled him outright had not the ropes been cut."

There were forty-two rounds and the fight lasted for more than an hour. Finally, Sayers' friends, seeing, as the other party contend, that he would lose the battle, rushed in and put a stop to it. Heenan, therefore, failed to get the "champion's belt" and the money staked upon the result. The amount of "punishment" received by the parties is thus summed up: Sayers knocked dnown 27 times, Heenan knocked down not once; Sayers thrown 13 times, Heenan thrown once; number of blows received by Sayers 68, number of blows received by Heenan 19. This includes only the heavy business; the lighter head-punching is too unimportant for record.

The London paper quoted above says, now that the public has been made acquainted with the true character of prize-fights, we may expect that it will be long before another exhibition of the kind is permitted.

The Baltimore Convention.

The Baltimore American of Thursday last says: "The approaching session of the Union Constitutional Convention in this city, on the 9th of the present month, continues to excite not only attention in our own city, but throughout the entire country. The telegraph daily announces the election, by numerous States, of delegates to the Convention, and the movement appears to be daily gaining strength in every State of the Confederacy. It is announced that all the lines of railroad diverging North, South and West from Baltimore, have arranged to carry at half fare delegates to and from the Convention, and also to carry visitors at a reduced rate of fare. This arrangement alone will tend to bring large numbers of strangers to our city, and much praise is due the railroad companies for the facilities thus offered. At a session of the Union Constitutional Committee, in the city of Washington, on Monday evening last, an invitation was extended to the Committees of the American and Whig parties to be present, with the Union Committee, at the opening of the Baltimore Convention. This invitation, which will no doubt be accepted, will at once prove to the country the entire union of the national conservative elements." Delegates from several of the States had already arrived in Baltimore.

The American of Friday, in an article on the difficulties at Charleston, says: "There is a third party—and we honestly believe it represents the vast majority of our countrymen—which proposes to ignore the whole question.—If it had been possible for the Charleston Convention to plant itself upon the Union of these States, and to discourage and denounce all agitation of the vexed question, it could have fought the Republicans and done good service to the country. As little as we sympathize with the Democratic party, we are sorry to see it wrecked upon this shoal. A party that has been respectable, in its proportions at least, for so many years, seems to be dismembered and blown into fragments by a firebrand cast by its own friends. The hope of the Union may yet rest upon the action of the Baltimore Convention."

DOUGLAS WILL NOT BE WITHDRAWN.—A despatch from Washington to the Philadelphia Press, dated May 2, midnight, says:

The excitement in regard to the Charleston Convention increases. The war upon Douglas by the Administration and Disunionists is maintained without mercy. He is to be punished for doing right. Having obtained the nomination of a majority, he is practically the candidate. Despatches received to night indicate the determination of Douglas and his friends never to falter. They will never abandon him.

Southern Douglas Senators and Representatives are now telegraphing to the Convention to adjourn to Baltimore till June, in order to give public opinion time to operate. Meetings are to be held in the South to rebuke the seceders; and an address is to be prepared asking Northern Democrats to rise en masse against the recreants who are hounding Douglas and assisting the Disunionists. General contempt and scorn of Cushing are expressed. His partiality and injustice are everywhere execrated.

The Massachusetts delegation have been demoralized by the office holders, and a deep game is playing to put Guthrie forward; and, this failing, Seymour, of New York, is to be tried.—Neither card will win. The Democrats who prefer Douglas are a unit in taking him or nobody. If he is slaughtered, they will avenge his fall by such an appeal to the ballot boxes as will be remembered for a century. The Secessionists must take Douglas or a Republican. The hour for compromise has passed forever. Fifty-seven ballots have been taken, and five hundred will not tire or terrify the Douglas columns.

Late advices from California state that the mines are yielding sure returns. The gold receipts at San Francisco during the quarter ending in March, were rising $10,800,000, being an access of more than a million over the first quarter of 1858 and 1859, and showing an unusual accumulation of gold. Allison's quartz mine in Nevada county, yielded $27,000 from three days' crushing. The accounts from the quartz mines near Jacksonville, Southern Oregon, continue almost fabulous. One ledge, worked by Arastras, yielded in one week, 1,000 ounces of gold. Several other leads were also yielding enormously.

