STAUNTON SPECTATOR AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Staunton Spectator.

STAUNTON, VA.

TUESDAY, AUG. 27, 1861.

Gen. Ewell's Speech.

Col. John B. Baldwin delivered a speech of an hour's length in the Court House on Monday (yesterday) in behalf of the comforts of the 52nd regiment of Virginia volunteers, of which he has been appointed commissant. He stated that that regiment was greatly in need of blankets, socks, shirts, drawers, overcoats and woolen clothing generally—that these articles could not be had in the markets, and that they should be supplied by the good people of this county. He was satisfied that the liberal, generous and patriotic people of this county had both the means and the disposition to supply the soldiers of this county with every article they needed. He spoke with much earnestness, manifesting a deep and heart-felt solicitude for the comforts and health of the soldiers place under his command. His speech, though no attempt at the pathetic was made, moved the hearts of many strong men to tears. If his remarks could have been heard by every man and woman in the county, we are satisfied that more articles would have been contributed at the close of his appeal than the soldiers of the regiment would be able to carry with them. As it is, we feel confident that the simple announcement of the fact that these articles are needed, will be sufficient ensure their speedy contribution on the part of the good people of this gallant, patriotic and liberal old county.—While he was speaking, a lady in the gallery threw down a $10 bank note, whereupon the Colonel thanked God that the world was not wholly made up of poor, miserable men. The women he knew would contribute willingly all that was needed to ensure the health and comfort of the soldiers.

Wool for the Soldiers.

As the vast quantity of woolen goods which will be needed to clothe our soldiers during the ensuing Winter will greatly enhance the price of wool, our farms a world advance their individual as well as the public interests by increasing, as rapidly as possible, their number of sheep. By so doing, they would subserve a patriotic purpose as well as put money into their own pockets. No sheep should be led to the slaughter, and the palatable variety of meats—"sheep, lamb and mutton"—should be dispensed with. Our patriotic sires of the revolutionary era set us many examples which it would be well for us to follow. Among others is the following:

On the 27th of March, 1775—more than one year before the Declaration of Independence—the Virginia Convention adopted a resolution "That from and after the 1st day of May next, no person or persons whatever, ought to use in his or their families, unless in case of necessity—and on no account to sell to butchers—or kill for market, any sheep under four years old."

We should remember the great sufferings of our patriotic forefathers during their encampment in that severe Winter at Valley Forge, and should do all that is possible to prevent our gallant soldiers from suffering in a similar manner during the ensuing Winter.

The necessities of our soldiers are now crying aloud for wool, and we hope that our farmers will do all they can to prevent the sad fate—"all cry, and no wool." A very large quantity of woolen blankets, overcoats, pantaloons, shirts and jackets are needed to supply the imperative wants of our soldiers during the ensuing Winter, which, with its deep snows, howling winds and freezing blasts, will soon be upon us.

The Spirit of Our People.

One day last week, we happened in the Quartermaster's Office for this place, when one of the most respectable farmers of the county stepped in and enquired if a gun could be furnished for his son, who was going out to join the Churchville Cavalry. Some one present asked if another son belonging to the same company had not been killed by the enemy at Rich Mountain.—"Yes," said the gentleman with emotion, "and his brother goes to take his place." The gun was promptly furnished. It is unnecessary to comment upon such an incident, but we take the liberty of adding that the gentleman alluded to is Mr. James Wilson, who, while his heart is still bleeding for the loss of one son, sends forth another to risk his life.

The Augusta Boys.

We publish in this issue an interesting account of the battle of Hainesville, near Martinsburg, in which the Augusta boys behaved so gallantly. This account is given by a gallant Captain of one of the Augusta companies who was a participant in the battle, and who describes what he saw.

We also publish an account of the gallant conduct of the 5th Regiment commanded by Augusta officers, and composed in chief part of Augusta companies, by a soldier of this county who was in that battle.

Several Skirmishes in Fayette.

From a private letter from Lewisburg, we learn that our forces under the command of Gen. Floyd had several skirmishes with the enemy last week. The letter states that at Tyree's in Fayette county, we killed eight or nine, but took no prisoners as the Yankees ran too fast. At Mountain Cove, in the same county, we killed four and took six prisoners, who were taken to Lewisburg. Our loss was one killed. It is probable that before this time there has been a general engagement, if the enemy, like the Irish Corporal, has not "ADVANCED ACKWARDS" with too much rapidity.

New Appointments.

The new regiment raised in this county will be commanded by the following officers:

Jno. B. Baldwin, Colonel; M. G. Harman, Lt. Colonel; John Rose, Major.

Maj. M. G. Harman, heretofore Commandant at this post, as well as Quartermaster, having been appointed Lieut. Colonel, Lieut. Colonel Clarke, of Georgia, has been appointed Commandant of this post, and Henderson M. Bell, of this place, has been appointed Quartermaster

Kentucky.

Evidences of resistance to the purposes of the Lincoln Government begin to manifest themselves in quite a significant and encouraging manner in Kentucky. She will arise in a short time, and, with the strength and energy of Sampson, burst asunder the bonds which the Northern Philistines would fain bind upon her limbs.—Kentucky will yet arise and take her proper position with the South. We still look with hope and confidence to gallant Kentucky.

Missouri.

The Confederate Congress has passed an act authorizing the admission of this State into the Confederacy, whenever the legally constituted authorities shall ratify the Provisional Constitution.

We also recognize Gov. Jackson as the legally elected and regularly constituted Governor of the Commonwealth.

Drowned.

On Monday, the 19th inst., Mr. Isaac Steers was drowned in Jackson's River, in Alleghany county. He was a blacksmith by the Railroad, and was a very promising young and useful man.

☞ We are requested to state that a boat or better, labeled "Hospital Stores—Jos. R. Williams, Richmond," with some oars, has been stolen and P. F. Kennedy, Superintendent, requests the return of the boat.

The Tax Bill of the Confederate States.

Poverty, at all times, has its virtues and advantages, but now it has such special consolations that all may realize how blessed it is to be poor. The tax bill passed by the Confederate Congress at Richmond exempts from taxation all property of which a whole property does not amount to more than two hundred dollars in value. To those who are possessed of such a small amount of this "world's gear," the stern tax collector has no terrors—they can welcome his approach with a smile, as they are "so well off" as to be entirely independent of his "thorse leech" demands which hoarsely and harshly cry, "give! give!"—pay your taxes or your property must be sold.

Persons who own property, the value of which is more than five hundred dollars, are required to pay a direct tax of *fifty* cents for every hundred dollars' value thereof. In addition to this, they will have to pay a *State* tax of *forty* cents on every hundred dollars' value—the two making the heavy direct tax of *ninety* cents on every hundred dollars' value of property. Many of those who have much taxable property will find that they are *too poor to pay their taxes*.—The kind and generous poor will feel sympathy for their wealthy neighbors who may find themselves in this embarrassing predicament.

As this tax is necessary to enable us to defend all that is dear to us—our rights, liberties, homes and firesides—we hope that no one will murmur or complain, but that all will pay their taxes willingly and cheerfully, as voluntary contributions to the common defence. Let the North see that we are in earnest—that our hearts are in the cause of Southern independence—that we are willing to give of our means as well as to spill our blood—that there is no murmuring at heavy taxation—that we pay them cheerfully as so much voluntary sacrifice upon the altar of Southern independence. The tax may seem heavy and burdensome, but, like bread cast upon the waters, it will return in blessings increased a hundred fold after many days.

The fourth section of the tax bill is as follows:

"That for the special purpose of paying the principal and interest of the public debt, and of supporting the Government, a tax rate shall be assessed and levied of fifty cents upon each one hundred dollars in value of the following property in the Confederate States, namely: Real estate of all kinds; slaves; merchandise; bank stocks; railroad and other corporation stocks; money at interest, or invested by individuals, in the purchase of bills, notes, and other securities for money, except the bonds of the Confederate States of America, and cash on hand, or on deposit in bank or elsewhere; cattle, horses and mules; gold and silver plate; pianos and pleasure carriages: *Provided*, however, that when the taxable property, herein above enumerated, of any head of a family is of value less than five hundred dollars, such taxable property shall be exempt from taxation under this act; and *provided further*, that the property of colleges and schools, and of charitable or religious corporations or associations actually used for the purpose for which such colleges, schools, corporations, or associations were created, shall be exempt from taxation under this act; and *provided further*, that all public lands and all property owned by a State for public purposes be exempt from taxation."

