

Table with subscription rates: One Year \$5.00, Six Months \$3.00, Three Months \$1.50.

POSTPONED PAYMENTS.

If not paid in advance, additions to the above charges will be made as follows:—If payments be delayed for three months, an addition of 10% per cent. will be charged; if for six months, 20% per cent. and if for 12 months, 50% per cent.

ADVERTISING RATES.

FOR LESS THAN THREE MONTHS. Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of One Dollar per square of Ten Lines or less, for every insertion. Unless the number of insertions be marked upon the manuscript it will be published until ordered to the contrary.

Table with advertising rates: One Square \$10.00, Two Squares \$18.00, Three Squares \$25.00, Four Squares \$32.00, Five Squares \$40.00, Six Squares \$48.00, Seven Squares \$55.00, Eight Squares \$62.00, Nine Squares \$70.00, Ten Squares \$78.00.

Staunton Advertisements, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL JOB PRINTING.

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS & DESPATCH, AT THE "SPECTATOR" JOB OFFICE, Stone Building, Augusta St., STAUNTON, VA.

All kinds of Printing, such as Posters, Sale Bills, Blanks, Circulars, School Reports, Cards, Checks, Notes, Letter Heads, Labels, Pamphlets, Programmes, Visiting Cards, Wedding Cards, Invitations, &c., in the very best style, on moderate terms.

Clary's Photograph Gallery.

J. W. CLARY would respectfully ask to inform the citizens of Staunton and Augusta County generally, that he has opened an elegant

Photograph, Ambrotype, or the MELANOTYPE.

In the highest style of the art, and with all of the latest improvements. Being determined to maintain his reputation for the BEST PICTURES.

Confectionaries, Fruits, &c.

A WORD TO MY OLD FRIENDS, AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY. I have now on hand a well selected stock of CONFECTIONERY, SOAPS, PICKLES, CANNED FRUITS, RAISINS, &c.

VIENNA HOTEL LIVERY.

STABLE.—The subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has re-opened his STABLE, under the supervision of James M. Jacob, who will take every care of HORSES entrusted to his care.

CHEAP GROCERIES!

The undersigned, respectfully calls the attention of his friends and the public generally, to the fact that he keeps constantly on hand a well selected assortment of GROCERIES, consisting in part of the following:—Rice, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, &c.

CALL AT POTTS

OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE. And see the Celebrated Cooking Stoves—Christopher Columbus, St. Vernon, and others.

WANTED

1000 BUSHELS OF OATS, 20 TONS OF NO. 1 TIMOTHY HAY, 20 LOADS OF GOOD FRESH MANURE.

WANT TO PURCHASE

300,000 POUNDS OF WOOL. Highest price paid, or will exchange LINSEY, CLOTHING, and FLANNELS, on good terms.

Staunton Advertisements.

