Staunton Spectator.

STAUNTON, VA.

TUESDAY, MAY 22, 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.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN BELL,
OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
EDWARD EVERETT,
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Important Notice.

It is very important that *all accounts* due this office on the 1st of the present month, shall be settled as soon as possible. Subscribers who pay up between this time and the 1st of July, next, will be charged at the rate of $2 per annum; otherwise the full price of $2,50 will be charged, as we shall then be subjected to the trouble and expense of employing agents. Distant subscribers, upon taking receipts from Postmasters may remit by mail at our risk.

May 22, 1860.

Senator Douglas' Speech.

The speech recently delivered in the United States Senate by Mr. Douglas, in reply to Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, on the resolutions offered by the latter, defining the duty of Congress to protect slavery in the Territories, was quite a great affair. The Little Giant shows no disposition to back out from his position, but on the contrary carries the war into the enemy's camp, and while defending himself, convicts his opponents of flagrant inconsistency. Here and there through his speech, he administers cutting rebukes to Yancey, Davis, Bayard, Attorney General Black, and even the Great Mogul himself, President Buchanan; and his sarcasms are the more effective because of the strict courtesy which characterizes his language. There is no vituperation, but a covert severity which could not fail to tell upon the victims.

Mr. Douglas shows from the action of Democratic State Conventions in Florida, Georgia and other Southern States, prior to 1848, that the doctrine of Congressional non-intervention was generally endorsed by the Southern Democracy. Again, at the Baltimore Convention of 1848, Gen. Cass, the great chief of "squatter sovereignty," was nominated, Virginia and most of the other Southern States voting for him. They voted for him, says Mr. Douglas, with a knowledge of his opinions on this question, and he was their first choice. It is true that during the Presidential canvass of that year, Democratic politicians at the South denied that "squatter sovereignty" was contained in the Baltimore Platform, or even in Gen. Cass' Nicholson letter; but the party were precluded from taking such ground, for Yancey had made the issue distinctly in the Convention, and was defeated by an overwhelming majority. Yancey's protest was rejected—ayes 36, nays 216—Virginia casting 17 votes against it. Thus we find Virginia voting against the incorporation of the doctrine of intervention for the protection of slavery into the platform. Mr. Davis supported Gen. Cass under protest—"he has a clean record, but a record outside of the Democratic party," says Mr. Douglas.

So in 1850, Mr. Douglas contends, non-intervention, according to his understanding of it, was re-endorsed, and the Georgia "fire-eaters" then became "submissionists perforce." Gen. Pierce, moreover, was nominated for President on that issue—he was elected on that issue, and no other—he never would have been President but for that issue—and Mr. Davis became Secretary of War by virtue of the same!

When the Kansas-Nebraska bill came up, the doctrine was asserted again. The record proves, says Mr. Douglas, "beyond cavil, dispute or protest, that those who voted for the bill pledged themselves for non-intervention, and that non-intervention meant that Congress should not interfere for any purpose, either to prohibit or protect, establish or abolish slavery."—Precisely as the opponents of the bill said. Alabama, Mr. D. continues, "led the bolt at Charleston for the sole reason that the majority of the Convention adopted the Alabama ultimatum of 1856. He recognized the right of the Democracy of Alabama to change their opinions just as often as they please."

Mr. Douglas comes down, in the course of his speech, to the Cincinnati Convention of 1856.—There, he contends, the same doctrine was asserted, and Mr. Buchanan approved it in his letter of acceptance. Finding great difficulty with his political friends in harmonizing upon a platform, he says: "I have tendered to them various propositions—tendered them the Florida platform of 1847, and they would not take it; tendered them the Georgia platform of 1854, and they would not take it; tendered them the Alabama platform of 1856, and they would not take it; *I tender them now the letter of Mr. Buchanan's acceptance in* 1856, and let them construe it for themselves; I tender them Mr. Breckinridge's speech at Lexington, in 1856, and let it construe itself—I won't dot an *i* or cross a *t*."

Mr. Douglas refers to his exclusion from the Committee on Territories by the Democratic Senators, but rejoices in the endorsement of the Charleston Covention. By a majority of the whole electoral college, he was the choice of the party for President; he is no longer a heretic—no longer an outlaw. He has no great respect for the famous Tennessee resolutions—he wants no double-dealing or double construction in a platform. He is willing to stand on the Cincinnati platform, and give it the same construction he has always given it. This is his *ultimatum*, and there is no hope left for a compromise at Baltimore or elsewhere.

Mr. Davis briefly replied. He said Douglas had assumed the air of the monarch of France, who exclaimed, "I am the State!" and undertook to dictate to the National Convention on what terms he would accept their nomination. So the battle rages.