The Opposition State Convention of Mississippi assembled at Jackson, on Monday week, and appointed the following gentlemen delegates to represent the State in the Baltimore Convention: Wm. L. Sharkey, sr., J. W. C. Watson, E. F. McGee, W. H. Shaw, C. R. Crusoe, Patrick Henry and Gustavus Wilcox. A resolution was passed recommending Hon. W. L. Sharkey as their first choice, and Hon. John Bell as their second choice for the Presidency.

Federal Court.

Owing to the sickness of Judge Brokenbrough, the Spring term of the United States Court for the Western District of Virginia, which regularly commences in this place on the 1st of May, was not held.

☞ A communication signed "M. D.," is necessarily postponed.

The Seceders' Convention.

The Southern members who seceded from the Charleston Convention, on Monday, the 30th ult., met that night at St. Andrew's Hall. Mr. John C. Preston, of South Carolina, was called to preside. He addressed the Convention—declaring that he considered this a great occasion, a movement of the constitutional lovers of the Union. We are here, he said, to preserve our rights and redress our wrongs.

Mr. Yancey, of Alabama, said they had been sent to the National Convention as delegates and that their mission had been fulfilled. They had retired and now stood in the attitude of private citizens. That Convention was now a mere sectional gathering. Should Douglas be nominated, it would then become their duty to present or recommend to the people of the United States, candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, on a National Constitutional basis, and, therefore, a Southern basis. No action should be taken by the seceding delegates, until the proper time.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, regarded the influence that overruled principle in the Convention, as a thirst for power and plunder. He was severe on the New York delegation, who, he said, had turned their backs on the South. He trusted the other Southern States would withdraw, and that the Convention would be utterly dissolved. He did not consider that seceders had power to make a regular nomination, but he would recommend, if it should be found necessary, that they should unite in a recommendation of suitable candidates for the two offices to be filled, and would put forth a written address to their constituents.

After some remarks by Mr. Matthews, of La., the States were called. When New York was called, Dr. Skinner, of the Wood delegation, said he came here to attend a National Convention, and had been kept "sitting out in the cold" for eight days—the delegation to which he belonged having been ousted from their seats by fraud.—The entire Wood delegation subsequently joined the seceders.

A Committee on Organization was appointed, and an adjournment was made to City Hall, where Mr. Yancey and others addressed a large meeting.

On Tuesday, the Convention adopted the majority report, as presented by the Committee on the Platform to the National Convention.

A proposition to adopt the name of the Constitutional Democracy, after a long debate, was voted down, the body claiming to be the true National Democracy.

The Pacific Railroad resolutions were adopted, but not without considerable opposition.

Nothing more was done during the morning. At the evening session, Mr. Hatch, of Louisiana, moved to adjourn till the morning, as the other Convention had made no nomination. Adopted. A large audience was in attendance, including a great many ladies. One of the Virginia delegates, Mr. Fisher, of Northampton, joined the seceders.

The Convention met again on Thursday, about 40 delegates present, and Senator Bayard presiding.

A considerable diversity of sentiment among the members was developed. Some of them desired to make nominations for President and Vice President; others wished merely to issue an address to the people. Some proposed to go back into the regular Convention when it assembles at Baltimore; others advocated the holding of a separate Convention. Judge Meek, of Alabama, said that any Southern State that went into the Baltimore Convention did so as an approver of Squatter Sovereignty. Gen. Simons, of S. C., would not follow the Convention to Baltimore—he had left it forever.

At the night session, Mr. Bayard took the floor and spoke for an hour. He could not approve the resolutions for an address and meeting in Washington one week before the Baltimore Convention. He desired the unity of the Democratic party, and was prepared to support their nominee, if made now or a month hence, if he should prove to be a truly national man. His personal preference was for Mr. Hunter, of Virginia. He styled the New York delegation as a band of political gamblers, and concluded by saying he could not retain a seat in the Convention if the pending resolution was adopted, though he would approve of it if he was a delegate from a cotton State. He therefore asked permission of the Convention to decline the position in which they had placed him and to retire from the Convention. A great part of Mr. Bayard's speech was directed against disunion.