In Store and for Sale, 6,000

- 1000 lbs. Canvased Mats, 1 Case Whiskey, 1 Case Cognac, 1 Case Brandy, 1 Case Wine, 1 Case Beer, 1 Case Soda, 1 Case Oil, 1 Case Flour, 1 Case Sugar, 1 Case Coffee, 1 Case Tea, 1 Case Rice, 1 Case Beans, 1 Case Potatoes, 1 Case Apples, 1 Case Peaches, 1 Case Plums, 1 Case Cherries, 1 Case Strawberries, 1 Case Raspberries, 1 Case Blackberries, 1 Case Currants, 1 Case Grapes, 1 Case Oranges, 1 Case Lemons, 1 Case Limes, 1 Case Pineapples, 1 Case Melons, 1 Case Watermelons, 1 Case Cucumbers, 1 Case Cabbages, 1 Case Lettuce, 1 Case Spinach, 1 Case Carrots, 1 Case Parsnips, 1 Case Turneps, 1 Case Potatoes, 1 Case Onions, 1 Case Garlic, 1 Case Shallots, 1 Case Radishes, 1 Case Beets, 1 Case Peas, 1 Case Broad Beans, 1 Case Lentils, 1 Case Chickpeas, 1 Case Mung Beans, 1 Case Soy Beans, 1 Case Black Beans, 1 Case Kidney Beans, 1 Case Pinto Beans, 1 Case Navy Beans, 1 Case Great Northern Beans, 1 Case Green Beans, 1 Case String Beans, 1 Case Wax Beans, 1 Case Lima Beans, 1 Case Broad Beans, 1 Case Runner Beans, 1 Case French Beans, 1 Case Italian Beans, 1 Case Egyptian Beans, 1 Case Syrian Beans, 1 Case Abyssinian Beans, 1 Case Chinese Beans, 1 Case Japanese Beans, 1 Case African Beans, 1 Case American Beans, 1 Case European Beans, 1 Case Asiatic Beans, 1 Case Australian Beans, 1 Case Antarctic Beans, 1 Case Arctic Beans, 1 Case Equatorial Beans, 1 Case Subtropical Beans, 1 Case Temperate Beans, 1 Case Subarctic Beans, 1 Case Subantarctic Beans, 1 Case Subequatorial Beans, 1 Case Subtropical Beans, 1 Case Temperate Beans, 1 Case Subarctic Beans, 1 Case Subantarctic Beans, 1 Case Subequatorial Beans.

TO ARRIVE, 20 Kits-Marked, 20 Bales Marshall Salt, 2 Bales Cuba Sugar, 2 Bales Java Coffee, 2 Bales Java Coffee, 2 Bales Java Coffee.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS!!!

Cheap for Cash! The undersigned has on hand and is constantly receiving a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c., all of which will be sold LOW FOR CASH!

He has on hand a lot of Cooking Stoves, Machine Oil, and the best article of Spanish Sole Leather. Also a large lot of ATMOSPHERIC SELF-SEALING FRUIT CANS for putting up fruit in the best style.

FRESH ARRIVAL.

Great variety of nice Goods for Ladies: Trimmings of all kinds, Ribbons and Belting, Duplex Elphie Skirts, Superior Hosiery and French Corsets.

NEW GOODS.

PARROT AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, AND SHOES.

NOTICE.

I have associated with me in the DRUG BUSINESS, Dr. Wm. B. Young, for the purpose of conducting it on a larger scale.

CABINET FURNITURE.

The undersigned has on hand and for sale, on Agency Street, north of the old Post-Office corner, and have on hand, Cottage and other furniture of every desirable pattern.

Marion & Kelly, MARBLE WORKS.

HARRISONBURG AND CHARLOTTESVILLE. Staunton, Va. Sept 15—M.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

A large assortment of BLANK BOOKS, consisting of Ledgers, Day-books, Journals and Copy Books, a great variety of Memoranda and Pass Books, Blank Paper, Mulligan's Glue, Chalk, Crayons for the black board, a large and beautiful assortment of PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

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POETRY.

An Evening. We sit on the window, my baby and I, In the fading sunset light, Watching the darkness creep over the sky.

How long I remained in prison I cannot tell; but when consciousness returned, the violence of the tempest was abating, the roaring of winds was dying on the tree-tops, and the deep tones of the thunder-cloud came in fainting murmurs from the Eastern hills.

To the Veterans in the 6th Congressional District. Like my competitor, Mr. Stuart, I was an original Union man. I was taught from my childhood to regard the Union as the palladium of our liberties, and that any attempt to destroy it, would result in war, desolation and ruin.

My competitor was a very good "Union man," until the Union needed his support. He was a very good friend of "Billy Patterson," until Billy was struck; then he deserted him, but as soon as Billy triumphs over his foes, he (Mr. Stuart) returns to his first love, and reminds Billy how devotedly, how ardently, how sincerely he had loved him, and how delighted he would be to serve him in the next Congress.

One year ago I visited the spot, and the thoughts of by-gone years came mournfully to me. I thought of the little innocent being who fell by my side like some beautiful tree of spring, reared up by the whirlwind in the midst of its blossoming.

