

Advertisements... The Indicator is published every Friday morning...

Staunton Indicator

VOL. XVI. STAUNTON, VIRGINIA, FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1860.

Professional Cards... J. S. GRAVES... M. H. WATTS...

WOOD... The Indicator... Station, Oct. 7, 1859.

G. C. FEARL... Station, Oct. 7, 1859.

POWELL HARRISON... Station, Jan. 15, 1859.

R. L. DOYLE... Station, Va.

H. H. ROBERTSON... Station, Va.

J. B. WATTS... Station, Va.

P. H. TROUT & CO... Station, Va.

D. P. MOORE... Station, Va.

Thos. J. & John C. Michie... Station, Va.

A. D. GANDLER... Station, Va.

A NEW DISCOVERY... The Japan Palm Root Cordial.

M. BLAIR & CO... Station, Va.

JOHNSON & WHITING... Station, Va.

NEW GOODS... Station, Va.

SOMETHING NEW... Station, Va.

STATIONERY... Station, Va.

SAD IRONS... Station, Va.

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL... DR. JOHNSTON.

Speech of Hon. S. A. Douglas... In reply to Messrs. Seward and Fremont.

Mr. Clark... Will the Senator pardon me for interrupting him a moment?

Mr. Douglas... I was speaking of the scarcity of labor growing up in our northern manufacturing towns.

Mr. Clark... But, sir, notwithstanding the efforts of the emigrant aid societies, the people of Kansas have had their own way.

Mr. Douglas... I am content with both. If the people of New Mexico want slavery, let them have it.

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Slavery can be limited to its present bounds... That is the first thing that can be done...

There you find the two propositions: first, slavery was to be limited to the States in which it was then situated.

And again in the same speech, the Senator from New York advised the people to disregard constitutional obligations in these words:

I know they tell us that this is to be done according to the Constitution; they would not violate the Constitution except as the Constitution violates the law of God.

But, sir, I have no faith in the Union-loving sentiments of those who will not carry out the Constitution in good faith.

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Wall knows, and so do I, that, practically, we had slaves there while a Territory, and after we became a State.

Both had the same negro servants to blacken their boots and wait upon us, and they were held as slaves.

Notwithstanding that ordinance, the old French inhabitants, who had slaves before the ordinance, paid no attention to it.

I know they tell us that this is to be done according to the Constitution; they would not violate the Constitution except as the Constitution violates the law of God.

But, sir, I have no faith in the Union-loving sentiments of those who will not carry out the Constitution in good faith.

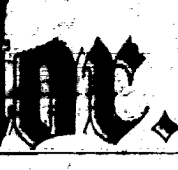
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Whatever quibbles there may be as to the legal construction, legal right, these facts are the territorial legislation, and all find as rigorous a code for the protection of slave property as in any State—prescribing the control of the master, and that if a negro slave should leave the master's farm without leave, or in the time, he should be punished by 40 stripes, and if he committed such an offense he should receive 30 more stripes on; as rigorous a code as ever existed in any other southern State of this Union. Only that, but after the State came into the Union, and the State of Illinois re-considered, and continued it up to the time that slavery died out under the operation of the State constitution.

Like, sir, to have a controversy with the League about historical facts. I suppose the Senate of the United States has no special interest in the early history of Illinois, but it has become obligatory on me to state my statement to that extent.

Like, sir, a word about the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. I have had occasion to state that before in the Senate, and I try to have to refer to it again.

My colleague arraigns me as Chairman of the Committee on Territories against my member of the Senate in 1854, upon the Kansas bill. He says that, in the Chair of the Committee, I reported that we were proper to depart from the examination of 1850; that as the Missouri laws were repealed in terms, we did not propose to repeal the Missouri restriction, but there the Senator stops, and the essence of the report begins—but, he adds, this committee proposes to repeal the principles embodied in the Missouri measure of 1850 in precise language, and that we go on to state what principles were; and one was, that the people of a Territory should settle the question of slavery for themselves, and we propose to give them that power.

As much as the power to introduce laws, notwithstanding the Missouri laws, under the territorial legislation, under the compromise measures of the right to introduce it into Kansas, notwithstanding the Missouri restriction, so proposed to be conferred without repealing the restriction. The result was precisely the same. After some gentlemen said they would rather have the legal effect expressed in plain language.

