

Staunton Spectator.

RICHARD MAUZY, Editor & Proprietor.

TERMS.

The "Spectator" is published once a week, at One Dollar and Fifty Cents a year, which may be dis-continued at any time.

CARDS.

Western Virginia MARBLE WORKS, AT STAUNTON, AND HARRISBURG, MARQUIS & KELLEY.

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DR. JAMES JOHNSTON, SURGICAL & MECHANICAL DENTIST, having been located permanently in Staunton for the last four years, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to practice his profession in all its various branches, with the strictest regard to du-ability and usefulness.

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JOEL ETTINGER, Having located in Staunton is prepared to take a few more pupils for bookkeeping on Piano and Guitar.

PLASTER.—The Staunton Steam Mill having been repaired and put in working order, farmers can now get supplies of GROUND PLASTER in any desired quantities.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE Pain Killer.

We call the attention of the public to this long tested and unrivalled Family Medicine.

It has been favorably known, for more than twenty years, during which time we have received thousands of testimonials, showing this Medicine to be an almost infallible remedy for diseases caused by colds or attended upon.

Sudden Colds, Coughs, Fever and Ague, Headache, Bilious Fever, Colic in the Stomach, and Pains, as well as in the Joints and Limbs; Neuralgic and Rheumatic Pains in any part of the system, Toothache and Pains in the Head and Face.

As a Great Purifier and Tonic for the Stomach, it seldom fails to cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Acid Stomach, Heartburn, Kidney Com-plaints, Sick Headache, Piles, Asthma or Catarrh, Ringworms, Boils, Felons, Whitlows, Old Sores, Swelled Joints, and General Debility of the System.

It is a Specific in the Stomach, Catarrh of the Colon, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Summer Complaint, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Scalds, Burns, Sprains, Bruises, Frost Bites, Chills, as well as the Stings of Insects, Scorpions, Centipedes, and the Bites of Poisonous Insects and Venomous Reptiles.

See Directions accompanying each bottle.

It has been tested in every variety of climate, and by almost every nation known to Americans. It is the almost constant companion and inestimable friend of the missionary and the traveller, — on sea and land, — and no one should travel on our lakes or rivers without it.

Price, 12 1/2 cts, 25 cts, 50 cts, and \$1.00 per Bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

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PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY VARIETY, EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS & DISPATCH AT THE "SPECTATOR"

JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, Stone Building, Augusta St., STAUNTON, VA.

LARGE STOCK OF JOB TYPE!

GREAT VARIETY OF NEW & FANCY TYPE! BRONZE & COLORED PRINTING!

Having made a large addition to the "Spectator" Job Office, it is now one of the best in the State, and all varieties of Job Work can be done in the very best and most satisfactory manner on very short notice.

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We are now prepared to execute all kinds of Printing, such as Posters, Sale Bills, Blankets, Circulars, School Reports, Cards, Checks, Notes, Letter Heads, Bill Bills, Labels, Programmes, Visiting Cards, Wedding Cards, Invitations &c., in the very best style, on moderate terms.

BLANKS.—Clerks, Sheriffs, Lawyers, Constables, Deeds, and Bonds, generally, are respectfully informed that every kind of Blank they may need can be had, at the shortest notice, at the Spectator Office.

In your orders and they will be promptly attended to.

NEW FURNITURE STORE, "UNION HALL," MAIN STREET, STAUNTON, VA.

INVITE the attention of housekeepers and the public generally to the large and handsome assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, now on hand at the UNDERTAKING department after the 1st day of January, by which time we will be supplied with the most complete and the most approved METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

Call at "Union Hall" and examine the stock even if you do not wish to purchase. For Cash, prices will be very moderate, or for satisfactory negotiable notes upon four months time.

STANFORD, Dec. 21, 1859. G. W. ADDELL, Jr.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINE.

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

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Rev. O. H. TIFFANY, D. D., "

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Office of Exhibition and Sale 181 BALTIMORE ST., BALTIMORE.

LOOKING GLASS PLATES of all sizes for sale by Staunton, Nov. 21

OPPELDOD SOUP—for sale at Staunton, Nov. 21

SALT PETER—500th Refined Key-stone Salt-peter, for sale by Staunton, Nov. 21

LINSEY—30 pieces Linsey, TAYLOR & HOGE, Staunton, Oct. 9, 1860.

POETRY.

God Save Our Noble Union.

It came to us in darkness It came to us through blood; It thence like the "Promise of God" upon the flood.

A Beacon it has served us With truth, unerring flame, And cast a blaze of glory Upon our nation's name!

God save our noble Union!

'Twas led us by our fathers, These souls of priceless worth— The noblest types of manhood That ever walked the earth.

'Twas bought with fearful struggles, By sacrifice sublime, And stands a proud monument For all the coming time—

God save the noble Union!