☞ The Virginia Commissioners appointed by the Legislature to provide for the better defence of the State, have contracted with Messrs. Ames & Co., of Chicopee, Massachusetts, for machinery to the value of $127,000, for the manufacture of rifled muskets. This is only another illustration of Yankee enterprise, which always manages to turn a penny out of war, pestilence or famine. After the John Brown affair, last Fall, as soon as it was known that the people of Virginia were arming against the North, agents of Northern manufacturers were amongst us, soliciting orders for the most destructive sort of guns and pistols. We have very little doubt, if the universal Yankee nation were sentenced to be hanged, that some of them would get the contract for furnishing the hemp.

Mammoth Strawberries.

We are indebted to our friend Wm. B. Crawford, for a mess of most deliciously flavored mammoth strawberries. Mr. Crawford is the most successful cultivator of this delightful fruit that we know of, and furnishes large supplies to our citizens during the season.

Volunteer Regiments.

Why does not the military spirit of Old Augusta manifest itself by forming its various volunteer Companies into Regiments? It was the first county in the State to raise volunteers enough to form a Regiment, and yet other Regiments have been already organized in other places before us, under the new militia law.

Augusta could readily, besides its three Regiments of the line, form two regiments of volunteers and hold a grand military encampment every summer for military training, and for manly exercise and amusement in the intervals of camp duty; and thus develop the youth of the county physically to something like the size of their hardy ancestry. In the company which marched from Staunton to Point Pleasant, in 1774, each man measured over 6 feet. Let the officers proceed at once to form a volunteer regiment of foot out of the fine companies already formed, viz.—the West Augusta Guard, the Mountain Guard, the Fishersville Rifles, the Staunton Artillery, the Mount Sidney Infantry and the Middlebook Rifles. Six companies.—And in addition to the three troops of Cavalry already in existence, who doubts but three more can be formed in the three Regiments, as the new law allows, in a county abounding in such fine horses and horsemen as Augusta? Let it be done now while the spirit is moving.

Military Display.

The training of the officers of the three regiments in this county took place in Staunton on Monday Tuesday and Wednesday of last week. On Wednesday afternoon the West Augusta Guards, Capt. Baylor, and the Staunton Artillery, Capt. Imboden, appeared upon the field with the officers, when the whole were reviewed by Brigadier General Wm. H. Harman. The military display was the finest we have seen for a long time. The battalion was under the command of the Brigade Inspector, Col. Jas. W. Massie, of Rockbridge. After the companies returned from the field, a highly finished sword was presented to Capt. Baylor, by Lieut. Bumgardner in behalf of the West Augusta Guard, and a most beautiful and costly flag to the Staunton Artillery by Gen Harman, as the representative of the ladies of Staunton and the county. Capt. Baylor responded for himself, and Capt. Imboden for his Company, and we need not say that the remarks of all the gentlemen were well conceived and highly appropriate. The ceremonies took place at the Central Railroad Depot, in the presence of a large crowd of spectators.—Turner's Band enlivened the occasion by their fine music.

Waynesboro' Cadets.

A young correspondent from Waynesboro', signing himself "F," informs us of the organization of a military corps of little boys in that place, called the Waynesboro' Cadets. We let him tell the story in his own words, as follows: "They are a little company of boys, about twenty, between the age of seven and fourteen. They have got a uniform which is composed of a red flannel shirt and black pants, trimmed with red. Their caps are made of blue paste-board, trimmed with red. It is a real show to see them. I write to you because it shows what the Waynesboro' boys can do. I send you a list of the officers, viz: B. Harrison Waddell, Captain, Charles M. Gallaher, Lieutenant; J. Holcombe Alexander, Pioneer, and Thos. H. Huff, Orderly Sergeant."

We are pleased to hear that the military spirit is abroad even among the little ones of the land, and will be glad to hear "something more" of the Waynesboro' Cadets, as our correspondent promises.

For the Spectator.

There's Poetry in the Constitutional Union Ticket.

Messrs. Editors:—The followfng incident, occurred in the city of Washington on the evening after the nomination of Bell and Everett.—J——h S——r, Esq., of Va., having been enquired of by a friend, "how he was pleased with the nomination just made at Baltimore," replied "he thought them to be very proper and suitable men, but felt somewhat despondent of their election," and in that mood, stepped into a drinking saloon, on the Avenue, to refresh the inward man, when a very seedy looking individual, came staggering in just behind him, and balancing himself into a theatrical attitude exclaimed:

"This glorious Union, who dare sever it?
Hurrah for Bell and Edward Everett."

"From that moment," said he, "I took fresh courage, and think that success *must* perch upon our banner." M.

The Court of Death.

Our readers are referred to an advertisement, in this issue, of an elegant Chromo-Lithographic Engraving, printed in oil colors, of Peale's celebrated painting of the Court of Death. The New York Observer says, of the Engraving and the Publisher:

"It is rarely that such an opportunity is offered for obtaining a work of art, intrinsically valuable, at a trifling cost; and none, we think, who order it, will ever regret the outlay. As a chaste and beautiful parlor ornament—as a present from one friend to another—as a possession to be preserved and admired, and furnish a constant delight, it is believed that nothing can surpass the Engraving of the Court of Death. Mr. Colton is a responsible man, and our friends may feel safe in sending their money for his picture."