The fifth section provides that each State shall constitute a tax district, over which shall be appointed by the President, to hold his office one year at a salary of $2,000, a chief collector who will divide the State into convenient collection districts.

"The said chief collector shall, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, appoint a tax collector for each collection district, whose duty it shall be to cause an assessment to be made, on or before the first day of November next, of all the taxable property in his district, included in each of the above mentioned classes of property and the persons then owning or in possession thereof."

The 7th section provides that, if any person shall give a false or fraudulent list of his property, he shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 8. "Any person who shall fail to deliver to the collector or assessor a list of his taxable property at the time prescribed by him, shall be liable to a double tax upon all his taxable property; the same to be assessed by the collector or assessor, and to be collected in the same manner and by the same process as is herein provided as to the single tax.

Sec. 9. The lists shall be made in reference to the value and situation of the property on the first day of October next, and shall be made out, completed and delivered into the hands of each of the tax collectors on the first day of December, hear and determine all appeals from the said assessments, as well as applications for the reduction of a double tax, when such tax may have been incurred, to a single tax; which determination shall be final.

Sec. 10. The several tax collectors shall, on or before the first day of February ensuing, furnish to the chief collector of the State in which his district is situated, a correct and accurate list of all the assessments made upon each person in his district, and of the amount of tax to be paid by such person, specifying each object of taxation; and the said chief collector shall collate the same in proper form and forward the collated lists to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 11. The said several collectors shall, on the first day of May next, proceed to collect from every person liable for the said tax the amounts severally due and owing, and he shall previous give notice for twenty days in one newspaper, if any be published in his district, and by notifications in at least four public places in each township, ward or precinct within his district, of the time and place at which he will receive the said tax; and on failure to pay the same, it shall be the duty of the collector within twenty days after the first day of May aforesaid, by himself or his deputies, to collect the said tax by distress and sale of the goods, chattels or effects of the persons delinquent.

This section forbids the sale of the tools or implements of a trade, or profession, beast of the plough, and farming utensils necessary for the cultivation of improved lands, arms, or such household furniture or apparel as may be necessary for a family.

Sec. 12. That if the tax assessed on any real estate shall remain unpaid on the first day of June next, the tax collector of the district where in the same is situated, shall on the first Monday of July thereafter, proceed to sell the same, or a sufficiency thereof, at public auction, to the highest bidder, to pay said taxes, together with twenty per centum on the amount of said taxes, and costs of sale.

Provided, that the owner or superintendent of the property aforesaid, before the same shall have been actually sold, shall be allowed to pay the amount of the tax thereon, with an addition of ten per centum on the same, on the payment of which the sale of the said property shall not take place.

Sec. 18. The compensation of the tax collectors shall be five per cent. on the first ten thousand dollars received, and two and a half per cent. on all sums beyond that amount, until the compensation shall reach eight hundred dollars, beyond which no farther compensation shall be paid.

The 21st section imposes the penalty of *death* upon any person who shall, at any time during the war or within one year after the ratification of a treaty of peace, forge or counterfeit, or pass or cause to be passed, any treasury note of the Confederate States, knowing the same to be forged or counterfeited.

The 22nd section provides that if any person shall, at any time, falsely make, forge or counterfeit, or pass or attempt to pass any forged or counterfeited, or falsely alter any bond or coupon of the Confederate States, that every such person shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of felony, and being thereof convicted by due course of law, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned and kept at hard labor for a term not less than five years nor more than ten years, and be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars.

CAMP BEE, Aug. 25, 1861.

MRS. GRAVES:—My dear madam, I would have written to you the day your dear boy's remains were sent to Staunton, but as Lieut. Harman said he would see you on his arrival at Staunton, I preferred waiting till I could give the grief stricken mother a little more comfort. Her sacrifices and course of your Major's death have been explained to you, no doubt, by Lieut. Harman.

Five minutes before he was discovered to be dead he was playing sportively with some of his companions near our tents. He ran away from them and dropped down suddenly in the shade of a large tree near by in such a manner as to attract no especial notice. Those who saw him supposing he had simply thrown himself upon the ground to rest, or to indulge in some playful prank on his companions. A few moments afterwards one of the men in passing discovered that he was motionless, and called to me and several others to come to him. I immediately went over to where he was and found that he was dead. We were all astonished at the discovery, and sent for a physician to ascertain the cause of his death, who, on examination, expressed the opinion that death was caused by the rupture of a blood vessel in the brain, and was instantaneous.

Maj. was a good and noble boy. The whole company were deeply attached to him. He was so kind in his disposition that he never had a difficulty with any one. He performed his duty like a man, and always cheerfully. He was a brave boy, for on the day of that terrible battle he never faltered for a moment. My attention was frequently attracted by his activity when older and much stouter men were giving out, and lying down from exhaustion by their guns. That day, when cannon balls and bursting bombs flew around our heads as thick as hail, Maj. was all days at his post.

I never met him, if it was twenty times a day, that he did not have something pleasant to say to me. He was always gay and lively, and fond of innocent fun. Frequently he would amuse himself by "spizzing" me with some remark as we met. Poor fellow, we miss his cheerful face so much! Just the day before he died he asked me when I could let him go home on a visit to you. I told him he might go early in September, that by that time all the married men will have been at home to see their wives. He replied, "Pleasant times these married men—I love my mother as much as they do their wives, and ought to go home as well as they." Then pausing a moment, he continued, "I reckon it's all right, for may be I will have a wife too one of these days, and I expect I would like to go and see her." I laughed at his remark, and that is the last conversation I remember to have had with him. He often spoke in this playful manner to me, and, in speaking by mentioned your name with the deepest affection. We all sympathize with you in your sorrow. The enclosed resolutions of the company express truly our feelings. Maj. is the only member of this company who has died since its organization in Nov., 1859, and we mourn his loss both as a companion in arms, but as a younger brother.

Sincerely your friend,

JOHN D. IMBODEN.

Belligerents—Exchange of Prisoners.

The Lincoln Administration is in a predicament. We have a great many yankee prisoners, but they cannot be exchanged, for that would be recognizing the Confederate States as a belligerent power, and Lincoln says he will not make such an acknowledgement. The New York Herald, however, is now in favor of an exchange of prisoners and a recognition of the Confederates as belligerents. The battle of Manassas has shown that we are belligerents in the most emphatic sense of the term. The New York Herald says:

We find that there ought to be an exchange of prisoners at once, including the crews of the privateers, who, after all, are only enemies at sea, as the Confederate troops are enemies on land. Many of the latter have been released by Gen. McClellan, in Western Virginia, on their promise not to take up arms against the United States Government; and some cavalry of the enemy, prisoners in Washington, have been set free on the same condition, together with an old man of eighty-five, which is of very small consequence. Why then hesitate to apply the same rule to the privateers? Hanging is the worst use to which men can be put. *That the Confederate States are entitled to be recognized as belligerents, they have themselves proved at Manassas*, and the best way is to candidly admit the fact, instead of standing upon a point of etiquette which is impracticable. The British Government, when it waged war against these States, at the time that they were subject to colonies, proposed to hang the prisoners who fell into the hands of its Generals; but Washington, in a brief letter, convinced them that this was not for their own interest, and they abandoned the idea. The course our Government is pursuing in this matter is, as Dr. Norval observes, "thoroughly contrary to every principle of civilized warfare." The old idea of hanging men for political offences is now obsolete, and when we have succeeded in putting down the rebellion, the Union will be restored more by our humanity than even by our arms.

SKIRMISH AT HARPER'S FERRY.—Col. Turner Ashby, of Fauquier, arrived at Bolivar, near Harper's Ferry, about two o'clock last Sunday week with 200 troops. He sent forward 10 men to reconnoitre, who reported 400 Abolition soldiers in Harper's Ferry. He proceeded, intending to attack them. On arriving at Camp Hill he ascertained that they had found out his design, and crossed the Potomac on a bridge of boats. After Ashby and his men got to the Ferry the enemy commenced firing on him across the river, a distance of three hundred yards, and killed the horse of a First Lieutenant. The fire was returned, one of the enemy being killed and five wounded. The Lieutenant's horse was replaced by a better one taken from the enemy.—The latter have a wholesome dread of Ashby and his men, who are encamped two miles south of Charlestown, Va. Banks has a considerable force two miles from Harper's Ferry. There is now, so far as known, no Yankees in arms on the Virginia side of the Potomac from Martinsburg down to Harper's Ferry, and but few between that point and Alexandria.