Our land a waste of nature, Where wheat and savage strayed; Its wealth of lakes and rivers Unlocked by gods of trade;

Then sunlit rose the Union— A term to us of bliss— And lo! this "waste of nature" Now "blossoms as the rose!"

God save our noble Union!

Where earth lay hid for ages In deep primordial gloom, Behold a boundless garden— A continent in bloom!

With iron bands of railroads, Electric tongues of wire, And energies within us Which time shall never fire—

God save the noble Union!

But now upon our heaven Are signs of coming storm; And dark unlovely passions Unfold their hideous forms.

The bravest hearts among us Are filled with doubt and fear; While sounds of horrid discord Are grating on our ear—

God save the noble Union!

The hollowed gulf that bore us So proudly through the wars— Is there a hand would sever The slender ties that bind us?

Great God! who save us so blindly Call all Thy gifts away? Or throbs there in this nation One heart that will not pray—

God save our noble Union!

MISCELLANY.

Letter from Hon. John M. Borra, To the Editors of the Alexandria Gazette:

If I am not mistaken, you have invited a discussion of the questions involved in the present difficulties under which the country is laboring, through your columns, and especially what part it becomes our State to take—and I avail myself of the privilege of submitting for reflection the following views:

I have observed that, in several of the county meetings that have been held, resolutions have been adopted, declaring that the interests of Virginia and South Carolina are one and the same, and that we must either stand with South Carolina, no matter what may occur; that there is no power to coerce a seceding State; and the Clarke County resolutions declare that the government has no right to collect revenues in a State that has withdrawn from the Union.

First, then, let me ask, in what respect are the interests of Virginia identified with those of South Carolina? Politically they are identified, because both are intensely democratic, and intensely tyrannical to the minorities in the respective localities; but socially and commercially, it seems to me, we are as far apart as the poles. There is no more social or commercial intercourse between South Carolina and Virginia, than there is between Canada and Mexico. We buy nothing from her, and she buys nothing from us; she sells her slaves to us, and we sell her slaves to her; for their market is further South, whilst in some respects the purposes and interests of South Carolina, as a commercial State, are essentially opposed to those of Virginia. True, South Carolina is a slave State, but so is Maryland, and so is Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Missouri; and upon that ground we are far more closely and intimately connected with the commercial portion of the States with which we are at war, than we are with South Carolina; and for all other purposes of commerce, we do not know her.

And let me ask, it is wise on the part of the slaveholding population of Virginia, to "hitch on" to South Carolina? Politically, she is the only State in the Union that is in revolution, rebellion, and civil war; and then call upon the vast preponderance of the non-slaveholding portion of our people to come forward and do the fighting with the general government, for the exclusive benefit of the holders of the Southern property!

What will be our condition if we secede? For a single item of the account, take the following: The debt and liabilities of the State do not fall far short of \$45,000,000, most of which has been expended in the cause of internal improvements; and the interest on this debt, at the rate of 6 per cent, amounts to \$2,700,000, to be raised by direct taxation, without one other source of revenue, and this not only in addition to our ordinary expenses of government, but with the additional necessary expense of keeping up an army and navy for the general defence, and protection of our people and property. Happy will that man be who has no property with which he can be troubled or taxed.

But it is said we should resist any attempt to coerce a seceding State. God forbid there should be any attempt to use force, and I am not one of those who believe it will be necessary to resort to force, in the self-defence; but are you prepared to say, that you value so lightly the deeds of our Revolutionary sires, that if he need you would strike out the name of George Washington through seven years' war of toil and suffering, privation and sacrifices, to establish? May my tongue be blistered, my arm withered, and my name be obliterated from the record, when I take such ground as this, for no better reason than now exists for deserting our glorious Union.

How do you propose to resist? If by force, that is all well enough; but if by remon- strance, that is all well enough; but if by force, then you involve yourselves in civil war, and bring all his horrors on your own State, and transfer the scene of war from South Carolina, that has offended to the territory of Virginia, that has not offended.

We can be engaged in no civil war, unless of our own accord we seek to invite it, or rather, should say, begin it. For one, I am willing to fight the battles of Virginia in a just cause, but I am not willing to fight the battles of South Carolina in a bad cause; and if others are, then we have reached the point where we must separate and part company.

In this connection, without offence, let me ask a few plain questions, which I hope some of those entertaining extreme opinions will answer, if they can.

But let me say, in advance, that I am one of those who have heretofore opposed the adoption of all platforms in Presidential elections, as be-

ing worthless at best, but, in the general, calculated and designed to perpetrate a fraud and a cheat upon the people; nevertheless, I did believe there was one such adopted which could not be misinterpreted, and respecting which no fraud could be practised, it was the platform adopted by the convention in Baltimore that nominated Messrs. Ball and Everett, to wit: "The Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws." Especially when, at the time of the adoption, and in the face of the laws were threatened on all sides, a Republican candidate should be elected; and still more especially, when it was known that each of the candidates selected to be put on the platform had voted in 1859 for the force bill, and recognized the right of the President to the Executive to enforce the execution of all laws, even in a State that, by Ordinance in Convention, had declared herself out of the Union. Now, then, for the questions I propose.