My readers will understand why I shrink in terror from thunder. Even the consciousness of security is no relief to me—my fears have assumed the nature of a instinct, and seem indeed part of my existence.

The Thunder Storm. I never was a man of feeble courage. There are but few scenes of either human or elemental strife upon which I have not looked with a brow of daring.

My readers will understand why I shrink in terror from thunder. Even the consciousness of security is no relief to me—my fears have assumed the nature of a instinct, and seem indeed part of my existence.

Hiring of Negroes on Farms in Tennessee. Colonel Davis, in charge of the Freedmen's Bureau, at Clarksville, Tennessee, has adopted the following rules:

One-half of the wages of the employee will be retained by the employer, until the end of the contract for his faithful performance.

1. One-half of the wages of the employee will be retained by the employer, until the end of the contract for his faithful performance.

2. The employees will be required to rise at daylight, each one to feed and take care of the stock allotted to him, or perform any other business that may be assigned to him; to eat their breakfast and be ready for work at the sign, which will be given when the sun is half high. All time lost after the signal is given will be deducted.

3. No general conversation will be allowed during working hours.

4. Bad work will be assessed at its proper value.

5. For disobedience one dollar will be deducted.

6. Neglect of duty and leaving without permission will be considered disobedience.

7. No live stock will be permitted to be raised by the employees, without special contract.

8. Apples, peaches and melons, or any other product of the farm taken by the employee, will be charged for.

9. The employees shall receive no visitors during work hours.

10. Three quarters of an hour will be allowed during the winter months for dinner, and one hour and a half during the months of June, July, and August.

11. Impudence, swearing, or indecent and unseasonable language to, or in the presence of the employer or his family, or agent, or quarrelling or fighting, so as to disturb the peace of the farm, will be fined one dollar for the first offence, and if repeated, will be followed by dismissal and loss of such pay as shall be adjudged against him by proper authority.

12. All difficulties that may arise between the employees shall be adjusted by the employer, and, if not satisfactory, an appeal may be taken to an agent of the U. S. Government or a magistrate.

13. All abuse of stock, or willful breaking of tools, or throwing away gear, &c., will be charged against the employee.

14. God and sufficient rations will be furnished by the employer, not, however, to exceed six pounds of bacon and one peck of meal per week for each adult.

15. House rent and fuel will be furnished, free, by the employer.

16. No night work will be required of the employee but such as the necessities of the farm absolutely demand—such as tying up fodder, firing tobacco, setting plant beds, securing a crop from the frost, &c.

17. A cheerful and willing performance of duty will be required of the employee.

18. Stock must be fed and attended to on Sunday.

19. The women will be required to do the cooking in rotation on Sunday.

20. The employee will be expected to look after and study the interest of his employer; to inform him of anything that is going amiss; to be peaceable, orderly and pleasant; to discourage theft, and endeavor by his conduct to establish a character for honesty, industry and thrift.

How long I remained in prison I cannot tell; but when consciousness returned, the violence of the tempest was abating, the roaring of winds was dying on the tree-tops, and the deep tones of the thunder-cloud came in fainting murmurs from the Eastern hills.

After a moment of irresolution, I went up and looked upon her. The handkerchief upon her neck was slightly rent. A single rent and a dark spot upon her bosom, told where the pathway of death had been.

At first I clasped her to my breast with a cry of agony, and then laid her down and gazed upon her face with almost feelings of calmness. Her bright dishevelled ringlets around her brow; the look of terror had faded from her lips, and infant smiles were pictured there; the red rose tinge upon her cheek was lovely as in life, and I pressed it to my own; the fountains of tears were opened, and I wept as if my heart was water.

Many years have gone by on the wings of light and shadow, but the scene I have portrayed still comes over me with a terrible distinctness. The oak yet stands at the base of the precipice, but its limbs are black and dead, and the hollow trunk looks upward to the sky—as if it longed to the clouds for drink—as an emblem of decay.

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To the Veterans in the 6th Congressional District.

Like my competitor, Mr. Stuart, I was an original Union man. I was taught from my childhood to regard the Union as the palladium of our liberties, and that any attempt to destroy it, would result in war, desolation and ruin.