On Mr. Bayard's retiring, Robert Scott, of Alabama, was chosen President.

The resolution for an address was withdrawn, when

Mr. Jackson offered his resolution for a Southern Convention to be held in Richmond on the 2d Monday of June, which was adopted, with five or six dissenting voices.

A resolution for the publication of a narrative of the grounds of seceding, together with the proceedings of the Convention, was adopted.

The Convention then adjourned.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.—The Richmond Examiner, the leading organ of Senator Hunter, professes gratification at the course of the Virginia delegates in the Charleston Convention and approves of the adjournment to Baltimore, where it thinks all the difficulties will be settled.

The New York Journal of Commerce, a Democratic paper, says: "The secession is ominous of evil in regard to the perpetuity of the Union. If the Democratic party of the North cannot cooperate with the Democratic party of the South, what shall be said of the North as a whole?"

The New York Daily News, Mayor Wood's organ, says: "View it how we will, the action of the Southern delegations in their secession has our honest sympathy; and although we are not surprised at its course, we utterly condemn the treacherous and undemocratic conduct of the delegation admitted from this State, and which, as we have always contended, does not represent the people."

The New York Sun says it is "refreshing to find that the representatives of the free State Democracy have, for once, had the courage to refuse entire submission to the imperious demands of that small Southern oligarchy who have done so much to disorganize and destroy the party. We only hope that they will not display any timidity and yield the position which they have taken. So far, the Douglas men have stood firm, and if they yield an inch more they will only cover themselves with disgrace."

CONTINUED OPPOSITION TO DOUGLAS.—The Washington Constitution of Friday morning sounds the key-note, for the instruction of the Administration forces, of continued opposition to the nomination of Senator Douglas. It says:

One thing, nevertheless, seems to be very decisively determined—namely, that the person whose pertinacious partizans have caused all the difficulty at Charleston cannot possibly be nominated for the Presidency as the candidate of a National Democratic Convention. We need not now go into the reasons for this conviction, which every clear headed man must possess, whether it is agreeable to wishes or not.

We shall not suggest what patriotism, what magnanimity, what party fidelity—nay, what an enlightened and a sagacious self-interest dictates to that person, because our motives would be construed by scheming partizans, who care not for their party nor for the country.

FROM UTAH.—A Washington despatch says: Gov. Cumming has informed the President that Utah is in a condition bordering on anarchy, and that some action is therefore necessary on the part of the government to relieve the Territory from present and impending evils. He alludes to bands of desperadoes whose conduct renders the tenure of life and property uncertain, and requests that either Judges be sent out in place of those who have deserted Utah, or that the Probate Courts be authorized to exercise the power claimed by them and granted by the Legislative Assembly, or that some other means of ensuring safety may be adopted. He asks that five hundred soldiers be retained there and protests against the withdrawal of the entire army as injudicious and unjust. The Governor estimates the population of Utah at 52 or 53,000, though the Mormons assert that it is larger.

A large meeting of the National Democracy was held at Augusta, Ga., Friday night, which was addressed by Messrs. King, of Missouri, and Flournoy, of Arkansas, friends of Douglas. At the close notice was given that there would be a county meeting on next Wednesday to appoint delegates to a State Convention to send delegates to represent Georgia in the Baltimore Convention.

The single vote for Hon. Jefferson Davis in the Charleston Convention, given persistently throughout the whole fifty-seven ballots, was cast by the President, Hon. Caleb Cushing.

The Charleston Convention.

SEVENTH DAY.—*April 30th.*—The Convention met at 10 o'clock, and the President apologized for the harsh language he had made use of during the disorder on Saturday evening.

The first business in order was the platforms reported from the Committee. The President decided that a recommendation by a State Convention to its delegation, to vote as a unit, was equivalent to an instruction; but the Convention reversed the decision by a vote of 150 to 146.