BLANKETS FOR THE SOLDIERS.—Let all our good housewives begin in time to make an inspection of their chamber furniture in order to ascertain what they can spare for the soldiers.—In camp life, protection from the chilly atmosphere will be needed much sooner than in the dry, warm rooms of our buildings. In fact it is needed even now in many localities. As our ports are closed against all importations, the necessity for supplying blankets will fall in a great measure upon private families; and there is, we venture to say, not a single family—nor even a bachelor—who is not able to furnish one or more. At any rates, comforts can be made to supply any deficiency at home; but these will not answer in the camp. In marching from place to place, we propose to carry all these things on our backs, and comforts would be too cumbersome and unwieldy. Besides, after once getting thoroughly wet, it would take nearly a month's time to dry them out.

The Great Victory in Missouri.

GEN. MCCULLOCH'S DISPATCH.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., via LITTLE ROCK, ARK., August 12th, 1861.

Hon. L. P. Walker:

The Battle of Oak Hill has been fought, and we have gained a great victory over the enemy commanded by Gen. Lyon. The battle was fought ten miles from Springfield. The enemy were nine or ten thousand strong; our force was about the same. The battle lasted six and a half hours. The enemy were repulsed and driven from the field with loss of six pieces of Artillery—several hundred stands of small arms—eight hundred killed, one thousand wounded and three hundred prisoners. Gen. Lyon was killed and many of their prominent officers. Our loss was two hundred and sixty five killed, eight hundred wounded and thirty missing. We have possession of Springfield. The enemy are in full retreat towards Rolla.

Signed, BEN. MCCULLOCH,
Brig. Gen. Com'dg.

☞ The signs are improving in East Tennessee. The skies there are brightening, and all will soon be well in that disaffected portion of that gallant "volunteer" State.

For the Spectator.

Battle of Hainesville.

CAMP BEE,
Four miles N. of Martinsburg,
July 4th, 1861.

FRIEND MATZY:—I will try to find the most moment of leisure to give you an account of what I saw of the conduct of the 52d Regiment (Colonel Baldwin's) and its supporters in the battle of Hainesville, which occurred on Gen. Pendleton's battery, and the Federal forces under Gen. Patterson. We marched in order to march and took up our line of march forward the enemy at quarter past 7, a.m. After proceeding along the road leading from Winchester to Williamsport about three miles, the column was halted, as the West Augusta Guards, Capt. Waters, constituting our advance guard, were deployed, to the right of our line of march, as skirmishers. They were soon supported by the Rockbridge Rifles, Capt. Letcher. On our left Capt. Grigsby's Company were thrown out; Capt. Avis' Company formed to march along the road, closely followed Capt. Newman's, Capt. Williams', Capt. Roberts', Capt. Antrim's and Capt. Doyle's Companies. The skirmishers on the right were led and placed in order by Maj. Baylor, whose coolness and skill called forth the praise of the whole command, his bearing was most admirable, and would have done credit to a veteran. After the deployment of our skirmishers the firing soon began. The balls from the enemy flew thick and fast over our heads, and their whizzing was by no means pleasant music. I saw, and *felt* too, some considerable dodging of the head, but soon became accustomed to the sound. The whole Regiment proceeded rapidly, and all were soon under fire. The first thing that attracted my attention was the fact that the enemy's skirmishers were flanked on to their right and left by many hundred yards; but they seemed to have no little stomach for the fight, many of them preferring to the rear and throwing off their knapsacks and blankets as they ran away. When I came in view at the centre of our line, about 100 yards in advance, Capt. Avis was fully engaged with the enemy who had stationed themselves behind Porterfield's house and the adjacent farm buildings on the left of the main road. Here the fire was very heavy. Capt. Avis moved his company and ordered a charge with the bayonet, which order was promptly and gallantly executed, and the enemy, in great numbers, fled in wild confusion from their places of shelter. They ran through an orchard in rear of the house where they were exposed to a heavy fire from Avis', Roberts', Williams', Antrim's and Doyle's companies. Great numbers of them fell, and the ground was whitened with their blankets thrown away in their rapid flight. Avis continued the pursuit to the left, as also did Grigsby still further to the left. Newman's, Roberts', Williams', Antrim's and Doyle's companies continued to advance along the main road to a large barn or stable on the right of the road where building was surrounded by a high post and rail and a stable and indeed fence enclosing the stable yard. These last named companies were ordered to take shelter behind the stable or barn. The fire from the enemy at this point was very heavy, and the balls were incessantly pattering upon the house and upon the roof of the stable. The time seemed to elapse on the fence; Capt. Doyle ordered them to close, and stepped out of the fence and opened a gate leading into the yard, through which the men passed rapidly into the yard without loss. At this point the battery of the enemy opened fire on us, but the shot passed over us, and we soon retreated to the house. The sun shone full upon it in passing over, and the sound of the burning fuse resembled the escape of steam from a small engine, and the smoke from the burning fuse in the sunlight looked like steam. One of the men inquired with great earnestness, "Sam's what is that?" and with a second soon he owed, coming still nearer to the roof of the stable. It seemed the enemy were aiming at us. Gen. Harper ordered the companies to quit the barn to the rear to the right in an open wheat field partly cut and shocked. Capt. Doyle led out the head of his company, and led the way, followed by the rest down a ravine so as to shelter the men from the enemy's fire. At this point one of Capt. Doyle's men was mortally wounded. He was taken up by his comrades and carried about 250 yards to a branch where he was left, he is quite dead. We then retired to a wood on the right of the line from where we originally advanced. We had driven in the enemy's whole line of skirmishers under the protection of their guns. When the enemy's battery opened upon us our whole command were within sight and hearing. The whole force of the enemy was drawn up in order of battle. On the top of the hill about the same distance from us, (it was not until the battery opened fire that I saw the enemy drawn up in position,) their number, I think, was not less than 5,000. From our position to the hollow I could not see the battery, and did not get a sight of it until we had ascended the hill on our side of the hollow, as we led back to our original position. The enemy's skirmishers, whom we had driven in, outnumbered us in the proportion of at least three to one. After our retreat to the right ground to the rear of the hollow, I distinctly saw the representatives of what we had driven from the field retreating in the rear of the enemy's line of battle. They rallied in two bodies and were not less than 1200 strong. There were two regiments of them, as we ascertained from a prisoner taken on the field—the 1st Wisconsin and the 11th Pennsylvania. Capt. Pendleton with one gun (a light six pounder) covered our retreat. So soon as he opened fire upon the enemy the whole fire of their battery was directed at him. This neighborhood was attended heavy loss. The fire of Capt. P. was most effective. I saw two shots enfilade through a column of infantry drawn up in rear of the enemy's line and a short distance to the right of the enemy's battery. First column scattered like chaff before the wind. The other shot which I saw fired struck among the cavalry of the enemy. The artillery ran away too, and that gun fired no more during that action.

After the rout of the first line of skirmishers the enemy threw out a new line upon the left and threatened to cut back on us in that direction, and to cut off our retreat—the companies of Captains Doyle, Antrim, Williams, Roberts and Waters, (I mention them in the order they occupied in our new line,) Capt. Doyle's company being on the left of the line. The second line threw out by the enemy fared no better than the first—soon retiring and leaving numbers of the dead. We did not persue them as we did the first. The third sent out by the enemy against us was a Regiment. They came out in gallant style and in position order, (their lines as straight as ours on dress parade,) firing as they advanced. We retired gradually before them (they seemed encumbered us) until we gained a skirt of very thick wood bordering a wheat field. Here we halted and opened a heavy fire upon them. They nevertheless continued to advance until they reached a fence separating the wheat field from the pasture land through which they had driven us. Here they halted for a few minutes. The fence now was thick with bodies and heads. From this point they fired heavily, but without effect. About this time we were ordered to retreat to the turnpike, and accordingly the companies of Captains Waters, Roberts, Williams and Antrim retired through the woods in the direction of the turnpike, various Capt. Doyle's company and engaged with the enemy on the extreme left. Capt. Doyle was ordered to retire. The enemy advanced in force to cut off what was given, and he had to cut his way through. He lost one man in the wood which Doyle's company had occupied. That gallant company poured in upon them three or four heavy fires, killed about 100 yankees, when they ceased firing. Then Captain to retreat, which he did, with the black. The enemy ceased firing, and we, separating the wheat field from the woods in which whence Doyle had just retreated, and there they formed and fired two or three volleys at the woods. From this time we retreated to Martinsburg, at least 500 hundred men constituting our force at that point. When this last fire was made the rest of the Regiment, as I have said, a mile distant, great fears were entertained for the safety of Capt. Doyle's command, but in a few minutes Capt. Doyle brought his men, any up not having lost a man in the affair.