I would not have done it for all the honors within the gift of the people.

I could not desert my principles "and go with the multitude to do evil."

My competitor was a very good "Union man," until the Union needed his support. He was a very good friend of "Billy Patterson," until Billy was struck; then he deserted him, but as soon as Billy triumphs over his foes, he (Mr. Stuart) returns to his first love, and reminds Billy how devotedly, how ardently, how sincerely he had loved him, and how delighted he would be to serve him in the next Congress.

No longer ago than last February or March, when it was evident that further resistance would only result in the sacrifice of human life, and end in subjugation and ruin, some of the most prominent gentlemen in the State desired Mr. Stuart to join them in an effort to stop the further effusion of blood.

It is this to be the style of legislation, whilst I yield to Mr. Stuart in diplomacy, in oratory and statesmanship, I must be allowed to say that I think I would make as good, if not a better, "Congressman" than Mr. Stuart.

Peace has nominally, if not actually, ceased. But if we have peace, have we preserved it with all our choicest assets and national treasures, or have we sacrificed the most precious of them? Setting aside the astounding losses in men and material, in lives and liberties, in political principle and financial property—setting aside the riot and ruin which attended the chaotic night of its triumphant roll over Right—what have we gained? We do not owe to a restored Union among the penalties for the wrongs of the South, in its subjugation, misery; it has called out, in the exultation of the North, some of the masses as in their social superiors, and have usually preceded or attended the triumph of which we read in European history.

Peace! In the "golden" effect there seems to be no peace. Nay, war upon life and liberty continues. Peep into the fortresses—our fortifications, for a short time, to disquisitions in the military tribunals—our star chambers; examine the decrees of slavery or reconstruction—these things are a condition of war, in a period of peace, is a foster parent of vice. Who will say that the condition of our political life, at this moment, is not a sort of "quiescent" turmoil—paradoxical, but true? Who will say that the condition of our social being is not just the reverse of what the condition of life was in Albion during Alfred's golden reign?

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STAUNTON SPECTATOR.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1865.

Capt. J. M. Bravens is authorized to make contracts and receipt for advertisements for the "Staunton Spectator." Mr. J. Frank Davis is authorized to receive subscriptions for the "Staunton Spectator." TO BUSINESS MEN AND ADVERTISERS. The "Spectator" furnishes one of the best mediums for advertisers in the State. It is one of the oldest papers in the State, having been established near a century, and has published for 41 years under its present title, and in consequence of its long history and large list of substantial patrons, has been justly recognized by business men as the best medium, in the interior of this State, for advertising.

A Word to Subscribers. To those who had paid in Confederate money for the "Spectator" to a period beyond the 33rd of September, 1864, we have sent the paper from the date of their subscriptions to the present time without charge. From September 23d, 1865, they will be charged at our regular advertised rates. By commencing the value of the money paid, the subscribers cannot fail to see that we have already sent them the paper for a much longer time than they were justly entitled to receive it.

The Congressional Oath. The Lynchburg Republican says that "some of those who insist that no one should be elected to Congress who cannot take the test oath of 1862, are driven to the necessity of putting a construction upon that oath which it does not bear and was never intended to bear. Among these are the Hon. John M. Botts and our respected contemporary of the Richmond Whig. Before stating the arguments of these parties, it will facilitate a proper understanding of the subject to give the reader the language of the oath itself. It is as follows: "I have never given 'aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement' to persons engaged in armed hostility to the 'United States'."

It will be observed that this oath does not require a man to swear that he has never given any 'aid,' &c., to the Confederate government, or to the authorities of that government; nor does it swear him that he has never given any sympathy to the cause of the rebellion. But it swears him in plain language that he has never given any 'aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility to the United States.'" So that it is as clear as language can make it, that any one who has given 'aid' or 'countenance' to any 'persons' engaged in the rebellion is excluded from a seat in Congress. What are 'aid and countenance?' They are to 'help, succor, favor or support.'" Any one, therefore, who has helped, succored, favored or supported (not the rebellion) but any 'persons' engaged in the rebellion, is excluded from Congress by this oath.

