

STAUNTON SPECTATOR.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1865.

Capt. Jos. M. Stevens is authorized to make contracts and receipts 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.

There have been various and contradictory reports as to whether Mr. Davis would be tried or not, and if so whether he would be tried before a civil or military Court, and whether he would be tried on the charge of treason or implication in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln.

Trial of Jeff. Davis.

It appears to have been finally decided that Jefferson Davis will receive a full and free pardon, and be furnished a passport to Europe, on giving his parole never to return.

The several plans for his trial have all fallen through. The Norfolk Court of Judge Underwood, was abandoned on account of a doubt as to the question of jurisdiction, and the improbability of obtaining an unbiased jury at that place.

A military commission had been also agreed upon at one time, and evidence prepared tending to convict him of conspiracy in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln; but the President has concluded to have no more military court martials or commissions.

It was also proposed to try him in Virginia, by a United States Circuit Court, over which Chief Justice Chase was to preside, but this was also found impracticable.

As there is as yet no organization of the United States Court in Virginia, and if there had been, an impartial trial by jury there would be impossible. It is said the President decided that he should not be tried anywhere out of Virginia, and overruled the proposition to try him in Baltimore or Washington, because he, Davis, "committed his crimes in Virginia."

Thus the matter stands. It is said that in addition to the united appeals of the rebel leaders in the South, to "let Davis go," Horace Greeley, Ward Beecher, and others, have visited the President and begged for the life and pardon of the eminent Southern statesman.

Notwithstanding the particularity of the above despatch, and its captivating plausibility, there seems to be but little doubt that Mr. Davis will be tried for treason, and that, too, in a short time. Last week, a delegation of ladies from Baltimore, representing fifteen thousand ladies of the Monumental City, visited Washington City and presented a petition to President Johnson requesting Executive clemency in behalf of Mr. Davis.

The National Intelligencer, alluding to the interview, says that President Johnson regretted "that public policy prevented his yielding to their persuasions and touching arguments" for the immediate pardon of Davis, and that "in declining, the President regretted that the national character of the question restrained all private sympathy which they might have awakened in him, and made the important statement that complete arrangements have been made for the early legal trial of Mr. Davis according to the laws of the land."

He will be tried as the representative of the whole people of the South, with the purpose of establishing that the crime of treason has been committed by the Southern people, as charged by the North. The Court will find him guilty, and then the President, as an act of gracious clemency, will pardon him, release him from prison, and tell him to go free, and "sin no more." After which, he will, probably, issue a proclamation of general amnesty to all who were participants in, or sympathizers with, the rebellion.

Contracts for Labor.

As soon as the Legislature shall meet a law should be enacted in reference to the contracts for labor which may be entered into between the Freedmen and their employers. This should be done before the Holidays, as that is the time at which most of the contracts for the next year's labor will be made. The law should be such as to ensure, on the one hand, the faithful performance, by the Freedmen, of their part of the contracts, and, on the other, to protect efficiently the Freedmen against the imposition of such employers as would be base enough to attempt to take advantage of their ignorance or dependent circumstances. The law should be rigid, and even and exact justice should be meted out to both of the contracting parties.

The Freedmen should be required to work faithfully, and their employers should be required to pay them punctually a just compensation.

Economize.

The Richmond Republic, after describing our present straitened circumstances, says that we should practise the most rigid economy, both as individuals and as communities. We must be as economical and live as plainly in all respects as we did during the war.

Owners of houses and lands must reduce their rents as much as they can; the local governments must practise the closest economy; individuals and communities must encourage industry; the idle and vicious must be made to work; and the Legislature, as soon as it meets, must authorize the Governor to borrow money on State account and loan it to the various counties, to enable them to provide for the poor.

Endowment for Washington College.

The people of Augusta are now called upon, through an agent for the Board of Trustees of Washington college, to assist in increasing the endowment of the college. This call is made necessary by the total loss of a portion, and the depreciation of the whole, of its vested funds, and also by damage done to the buildings, books, apparatus and cabinet of minerals of the Institution, by the Federal army in June 1864.