Our Regiment mustered but 300 men on the morning of the fight. Capt. Harper's fine company was not with us, being out on picket. We lost two men killed and nine wounded. Providence surely watched over and protected us.—We were for more than two hours engaged in an open country fighting an enemy numbering 6,000 strong with six pieces of artillery. We were engaged by all the while from the time the firing first commenced until we left the field.—The sound of whizzing balls and bullets is yet in our ears. The conduct of our officers, from the highest to the lowest grade, was above all praise. The men battled more like veterans inured to the dangers of war by long years of service than like scenes of blood and carnage, than of men fresh from the peaceful avocations of a country home, as not one of them had ever before been under fire, or ever felt or saw the waving of a hostile banner.

I cannot end to the glory to Him the hymns of unceasing and praise be sung, for surely He has received our hearts and made us to be valiant and strong in the fight, and has brought the compliant upon the enemy.

The loss of the enemy was very heavy. From reliable sources of information we may safely set down his loss at 350 killed and wounded. Gen. Patterson in his note to Gen. Scott, sets down his loss as very trifling, but in the same note he sets down our forces engaged with him at 6,000 or 7,000. No, you see the General won't stick to the truth. We halted within one and a half miles of the field of battle, being there joined by the 4th and 2d Regiments of our brigade. The enemy did not come within gunshot of us. Again, after passing out dating, where we were joined by the 27th Reg't, we drew up in battle array and waited more than an hour for Major Gen. Patterson, but he did not come on. We then retired very leisurely to Martinsburg, three miles distant, took time to refresh ourselves and then retreated two miles, where we encamped an hour and a half out to sunset and slept soundly until next morning. But I must bring this rambling epistle to a close. I have named things as I saw them, and being a young soldier unaccustomed to scenes of exciting as present themselves on a battlefield, I doubtless have failed to notice many things which would have attracted the notice of a veteran soldier.

I shall, as opportunity offers, give you a few items.

Yours truly, I.

The Fifth Virginia Regiment in the Battle of Manassas.

Early Sunday we were aroused by the drum beating the long roll, and we immediately formed in line of battle. Soon the enemy commenced a heavy cannonading on our right, which our accomplished Generals soon discovered to be a feint made by the enemy to act our attention from that quarter, while their real attack would be made on the extreme left. We were immediately ordered to take position several miles to the left. We had not been in position long, before it became evident we were in a warm neighborhood. The enemy's artillery, just in our front, but hid from our sight by a skirt of woods and an entrance between us, thundered with its deadly missiles, and presently, amid the sharp, ringing crack of the rifle was heard, showing that the advance guard of skirmishers had met. Cavalry scouts could be seen, galloping within the lines, when a terrible volley of musketry immediately in our front, assured us that the ball had opened, and the fight had commenced in right good earnest.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M., the enemy, in tremendous force, advanced his right against our left, with the view of turning our left wing and getting position in the rear of the "Junction." They were met by several South Carolina regiments (including Hampton's Legion) and the Alabama 4th, our regiment (the 5th Virginia) being held in reserve; but soon we were ordered forward to support the 4th Alabama. On our way to take position on a hill we were met by a portion of a South Carolina regiment which had been compelled to fall back by an overwhelming force, and who informed us that the 4th Alabama was being literally cut to pieces. Here, also, we met two pieces of the Washington (La.) Artillery retiring, having expended their stock of ammunition. This was by no means encouraging, but we felt the necessity for greater exertion on our part, and forward we rushed to the assistance of our fire ds. Amid a perfect shower of musketry and cannon balls the command to halt and lie down was given, as it was impossible for us to return the enemy's fire, they being completely sheltered by the hill. Not being able to retreat or advance, we remained in this position for some time, when we were ordered to rise and fire at will. We then retired to our rear and formed for a second time, when we were ordered to lie down and load our guns. We then retired to our rear and formed for a third time, when we were ordered to rise and fire at will. We then retired to our rear and formed for a fourth time, when we were ordered to rise and fire at will. We then retired to our rear and formed for a fifth time, when we were ordered to rise and fire at will. We then retired to our rear and formed for a sixth time, when we were ordered to rise and fire at will. We then retired to our rear and formed for a seventh time, when we were ordered to rise and fire at will. We then retired to our rear and formed for a eighth time, when we were ordered to rise and fire at will. We then retired to our rear and formed for a ninth time, when we were ordered to rise and fire at will. We then retired to our rear and formed for a tenth time, when we were ordered to rise and fire at will. We then retired to our rear and formed for a eleventh time, when we were ordered to rise and fire at will. We then retired to our rear and formed for a twelfth time, when we were ordered to rise and fire at will. We then retired to our rear and formed for a thirteenth time, when we were ordered to rise and fire at will. We then retired to our rear and formed for a fourteenth time, when we were ordered to rise and fire at will. We then retired to our rear and formed for a fifteenth time, when we were ordered to rise and fire at will. We then retired to our rear and formed for a sixteen

STAUNTON SPECTATOR AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Staunton Spectator.

RICHARD MAURY, Editor & Proprietor

TERMS.

☞ *The "Spectator" is published once a week, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents a year, which may be discharged by the payment of Two Dollars at any time within the year.*

No subscription will be discontinued but at the option of the Editor, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS of ten lines or less inserted once for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent continuance. Larger advertisements inserted in the same proportion.

A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

☞ *Annual advertisers will be limited to their immediate business, or the advertisements charged for at transient rates.*

TRANSIENT CASH, *not exceeding seven lines, will be inserted one year for $7 00; 6 months for $4 00.*

ONE SQUARE, (10 lines)	1 year	$ 8 00
" "	6 months	6 00
" "	3 "	4 00
TWO SQUARES,	1 year	15 00
" "	6 months	10 00
" "	3 "	6 00
THREE SQUARES,	1 year	18 00
" "	6 months	12 00
" "	3 "	8 00
ONE-THIRD COLUMN,	1 year	25 00
" "	6 months	18 00
" "	3 "	12 00
ONE COLUMN,	1 year	40 00
" "	6 months	25 00
" "	3 "	40 00

All advertising for a less time than three months, will be charged for at the usual rates—$1 00 per square for the first insertion, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion.

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!

will be done in a style equal to the best City Work.

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.

☞ It is furnished with a great variety of new and Fancy Type.

☞ We are now prepared to execute all kinds of Printing, such as

Posters, Sale Bills, Blanks, Circulars, School Reports, Cards, Checks, Notes, Letter Heads, Bill Heads, Labels, Pamphlets, Programmes, Visiting Cards, Wedding Cards, Invitations &c.,

in the very best style, on moderate terms.

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

☞ Send in your orders and they will be promptly attended to.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE VIRGINIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is now fully prepared for business, and the attention of the public is earnestly called to the importance of its objects. This company, under its charter, divides seven eighths of the profits every three years, among the policy holders, thereby giving the assured the advantages of the mutual system, with the pledge of a perpetual Capital Stock of $100,000, and the added security that its Stockholders have a permanent moneyed interest in conducting its affairs with prudence and economy.

The Charter requires that one-half of the Capital Stock and Earnings to be invested in Bond and Mortgage on unincumbered Real Estate, worth double the amount.

The chief object of the company is to aid in retaining at home the immense amount of money which goes annually from our State for Life Premiums to Northern Companies. That money will be loaned to customers for a term of years, at legal interest, and disbursed in our midst.