Approaching Fair.

The Ladies of the Presbyterian congregation will hold their Annual Fair, at Union Hall, on Friday the 1st day of June. They will be prepared as usual to furnish all the good things of the season to those who are fond of eatables, while a grand display of Fancy Articles will be exposed for sale to those who desire to invest in that line. The object of the Fair, as is always the case when the ladies engage in any enterprise, is most commendable, and we trust their efforts may meet with a liberal reward. Dinner will be served at 1 o'clock.

The Regimental Musters.

The two volunteer companies from Staunton attended the Regimental Musters at Spring Hill and Middlebrook, adding much to the fine military display on those occasions. Both Regiments were reviewed by the General. Turner's Cornet Band visited both places, and received on all hands the highest compliments. Turner's Band is now one of our established institutions, and is highly valued by all who know how to appreciate excellent music.

☞ Nineteen Southern members of Congress have issued an address to the Charleston Seceders, urging them to attend the Democratic Convention at Baltimore and endeavor to secure satisfactory terms for the South. The Virginia signers are Messrs. Mason, Hunter and Garnett.

☞ Information reached this place last week that Allen Ewing, who was held for trial here on the charge of passing counterfeit money, and broke jail on the 1st inst., had been captured at Franklin, Pendleton county. Col. Turk went out for the prisoner, but discovered that a wrong man had been arrested. So Ewing is still at large.

☞ We have heretofore neglected to state that Robert L. Doyle, Esq., was several months ago elected Captain of the Mountain Guard, which musters at Spring Hill.

☞ Gen. Harman has appointed J. Marshall Hanger, Esq., of this place, a member of his staff, with the rank of Colonel.

☞ We are indebted to the Hon. T. Harris for several volumes of public documents.

The Japanese Embassy.

The Ambassadors from the Empire of Japan arrived off fortress Monroe, on Saturday, the 12th, in the United States steamer Roanoke.—They were met there by the steamer Philadelphia, sent down by the Government to convey the party to Washington. After receiving the most distinguished attentions from officers at the Fortress, and inspecting the works, the Ambassadors and their suite embarked on the Philadelphia, matters being so arranged that they should arrive at Washington at noon on Monday, the 14th. An immense crowd awaited them at the Washington Navy Yard, when various ceremonies connected with the reception took place. Artists and daguerreotypists were present to take pictures, and the Japanese themselves sketched everything. A correspondent says:

After being detained in the sun for about twenty minutes, they were walked up towards the gate of the Yard, which is about a third of a mile from the wharf, still bareheaded, and then put into carriages, two large omnibuses being provided for the inferior attaches of the Embassy, on the top of one of which was placed the treaty box in the cage.

Following after the procession came a dozen large furniture wagons, piled up with boxes and packages supposed to contain clothing and other articles of personal necessity. The balance of the baggage, which is to the extent of some eighty tons, was removed from the steamer, and will be taken to the quarters of the Embassy tomorrow.

The Government troops, consisting of the President's Mounted Guard, the United States Artillery from the Arsenal, and the United States Marines, then threaded their way with considerable difficulty and delay through the crowd of carriages and omnibuses that blocked up all the streets within several squares of the yard, and formed in line beyond the throng.—Shortly afterwards the carriages containing the members of the Embassy came out of the gate, and were immediately surrounded by crowds of ragged and rude boys and ill-mannerly men, thrusting their hands into the carriages, climbing up behind, and even attempting to handle their clothing and swords. All attempts to keep the carriages together amid such a throng of vehicles was futile, and by the time the head of the procession reached the capitol gate the Embassy were separated with a half dozen omnibuses and private carriages intervening between each carriage.

A delay of a half hour took place at the capitol to form the procession before proceeding on the Avenue, during which period the carriages were surrounded by all classes of people, and no attempt was made to protect them from the annoyance. The rear of the procession was brought up by the volunteer companies of the District.

As the procession moved along on the whole line from the Navy Yard gate the streets were crowded with people all anxious to get a sight of the strangers, and notwithstanding the annoyance to which they were subjected, which they seemed to take with good humor, their countenances bore the evidence of surprise at every step in their progress. Their first view of the capitol and the unfinished dome excited great surprise, and their heads were all stretched out the windows of their carriages as long as it was in sight.

On reaching the avenue the crowd of boys and negroes around the carriages became more dense. The black visages of the negroes seemed an odity to them, at which they laughed heartily. The negroes returned their laugh with a broad grin which excited their merriment very much. On reaching the front of their quarters, at Willard's Hotel, the carriages were surrounded by the negro waiters and hack drivers, and they shook hands with them with a cordiality that would have gratified Gerrett Smith if he had been present. The negro was evidently a novelty to them—and what their impressions were as to his position in the country, and their being the first to throng around them at the door of their quarters, would be worthy of inquiry.