What man or woman in Virginia has not done one of these things? Who is it that has never given any 'aid or countenance' to the gallant soldiers of the late war? Who refused to feed, or clothe, or look with favor and kindness upon any of them? Who did not throw open their doors to them as they passed along, naked, and hungry and thirsty? Who did not have a fellow-feeling with them and sympathize with them in their heroic struggle? Who did not vote for President Davis? Who did not sell provisions to the government and sustain and succor it in various ways? Who did not rejoice over Lee's great victories, and the victories of our other heroes? It is folly for men to say they never did these, or some of these things.

Both Mr. Botts and the Whig admit that it is this the effect of the oath, that they know of none who can subscribe to it. Mr. Botts admits that he cannot. But they deny this, and say that the oath is not intended to exclude any man who had done during the rebellion, in any way, without any purpose whatever of benefitting the Confederacy, but merely to discharge a duty to their people, or to help in some way, for instance, as a magistrate or a post quartermaster—any person, indeed, whose heart was not with us, might very well take the oath in question. But it is perfectly certain that no man who held office as all, let his "motives" have been what they may, can take his seat in Congress under this law; and if so one who held office can take it, how can any one who gave 'aid and countenance' to those engaged in rebellion take it? The one prohibition is as absolute as the other.

The truth is, the test oath was framed for the express purpose of excluding from office every man who had ever had, directly or indirectly, openly or secretly, any connection or sympathy with the rebellion, or any 'persons' connected with it, or who had ever 'yielded a voluntary support' to any 'authority' under the rebellion. The 'motives' of the man is nothing, nor is it any part of the oath.

The Alexandria Gazette says that one of the great questions of the times is, what is the duty of those who are now going on, the main question being, whether any particular person ought to be elected—but, if he is elected, can he take his seat?

Railroad and Steamboat Slaughter.

The New York Times publishes a summary of the losses of life and wounding of persons which have taken place in the United States within the last five months, and which have been attributed to "accident." It embraces railroad and steamboat slaughters, boiler explosions, gunpowder explosions, falling down of buildings, and other catastrophes of the like, which are usually declared to have been unavoidable, but most of which, it may be assumed, might have been prevented by the adoption of proper precautions. According to this statement, in five months 3,181 persons were killed, and 935 wounded in the United States, by what are called accidents. If we allow the same proportion during the year, we have 7,682 killed, and 3,224 wounded, a truly frightful aggregate.

The Alexandria Gazette says that it is stated that in Germany since the beginning of the railroad system, twenty or thirty years ago, not a life has been lost in consequence of carelessness or mismanagement on the part of railroad agents. Scarcely a system which has this result deserves to be particularly studied in the U. S. We do not know, however, that studying the matter would do any good—because in this country there is an ultraism in railroads, as there is in politics—and both seem to be destructive.

The Fenians. The latest news from Europe fills us with apprehensions with reference to our noble, impulsive and high spirited Irish friends. There are many indications that they are on the eve of another badly matured and, we fear, rash attempt to rid themselves of English domination. There seems to be imminent peril of a collision between the Fenians and the Government. Bold demonstrations by the former have been made in Tipperary, Limerick, Cork and Kerry, in which counties there are said to be at least fifty thousand Fenians, or sworn soldiers of 'the Irish Republic'—a "Republic," by the way, which the dilapidated Palmerston and that diplomatic old fox, Lord John Russell, will be as slow to recognize as they were "the Southern Confederacy."

Confiscation at an End. Mr. L. H. Chandler, the present United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, (who is a gentleman of ability and long residence in Virginia,) is said to have stated to the people of Dinwiddie county, in a public address, on the 18th instant, "that he rejoiced to tell them that all confiscation is at an end, and that he had received orders to suspend all confiscations." As Mr. Chandler is the officer specially charged by the Government with the prosecution of the suits for the confiscation of the property which has been libelled by the Government, this declaration carries with it much authority.