This damage is estimated by a committee of the Board and confirmed by a United States' officer at \$17,500. Moreover, the standard of education now happily prevailing in the country, and the election of Gen'l Robert E. Lee to the Presidency, renders an increase of Professorships indispensably necessary. Not a Chair in the Institution is adequately endowed.

This is especially true of the Chair occupied by Gen'l Lee. The people of Augusta now have the opportunity of contributing their proportion towards the removal of these hindrances to the future growth and usefulness of this venerable School, and when it is remembered that the germ, from which this college sprung, was planted and nurtured with astonishing liberality by the people of Augusta, for more than thirty years prior to the endowment bestowed upon it by Gen'l Washington, it is expected that there will be no less liberality now, in enlarging and perpetuating what our ancestors commenced upon so many disadvantages, yet with so much success. The plan proposed is two-fold.

1st. To contribute, in cash, so much as can be spared, to the immediate repair of the buildings and the restoration of the apparatus, Library, &c.

2nd. To contribute to the permanent fund by signatures to the following pledge:—"We, the subscribers, with a view to increase the endowment of Washington College do hereby promise and obligate ourselves to pay to Col. James K. Edmondson, of Lexington, Va., Treasurer of said College, the sums respectively annexed to our names, at the times hereinafter specified; and we do further promise to pay to said Edmondson, Treasurer, the legal interest on the sums by each of us respectively subscribed on the first day of January of each year until the whole sum subscribed by us is fully paid."

The first instalment of interest will be paid on the 1st of Jan. 1867. But we reserve the right to pay off the whole amount by any of us subscribed at the time any instalment of interest falls due."

Knowing, as we do, that the intelligent citizens of this county appreciate the importance of having good seminaries of learning, and knowing their characteristic liberality, and high esteem and admiration for the character and accomplishments of Gen. R. E. Lee, we deem an appeal to them wholly unnecessary.

Rev. Dr. White, of Lexington, is now in this county for the purpose of receiving subscriptions, and we hope that, on his return to Lexington, he will be able to report that Augusta county has subscribed more than Rockbridge, though the College is in that county. One of our citizens has subscribed the handsome sum of \$1000, and we hope that others will be equally liberal in proportion to their means.

Island of Jamaica. The British Government abolished slavery on the Island of Jamaica, a British Colony, thirty years ago. The apprentice system was then substituted for slavery, and that also was abolished four years ago, since which time the negroes have been invested with all the rights, civil and political, of the white inhabitants of the Island, and the laws have recognized no complexional distinctions among the inhabitants. The negro has been the dominant race on that Island for thirty years, and for that length of time the whites have refrained from all attempts to interfere with them.

The negroes, taking advantage of their vast superiority of numbers, are now waging a war of extermination upon the whites. The population of Jamaica is about four hundred thousand, of which only ten thousand are whites. About seventy-five thousand are mulattoes, the remainder are blacks.

The Captain General of Cuba has tendered to the British Consul General troops and war vessels to assist the authorities in putting down the insurrection in Jamaica. The war vessels were accepted, and two of them sailed on the 31st ultimo for the scene of the disturbance.

Captain Werz Executed. On Friday morning last, Captain Werz was executed in Washington for alleged cruelty to Federal prisoners at Andersonville.

He died without exhibiting any emotions of fear, and protesting his innocence. The findings of the Court convicting him included in the charge of conspiracy the names of Jefferson Davis, James A. Seddon, Howell Cobb and General Winder.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun states the following gratifying piece of information to the Southern public: "It is now pretty clear that the President has at heart the admission of the Southern Congressmen, and will make it a measure of his administration. Those opposing it will be regarded as hostile to the most material points of his policy."

General Briscoe, lately commanding at Lynchburg, has been found guilty, by court-martial, of larceny. He is dishonorably dismissed from the service, forfeiting all his pay and allowances.

Gov. Humphreys has called upon the people to organize companies to assist the civil authorities to maintain order.

Spirit of Soldiers North and South.