Endowments and Annuities granted. Life and term Policies issued at low rates as other good companies. Slaves insured for one year, or for a term of years.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. H. Macfarland,	John Purcell,
Joseph Allen,	Samuel T. Bayly,
Roscoe B. Heath,	John M. Anderson,
Thos. W. McCance,	C. G. Barney,
John R. Montague,	Robert H. Maury,
David I. Burr,	Jas. A. Cowardin,
Lewis Ginter,	Benj. H. Nash,
John Jones,	P. T. Moore,
Jas. L. Apperson,	John H. Claiborne,
Lewis D. Crenshaw,	B. C. Wheary,
Wm. G. Paine,	Wm. H. Christian,
H. E. O. Bauserwill,	Wyndham Robertson,
Samuel J. Harrison,	John C. Shafer,
Wm. H. Haxall,	Peter C. Warwick,
Robert T. Brooks,	R. O. Haskins,
George D. Shell,	Edward Norvell,
Wallington Goddin,	George J. Sumner,
John Dooley,	D. S. Wooldridge.

Upon the adjournment of the meeting of Stockholders, the Board of Directors convened, and elected the following officers:

PRESIDENT—SAM'L J. HARRISON.
VICE-PRESIDENT—WM. H. HAXALL.
PHYSICIAN—DR. BLAIR BURWELL.
ATTORNEY—ROSCOE B. HEATH, Esq.
SECRETARY—J. ADAIR PLEASANTS, Sec'y.

☞ Office corner Main and 11th streets, Richmond.

H. M. BELT, Ag't at Staunton.

May 29, 1860.—1yif.

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 Dentistry in all its various branches, with the strictest regard to durability and usefulness.

☞ Office on the south-side of Main Street opposite the old Spectator Office.

Staunton, Nov. 29, 1854.

G. C. YEAKLE,

DEALER IN

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVER AND

PLATED WARE,

OPPOSITE VA. HOTEL, STAUNTON, VA.

Staunton, July 17, 1860.

J. M. HANGER

ATTORNEY AT LAW, STAUNTON, VA.,

WILL practicein all the Courts held in Staunton, and in the Circuit Courts of Albemarle and Rockingham. Office is the brick-row, in the rear of the Court-house.

Staunton, Dec. 30, 1857.

JOHN W. MEREDITH,

DEALER IN

JEWELRY, CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

Main St., Staunton, Va.

☞ Watches and Jewelry Repaired.

Staunton, Jan. 17.

DOCTOR JAMES M. GILKESON—Having located in Staunton, tenders his professional services to the public. He may be found, when not professionally engaged, at the room over the Saddle and Harness establishment of Mr. O. H. Klick, nearly opposite the Post Office.

Staunton, Feb. 8, 1859—tf.

A. D. CHANDLER,

UNDERTAKER,

Staunton, Va.,

KEEPS METALIC CASES of all sizes, at Staunton and Millborough Depot, at City Prices.

Staunton, July 19, 1859.

DENTAL NOTICE.—Wm. Chapman has removed his office to the old Bell Tavern, near the Virginia Hotel, and opposite Brandsberg's Corner, and adjoining Rankin's Daguerreian Gallery, where he will be pleased to see his friends and customers.

Staunton, Jan. 31, 1860.

JOEL ETTINGER

HAVING located in Staunton is prepared to take a class of music pupils. Instruction on Piano and Guitar. Office left with J. W. Alby.

Staunton, Jan. 30, 1860—tf—Vin. copy.

[illegible] AND QUESTION

WE are now receiving a supply of TOBACCO that for [illegible] cannot be surpassed in [illegible] the different grades, ranging [illegible] in the choicest chew that can [illegible] to the most popular cut stock [illegible]

E. J. GLENDY,
per O. T. COGHRAN.

[illegible] AND MATTINGS.

[illegible] Supr Ingrain, Venetian [illegible] Oil Cloth, Umbrella of [illegible] Cloth, Table Covers, [illegible]

J. W. WALLACE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

A PROCLAMATION.

To enable the people of Virginia to contribute a proper share of their militia strength for the exigencies of the public defence without too great a sacrifice of industrial interest, it is proposed to mobilize the militia by accepting from the mass volunteers for twelve months from each county and city equal to ten per cent of its entire white population, as ascertained by the census of 1860.

As a part of this ten per cent, a credit will be given to each county and city for the number of volunteers already contributed and now in the field.

It is to be distinctly understood that this arrangement is adopted in order, if practicable, to avoid the inconvenience of a levy of the militia in mass. It is hoped that the people of the whole State will promptly avail themselves of the alternative thus offered.

Commandants of Regiments within that portion of the State from which the Militia have been called by the Proclamation of July 18th, and 16th, will observe that it is not intended hereby to interfere with, or suspend the levy therein required, except where a County or City shall entitle itself to exemption, by contributing the number of Volunteers required. In the meantime, every facility will be given for the formation of Volunteer companies, and when the complement of any county or city is completed, the residue of the population subject to military duty, will remain enrolled for home defence and police.

The requirements of the Proclamation of July 18th, as to arms and ammunition, will apply equally to the volunteers hereby provided for.

The places of rendezvous within the district embraced by the Proclamation of July 18, will be the same as therein provided, except as follows:

Rockbridge, Augusta and Bath counties will rendezvous at Staunton; and Highland county at Monterey.

Volunteers from other parts of the State will rendezvous as required by the Proclamation of May 3d, 1861.

All companies hereafter formed will be of infantry, unless otherwise specially ordered.

Company officers will be elected by the companies, and field-officers appointed by the Governor as has been done in the regiments heretofore formed.

Given under my hand as Governor and under the seal of the Commonwealth of Virginia, this 19th day of July, 1861, in the eighty sixth year of the Commonwealth.

L.S.

JOHN LETCHER.

☞ Published in the newspapers of the State, as heretofore. (Aug. 13—3t.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, July 25, 1861.

The following Quotas of Militia and Volunteers are required from the counties named, being ten per cent. of the whole population of each. If any county has already sent into service the amount of its quota in volunteers, or if not, will now make up that quota, for immediate service, the Militia of the line will not be required; but if the quota be not fully and promptly made up in volunteers, (taking into the calculation the volunteers already organized,) then the whole Militia in the county in which the deficiency exists must come into service, and readers such as the places designated in the Proclamation of the 18th instant, with at dates. In that case, companies must be formed, as the law requires, of not less than 50 nor more than 100 men, rank and file, and elect their officers, who will be commissioned as the elections are certified to their office. All officers without commands will become supernumerary, and take their places in the ranks. Commandants of the several regiments will report promptly to this Department.

By Command,

WM. B. RICHARDSON, A. G.

Quotas of Volunteers and Militia required under the Governor's Proclamation of July 18th, under which troops previously contributed are to be counted, viz:

Places of Rendezvous.	*Counties, &c*	*Quotas.*
Winchester,	Hampshire,	1,[illegible]
Strasburg,	Hardy and	807
	Pendleton,	1,[illegible]
Staunton,	Augusta,	2,157
	Bath and	[illegible]
	Rockbridge,	1,[illegible]
Monterey,	Highland,	[illegible]
Charlottesville,	Albemarle,	1,[illegible]
	Nelson,	1,[illegible]
	Amherst and	1,[illegible]
	Havanna,	[illegible]
Richmond City,	Goochland,	681
	Hanover,	2,[illegible]
	Henrico and	1,969
	Richmond City,	2,429
Lynchburg,	Bedford,	2,[illegible]
	Lynchburg,	817
Gordonsville,	Louisa,	[illegible]
Fredericksburg,	Stafford,	492
	Caroline and	695
	Spotsylvania,	778
Williamsburg,	Accomac City,	[illegible]
	Elizabeth City,	816
	New Kent,	215
	York,	285
	Warwick and	[illegible]
	Charles City,	159
West Point,	King William,	259
Tappahannock	Essex,	329
Gloucester Point,	King and Queen, and	[illegible]
	Gloucester,	949
	Westmoreland,	249
At their Court-Houses,	Richmond County,	357
	Northumberland,	387
	Lancaster,	198
	Matthews, and	[illegible]
	Middlesex,	187

☞ Newspapers in Staunton, Lexington, Charlottesville and Fredericksburg, please publish three times. August 13, 1861.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

A PROCLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
RICHMOND, July 16th, 1861.