The reception rooms at Willard's were densely thronged with the wives and daughters of members of Congress and other public men, who assembled to receive these welcomed visitors.—Over an hour was required in an exchange of courtesies before the wearied travellers were allowed to retire to their private apartments, when the crowd slowly dispersed and the military returned to their quarters.

The suite of rooms provided at Willard's Hotel for their reception number sixty, and have been newly furnished for the occasion with beautiful and costly furniture.

The precise character of the mission was not ascertained till Monday night, the 14th, when the Ambassadors produced a letter dated Yeddo, handsomely written in English, in which it is stated that the Princes come hither as Envoys Extraordinary, with a request that they be presented to the President through the State Department. On Wednesday, the Embassy paid an official visit to Gen. Cass at the State Department.

The Presentation of the Embassy to the President took place on Thursday, and was quite a singular as well as interesting and impressive spectacle. The Embassy made their progress to the Presidential mansion escorted by the military and police, and observing all the ceremonious forms prescribed by their system of etiquette. The President received them in the East Room in the midst of an assemblage of Senators, Congressmen, ladies, diplomats and Army and Navy officers. The official speeches are not remarkable except for the fact that the Japanese Ambassador addressed our Republican President as "his Majesty." Both parties were profuse in their expressions of good will and friendship. The audience was soon over and the strangers returned at once to their quarters.

The Japanese presents to the President were opened on Friday. The articles are of the most magnificent description; saddles richly embroidered and embossed with gold and silver; silk bed curtains and bed screens, similar to those used only by the Princes of Japan, and ingeniously elaborated; two swords, such as are worn by the Princes of Japan, superior to any ever manufactured either in this country or France; paper-hangings ornamented with gold; lacquered case, including writing cases, and a lot of valuable miscellaneous articles, all of them exhibiting the most refined taste and advanced artistic skill, and superior to any which have ever been brought to this country from Asia.

BELL AND EVERETT IN LOUISIANA.—The New Orleans Bulletin says:—

"The nomination of these distinguished men as the standard bearers of the National Union men of the country has been received in this city with the liveliest emotions of satisfaction. Everybody seems delighted with the ticket, and congratulations are heard upon every hand. The harmony of the Convention, the moral and intellectual qualities of the nominees, their great experience, truly national and conservative views, and their life-long devotion to the great interests of the whole country, all conspire to produce a profound impression upon the public mind, and to re-awaken those feelings of patriotic enthusiasm which find their home in the breasts of all true friends of the 'Constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of the laws.'—The state of things thet exists among the fragments composing the late Democratic party furnishes a powerful and all-sufficient reason why the conservative men of the South, of all parties, should rally around the National standard of Bell and Everett as the only certain means of defeating a sectional Black Republican victory."

RATIFICATION MEETING.—An immense mass meeting was held in Philadelphia on Thursday night to ratify the nomination of Bell and Everett. Joseph R. Ingersoll presided, assisted by eminent citizens. Mr. Henry, of Tennessee, was the chief orator, and made a bold, effective speech, creating great enthusiasm.

A large bell bearing the inscription "The Bell which will toll the death knell of sectionalism wherever it goes," was rung during the proceedings, and a fine display of fire-works added to the interest of the occasion.

Resolutions were adopted faithfully adhering to, and cordially sustaining the great principles of the Revolution, approving and ratifying the proceedings of the Baltimore Convention, and declaring the selection of candidates eminently judicious.

Blondin, the rope-walker, is now suspending his rope across the great chasm of Niagara river at the most frightful point, directly over the dashing rapid at the head of the Whirlpool, and just north of the Suspension Bridge.

The Republican Convention.

The Republican Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, met in Chicago on Wednesday last. An immense building erected for the occasion, was densely crowded, and it was estimated that ten thousand persons were present.—David Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, was made temporary chairman. The States were then called for the delegates to report themselves, and Alabama, Mississippi and South Carolina were received with hisses. At the afternoon session, George Ashmun, of Massachusetts, was elected President of the Convention. Robert Crawford, of Va., was one of the Vice Presidents, and A. A. Campbell, of Va., one of the Secretaries.

The Convention had an excited time on Thursday, and finally adjourned for the day without reaching a baliot. The morning session was taken up with a debate on the right of the delegates from Southern States to vote for candidates for the nomination. Mr. Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, with a strong show of reason, objected that these delegates represented nobody, having, in fact, no constituencies, and yet might, by their votes, control the decisions of the Convention. He therefore moved to refer the credentials of these delegates back to the Committee. The proposition raised quite a storm of indignation on the part of some of the members, but was finally substantially adopted by referring the whole report back to the Committee. At the afternoon session the Committee again reported, giving the Southern delegates the right to cast a vote not equal to the full double electoral vote of their States. The platform of the party adopted at the Philadelphia Convention in 1856, was reported for re-affirmation, and after a lively discussion the Convention adjourned.