The New York Times, says the Richmond Republic, considers it as at least worthy of political note that one of its correspondents in the South "gives special credit to those who have been openly in arms against the National Government for a frank and candid bearing in their submission which is not apparent in the less martially-disposed portion of its inhabitants." As the class thus credited comprises nearly all the arms-bearing portion of the population between eighteen and fifty, no better testimony can be desired to the loyalty of the whole Southern people.

The soldiers on both sides have proved themselves, since the war, the most sincere conservators of peace. They are everywhere the champions of union, fraternity and peace. They know what war is by personal experience, and they also know that if ever another war, domestic or foreign, is engendered, they, and they alone, will be expected to do the fighting. They do not see the equity or beauty of that arrangement, and are determined, as far as their influence goes, that no such game shall be played at their expense.

What the country most needs is peace—real peace, a peace which will place us in power and prosperity, where we stood before the late suicidal struggle. Once in that position, we need have no fear of foreign collisions, for no nation of the earth, and no league of nations, in the light of the military energies that America has developed, will provoke a collision with this Republic. The danger of domestic strife will also be averted, because the fighting men of the country have had their fill of battle, and have learned to hold each other in respect and good will, and will not permit a few malcontents in either section to set them by the ears.

But the number of those who are inclined to disturb the general tranquillity is too small to excite uneasiness in the most distrustful mind. Sure we are that the South is only anxious for quiet and repose. Its people have accepted in good faith the results of the war of battle, and are earnestly solicitous to rebuild their fallen prosperity and to live in peace with all mankind. We trust that the Conservative journals of the North will impress this undeniable fact upon the Northern public, and invoke them to unite with us in consigning the Past to oblivion, and struggling together for a happy and united Future.

Will they—the rest of the Stockholders—will the generous and magnanimous State of Virginia, reward such a servant now, by degrading him from his office, and filling it with a new, untried, and perhaps inefficient successor? Can he think that his own magnanimity, the best interest of the company and of the public will demand it. The feelings of an old and well-tried public servant, who received the office when it was so insignificant that no one else desired it, and has made it by long and arduous toils to be coveted, should not be so disregarded.

A STOCKHOLDER.

The elections in the North which took place last Tuesday have all gone for the Republicans. There were but two States—New York and New Jersey—in which there was any hope of a contrary result, and in those states the difference between the platforms of the two parties was the difference between twoedledum and twodeedies—both professing to support the policy of the President, and hence the result determined nothing. It was a contest for place and not principles. The friends of Constitutional liberty must "learn to labor and to wait," cherishing the hope that "there's a good time coming." Liberty, like most other things, is appreciated in proportion to the difficulty in obtaining it.—We hope that it will not be long before Constitutional liberty will be securely established.

Government of Southern States. Though Governors have been elected by the people in some of the States of the South, yet, by orders from Washington, these States are still governed by Provisional Governors appointed by the President, and such will continue to be the case till they perform the following acts:

"1. Declare the ordinances of secession passed by them in 1861 to have been null and void from the beginning.

"2. Ratify the amendment to the Constitution of the United States by which slavery is forever prohibited, and Congress is clothed with power to make all laws necessary to carry that prohibition into effect.

"3. Repudiate the debts, Confederate and State, contracted for the purpose of overthrowing the National Government.

The Sentinel. The publication of the morning Commercial Bulletin has been substituted by the Sentinel, under the same management that existed before the suspension of the Sentinel by the capture of Richmond. The ability of the Editor, Mr. Smith, as a Journalist is so well known that it is useless to say a word in commendation of him. We are pleased to welcome him again to the Editorial fraternity. In the Sentinel we will find a co-laborer in our efforts to secure the rights justly due the South.

Statue of Gen. Jackson. Col. S. Bassett French, Secretary and Treasurer of the Jackson Statue Association, has addressed a Card to the Executive Committee of that Association, informing them that the Statue is now ready for the founder, and that Mr. Volek only waits for the funds necessary to carry on the work to completion—that the terms of their contract with him require the advance of \$15000 in gold now, and the further sum of \$500 when the work is completed.

The New York News truly says: "The hue and cry against the South, for cruel treatment of prisoners, has been chiefly raised by the very men who opposed the system of exchange that would have alleviated the sufferings of the captives."

For the Spectator.