IN the Requisition for the Militia, called for by the President of the Confederate States, and embraced in the Proclamation of the Executive of the 18th instant, the following classes of persons will be exempted:

First—All Operatives employed in the manufacture of Arms, Ammunition and other Munitions of War, and of Wooden Goods for the Troops, and the persons superintending such Operatives, whether the manufacture be for the Confederate States or for the State of Virginia. Employees of the Southern Express Company. In each case the person or persons employed must obtain the certificate of the Military Officer or Department employing him or them, before the exemption will be allowed.

Second—All Officers of Banks and their Branches, who shall be certified by the President thereof, to be necessary for carrying on the operations of the Institution.

Third—Overseers of Farms, who shall produce the certificate of their employer or other authorized agent, that they are so employed.

Fourth—All Millers necessarily and personally employed in any Grist Mill, upon the production of a certificate of their being so employed, by some Justice of the Peace of their County or Corporation.

Fifth—The Police of the Cities of Richmond, Staunton and Fredericksburg, upon the production of a certificate of their office from the Mayor of such City or Corporation.

Sixth—Persons necessary to the operation and running of Railroads, and the repair of their rolling stock; also, those necessary to the operation of Telegraph Lines, upon the production of certificates from the Presidents or Superintendents of such Railroads, or the Managers of such Telegraph Lines.

In addition to these exemptions, persons are authorized to obtain members of Volunteer Companies for the West out of the ranks of the Militia Companies, under the Proclamation of The Executive calling for three thousand men, until that number are obtained; and when such a Volunteer Company is organized, the persons enrolled therein are to be exempt from Militia duty, upon producing the certificate of the Captain of such Company.

All officers enrolling the Militia, or mustering them into service, are hereby ordered to admit the exemptions herein mentioned, and give a written discharge to those who may be enrolled or mustered in service, when satisfied that the parties are entitled to exemption.

JOHN LETCHER.

☞ All papers publishing the Proclamation calling out the Militia, will publish this order.

August 13, 1861.

STRIBLING SPRINGS,

13 MILES FROM STAUNTON,

WILL be open for Visitors after the 1st of JUNE.

Alum, Sulphur and Chalybeate waters just at hand.

The Stages leave Staunton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, until the 10th of July, after which time they will have daily, connecting with the cars from Richmond, arriving by 6 o'clock, P. M.

A plentiful supply of Ice.

Terms—$25 per month. Private contracts made for families by the season.

Analysis of the Waters sent, on application, by mail.

Telegrams sent from Staunton, by express, when desired.

CHESLEY KENNY,
Proprietor.

June 25, 1861.

NOTICE!

I HEREBY notify all persons, Merchants and other business men, to sell nothing to be charged to me without a written order with my proper sign manual, after this date. I shall pay the notice as no attention to any debt that may be contracted hereafter in violation of this expressed wish.

I also give notice that no one but myself is authorized to collect any of the debts due the Vindicator Office, nor in any way be interested in my business.

In a very short time I expect to receive the publication of the Vindicator, and if so situated that I cannot superintend its success myself, to have it properly attended to.

S. M. POST.

August 13, 1861.—2t.—Rock. Rep. copy.

JOHN SHELLER.—Just received, and for sale at Cora Shelton of Sheller, which will be sold at a very low price. This Shelter is well adapted for farm in use, and may be seen by any one by calling at the Spectator office. Those in want should now call early.

GEO. R. PRICE.

Staunton, July 18, 1861.

[illegible] WALLERS

MISCELLANEOUS.

A New, Cheap and Durable Roofing.

THE undersigned has obtained the agency for JOHNS & CROSLEY'S improved *GUTTA PERCHA and INDIA RUBBER ROOFING MATERIAL*, which consists of a thick body roofing cloth, one yard wide, saturated to a solution of Gutta Percha and India Rubber combined, which not only preserves the cloth, but renders it highly elastic, so that the shrinking of new boards will not injure it. This is nailed on to the boarded roof and then coated with a coat of the same solution, on which, we use fine building sand, thus giving it a two or three days mixture of stone, and at the same time an elastic body, which is not affected by the extremes of heat or cold.

This very excellent Roofing material has been thoroughly tested in the cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Richmond, and all the prominent cities of the Union, with unusual success by Architects, Builders, and others—many years of trial having demonstrated the fact that it is the CHEAPEST and BEST ROOF NOW IN USE—the cost not exceeding 6 CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT—being less than sand or gravel roof, cheaper than the commonest kind of shingles, about one-half the price of Tin, in fact, it combines all the requisites of a good roof, viz: Cheapness, durability, elasticity, and fire proof. It is adapted to all kinds of roofs, whether steep or flat, or subject to being walked upon. It is easily applied to old shingle roofs, without the necessity of removing the old shingles, which is the cause of deterioration to persons who do not wish their furniture and ceilings spoiled while repairs are being made.

GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING CEMENT, as stated above, is a combined solution of *Gutta Percha and India Rubber*, made into a consistency of six cows of house paint. It is admirably adapted to the sealing of old or new tin roofs, as a preventative against rust or corrosion, as it adheres so firmly to all parts, that leaky tin roofs can be made water tight at a trifling expense, as one coat of this cement will render it proof against rust and leak for many years. All new tin roofs ought to have a coat on the principle "an ounce of preventative is better than a pound of cure." It will not crack or peel off in cold weather, nor run in warm weather, and will not wash off. I will put on one coat of this cement for two cents per square foot, and insure satisfaction.

SLATE ROOFING.—The undersigned has been engaged in SLATE ROOFING for the last 25 years, during which time I have worked upon some of the best and most public buildings in this part of the country, and from the extended practice I have had in that branch of my business, I feel confident in giving satisfaction to all persons who may favor me with a call. My motto is, *"entire satisfaction or no sale."*

SLATE PAVEMENT.—I have also on hand a large quantity of SLATE PAVEMENT, of the fancy crystals, sawed into squares of one foot, each, either planed or in rough, from one to three inches in thickness, suitable for Halls, Basements, Porches, or fancy Pavements of any kind, as the colors are variegated into green, blue and purple, thus adding much to the beauty and general appearance of the morning world.

Also, large SLATE SLABS, either planed or in rough, sawed into oblong squares from two to four feet long by two to four feet wide and two to three inches in thickness, a very strong and durable article for Street Slate Pavements, now so common in all large Cities, and at this time being laid in all the principal streets of Charlottesville. The Roofing Slate, Slate Pavement, Slate Mantles, Table Washstands and Bureau tops are obtained from the Virginia Slate Company's quarry, about 9 miles from Charlottesville.

An opportunity is now afforded to this community to have a cheap and durable roof in either Gutta Percha or Slate, Slate Pavement, Slate Mantle, &c. Any one having need of such can see me at my home in Charlottesville, or address me through said Post Office.

☞ I am the only appointed Agent for the sale of John A. & Crosley's Gutta Percha Cement Roofing in this and the adjoining counties.

March 5, 1861.—6mo. RICHARD KEAVY.

Good Counsel is Above all Price.

SUCH was the counsel Franklin gave when he said:

"Take care of the pence, the pound is will take care of themselves."

"Beware of the little expenses, for a small leak will sink a great ship."

"Be patient in adversity and humble in prosperity."

"Be mindful of things past, and provident of things to come.

"He timely wise, is not too wise in time"—and the man who are timely wise buy their Watches, Jewelry, Plated Ware, Cloaks, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery, Gloves, Cutlery, Worsted Goods, Combs, Brushes, Hair Braids, Buttons, Trunks, Willow Ware, Musical Instruments, Stationery, Fancy Notions, Purses, Pocket Books, and a thousand other articles that it would take all the papers in the State to enumerate them, at the Cheap Wholesale and Retail Variety Store of

GABRIEL HIRSH.

N. B.—That HANDSOME MAN is still engaged in repairing Watches and Jewelry, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

Staunton, Nov. 23, 1860.

LIVERY STABLE!

THE subscribers having made large additions to their old established Livery by building, and purchasing NEW VEHICLES, are prepared to accommodate all who may wish to take a pleasant ride. We have also made arrangements to FEED HORSES; and our country friends are respectfully solicited to give us a call, promising that they shall have their horses well provided for.

☞ Buggies, Hacks and Riding Horses always on hand for hire. THOS. J. BURKE & CO.

Staunton, April 10, 1860.

STAUNTON FOUNDRY!