"If you want a repealing act, it does not alter the legal effect"; so at the time, as the debates show; since I put in the express provision that the Missouri act was thereby repealed, it does not change the legal effect of the bill; that variation of language has been the result of a great many stump speeches, a many miserable quibbles of country lawyers, a great many attempts to create inconsistency by small politicians in country. Be it so. The people understand that thing. The object I had in view, was to allow the people to do just as they pleased. The first bill accomplished that; the amendment accomplished it. Whether that was the object of others or not, is an unimportant question. That was my object. The bills in my opinion had the same legal effect; but I said if any doubts it, I will explain. Some said "we doubt whether it gives the right." Then I made it plain and brought it in express terms, and as a change of language, without varying the legal effect, a change of policy—The League is welcome to make the most of that. I have had that arrangement and over again.

A Senator has some doubt as to whether I am in good standing in my party; whether I am a good representative of northwestern democracy. I have nothing to say about that. I will allow the people to speak in their own conventions on that subject. Whether I represent the Democracy of Illinois or not, shall not say. The people understand that: I can only say that I have in the Democratic party all my life, and what our Democrats mean. My colleague endorsed and approved the compromise measures of 1850. He was a Democrat a few years ago. Even in 1856, he said, I believe, that he could not vote for Buchanan; but, after the nomination, he did not like the platform, and he went to New York. I have no objection to that; it is all right. I never intended to trust him with inconsistency; but I do not think it safe and as authoritative an exponent of the Republican party as the Senator from New York. The Senator from New York says that a State that does not allow a negro to vote on an equality with a white man is a slave State. I read his speech to-day. I suppose the Senator from New York is a pretty good Republican. I thought he spoke with some authority for his party. I did not suppose neophytes who had just come into the country were going to unsettle and unhorse the order and embodiment of the party so long established, and prescribe a platform that would be the Senator from New York. I am permitted, therefore, to take the liberty of the leaders of the party in preference to those who are kept in the ranks of the party until they have served their apprenticeship. [Laughter.]

A Senator from New York says it is not right to allow the negro to vote. I say, sir, I hold that that is political slavery. If you disfranchise a man, you make him a slave. Hence the inequality created is slavery to that extent—the League will not allow a negro to vote in the States too far south in Illinois for that, really. He has to expound the creed in Egypt. They have other expounders north. The creed is pretty black in the north end of the State; about the center is a pretty good melatto, and it is almost white when you get down into Egypt. Democrats of Illinois have one creed, and can proclaim it everywhere alike.

A Senator, my colleague, complains that he is a dangerous man who says that he is a dangerous man who says that he is a man's teeth, and I shall be very glad to bow I reply. But he says he does that by the law of God the negro and

the negro, and I say, sir, if you have the Declaration of Independence, and if you have the negro, as well as the white man, you do not think I should say that the negro is not a man? I think that clause of the Declaration of Independence includes the negro as well as the white man. He speaks of the Declaration that the negro and the white man were created equal. What does the Declaration also say? "We hold these truths to be self-evident; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." If the negro and the white man are created equal, and that equality is an inalienable right, by what authority is my colleague and his party going to deprive the negro of that inalienable right which he got directly from God? He says the Republican party is not in favor of according to the negro an inalienable right that he received directly from his Maker. Oh, no; he talks me to my teeth that they are not in favor of that; they will not give the negro the law of God as yet. They want to take away inalienable rights. Well, I have found that out before, and that is just the reason I complain of them, that they are for taking away inalienable rights.