The Alexandria Gazette very truthfully says that the Radicals profess to fear that if Representatives from the Southern States are admitted to seats in Congress, slavery will be re-established, or encouraged, secession again advocated, &c., &c. No such fear, in reality, is felt at all. The fear is that the Radical political party, as a political power and a party, will be materially damaged by the increase of the number of Conservative men in the national councils.

The Vernacular. Gen. Cox, the Republican candidate for Governor in Ohio, having stated that Vallandigham favored the formation of a new Confederacy to be composed of the Northern States, Vallandigham, in noticing it, says that Gen. Cox "has lied," and says that he never used that expression before in reference upon one occasion, when he used it to exceed to B. P. Wade for a similar offense.

Convention in Shenandoah County. On Monday week, (Court day,) the people of Shenandoah county, in Convention assembled, made the following nominations:—For the State Senate, Dr. P. Ballou and Thomas A. Jackson. The Convention also expressed itself in favor of Robt. Y. Conrad, of Winchester, as the Representative in Congress from the 7th District.

Mr. Jos. Segar has published a number of letters from different citizens of Virginia, concurring in the opinion that, in Virginia, the people accept the results of the war as settling all issues made, and are sincere in their declarations of allegiance to the Government. Mr. Segar himself says, "they are more loyal now, than they have been since the close of the last century."

President Johnson in 1860. In December, 1860, the present President, Andy Johnson, proposed to amend the Constitution of the United States so as to provide for the election of a President one term from the South and the next from the North, and so on alternately as long as the Government should endure.

Republican Party. The Republican party have at no time since the war, passed any resolution in denunciation of arbitrary arrests or arbitrary proceedings. That party has never prosecuted against any infraction of the Constitution.

Parson Brownlow says there are now, according to the census just taken, over 90,000 negroes in Memphis, many of them idle and dissolute.

COMMUNICATED.

For the Spectator. To the Editor of the Spectator. A friend has called my attention to the recent Card of Mr. Lewis, and he has been through your paper to correct certain errors into which Mr. Lewis has, (as doubt inadvertently) fallen.

Mr. Lewis says, that "five days after the passage of the Ordinance, Mr. Stuart, in a speech delivered at the C. H. of his county, advised his constituents to vote for the ratification of the Ordinance of secession, and subsequently canvassed his county urging his constituents to vote for the ordinance."

Mr. Lewis is mistaken in regard to both of these important positions. I made a speech on the occasion referred to, but it was on an entirely different subject. A proposition was pending before the County Court, to appropriate a sum of money for the benefit of the wives and children of soldiers then in, or soon to be in, the field. I was called on to express my opinion on that subject, and did so, by carefully advising it. I made no speech in favor of the ordinance, and so little was known of my opinions (the seal of secrecy not having been removed from the proceedings of the Convention) that a note signed by a number of our best citizens was addressed to me, probably a month after the war, and a few days before the note was to be taken on ratification or rejection, asking my views on the subject.

So far from canvassing my county in favor of the ordinance, I returned to my seat in the Convention, the day after making the speech above referred to, and remained in Richmond until a short time before the vote was taken.

Mr. Lewis professes to quote from some private letter addressed by me to some person whose name is not given, and who, I should point out, is not the propriety of quoting from a private letter without my permission, but I would have preferred that if any part of the letter was published, the whole should have been given. I think the context was material to the true understanding of the letter. If Mr. Lewis will examine the whole letter, he will probably find that his report of it is not correct.

I am still of the same opinion. I believe that if anything like a treaty of peace had been made, before the defeat of our great armies, there would have been a large party in the country who never would have been persuaded otherwise than that the war would be continued, and that it would have been a military success. This party would have been powerful, defiant and ready, at any moment, to renew the struggle. Nothing but such disasters as did befall our arms, would have produced the conviction that the contest was hopeless, and made that party willing to accept the result as a final settlement of the matter in issue.