THE subscribers call the attention of the public to their extensive variety of Parlor, Box, Ten Plate and Cooking Stoves, of their own manufacture—the patterns have been cast with an especial reference to durability and giving out heat, and will be found equal in quality, if not superior, to any purchased of Northern manufacture. They have also on hand, and will manufacture to order any and every description of IRON, BRASS, &c. Also Mill Irons, Machinery, and all kinds of Castings made to order.

The patronage of the public is especially solicited.

Nov. 20, 1860. A. J. GARBER & CO.

NEW CONCERN!

Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Manufactory.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Staunton and surrounding country, that they have taken the Shop one door west of the Tobacco Store of J. B. Evans, where they are prepared to manufacture all kinds of

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WORK,

from a Tin Cup to a Still. They are also prepared for putting on Roofing and Spouting, on as fair terms as it can be done in this section of country. Having a desire to live and let live, they ask a share of public patronage.

Staunton, March 26, 1861—6m

Tobacco & Segars.

THE subscriber invites the attention of those who may wish to buy, to his stock of TOBACCO, SEGARS, SNUFF, and other articles pertaining to the Tobacco business, which he has opened at the store-room adjoining J. W. Meredith's Jewelry Establishment. His stock embraces a variety of favorite brands, suitable to varied tastes, and he hopes by constant attention to business and an endeavor to accommodate his customers, to secure a share of public patronage. W. H. WADDELL.

Staunton, March 19, 1861—tf

SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING!

JUST received, one of the neatest and most fashionable stocks of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

HATS AND CAPS,

ever before offered in Staunton, Next Door to Adams' Express Office, New Street.

JAMES A. ARMENTROUT.

Staunton, March 19, 1861.

PLASTER.—The Staunton Steam Mills Company, by return to the Farmers of Augusta and the adjoining counties, that they are now ready to furnish the best soft WINDSOR PLASTER, in the lump at $10 for the long ton of 2240 lbs; Ground at $12 for the long ton of 2240 lbs; in Cask, containing 250 lbs, $2 per cask; or, Ground in exchange for Corn, Wheat and Rye, at market prices.

M. T. ALBERTSON, Superintendent.

Jan. 29, 1861.

NOTICE! The accounts of CRAWFORD & COCHRAN are made off to the 1st of January, 1861. The partnership expires, by limitation, on the 1st of April. As a change in the concern is about being made, no longer indulgence can be given. We hope our friends will understand we are in *earnest*—we need what is due us.

CRAWFORD & COCHRAN

Staunton, Feb. 19, 1861.

FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO.—We have just received an assortment of Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco, including Goodwin & Bro's Plantation; Anderson & Co's Amulet; Anderson & Co's Solace; the last of which is the best article of the kind in the country.

R. H. GLENDY,
per C. T. COGHRAN.

Staunton, Oct. 9, 1860.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

I DESIRE to sell or rent my Store Property in the town of Hanisonville. The location is the best in the town. I have been in the business so long that it is necessary to wind up my business, and therefore the property is for sale, on accommodating terms.

JAMES T. COCKRIDGE.

May 7, 1861.—3m.—$4 00.

GARDEN TOOLS.—I have just received a good assortment of Ames Spades, common do., Garden Forks, Weeding and Cultivating Hoes, Rakes, &c. &c.

March 19.—Vind. copy. GEO. R. PRICE.

VIRGINIA GLASS.—L. B. WALLER would call particular attention to his large stock of Virginia made Glass.

Staunton, April 16, 1861.

NOTICE.—From and after this date, the charge for boarding HORSES by the day will be 50 cts. per head.

BYERS & CO.
THOS. J. BURKE & CO.

May 7, 1861.—4t.

CARPETS AND MATTINGS.—A large lot of Carpets and Matting and Oil Cloth, for sale at two cents a yard less than the usual Retail Rates of the Times.

DAVID A. KAYSER.

DAVID A. KAYSER has just opened a nice lot of French Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

Staunton, April 6, 1861.

[illegible] PLATES, of all sizes, for sale by

L. B. WALLER.

PRIVATE SALES.

A Very Fine Farm in Culpeper County, FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale the Farm on which I reside, in "Cole's Hill," one of the most valuable estates in the county. This farm contains about 750 Acres, of which about [illegible] are arable, and the balance heavily timbered. It lies beautifully, on the Mountain Run, which passes through it, within two and one half to three miles of Brandy Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, from which point the cities of Washington, Alexandria and Richmond, can be reached in about three hours. It is well watered, never failing water being never failing springs. The soil is of the best quality, producing fine crops of wheat and corn, and luxuriant crops of grass. The location is beautiful and proverbial for health. Two Manufacturing, and two Grist Mills are within a few miles. Churches of the various denominations are of easy access.

The Buildings are all new, and of the best kind. In fact, it combines all the advantages of a first class Farm; in its fertility of soil, abundance of fine water, healthfulness, proximity to Railroad, and commodious buildings. All persons wishing to purchase such an estate are respectfully invited to examine "COLE'S HILL" in person. Those who may wish to come by Railroad to Brandy, will be furnished with a conveyance to my residence, free of charge, on day's notice. For Terms, &c., apply either to me or P. P. Nalle, at Raccoon Ford Post Office. My Post Office is Brandy Station, Culpeper County, Va.

N. B.—"Cole's Hill" can be readily divided into two comfortable Farms, of about three hundred and fifty and four hundred acres, each having an abundance of timber and water.

Sept. 4, 1860.—tf B. W. HANSBROUGH.

TO PHYSICIANS.—A Physician, in full practice, who resides near one of the Watering Places of Western Virginia, and is desirous of removing to the South, will sell his property with his good will of his position. His property, which he proposes to sell, consists of a large and comfortable Dwelling with all necessary out houses, stables and negro houses, and about 50 Acres of good land. About one half of the land is well timbered, and the balance is meadow and pasture land, and furnishes the proprietor abundantly with his firewood, hay and pasture. His practice has been worth to him, for many years, from $3,500 to $3,000 per annum, and consists, in part, of practice among the visitors at the Springs during the Summer Season, and throughout the neighborhood during the year.

He will remain and practice with the purchaser until the next Fall, and introduce him as far as he can, into his practice. He will exhibit his books to a Physician desiring to purchase.

His price for this property, with the good will of his practice, is $8,500, payable as follows: $2,000 in hand, and the balance in one and two years with interest.

Applications addressed to Messrs. Harman & Bell, Attorneys at Law, Staunton, Va., will receive prompt attention. April, 2, 1861.—tf.

Richmond Weekly Whig copy till forbid and send account to this office.

VERY VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE, NEAR WAYNESBORO', VA.—The subscribers offer for sale the FARM on which they reside, near the town of Waynesboro', Augusta co., containing 200 Acres—[illegible] productive soil—a considerable portion of it bottom land—well watered. The improvements are new, the dwelling of good size, and built by a northern man, with all the conveniences for which Yankee houses are famous. Rarely so good an opportunity offers for securing a nice home; and not the least among its claims is its convenience to Railroad, Churches, Mills, Schools, &c., and all in sight of it.

In connection with this farm is a Mountain Tract, the title to which is possession. For timber it has long supplied the wants of the farm, and will do so for many years to come.

The terms may be learned from the undersigned, on the premises. JAMES & THOMAS CRITZER

July 24, 1860.—tf—Rock. Rep.

SALE OF BATH LANDS.—In pursuance of a decree of Circuit Court of Augusta made in the cause of Vincent E. Geiger and others, against Frances E. Geiger's heirs and others, I shall sell, at private sale in a separate parcels, as may be judicious, and to suit purchasers, a body or tract of land situated in Bath co., opposite Cloverdale, and adjoining the Cloverdale and Wilderness estates, and containing about 2500 Acres, and formerly the property of George Geiger, dec'd. The land is well timbered; and as the lumber business is getting profitable it is recommended as admirably suited for that purpose. The land is all desirable, adjoining sugar.

I am authorized to sell on such terms as I may think best, taking from the purchasers bonds with good personal security, and retaining the title as ultimate security. I may be consulted by letter or personally at my home near Staunton, and expect to be at the sale during the present month.

Feb. 18, 1861. JOHN CHERCHEAN.

CRAIGSVILLE AND A FARM FOR SALE PRIVATELY.—Containing 235 Acres—well improved—lying in Augusta co., on the Va. C. R. Road, and lying around Craigsville Depot—being a good situation for a Store and Mechanics! Persons wishing to purchase will examine the property. For further particulars address the subscriber, at Frankford, Greenbrier co., Va. JAS. A. CRAIG.