On Friday, the Convention proceeded to ballot for candidates. The first ballot resulted as follows:

Seward 173; Lincoln 102; Bates 51; Cameron 50; McLean 12; Wade 3; Dayton 14.

Whole number of votes 404. Necessary to a choice 203.

On the third ballot Seward recieved 181, and Lincoln 228, being three more than a majority. The nomination was then made unanimous.

At the afternoon session a candidate for Vice President was voten for. The first ballot was as follows: Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, 194; John Hickman, of Pennsylvania, 58; N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts, 38½; C. M. Clay, of Kentucky, 101; Governor Reeder, of Pennsylvania, 51; Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland, 8; Sam Houston, of Texas, 6; W. L. Dayton, of New Jersey, 3; Reed, of Pennsylvania, 13—no choice.

On the second ballot Senator Hamlin was nominated.

The Republican Nominees.

The nomination of Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency, by the Chicago Convention, is generally regarded as a breaking down of the Black Republican party. Mr. Lincoln has no elements of popularity, and certainly no special qualifications for the office. A year ago, says the Baltimore American, he was unknown out of his own State, and all his recent reputation rests upon his popularity as a stump orator in canvassing Illinois as the Republican opponent to Mr. Douglas' return to the Senate, when he succeeded in carrying the State by the popular vote, though Mr. Douglas secured a majority in the Legislature. His record as a public man is brief and obscure. He was born in Kentucky in 1809, received a limited education, adopted the profession of law, was a Captain in the Black Hawk war, at one time Postmaster of a small village, four times elected to the Illinois Legislature, and a representative in Congress from Illinois for one term, from 1847 to 1849. His private record is that of a third rate district politician, not, at one time at least in his life, very particular in his associations or correct in his moral habits. The selection of such a man over the great exponents of the Republican party, to the exclusion of Seward, Wade, Banks, Fessenden, and others, whose nomination would at least have been entitled to respect, is an insult as gratuitous as its accomplishment appears inexplicable. We cannot see how any amount of party management can overcome the general feeling of disgust which its announcement must create with the masses.

The nomination of Mr. Hamlin for the Vice Presidency, is much more respectable. He is a native of Maine, born in 1809, a lawyer by profession, and entered public life as a member of the Maine Legislature in 1836. He was a member of the House of Representatives in the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth Congresses, and entered the United States Senate in 1848. He was re-elected for six years in 1851. In 1857 his party in Maine, to avail themselves of his personal popularity, ran him for Governor. He was elected, but soon afterwards resigned the Governorship and was re-elected to the Senate for the term ending 1863. He has not been particularly distinguished in the Senate, but ranks among the most decided Republican members of that body.

For the Spectator.

To the Committee on County Claims.

Gentlemen:—The idea is entertained, that because the County Court did, some years since, abolish the reward for killing red Foxes, it included the reward for killing Wolves. This is a mistake. The reward of $12 for a wolf over six months old is yet allowed, and $6 for one under that age, and there should be no hesitation in paying it. The writer moved the Court at the instance of others, to abolish the pay for foxes, satisfied at the time, it was money judiciously applied. He thinks so still, as the depredations of that animal are increasing. Many hunted them to pay their taxes, who would not do so for sport. He did not include wolves in his motion, and *since* that time, pay was allowed for a wolf scalp produced and sworn to before the writer. A JUSTICE.

For the Spectator.

Pursuant to notice, a portion of the voters of Magisterial District No. 9, assembled at Churchville on Wednesday, May 16th, 1860. On motion, Capt. Henry Sterrett was called to the Chair, and Robert S. Hamilton appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained, a Committee was appointed to recommend suitable candidates for Magistrates.

Upon report of the Committee the meeting selected the following named gentlemen; William Montgomery and Kennerly Craig, the two gentlemen named by the voters of Deerfield, were endorsed, and in addition thereto the names of James Wilson, Wm. W. Taylor, John M. Huff, and Capt. T. A. Dryden were selected.

HENRY STERRETT, Chairman.
R. S. HAMILTON, Sec.

For the Spectator.

Wm. Guy, Esq.

At a conventional meeting (so called) of the voters of the 9th Magisterial District, held at Churchville, on the 16th inst., the above named old and faithful public servant, who has given such universal satisfaction, was ruled out of the ring, and four condidates put in nomination for the Churchville precinct. Now we believe this movement is well calculated (though unintentional) to deprive the Deerfield precinct of any Magistrate at all. Not wishing to disparage the merits of the other gentlemen put in nomination for that highly responsible office for Deerfield, we are satisfied the voters will not unite in their support. Therefore we wish it distinctly understood by the voters at Churchville that Mr. Guy will be run and sustained by many voters at

DEERFIELD.