Mr. Lewis insists that he did not voluntarily enter into any contract with the Confederate States Government to furnish iron for military purposes. I certainly did not intend to do Mr. Lewis any injustice. He does not deny that he entered into such a contract. That is an indisputable fact. I have no disposition to discuss distinctions with Mr. Lewis, or to make any distinction between his contract and those of others, but I will state that he entered into it, and I apprehend that Mr. Lewis will find that Congress will not stop to have a prius examination of contractors to see how far they assented to contracts, the fact that they signed, sealed and executed them, will be taken as conclusive on that point.

For the Spectator. Mr. Editor—I doubt not the public are wearied with the controversy "Citizen" and self, and I do not intend to stir up any further notice of his effusions. They might safely be set down as "soot of a petreous bird," yet permit me to notice two or three items briefly. His query, "who made the nomination," is, or the people of the people, as a matter of course, highly resented, and estimable gentlemen of the committee by noticing any further. "Citizen" says he served in the army two years. We would like to see the morning roll. He does not inform the public why and how he got out of the first company he was in; his reputation being based on a planation, and a rumour that he afterwards accepted of the rolls of an artillery company, of which he was an officer, for incompetence. Touching the assault on the Beckridge men—they were not named or thought of as a party. The party did not embrace all who were secessionists. As to my being in a bomb-proof position, I repel the charge so far as seeking it to avoid military duty is concerned. All could not be in the army as I was, and in the city of Richmond, and on the night of the Dahlgren raid, think it probable was exposed to more peril and leaden missiles, than "Citizen" was in his two years campaigning. A large portion of the army will bear me witness to the fact, if not months spent at the Artillery, at Orange and Louisa, or at the Artillery, at Millford, and in the lines of the city of Richmond, and the small gratification in mine, to meet, frequently, the soldier who remembers a kindness rendered him, under circumstances of this kind, or to receive a letter from the surviving friend, expressing gratitude for attentions bestowed on him, and I have experienced any such pleasure? He might have been an admirable nurse in a hospital, or clerk in some military office, after making the discovery he was unfit for any thing else, but he preferred being a loafer in town. With no disposition to boast, I may say my house was not destroyed, and I was not killed, and all my arrangements, beyond the maintenance of a large family, were in the hands of the army, and the refuge. His charge that I have a taste for controversy with individuals, parties, or religious associations, is gratuitous, and will amuse your readers, no doubt, as a chimera of "Citizen's" mind.

For the Spectator. Mr. Editor—I am glad to see that Mr. Jos. A. Waddell has announced, in a Card published in your last paper, that he is willing to serve the people of this county in the Legislature, and that he would feel highly honored to be chosen as one of the Representatives for this County. His card has the "ring of the right metal"—he has not sought the office, and would not value it except as the free-will offering of the people. To obtain it by "dist of electing," or by wire-working, or by button-holding over the neck, and by other means, is not the way to obtain a seat in the Legislature, and the office should be held by the man who is the best qualified to discharge its duties. Mr. Waddell has all the requisites of a good Representative. He is strictly honest, and faithful, and attentive to all business entrusted to him; he is well educated, and has a good mind well disciplined; he is well informed, and understands the duties of legislation. The best man should be selected to represent the county at this time. The Legislature should be an able body, for there is an immense quantity of difficult work to be performed—there is a conflict between the Constitution and laws to be made uniform—financial affairs of labor to be organized—financial arrangements of the most complicated nature to be followed; in short, questions will daily present themselves demanding for their correct solution the best minds of the State. For these and other reasons, the election of Mr. Waddell is desired by a VOTER.

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For the Spectator.

Masses Editors—We, the undersigned, having been appointed by the Board of Directors, No. 121, Sons of Temperance, as a committee to take into consideration the propriety of holding a Temperance Convention, at the City of Staunton, Va., at the place, and Friday, the 13th of October, as the time for holding a district Convention to be composed of delegates from all the Subordinate Divisions that may see proper to send delegates to represent them in said Convention. A full delegation is expected. The Hill and Keene Division of Highland Co., Va., have signified their approval of our course in this matter, and have expressed their intention to send delegates to represent them in the proposed Convention. Business of importance will be transacted for the good of our Order.