Nov. 8, 1860.—tf.

GOOD AND SAFE INVESTMENT AT A TEN PER CENT.—$2300 worth of very desirable REAL ESTATE in Staunton will be sold, with a purchaser from the present owner, for five years, that it will rent for $300 a year.—For particulars apply to IMBODEN & BRO.

Staunton, Sept. 18, 1860.—4ds.

VIRGINIA HOTEL.

THE Virginia Hotel, so extensively known to the Travelling Public as one of the best Hotels in the State, is now owned solely by Messrs. W. H. & THOS. P. PEYTON, who will devote their whole attention to the purpose of increasing, if possible, the high reputation which it at present sustains, and will leave no exertion unemployed to render their guests satisfied and comfortable. The recent additions put to this establishment, enable the proprietors to accommodate a much larger number of guests than formerly. The whole building, in the interior and exterior, has been recently refitted and painted and looks as good as new.

The proprietors have secured the services of Mr. WM. D. GILKESON, Sr., an experienced Landlord, and formerly of the Taylor Hotel, Winchester, as Superintendent, who will pay every attention to those patronizing at the Hotel. Capable and faithful servants are also provided, to ensure the comfort of guests.—The table will continue, as heretofore, to equal that of any Hotel in the State.

Connected with the Hotel are extensive Stables, under the management of Byers & Co., well known for their experience and efficiency in this department.—Horses will be taken on Livery, and Horses, Buggies and Hacks, will be afforded to guests on reasonable terms.

☞ The Proprietors are well prepared to accommodate families who wish to spend the Summer months in this healthy portion of the State.

This Hotel is well furnished and contains as good and comfortable beddings as any Hotel in the State.

☞ In this Hotel there are two of Fielding's New and Excellent Marble-bedded and Patent-cushioned BILLIARD TABLES.

☞ WM. H. PEYTON, who has been so long identified with this Hotel will devote his whole attention to the accommodation of the guests. He is thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, and would respectfully ask a continuance of the same.

WM. H. PEYTON,
THOS. P. PEYTON, } Proprietors.

N. B.—The Office of all the Stage Lines is at this House, also the office of *ADAMS' CON. EXPRESS.*

WM. H. PEYTON & BRO.

Staunton, March 12, 1860—tf.

Lynchburg Hose and Fire

INSURANCE COMPANY,

LYNCHBURG, VA.

THE capital of this company has recently been increased by a subscription of

$100,000,

making the present Capital and Surplus of over

$332,000.00.

OFFICERS.

J. B. McDANIEL, President, | J. M. COBBS, Vice Pres'
G. B. THURMAN, Chief Eng. | C. T. WILLIS, Secretary
J. C. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

Jno. Otey Taylor,	James Payne,
Jno. T. Davis,	W. T. Anderson,
S. H. McKinney,	Wm. H. Stratton,
M. S. Langhorne,	C. B. Slaughter.

Acting as agent for the company, I am prepared to receive applications and issue policies against loss or damage by fire, on terms as favorable as the nature of the risks and the real security will allow. Insured property will be promptly adjusted and paid.

WM. M. GUY,
Gen. Ag't for the State of Va.

SLAVE INSURANCE.

The Lynchburg Hose and Fire Insurance Company is insuring Slaves for one year for full value, upon reasonable terms. Persons wishing to effect insurance upon the lives of their Servants or Property, can do so by applying to

WILLIAM M. GUY,
Gen. Ag't, Staunton, Va.

April 17, 1860.

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA

CHARTERED 1836.

Round Capital $300,000.

THIS Company, having been duly organized, is now ready to receive applications and issue Policies and offers to the citizens of Virginia the inducements of a home Company for the safe Insurance of all kinds of Property, Merchandise, &c., at fair and equitable rates. The Directors assure the public that this Company will be conducted with a view to permanency, and on the strictest principles of equity, justice and a close regard to economy and the safety of the insured.

JOSEPH S. CARSON.

C. S. FUNK, *Secretary.* | O. F. BRESEE, *Actuary.*

DIRECTORS.

JOSEPH S. CARSON,	JOB BEER,
JAMES P. KIRK,	LEWIS P. HARTMAN,
LLOYD LOGAN,	ROBERT STREET,
	HUGH SIDWELL.

☞ *Office on Lewis Street, near the Valley Bank.*

George E. Price, Local Agent, Staunton.

April 9, 1858.

MORE NEW GOODS.

DAVID A. KAYSER

IS now receiving from the Southern Markets a large and beautiful stock of French, English and American DRY GOODS of the very latest importations.—Many kinds of goods are very cheap and beautiful.

Staunton, April 4, 1861.

A [illegible] of Iron Railing, fitted up at the work Shop of the Southern Railroad.

GARBER & CO.

RICHMOND ADVERTISEMENTS.

1861. SPRING. 1861.

Southern Hat Manufactory!

ESTABLISHED 1836.

THE subscriber respectfully invites the attention of the Merchants of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, to the extensive stock of his own and Foreign Manufactured Hats. Goods sold in this house will be warranted to compare favorably, in quality and price with goods coming from any other market. There will be found all the qualities of WOOL, FUR and STAW HATS, from the lowest price negro hat to the finest quality for gentlemen. Also, Boys' and Childrens' Hats and Caps of all grades and styles. Ladies' Riding Hats of all the various qualities. I also manufacture largely Military Hats and Caps.

I am now supplying a great part of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee with Military Goods, orders for which are solicited and promptly filled.

JOHN DOOLEY.

April 2, 1861. 81 Main St., Richmond, Va.

GEO. S. LOWNES. WM. B. COOK

LOWNES & COOK'S

FOUNDERY AND MANUFACTORY,

FOURTH ST., NEAR MAIN, RICHMOND, VA.

HAVING made a large addition to our shop, to suit the Southern trade, we will sell at the Northern prices of 1859. We have over 100 different designs of Plain and Ornamental Railings, Verandas, Balconies, Porch Pieces, Window Guards, &c., &c., Iron and Dollar Doors from Sash, Shutters, and general Blacksmithing and finishing done with neatness and despatch.

☞ Cemetery Railing for the country, made so as to be put up by an ordinary mechanic.

Richmond, April 2, 1861—1y.

1860. SPRING TRADE. 1860.

GEORGE STARRETT,

GOVERNOR STREET, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA,

OFFERS for sale the following articles, of his own manufacture, viz:

Tin Ware of all kinds,		
Sheet Iron and Copper Ware,		
Cast and Sheet Iron Stoves for wood,	12 varieties,	
Sheet Iron Stoves for wood,	12	"
Cast and Sheet Iron Stoves for coal,	10	"
The Brilliant Gas Burner,	3 sizes,	
Portable Hunters,	4	"
Portable Grates,	5	"
Diamond Radiator,	3	"
Factory Stoves,	2	"
Richmond Portable Furnace,	3	"
Improved Boilers, for wood and coal,	5	"
Portable Ovens,	6	"

☞ Also, constantly for sale, the most popular Stoves, Ranges and Heaters now made, and repairing pieces for the same always on hand.

Richmond, April 2, 1861.—1y.

THOMAS J. BAGBY,

AGENT AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 8 Wall St., *under St. Charles Hotel, RICHMOND, VA.*

HIRES out Negroes, Rents out Houses, and sells Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, Flour, and other Country Produce.

☞ Pays strict attention to business, and prompt remittances made.

☞ Consignments respectfully solicited.

REFER TO Messrs. C. T. Wortham & Co., R. H. Maury & Co., Dickinson, Hill & Co., and H. K. Ellyson, Richmond; James Alexander, CHARLOTTESVILLE; R. Mauzy, STAUNTON; and J. H. Wartman & Co., HARRISONBURG.

Richmond, March 28, 1861.

1861 SPRING IMPORTION. 1861.

CLARKSON, ANDERSON & CO.,

NO 196 MAIN STREET,

RICHMOND, VA.,

IMPORTERS of Heavy and Fancy Hardware, Guns, Edge Tools, Cutlery and "Anchor" Rifling Cloth, are in receipt, per ships "Morning Light" and "Petrel," direct to James River, of their Spring Importations, to which they invite the attention of such merchants as buy for cash or pay promptly, feeling assured all such will find it to their interest to call and examine our st