The Embassy now in Washington is the second that has ever left Japan. The first was to Pope Grego y XIII, in 1584, when the King of Bongo, with those of Arina, and Omura, islands of Japan, sent an Embassy to Rome, to lay at the feet of the Pope the homage and obedience of the Christian Kings of Japan. Two princes were on this embassy. They became Christian missionaries, and one of them sealed his religious profession with his blood, when the Japanese expelled the Jesuits, and shut themselves out from all foreign intercourse. Various attempts have been since made to re open communication with the Japanese. Two embassies, sent by Russia, have failed to obtain an entrance into the country. Commodore Perry accomplished what so many failed in, and the present visit of the Japanese embassy is the result of his undertaking.

For the Spectator.

Messrs. Editors:—Understanding from J. Wayt Bell that he does not desire to be re-elected Overseer of the Poor, for the 1st District, we recommend to the voters of the District to elect Franklin M. Young to that office.

MANY VOTERS.

Thirty-Sixth Congress—First Session.

MONDAY, May 14.—*Senate.*—There was but a slim attendance in the Senate chamber at noon, owing to the general interest felt in the arrival of the Japanese Embassadors. The galleries were almost deserted, which led to some witty remarks that the Japanese drew better than Mr. Douglas. Without transacting any business the Senate adjourned.

House.—The Michigan contested election case was considered, but the House adjourned without taking a vote upon it.

TUESDAY.—*Senate.*—Some discussion took place on the bill amendatory of the act to establish a Territorial Government in Utah, and the subject was then postponed.

The resolutions offered by Mr. Davis, on the subject of slavery in the Territories, were taken up, and Mr. Douglas spoke for three hours without concluding.

House.—On motion of Mr. Sherman, a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee to invite the Japanese Embassy to visit the House.

The resolution declaring that Mr. Howard, (Republican) of Michigan, was entitled to a seat, instead of Mr. Cooper, (Democrat) was passed, and Mr. H. was sworn in.

WEDNESDAY.—*Senate.*—Mr. Hale offered a resolution calling upon the Postmaster General for information in reference to the defalcation in the New York Post-office.

After some other business, Mr. Douglas resumed and concluded his speech.

House.—Mr. Morris, of Illinois, introduced a resolution calling for information in reference to the New York Post Office. The other proceedings were utterly uninteresting.

THURSDAY.—*Senate.*—Mr. Davis concluded his speech in reply to Mr. Douglas, controverting the position of that gentleman, and declaring that there being two constructions put upon the Cincinnati platform, it became the duty of the Democratic party to prescribe what the true construction is—and that if the party was not a union of men upon principle the sooner it was dissolved the better.

The nomination of Ex-Senator Dix as Postmaster at New York, was confirmed.

House.—F. W. Walker, the correspondent of the N. Y. Express, was expelled from the Reporters' gallery, it appearing, on the report of the Covode Committee, that he had received from Mr. Wendell $2,500 for his services in endeavoring to secure the passage of the Kansas English bill.

The Postal Deficiency bill, appropriating $13,500,000, was passed.

FRIDAY.—*Senate.*—The debate on the Resolutions of Mr. Davis was continued by Mr. Mason, who took strong ground in opposition to Mr. Douglas. Mr. Toombs obtained the floor for Monday.

House.—The House disposed of the Nebraska contested election case, by awarding the seat to Samuel G. Dailey, when Experience Estabrook, the sitting delegate, retired. The remainder of the day was spent in the consideration of private bills amid much confusion, growing out of the receipt of despatches from Chicago, during which Mr. Dawes announced "that Abraham Lincoln will be the next President, which announcement he hoped would be satisfactory."

SATURDAY.—*Senate.*—A message was received from the President in relation to the slaver Wildfire, captured by the United States steamer Mohawk with five hundred Africans on board. The President proposes that, as the number of negroes thus captured is likely to be large, the Government should enter into an arrangement for their reception on the coast of Africa and maintenance for a limited time. This arrangement will obviate the necessity of bringing negroes thus captured to this country, and they could be immediately transferred to the care of the agents of the Colonization Society in Africa.

House.—Nothing of interest.

MR. BELL'S NOMINATION IN TENNESSEE.—The Nashville Banner thus gives vent to its feelings in regard to the Baltimore nomination for the Presidency:

"The news has just reached us from Baltimore of the nomination of Tennessee's greatest son, the Hon. John Bell, for President of the United States. Even while we write the bells of the city are pealing, and the boom of the cannon reverberates among the surrounding hills, and the whole people are rejoicing. The truly National platform adopted by the Baltimore Conservative Union Convention was, 'The Constitution as it is interpreted by its judicial authorities; the Union of the States; and the Enforcement of the Laws.' The announcement will be hailed by the masses throughout the Union with a patriotic enthusiasm, and the name of John Bell will be echoed from Maine to California, to the terror of the enemies to the Constitution and the Union."