If they will cling to the doctrine that the Declaration of Independence conferred certain inalienable rights, among which, we are told, is equality between the white man and the negro, they are bound to make the human laws they establish conform to that God-given right which is inalienable. If they believe the first principle, the principles, they are bound to conform the principles to its logical conclusion, and to give the negro his equality and voice in the Government; let him vote at elections, hold office, serve on juries, make him Judge, Governor, Senator. No, they cannot make him a Senator, because the Supreme Court has decided that he is not a citizen. The Dred Scott decision is in the way. Perhaps that is the reason of the objection to the Dred Scott decision, that a negro cannot be a Senator. I say, if you hold that the Almighty created the negro the equal of the white man, and that equality be an inalienable right, you are bound to confer the elective franchise and every other privilege of political equality on the negro. The Senator from New York stands up to it like a man. His logic drove him there, and he had the honesty to avow the consequence of his own doctrine. That is to say, he did it before the Harper's Ferry raid. He did not say it quite as plainly to-day; for I will do the Senator from New York the justice to say, that in his speech to-day, I think he made the most successful effort, considered as an attempt to conceal what he meant. [Laughter.] He dealt in vague generalities; he dealt in disclaimers and general details; and he covered it all up with a verbiage that would allow anybody to infer just what he pleased, but not to commit the Senator to anything; and to let the country know that there was no danger from the success of the Republican party; that they did not mean any harm; that if men believing in the truth of their doctrine did go and commit invasions, murders, robberies, and treason, all they had to do was to blot out the men who were fools enough to believe them, and they are not responsible for the consequences of their own action!

Now, Mr. President, I wish my colleague was equally as frank as the Senator from New York. That Senator is in favor of the equality of the negro with the white man, or else he would not say that the Almighty guaranteed to them an inalienable right of equality. My colleague dare not avow it, lest the old-line Whigs should quit him; hence he is riding double on this question. I have no desire to conceal my opinions; and I repeat that I do not believe the negro race is any part of the governing element in this country, except as an element of representation in the manner expressly provided in the Constitution. This is a white man's Government made by white men for the benefit of white men, to be administered by white men and nobody else; and I should regret the day that we ever allowed the negroes to have a hand in its administration. Not that the negro is not entitled to any privileges at all; on the contrary, I hold that humanity requires us to allow the unfortunate negro to enjoy all the rights and privileges that he may safely exercise consistent with the good of society. We may, with safety, give them some privileges that would not be safe in Mississippi; because we have but few, while that State has many. We will take care of our negroes, if Mississippi will take care of hers. Each has a right to decide for itself what shall be the relation of the negro to the white man within its own limits, and no other State has a right to interfere with its determination.

On that principle there is no irreconcilable conflict; there is no conflict at all. If we will just take care of our own negroes, and mind our own business, we shall get along very well; and we ask our southern friends to do the same, and they seem pretty well disposed to do it. Therefore, I am in favor of just firing a broadside into our Republican friends over there, who will keep interfering with other people's business. That is the complaint I have of them. They keep holding up the negro for us to worship, and when they get the power, they will not give him the rights they claim for him; they will not give him his inalienable rights. New York has not given the negro those inalienable rights of suffrage yet. The Senator from New York represents a slave State, according to his own speech; because New York does not allow the negro to vote on an equality with a white man. It is true, in New York, they do allow a negro to vote; if he owns \$250 worth of property, but not without. They suppose \$250 just compensates for the difference between a rich negro and a poor white man. [Laughter.] They allow the rich negro to vote, and do not allow the poor one; and the Senator from New York thinks that is a system of slavery. It may be; let New York decide that; it is her business. I do not want to interfere with it. Just let us alone. We do not want negro suffrage. We say "non-interference; hands off." If you like the association of the negroes at the polls, that is your business; if you want them to hold office, so that they do not come here, give offices to them, if you choose; if you want them for magistrates, that is your business; but you must not send them here; because we do not allow anybody but citizens to hold seats on this floor; and, thank God, the Dred Scott case has decided that a negro is not a citizen.

Now, Mr. President, I hope I shall not be compelled to engage further in the discussion, and I apologize for the fact that I have occupied so much time.

THE REMAINS OF JACKSON.—The Governor of Tennessee has communicated to the Legislature of that State a letter from the late Andrew Jackson, in which he expresses his strong opposition to the removal of the remains of General Jackson from the State. The Hon. Mr. J. says that it was only by a request that his remains should not be removed.





Means of the Mississippi... Orleans March 21. It appears that...

On the night of the 18th the officers of the dock of the Gen. Mirabeau...

On Tuesday morning last, the house of William Rhodes, in Albemarle county, Va., was consumed by fire.