On the test vote of adopting the majority report of the Committee, committing the party to the doctrine of Congressional legislation for the protection of slavery in the Territories, or that of the minority declaring the question to be one for judicial interpretation only, the Convention declared very decidedly—yeas 165, nays 138—in favor of the latter—thus rendering the minority report the only one before the body.—But this result brought up a storm which the North appeared unable to resist. An excited debate, interspersed with much wrangling and confusion ensued. The Southern delegates presented an almost united front against the final adoption of the Douglas plank in the amended platform. Several delegations refused to vote, and others declared its adoption would destroy the Democratic party as a national organization. Col. Richardson, of Illinois, endeavored to address the Convention, but the South refused to hear him.

The vote was first taken on the resolution reaffirming the Cincinnati platform, and it was carried—ayes 283, nays 70.- When Mississippi was called, Mr. Glenn arose and voted "No," declaring that Mississippi believed the Cincinnati platform, as explained North and South, to be an unqualified swindle. [His voice was drowned in cries of "order."]

Finally the preamble and resolutions on the subject of slavery in the Territories were stricken out—ayes 250, nays 40—Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas and Florida refusing to vote. The portion rejected reads as follows:

[That, inasmuch as differences in opinion exist in the Democratic party as to the nature and extent of the powers of a Territorial Legislature, and as to the powers and duties of Congress, under the Constitution of the United States, over the institution of Slavery within the Territories.

Resolved, That the Democratic party will abide by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States over the institution of Slavery within the Territories.]

The remaining resolutions, relating to the protection of citizens at home and abroad, the Pacific railroad, acquisition of Cuba, &c., were adopted unanimously, the above States still refusing to vote. The platform, as it stands, is entirely silent upon the subject of slavery in the Territories.

This disposition of the question, however, failed to satisfy a portion of the South, which had been instructed by their State Conventions to demand a positive affirmation of the right and duty of Congress to protect slave property from unfriendly Territorial legislation. The majority of the delegations from Alabama, Mississippi, South Carolina, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Texas, and a part of that from Delaware, withdrew—the delegations of those States where a minority remained protesting against their authority to represent the State in the Convention. On the part of the seceding delegations the most earnest protests were entered against the action of the Convention, and the free States warned that in sixty days they would find themselves opposed by a united South.

Mr. Morton, of Louisiana, in taking leave of the Convention, said "we have heretofore declared that the Democratic party was harmonious, but we are now parted forever—separated on principle—if our friends from the free States cannot join us in fighting the Black Republicans."

Mr. Glenn, of Mississippi, delivered in behalf of the delegation of that State a powerful and exciting address, telling them in less than sixty days they will see a united South acting in concert. [Deafening appluse, the galleries joining.] The time will come when you will want us.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, said he came here to join in a Convention of thirty three States, five of which have now withdrawn, and he refuses to fetter his State by participating in the action of those that remain.

Mr. Russel, on behalf of the Virginia delegation, asked for an adjournment that time might be given for consultation. He expressed his deep sympathy for the Southern States.

Amidst an intense feeling of excitement the Convention finally adjourned until Tuesday morning, after having been eight hours in continuous session.

EIGHTH DAY.—On the meeting of the Convention, the President stated that three separate motions to reconsider the Platform were pending when they adjourned last night, and Mr. Merrick, of Illinois, was entitled to the floor.

Mr. Benning, of Georgia, rose to a privileged question, stating that the Georgia delegates, having been in anxious consultation, and passed resolutions, they could no longer remain in the Convention, and all but eight delegates withdrew. Twenty-four retired.

The following delegations then asked leave to withdraw for consultation; Tennessee, Virginia, a portion of Maryland and a portion of Kentucky.

Mr. Cohen, of Georgia, said he remained to make an effort for harmony and union.

Mr. Flournoy, of Arkansas, took the same ground and said the South could'nt unite on the ground the seceding delegations had taken.

Mr. Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, was opposed to these speeches on either side. If there were any more delegations prepared to leave, let them go. They have all made up their minds, and we have made up our minds. We wish to proceed to business.