Mr. Soule has called a State Convention to elect delegates to represent Louisiana at Baltimore in favor of Douglas. There is a movement also to send the seceding delegates both to Baltimore and Richmond.

For the Spectator.

Wm. H. Gamble will be voted for to fill the office of Magistrate in the (7th) Mt. Sidney District, by MANY VOTERS.

NEW ADVERVISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—On the 1st day of May, 1860, Michael G. Harman executed to Harman & Snapp three notes negotiable and payable at the office of discount and deposite of the Bank of the Valley in Virginia, at Staunton, and endorsed by said Harman and Snapp, for the benefit of George W. Eaverson & Co., of Baltimore.

One at 6 months, for	$153.51
One at 12 " "	157.98
One at 18 " "	162.45

And on the same day said Micheal G. Harman executed three notes of the same sort to Harman & Snapp and endorsed by them for the benefit of Jos. Pearson & Son, of Baltimore.

One at 6 months, for	$84.54
One at 12 " "	137.17
One at 18 " "	141.05

And on the same day the three first notes above named were enclosed in a letter and directed to said Eaverson & Co., Baltimore, and the three last notes enclosed in a letter directed to said Pearson & Son, and all deposited in the Post Office at Staunton, Va., which notes have been lost, miscarried or stolen, as we believe, as they have not been received by the persons entitled to them; This notice is therefore to caution all persons against having anything to do with them, as they will not be paid to any one except the parties for whose benefit they are endorsed as above named, or their order.

BAYLOR & BAYLOR,
Counsel for Eaverson & Co., and Pearson & Son.
May 22, 1860.

STILL THEY COME!!!

DAVIS A. KAYSER is now receiving by express the following scarce goods:

2 patterns best Black English Crape,
5 " best Maceline Silks,
3 " best fancy Berege an 'Glous',
5 " French and English Poplins for traveling suits,
3 patterns plain Namiook Muslin,
5 " " Swiss "
5 " of those nice French Cambricks,
3 " fancy French Printed Berege,
1 " black dotted Silk Nett,
1 " brown Berege for Veils,
1 doz. blue Hernanic Veils,
8 doz. French Corsets of best style and make.

Staunton, May 22, 1860.

THE RED FLAG STORE, ON NEW ST., Opposite Beck's, has the greatest bargains in Fashionable Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps ever before offered in this market, such as

Fine Black Cloth Coats for $5 00
Fine Black U. Cassimere Pants, $2 00
Fine Black Satin Vests, $2 00
Summer Coats, $1 00; Summer Pants, $1 00; Summer Vests, $1 00
Beautiful Cassimeres and Tweeds, in full and broken suits, very low;
Hats and Caps, surprisingly cheap;
150 pair fine and medium Boots, from $1 00 up;
200 pair Shoes, Gaiters and Ties, from 75 cts. up;

☞ For superior Goods and Great Bargains call at THE RED FLAG
Opposite Beck's Restaurant.

Staunton, May 22, 1860.

NOTICE.—The firm of PULLIAM & BETTS having this day ceased, WM. H. BETTS will continue in the NEGRO AUCTION BUSINESS, and has taken into co-partnership with him E. J. GREGORY. They will conduct the business under the firm of BETTS & GREGORY, at their salesroom on Franklin street, 4 doors below Wall street, and about 1 square below the former office of Pulliam & Betts, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage which was so liberally extended to Wm. H. Betts while in the firm of Pulliam & Betts.

They have obtained the services of Mr. BUSHROD W. ELMORE as Clerk, who has an interest in the business.

WM. H. BETTS,
Richmond, May 22, 1860—1y E. J. GREGORY.

T. M. & D. D. DURBORAU take this method of informing their old friends and the public generally that they have on hand and are receiving via Richmond at the Waynesboro Foundry a lot of Eagle and Donegal PIG METAL of superior malleable qualities, and are prepared to do CASTINGS of all patterns desired on the shortest notice and by experienced workmen.

They have on hand Cook, Nine Plate and Parlor STOVES of a variety of patterns, also Cast Fire Places of various sizes, all of which they offer on moderate terms to all who may wish anything in their line.

Waynesboro', May 22, 1859.—1mo.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

In Council for the Town of Staunton, May 12th, 1860.

THE FOLLOWING ORDINANCE WAS PASSED:

An Ordinance imposing Taxes in the Town of Staunton for the fiscal year ending the 31st day of March, 1861:

Be it Ordained by the Council of the Town of Staunton that the Taxes for said Town for the year 1860 shall be as follows, to wit:

1. On all Lands and Lots, not exempt from taxation by the laws of the State, forty cents on every hundred dollars value thereof.

2. On all personal property, moneys and credits, not exempt from taxation by the laws of the State, forty cents on every hundred dollars value thereof.