Question 1st.—Did they approve the conduct of Mr. Fremont's administration, when he sent Federal troops into Boston to enforce the execution of the fugitive slave law, in the case of Anthony Burns?

Question 2d.—Are they now in favor of all the powers of the government being exercised for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of that law?

Question 3d.—Are they in favor of the equality of the States? and if these questions are answered in the affirmative, as I presume they will be, I put

A term to us of bliss— And lo! this "waste of nature" Now "blossoms as the rose!"

God save our noble Union!

Where earth lay hid for ages In deep primordial gloom, Behold a boundless garden— A continent in bloom!

With iron bands of railroads, Electric tongues of wire, And energies within us Which time shall never fire—

God save the noble Union!

But now upon our heaven Are signs of coming storm; And dark unlovely passions Unfold their hideous forms.

The bravest hearts among us Are filled with doubt and fear; While sounds of horrid discord Are grating on our ear—

God save the noble Union!

The hollowed gulf that bore us So proudly through the wars— Is there a hand would sever The slender ties that bind us?

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ters not how much we may deprecate and de-precate it, whenever you have a President of the United States who feels the weight of his obligation to the country. South Carolina will not have the laws of the United States or there will be war—because the Constitution not only authorizes, but demands it; it does not leave it to the discretion of the President, but requires him to take an oath before his God, that he will "to the best of his ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States," and declares, that the President "shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed," and for that purpose gives him the control of the Army and Navy, and provides for calling forth the militia, to enable him to execute the laws; and in the name of Heaven, how can he omit this plain and positive duty, when he is so solemnly sworn to perform it, without having the high and infamous crime of perjury resting on his soul?—And the same Constitution declares that "reason (which is punishable by death) shall consist in leying war against the United States, or in ad-verting to their enemies as giving them aid and comfort." I beseech the people of Virginia not to be led into error by ignorant demagogues as to the nature of our government, nor yet to judge of its powers by the imbecility of its present rulers.

The murder makes a villain, millions a hero, says the Poet; this may be true in poetry, but it is not true in law, unless they have the power to overcome all opposition that may be made to them. Don't judge of what will be the condition of the people mind when this secession does which is now an epidemic, passes off, and when the question comes up whether we will be led into error by ignorant demagogues as to the nature of our government, nor yet to judge of its powers by the imbecility of its present rulers.

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distraught, the councils of the State on such an issue. No false pride should cause us to hesitate, because our advice has been rejected and our delicate interests disregarded by a sister State. The flattering suggestions of those who should seek to embarrass our course by such appeals should not be heeded, or heeded only as the voice of a crisis.

In such a crisis, a great gulf would divide us from the North. Common interests and a common animosity would bind us to the South, to hesitate on the plea of wounded pride, would be the extreme of folly. One campaign together in arms would obliterate every impression of our differences. Reproach and ridicule would be forgotten amid the anguish of our common distress, and the exultation of a common triumph.

But let me say, in advance, that I am one of those who have heretofore opposed the adoption of all platforms in Presidential elections, as be-

ing worthless at best, but, in the general, calculated and designed to perpetrate a fraud and a cheat upon the people; nevertheless, I did believe there was one such adopted which could not be misinterpreted, and respecting which no fraud could be practised, it was the platform adopted by the convention in Baltimore that nominated Messrs. Ball and Everett, to wit: "The Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws." Especially when, at the time of the adoption, and in the face of the laws were threatened on all sides, a Republican candidate should be elected; and still more especially, when it was known that each of the candidates selected to be put on the platform had voted in 1859 for the force bill, and recognized the right of the President to the Executive to enforce the execution of all laws, even in a State that, by Ordinance in Convention, had declared herself out of the Union. Now, then, for the questions I propose.

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of all is known only to the God of Nations, who moves in a mysterious way, His wonders to perform." RICHMOND.

The Convention Bill.

The following is the bill providing for the assembling of a State Convention, as passed by both Houses of the Legislature:

AN ACT to provide for electing members of a Convention, and to convene the same.

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly, that it shall be the duty of the commissioners and officers who were appointed to superintend and conduct elections for county and corporation officers in May last, at the places established for holding elections of members for General Assembly, to open polls for electing delegates to a Convention. The said election shall be held on the 4th day of February, in the year of our Lord, 1861.

At the same time the said commissioners and officers shall open a separate poll to take the sense of the qualified voters as to whether any action of said Convention dissolving our connection with Federal Union or changing the organic law of the State, shall be submitted to the people for