To the Stockholders of the Va. Central Railroad.

GENTLEMEN—The time is at hand for the annual meeting of our company and the election of officers to serve another year. As has happened sometimes, on such occasions before, grumblers are abroad. Some of the offices have a little money in them, and aspirants are in favor of changing the care of the people and even of the government, with doubtful tales of mismanagement and losses.

No more auspicious time for the manufacture of discontent has ever occurred. A tempest of devastating war has passed like a tornado over our own happy land, prostrating, and in many cases, utterly destroying our most interesting institutions—public and private. The Railroads of the country were especially desolated. They were seized by military authority, and appropriated to public uses in defiance of their owners; they were attacked and destroyed by hostile armies. Their earnings were more than annihilated, and their immense claims against the government necessarily left unpaid, by the sudden and total ruin of the Southern cause.

What a foundation was thus laid for the declaration of office seekers! And it is eagerly sought, especially in making assaults on the management of the Va. Central Railroad. Yet none of these fault-finders attempt an exposition of the manner in which the calamities they complain of might have been averted, much less do they call attention to the wonderful energy and wisdom which has restored our road, in a few months after the war, to almost perfect renovation and usefulness, throughout its whole length from Richmond to Jackson's River.

The prevention of the ruin they complain of was impossible. In this respect, under the circumstances of loss of labor, and financial embarrassment, would have been impossible, but for the zeal, efficiency, and wholehearted devotion to the interests of the company, which characterized the man, who, for twenty years, has been honored by the Stockholders with its principal administration. Who distinguished his advent to the Presidency by at once converting our road from a local and comparatively insignificant affair, into a great National Highway, connecting the Atlantic shores with the waters of the Mississippi, and who has devoted the best days of his useful life to the vigorous and unflinching prosecution of his grand scheme, and in taking care of the interests of his company, so honestly, so ably, that he has yet to be called in question for the first direction of a known duty.

Many of the Stockholders of this Valley regard the eloquent appeals of Col. Fontaine, twenty years ago, when he laboriously traversed our beautiful country, urging upon us the importance of his splendid project, now so nearly accomplished, and must be satisfied that without those faithful labors of his, their Road never would have assumed the National proportions it now bears.

Will they—the rest of the Stockholders—will the generous and magnanimous State of Virginia, reward such a servant now, by degrading him from his office, and filling it with a new, untried, and perhaps inefficient successor? Can he think that his own magnanimity, the best interest of the company and of the public will demand it. The feelings of an old and well-tried public servant, who received the office when it was so insignificant that no one else desired it, and has made it by long and arduous toils to be coveted, should not be so disregarded.

A STOCKHOLDER.

The vote in favor of negro suffrage in Colorado, as compared with that in favor of the constitution, was as one to ten only. The pet scheme of the Radicals finds but little favor among the "sovereigns."

Review of the Markets. Nov. 14, 1865. We have nothing of importance to chronicle since our last. Prices have remained steady, except base oil, which has declined from 1 to 1 1/2 c.

STAUNTON PRICES CURRENT. Reported Weekly by Rev. Stevenson & Co.