Rev. Henry U. Alexander, son of the late James W. Alexander, D. D., has been appointed professor of belles lettres in the College of New Jersey.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT. I hereby declare myself a candidate to fill the vacancy in the Circuit Court of Augusta...

FOR SHERIFF. We are authorized to announce CAL J. PARKER as a candidate for Sheriff of Augusta county...

FOR JUDGE OF THE CIRCUIT COURT. We are authorized to announce JAMES H. LITZ, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Circuit Court...

FOR COMMISSIONER OF THE REVENUE. We are authorized to announce THOMAS H. BOLLER as a candidate for the office of Commissioner of the Revenue...

FOR TOWN SHERIFF. We are authorized to announce WILLIAM H. BARNES as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of the town of Staunton...

FOR TOWN SHERIFF. We are authorized to announce JOHN C. RUTHER as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of the town of Staunton...

FOR TOWN SHERIFF. We are authorized to announce ST. CLAIR as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of the town of Staunton...

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STATIONERS... WASHINGTON... Reports of the... March 21, 1860.

On the 18th inst., by Rev. Geo. A. Shury, Mr. Geo. W. Buchanan, to Miss Sarah C. Arden, all of this county.

On the 21st day, by the Rev. F. W. Wenzel, Mr. J. C. Smith, to Miss Sarah C. Arden, all of this county.

At his residence near Strabing Springs, March 18th, E. L. Miller, in the 67th year of his age. He was a native of Virginia.

Consumption can be cured. Dr. J. C. Clark, Physician to Queen Victoria, has cured many cases of this disease.

Card to the suffering. The Rev. William Lawrence, who labored as a missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption.

Sanford's Liver Invigorant. This medicine is a specific for all diseases of the liver, such as jaundice, biliousness, &c.

Card to the ladies. Dr. J. C. Clark's medicine is a specific for all diseases of the female system, such as leucorrhoea, &c.

Other notices. Various small notices and advertisements, including one for a lost dog and one for a missing child.

Notice to book buyers. A notice regarding the purchase of books and manuscripts.

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VIRGINIA. At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Highland County, on Monday, the 5th day of March, 1860.

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CONSOLIDATED Lotteries of Delaware FOR MARCH, 1860. FRANK BROADBENT & CO., Managers, WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

Grand Consolidated Lottery of Delaware. To be drawn in Wilmington, Delaware, Saturday, March 23, 1860.

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**J. LILLEY, Bladensburg.**  
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then well made and correct-  
reliable results.  
Capt. H. B. Coast Survey.

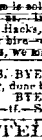
**Hotel**  
establishment, now provided  
facilities, for the accommo-  
Public. Mr. Wm. H. Poy-  
and associates with his  
ayer, Mr. Wm. Jordan, for-  
Hotel, and more recently  
this. The style of the new  
**JORDAN & PEYTON.**

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and also call special attention  
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**ADDITIONAL ROOMS.**  
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management of Byers & Co.,  
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and Hacks, will be afforded to  
and  
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and increase the pro-  
House, and to serve as ap-  
**JORDAN,**  
**PEYTON,** } Prop'rs.  
all the Stage Lines, is at the  
of Adams & Co's Ex-  
**JORDAN & PEYTON.**  
80—tf.—Spec. Copy.

**NO ONE**  
**Cost!**  
the expiration of my lease on  
Store, and preferring to re-  
turning, I will sell  
**Cost,**  
1st day of April, my entire  
Linen and Velvet Cloak-  
suits, all Wool Detaches, half  
valencies, Delaines, Coburg  
Goods of all descriptions,  
fine Silks, Bonnet-Linens,  
Linen, Brillants, Mar-  
ton-quarter, Sheeting Col-  
lars, Plain and Figured  
Plotted Flannels, Shawls, and  
Marcelline Tatters, Sea-  
Linen, Napkins, Toweling,  
Curtains, Prints, Steel  
Bonnets, reduced from  
large lot of Millinery Goods,  
reduced from \$10.00 to \$5.00,  
and Fancy Duckskin Car-  
peting and Fanny with Velvet  
and Linens, Plain and Fan-  
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