The Tennessee resolutions were adopted, consequently the Tennessee, Virginia, and Kentucky delegations remain in the Convention.

Twelve ballots were taken. The twelfth ballot resulting as follows: Douglas 150 1-2; Guthrie 39 1-2; Hunter 38; Dickinson 4; Johnson 12; Lane 6; Davis 1 1-2. The Convention then adjourned.

NINTH DAY.—The Boston Brass Band, seated in the gallery, opened the Convention Wednesday morning with half a dozen spirit stirring airs, concluding with "Yankee Doodle," at the close of which Mr. Flournoy, of Arkansas, in stentorian tones, proposed three cheers for the Union, which were heartily given. The floor and galleries were thronged with ladies.

The balloting was resumed. On the twenty-third ballot, when Virginia was called, Mr. Russell stated that he was required to cast fourteen votes one way and one another, which he declined to do unless otherwise ordered by the Convention. His State Convention had passed no resolution on the subject, but voting as a unit had always been regarded as the Democratic law of the State.

Mr. Moffet, of Virginia, said that his colleague thought the voice of their constituents should be heard, and he could no longer vote for Mr. Hunter.

After considerable debate, the President decided that the Virginia delegates could cast their individual votes. Virginia then voted 14 for Hunter and 1 for Douglas.

Douglas also received one from North Carolina on this ballot, giving him 152 votes, being a majority of the whole Convention. Guthrie received 41, Lane 19, Hunter 25, Johnson 12, Davis 1, Dickinson 1.

At the evening session, after the thirty-fifth ballot was taken, Mr. Gittings, of Md., moved that the Convention adjourn to meet in Baltimore. The motion was debated, and finally withdrawn.

After the thirty-sixth ballot Tennessee withdrew the name of Johnson.

The fifty-fourth ballot stood: Douglas 151, Guthrie 61, Lane 16, Hunter 20, Dickinson 2, Davis 1, (omitting fractions). On the fifty-fifth Guthrie received 65 votes—the vote of Douglas unchanged. Fifty seven ballots, in all, were taken, showing no material change.

Mr. Ashe, of N. C., then moved an adjournment. Mr. Gittings moved an amendment to adjourn to Baltimore on the 1st of June. The amendment was rejected, and Mr. A's motion adopted, by yeas 148, nays 100.

TENTH DAY.—When the Convention assembled, Mr. Russel, of Va., offered a resolution, that when the Convention adjourns it be to meet in Baltimore on the 18th of June, in order to afford the States that are now unrepresented, an opportunity to fill up their delegations.

The resolution was adopted, after some discussion and confusion, by ayes 195, nays 55.

The President delivered a valedictory, and about 1 o'clock, the Convention adjourned.

A salute of one hundred guns was fired at Savannah, Ga., Wednesday night, in honor of the withdrawal of the Southern States from the Democratic Convention. An immense concourse of citizens assembled on the occasion.

A NEW CONVENTION PROPOSED.—The Washington Star of Friday evening, the 4th, says:

Washington city is in a more excited state today over the action of the two divisions of the Charleston Convention than at any previous period since the body met, as intensely excited as those congregated here have been from the first moment electricity began to flash intelligence of the acts of the Convention, until now.

As the Convention have left matters, the party is certainly disrupted—clearly and unmistakably disrupted; every Democratic party State as represented in the Convention having refused, from first to last, to accept either the platform or the candidate insisted upon by every anti-Democratic party State as there represented.

If the telegraphic reports in this morning's papers be true, the remedies proposed by both wings, we are very sure, will prove equally objectionable to their constituents everywhere.—The Douglasites offer as a remedy, themselves to re-assemble at Baltimore on the 18th proximo, and in the mean time to put on trial before their constituents, those (of the Convention) who have not agreed with them—the coolest piece of political impudence and "jockeying" that was ever attempted. If it succeeds in assembling at Baltimore any such pretence of a Democratic party Convention as it aims to get there, of course it will be nothing more than a convention of the adherents of a candidate who was steadily refused by all the Democratic States in the Charleston Convention for fifty-seven ballots, with all the tricks of parliamentary expedients made operative in his favor, and without obtaining any support for his Presidential pretensions whatever, in the course of those fifty-seven ballots.