WHOLESALE PRICES. Flour—Superior, \$9.75 to 10. Extra, 20 to 10 1/2 Family, \$11 to 11 1/2. Corn Meal, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4. Wheat—No. 1, 82 to 83 ct. No. 2, 80 to 81 ct. No. 3, 78 to 79 ct. No. 4, 76 to 77 ct. No. 5, 74 to 75 ct. No. 6, 72 to 73 ct. No. 7, 70 to 71 ct. No. 8, 68 to 69 ct. No. 9, 66 to 67 ct. No. 10, 64 to 65 ct. No. 11, 62 to 63 ct. No. 12, 60 to 61 ct. No. 13, 58 to 59 ct. No. 14, 56 to 57 ct. No. 15, 54 to 55 ct. No. 16, 52 to 53 ct. No. 17, 50 to 51 ct. No. 18, 48 to 49 ct. No. 19, 46 to 47 ct. No. 20, 44 to 45 ct. No. 21, 42 to 43 ct. No. 22, 40 to 41 ct. No. 23, 38 to 39 ct. No. 24, 36 to 37 ct. No. 25, 34 to 35 ct. No. 26, 32 to 33 ct. No. 27, 30 to 31 ct. No. 28, 28 to 29 ct. No. 29, 26 to 27 ct. No. 30, 24 to 25 ct. No. 31, 22 to 23 ct. No. 32, 20 to 21 ct. No. 33, 18 to 19 ct. No. 34, 16 to 17 ct. No. 35, 14 to 15 ct. No. 36, 12 to 13 ct. No. 37, 10 to 11 ct. No. 38, 8 to 9 ct. No. 39, 6 to 7 ct. No. 40, 4 to 5 ct. No. 41, 2 to 3 ct. No. 42, 1 to 2 ct. No. 43, 1/2 to 1 ct. No. 44, 1/4 to 1/2 ct. No. 45, 1/8 to 1/4 ct. No. 46, 1/16 to 1/8 ct. No. 47, 1/32 to 1/16 ct. No. 48, 1/64 to 1/32 ct. No. 49, 1/128 to 1/64 ct. No. 50, 1/256 to 1/128 ct. No. 51, 1/512 to 1/256 ct. No. 52, 1/1024 to 1/512 ct. No. 53, 1/2048 to 1/1024 ct. No. 54, 1/4096 to 1/2048 ct. No. 55, 1/8192 to 1/4096 ct. No. 56, 1/16384 to 1/8192 ct. No. 57, 1/32768 to 1/16384 ct. No. 58, 1/65536 to 1/32768 ct. No. 59, 1/131072 to 1/65536 ct. No. 60, 1/262144 to 1/131072 ct. No. 61, 1/524288 to 1/262144 ct. No. 62, 1/1048576 to 1/524288 ct. No. 63, 1/2097152 to 1/1048576 ct. No. 64, 1/4194304 to 1/2097152 ct. No. 65, 1/8388608 to 1/4194304 ct. No. 66, 1/16777216 to 1/8388608 ct. No. 67, 1/33554432 to 1/16777216 ct. No. 68, 1/67108864 to 1/33554432 ct. No. 69, 1/134217728 to 1/67108864 ct. No. 70, 1/268435456 to 1/134217728 ct. No. 71, 1/536870912 to 1/268435456 ct. No. 72, 1/1073741824 to 1/536870912 ct. No. 73, 1/2147483648 to 1/1073741824 ct. No. 74, 1/4294967296 to 1/2147483648 ct. No. 75, 1/8589934592 to 1/4294967296 ct. No. 76, 1/17179869184 to 1/8589934592 ct. No. 77, 1/34359738368 to 1/17179869184 ct. No. 78, 1/68719476736 to 1/34359738368 ct. No. 79, 1/137438953472 to 1/68719476736 ct. No. 80, 1/274877906944 to 1/137438953472 ct. No. 81, 1/549755813888 to 1/274877906944 ct. No. 82, 1/1099511627776 to 1/549755813888 ct. No. 83, 1/2199023255552 to 1/1099511627776 ct. No. 84, 1/4398046511104 to 1/2199023255552 ct. No. 85, 1/8796093022208 to 1/4398046511104 ct. No. 86, 1/17592186044416 to 1/8796093022208 ct. No. 87, 1/35184372088832 to 1/17592186044416 ct. No. 88, 1/70368744177664 to 1/35184372088832 ct. No. 89, 1/140737488355328 to 1/70368744177664 ct. No. 90, 1/281474976710656 to 1/140737488355328 ct. No. 91, 1/562949953421312 to 1/281474976710656 ct. No. 92, 1/1125899906842624 to 1/562949953421312 ct. No. 93, 1/2251799813685248 to 1/1125899906842624 ct. No. 94, 1/4503599627370496 to 1/2251799813685248 ct. 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No. 149, 1/16225927682921336355548938928128 to 1/81129638414606681677774469464064 ct. No. 150, 1/32451855365842672711097877856256 to 1/16225927682921336355548938928128 ct. No. 151, 1/64903710731685345422195755712512 to 1/32451855365842672711097877