3. On the interests or profits which may have been received by any person, or converted into principal, so as to become an interest bearing subject, or otherwise appropriated, within the year ending on the 31st day of January last, arising from bonds or certificates of debt of this or any other State, or of any public Corporation created by this or any other State three per centum, except so far as the same may be exempt by law, and except that funds in the hands of Receivers of the several Courts or other fiduciaries, the beneficiaries whereof reside out of the town of Staunton, shall be exempt from taxation; and to ascertain the amount of such funds so exempt the Commissioner of the Revenue for the town shall apply to such Receivers and fiduciaries for statements exhibiting the amount of such funds, and showing the proportion held for persons residing within the said town, which statements he shall note on the copy of his property book, to be filed in the Clerk's Office of the Court of Hustings for the Town of Staunton.

4. On every free male person who has attained the age of sixteen years two dollars and seventy cents.

5. On every slave who has attained the age of twelve years two dollars and seventy cents.

In every case hereinafter mentioned in which a license (for anything to be done in the town of Staunton,) is required by the law of the State, a tax is hereby imposed for the same privilege; and for which the Chief of Police shall set forth in his receipt, that the person or persons paying such tax, is, or are, thereby licensed for such purpose until the 30th day of April, next, that is to say

6. On every such license to a merchant or mercantile firm, when a specific tax is to be paid, ten dollars, and when the tax is in proportion to the sales one-fifth of the amount paid to the State for such license, and when the license includes permission to sell wine, ardent spirits, or a mixture thereof, an additional tax of one hundred dollars.

7. On every such license to keep an Ordinary or house of Public Entertainment one fourth of the amount paid to the State for such license.

8. On every such license to keep a house of Private Entertainment, or a Private Boarding House, five dollars for so much of the yearly rent, or value of such house as does not exceed fifty dollars, and two per centum on so much of such yearly rent or value as does exceed fifty dollars.

9. On every such license to the owner or keeper of an Eating House or Cook Shop ten dollars.

10. On every such license to an Agent or sub-Agent of a Fire or Life Insurance Company ten dollars.

11. On all goods, wares and merchandise sold at auction, upon consignment, the property of others than licensed merchants of the town, a tax of two per centum upon the gross amount of such sales, which tax shall be paid over by the auctioneer to the Chamberlain.

12. On every such license to an auctioneer twenty-five dollars, and if such auctioneer shall desire his license to include the privilege of selling goods, wares and merchandize at auction upon consignment, he shall enter into bond before the Council in the sum of five hundred dollars, with good security, payable to the Town of Staunton, and conditioned that if he shall well and truly render an account on oath of all sales of goods, wares and merchandize made by him upon consignment, the property of others than licensed merchants of said town, and shall pay over to the Chamberlain the tax imposed by the next preceding section of this Ordinance, within ten days after making such sales, that then such bond shall be void but otherwise shall remain in full force.

13. On every such license to a merchant tailor, when a specific tax is to be paid, ten dollars; and when the license is in proportion to the sales one fifth of the amount paid to the State for such license.

14. On every such license to a lumber merchant ten dollars.

15. On every such license to a person or firm selling goods by sample, card, or otherwise, except at some store house or place of trade, fifty dollars; but such sales made at such store house shall subject the person or firm doing business at such store house to the tax required to be paid by a merchant.

16. On every such license to a person obtaining subscriptions to books five dollars; and to a person selling maps, prints, pamphlets or periodicals, or obtaining subscriptions therefor, or in any manner furnishing the same, five dollars.

17. On every such license permitting a Billiard table to be kept for a year one hundred dollars; and when there is more than one table kept in any room one hundred dollars each shall be charged for the excess over one table, provided that if such license be for not more than four months in any one year, the tax shall be at the rate of one hundred and fifty dollars per year.

18. On every such license permitting a Bowling Alley or Saloon to be kept for a year fifty dollars, and if more than one such Alley be kept in any room ten dollars each shall be charged for the excess over one, provided that if such license be for not more than four months in any one year, the tax on each Alley shall be at the rate of seventy-five dollars per year.

19. On every such license to the owner of a Daguerrean or Ambrotype Gallery ten dollars.

20. On every such license to a Broker five hundred dollars.

21. On every such license permitting the owner, agent or proprietors of any room fitted for public exhibitions, to use, or to authorize others to use such room for such purposes, ten dollars; and all such exhibitions, in such room, *and not elsewhere*, shall be exempt from taxation for town purposes.

22. On every such license to the owner or keeper of a Livery Stable one dollar for each horse kept in such stable for hire, as long as 60 days during the year.

23. On every such license to sell by wholesale or retail, ale, beer or porter to any person or firm not licensed to sell by retail wine, ardent spirits or a mixture thereof, fifty dollars.

24. On the owner of each dray, cart and wagon used for the transportation of goods, wares, or other articles, and for such use compensation is required, a tax of five dollars is hereby imposed; and the owner of such dray, c