On the other hand, the alleged recommendation of the seceders in favor of a Southern Convention to be held in Richmond, if carried out, will prove equally fatal to the future unity of the party, and is, therefore, inadmissable in the opinion of all who really desire to prolong its existence.

If there be a remedy for this state of things, it lies in assembling at Baltimore or elsewhere an entire new Convention. A Convention composed of delegates elected by all the different States, with the light of the proceedings of the Charleston Convention before their eyes to guide them in making proper selections.

We know not who has authority to issue such a call—perhaps the National Executive Committee. If not, then the Democratic members of both houses of Congress should assume the responsibility of so doing; and that, too, without longer delay than be absolutely necessary.

Thirty-Sixth Congress—First Session.

MONDAY, April 30.—*Senate.*—Nothing of interest.

House.—In Committee of the Whole, Mr. Moore, of Ala., opposed the tariff bill, and Mr. Alley, of Mass., and Mr. Wade, of Ohio, defended the Republican party.

TUESDAY.—*Senate.*—Not in session.

House.—Mr. Maynard introduced a resolution for granting pensions to the soldiers of 1812, and the previous Indian wars.

Mr. Wilson, of Indiana, spoke against the fugitive slave law, and on the slavery question generally.

Mr. Hickman, of Pa., spoke against the extension of slavery, and said some severe things about the President.

Mr. Millson, of Va., replied to both speeches.

WEDNESDAY.—*Senate.*—The resolutions of Mr. Davis, on the protection of slave property in the Territories, were taken up and made the order of the day for Monday next.

After some other business of no interest, the Senate went into executive session, and then adjourned till Friday.

House.—Speeches on the slavery question were delivered by Messrs. English, Hutchins and others.

THURSDAY.—*House.*—Several members spoke on the slavery question.

FRIDAY.—*Senate.*—After a short executive session, the private calendar was taken up and several bills passed. Adjourned till Monday.

House.—Speeches were made on the tariff, &c.

SATURDAY.—*House.*—Nothing of interest.

For the Spectator.

The Central Rail Road.

Messrs. Editors:—The Directors of the Central Rail Road having determined to treat the people west of Charlottesville as outside barbarians, who are entitled to only six mails a week whilst those residing east of that town as entitled to seven, I hope the western people will immediately proceed to organize for the election of a new Board who will have more respect for their rights. If any high moral or religious principle had governed the Board, in regard to a train on Sunday, we would have cheerfully acquiesced in its discontinuance; but such is not the fact. They run a train on Sunday to Gordonsville, from which point the mails are taken by the Lynchburg train to Charlottesville. The pretext for discontinuance is economy. Now if it be unprofitable, why should the stockholders of the west, pay for running a Sunday train exclusively for the benefit of the east?

There are many causes of complaint againts the management of the road. The charges on passengers and freight are too high. Let us now have the whole matter overhauled. With the aid of the State proxies, who are believed to be with us, we can elect a Board who will do justice to all parts of the line. Let the stockholders of the west then look to their interests. Let there be concert of action, and we can readily redress our wrongs by a change of policy—or if needs be, by a change of men! This is not the day for old fogies! We want active, vigorous, enterprising men, who will keep pace with the spirit of the age. JUSTICE.

For the Spectator.

At a called meeting of the voters of the Waynesboro' District, held at Fishersville, Saturday evening, May 5th, 1860, John Hamilton, Esq., was called to the Chair and T. W. Shelton appointed Secretary.

It was moved and adopted that this meeting endorse the nominees for Magistrate, made at the Waynesboro' meeting, viz: Absalom Koiner, John S. Ellis, George A. Bruce and Dr. Kennerly. It was also moved and adopted that this meeting nominate additional candidates for that office, so that the people may have the privilege of electing their Magistrates. It was thereupon unanimously adopted that the three old Magistrates set aside by the Waynesboro' meeting, viz; D. S. Bell, Robert M. White and William Chapman be nominated by this meeting. It was moved and adopted that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Staunton Spectator and Vindicator.