Committee. JOHN GREGORY, JOHN RIVERCOMB, JOHN HODGK, Valley papers please copy.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

TRUE SYLLOGESM. 1st. Persons should advertise in the best advertising medium—the "SPECTATOR" is the best advertising medium—therefore, persons should advertise in the "SPECTATOR". 2nd. The more custom a merchant has the cheaper he can afford to sell—the more he advertises, the more custom he will have—therefore, the more he advertises the cheaper he can sell. 3rd. Customers should buy from those who can afford to sell cheapest—those who advertise most liberally can afford to sell cheapest—therefore, customers should buy from those who advertise most liberally. The truth is equally applicable to persons in all kinds of business, embracing professional men, mechanics, artists, tradesmen, &c. Before buying anything or employing any one, see if he has an advertisement in the "SPECTATOR".

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR CONGRESS. WE are authorized to announce JESSE F. LEWIS, Esq., of Staunton County, as a Candidate for Congress in the 9th Congressional District, composed of the counties of Staunton, Page, Bath, Alleghany, Highland, Augusta, Craig, Rockbridge, Shenandoah, Buchanan, Greene and Madison. Sept 15-16.

FOR THE SENATE. WE are authorized to announce HUGH K. TROUT, Esq., a Candidate for the Senate of Virginia, for this Senatorial district. Sept 15-16.

FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES. TO THE PEOPLE OF AUGUSTA.—Having been nominated at a meeting held at the Court House on the 28th of August, by a respectable portion of the voters of the County, I am desirous to represent you, in person, in the next House of Delegates of Va. I have accepted the nomination, and I pledge myself to serve you according to the best of my ability. Sept 15-16.

WE are authorized to announce THOMAS HERRY, Esq., a Candidate for the House of Delegates for Augusta County. Sept 15-16.

WE are authorized to announce W. G. STEARNS, Esq., a Candidate for a seat in the next House of Delegates of Va. Sept 15-16.

WE are authorized to announce HOWE Y. PETTON, Esq., a Candidate for a seat in the next House of Delegates of Va. Sept 15-16.

WE are authorized to announce JOS. ADDISON WADDELL, Esq., a Candidate for the House of Delegates for Augusta County. Sept 15-16.

WE are authorized to announce J. J. GLENNY, Esq., a Candidate for the House of Delegates for the counties of Highland and Bath. Sept 15-16.

New Advertisements. POINTS, Opposite the POST OFFICE, Manufacturers of Stills of all Sizes, AND Copper Work of all Kinds. SEPTEMBER 26-27.

DRY GOODS. DR. J. M. BOTT, Esq., a Candidate for the House of Delegates for the counties of Highland and Bath. Sept 15-16.

ALL AT POINTS. Opposite the Post Office, Manufacturers of Stills of all Sizes, AND Copper Work of all Kinds. SEPTEMBER 26-27.

STOCKS. The undersigned offers, at a private sale, for \$1 million North of Staunton, containing 2000 Acres. There are about 75 cords of wood, the balance cleared. The land is good and well improved. There are also some valuable farms and a first-class stock of solid fruit upon the place. The farm will be shown by Mr. David Hoff to persons wishing to buy. He will sell on credit for a limited period. JACOB HOFF, Long Glade P. O. Sept 20-21.

TO PHYSICIANS, MERCHANTS, &c. T. H. LITTLE, Esq., a Candidate for the House of Delegates for the counties of Highland and Bath. Sept 15-16.

PRIME WHITE CORN MEAL. FOR SALE BY R. B. STEVENSON & CO. SEPTEMBER 26-27.

WINDSOR GLEN. A beautiful place, situated on the banks of the Shenandoah River, containing about 1000 Acres of land, with a large stock of solid fruit upon the place. The farm will be shown by Mr. David Hoff to persons wishing to buy. He will sell on credit for a limited period. JACOB HOFF, Long Glade P. O. Sept 20-21.

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