JOHN HAMILTON, Chairman.

T. W. SHELTON, Sec'y.

The Virginia Republican Convention(!)met in Wheeling on the 2nd inst., and it is said that delegates from all parts of the State were present. Joseph Applegate, of Brooke county, presided. Alfred Caldwell, of Brooke, E. N. Norton, of Ohio, J. C. Underwood, of Clarke, and W. A. Gett, of Montgomery, were appointed delegates at large to Chicago. A long address was reported, and speeches were made by several persons. The telegraph says: "The next Convention will be held at Richmond."—Doubtful.

For the Spectator.

After declaring my grateful remembrance for the voluntary solicitude manifested by numerous friends throughout our county for my election to the office of Sheriff, I hereby, for reasons satisfactory to myself declare my intention to withdraw my name from the list of candidates for office. Very Respectfully

May 7, 1860. WM. G. STERRETT.

For the Spectator.

At a meeting of the voters of the third Magisterial District of this county, held April 28th, 1860, I was nominated as one of the candidates for the office of Magistrate. I beg leave most positively and most respectfully to decline the position. M. W. D. HOGSHEAD.

May 3rd, 1860.

For the Spectator.

The following gentlemen of the Mount Solon District will be supported *independently* of caucus dictations: James T. Clarke, Thos. S. Hogshead, Hatch Clarke and Nathan L. Blakemore. They are all gentlemen well qualified, two of whom have served the people faithfully for eight years. A VOTER.

The municipal authorities of New York have appropriated $30,000, and engaged Leland's first floor of the Metropolitan Hotel for the Japanese Embassy, which they will occupy on their arrival. They intend to give them the most brilliant reception and entertainment that any distinguished guests have hitherto received here.

For the Spectator.

At a meeting of the voters of the 7th Magisterial District, held in Mt. Sidney, April 28th, 1860, for the purpose of selecting suitable gentlemen to be voted for as Magistrates, J. C. McCue was called to the chair and W. M. Crawford appointed Secretary. On motion, the following gentlemen were nominated: Col. W. Anderson, Cyrus Brown, W. F. Burgendine, John Crawford, Thomas Burke, Wm. Crawford, J. C. McCue, John Yates and John A. Patterson.

C. K. Hyde and David Alexander were nominated as suitable gentlemen to be voted for as Overseers of the Poor.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

J. C. McCUE, PRES'T.

W. M. CRAWFORD, Sec't.

Vindicator copy.

For the Spectator.

At a meeting held in Middlebrook, on Saturday, the 28th of April, the following gentlemen were nominated candidates for the Magistracy and for Overseers of the Poor: M. W. Hogshead, B. F. Hailman, Jacob Baylor, James R. Grove, John R. Berry, James A. G. Scott, David Kunkle, Jas. F. Hite, Wm. M. Tate and S. M. Templeton. For Overseers of the Poor, Mr. S. X. Kerr—the old officer refusing to serve—A. S. Craig, John McCurdy and George Dull. Mr. Dull requests his purpose to decline to be published with this notice.

☞ Vindicator copy.

April 28th 1860.

For the Spectator.

There will be a meeting in Greenville on Saturday next, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., to nominate suitable candidates for Magistrates and Overseers of Poor. It is desired that voters from all parts of the District shall attend.

GREENVILLE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GROVER & BAKER'S NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

THE undersigned Clergymen of various denominations, having purchased and used in our families "GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED FAMILY SEWING MACHINE," take pleasure in recommending it as an instrument fully combining the essentials of a good machine. Its beautiful simplicity, ease of management, and the strength and elasticity of its stitch, unite to render it a machine unsurpassed by any in the market, and one which we feel confident will give satisfaction to all who purchase and use it:

Rev. W. H. LANEY, Baltimore, Md.,
Rev. O. H. TIFFANY, D. D., "
Rev. C. J. BOWEN, "
Rev. JONA CROSS, "
Rev. JOHN McCRON, D. D., "
Rev. W. T. D. CLEMM, "
Rev. W. H. CHAPMAN, "
Rev. F. S. EVANS, "
Rev. R. C. GALBRATH, Govanstown Md.,
Rev. J. McK. BELLEY, Frederick, Md.,
Rev. T. E. LOCKE, Westmoreland co., Va.,
Rev. W. A. CROCKER, Norfolk, Va.,
Rev. JOHN PARIS, "
Rev. J. F. LANNEAU, Salem, Va.,
Rev. C. HANKEL, D., D., Charleston, S. C.
Rev. C. A. LOYAL, "
Rev. A. A. PORTER, Selma, Ala.
Rev. J. J. TWISE, Speedwell, S. C.
Rev. B. B. ROSS, Mobile, Ala.
Rev. J. L. MICHAUX, Enfield, N. C.
Rev. A. C. HARRIS, Henderson, N. C.
Rev. C. F. HARRIS, "

Office of Exhibition and Sale

181 BALTIMORE ST., BALTIMORE.

☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. ☜

May 8, 1850.—1y.

YOUNG FINANCIER.

THIS young thorough-bred Stallion will stand the present season at my stable, and at the Virginia Hotel Stable, in Staunton.

TERMS.—$5 the single leap; $10 the season, and $16 to insure a mare with foal. Parting with a mare before she is known to be with foal, forfeits the insurance. Care will be taken to prevent accidents, but I will not be responsible for any that may happen.

DESCRIPTION.—YOUNG FINANCIER will be four years old this Spring, Blood Bay, with black legs, mane and tail—not a white hair on him—nearly sixteen hands high.

PEDIGREE.—YOUNG FINANCIER was gotten by Financier, his dam by imported Emancipation, his grand-dam bred by John Randolph, of Roanoke, g. g. dam by Roanoke, g. g. g. dam Minikin by Gracchus, g. g. g. g. dam by President, g. g. g. g. g. dam by Morton's Traveler, g. g. g. g. g. g. dam imported Mare Bonnie Lassie. Financier by Boston, out of the dam of Revenue. For further Pedigree see Turf Register, and you will find him as fine bred horse as lives. G. W. HOWRY.

P. S.—Pasture furnished at reasonable rates.

Financier will be in Staunton—

May	1	2	3	June	5	7	8
"	10	11	12	"	15	16	17
"	19	20	21	"	25	26	27
"	28	29	30	July	4	5	6

May 8, 1860.—tJuly. G. W. M.

TO THE PUBLIC.—I do hereby certify that P. O. Polmer never did own the Joseph Thomas tract of land now in my possession, nor did he ever have it in his possession; and I do also certify that I paid the tax ticket on the same made out against P. O. Polmer for the year 1857. D. WILSON.

May 7, 1860.

I do hereby certify that in the forepart of the summer of 1858 I heard P. O. Polmer call on Sheriff Eubank for a certain amount paid on a land ticket on the Joseph Thomas tract of land, and after some sharp words by both of the gentleman Eubanks said he would refund the money if Polmer would change a $20 bill, which Polmer refused to do and said it was Eubanks' duty to furnish the right change, and Eubank rode off and did not pay Polmer the ticket.

May 7, 1860. A. J. ACORD,

AugustaC ounty Court Clerk's Office to'wit:

I, Wm. A. Burnett, deputy of said Court hereby certify that it appears from Commissioner Donoho's land book for the year 1857, that Joseph Thomas is charged with 45¾ acres of land adjoining Daniel Wilson, and the tax thereon is $5.49, and that it does not appear from said book that such a charge exists against Phillip O. Polmer.

Given under my hand, this 7th day of May, 1860.

May 8, 1860. WM. A. BURNETT, D. C

TO FARMERS.—Although a hundred copies or more of PROF. CAMPBELL'S "SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE" have already been sold in Augusta, there are many Farmers yet, who need the book, and ROBERT COWAN can supply them. The N. Y. Observer says of this work:

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