Staunton Spectator.

STAUNTON, VA.

TUESDAY, OCT. 15, 1861.

Electoral Ticket.—For President and Vice President.

1st District—Jas. Christian, Middlesex.
2d District—Cincinnatus W. Newton, Norfolk City.
3d District—R. T. Daniel, Richmond City
4th District—W. F. Thompson, Dinwiddie
5th District—Wood Bouldin, Charlotte.
6th District—W. L. Goggin, Bedford.
7th District—B. F. Randolph, Albemarle
8th District—James W. Walker, Madison.
9th District—Asa Rogers, Loudoun.
10th District—Colonel C. Williams, Shenandoah.
11th District—Sam'l McDowell Reid, Rockbridge.
12th District—H. A. Edmundson, Roanoke
13th District—J. W. Sheffey, Smyth.
14th District—H. J. Fisher, Mason.
15th District—Joseph Johnson, Harrison.
16th District—E. H. Fitzhugh, Ohio.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

John R. Edmunds, Halifax.
A. T. Caperton, Monroe.

Wood.

Those who desire to pay their subscription in wood can do so by hauling us *good loads and good wood.*

"Veritas" versus Baldwin.

Our readers will be amused when they read the communication published in another column signed "Veritas." The logic of the writer is of a very remarkable kind. If Aristotle and Whately could have seen that communication they would doubtless have been convinced that their rules of logic were worthless. "Veritas" says that

"The war that is now convulsing the country and spreading dismay through the land, in the resistance of the people to an encroachment upon their rights by Federal Power—State Rights against Federal usurpation and tyranny—the political doctrine of Jefferson against that of Alexander Hamilton."

And yet Col. Baldwin, the "bold, talented and brave," who is now risking his life to make successful the "resistance of the people to encroachments upon their rights by Federal Power," who is sustaining "State Rights against Federal usurpation and tyranny" is declared by "Veritas" to be a "dangerous man because his sympathies are with the Hamiltonian school of politicians."

"O, most lame and impotent conclusion!"

"Veritas" further says:

"He (Baldwin) does not believe in the principles of government which lie at the foundation of the Southern Confederacy and for which our brave armies are now breasting the storm of death that sweeps over the battle field."

And yet Col. Baldwin, in defence of the freedom and independence of the Southern Confederacy, is now "breasting the storm of death that sweeps over the battle field." Is Col. Baldwin so false and treacherous as to support principles he does not approve, or such a simpleton as not to know the character of the principles he is striving to defend even at the peril of his life? No. For even "Veritas" acknowledges his great "*admiration for his pure private character and intellectual endowments.*

"Veritas" urges as an objection to him that

"He is now a member of the State Convention, a Colonel of Volunteers, a visitor to the University of Virginia, State proxy in the Central Railroad, and is asking the people to elect him to Congress. Had it been at all allowable, he would have retained his easy berth of Inspector General."

To the first office mentioned, he was elected by the people of this county by nearly a *unanimous* vote—the second, he agreed to accept with all its labors and perils, though by so doing he gave up "his easy berth of Inspector General," an office of higher rank and more pay and attended with no danger—the other two are not offices of profit or emolument and were conferred upon him by his *political opponents.*

"Veritas" says that,

"The political views of Col. Harper are in exact harmony with the interests, the honor and the growth of the Confederate States."

This proposition we do not deny, but maintain that if it be true, then are the political views of Col. Baldwin in "exact harmony with the interests, the honor, and the growth of the Confederate States," for their "views" were the same as late as November last, as the following brief statement of facts will prove.

About the 1st of November last, forty eight persons published a call in both the papers of this Augusta, "recommending that the people of Augusta, irrespective of party, assemble in mass meeting at Staunton, on Saturday, November 17 h, 1860, to consult as to what steps are (were) necessary for the preservation of the Union in the (then) present alarming condition of our country."

In accordance with that call, the people assembled, when, on motion, it was resolved that a committee of thirteen should be appointed who should "consider and report to the people of Augusta on the 4th Monday of November such matter and resolves as said committee might deem expedient for the people of Augusta to consider and adopt." The following gentlemen constituted that committee: Hon. A. H. Stuart, H. W. Sheffey, Geo. Baylor, Jno. B. Baldwin, Kerfoot Harper, Jno. L. Peyton, Jno. D. Imboden, Geo. M. Coiner, jr., Joseph A. Waddell, Jno. McCue, Benj. Crawford, G. B. Stuart and Robt. Guy.

On the day appointed, the 26th of November, the people assembled, and the Court-house was crowded to its utmost capacity. The committee, of which Col. Harper and Col. Baldwin were members, *concurred* in the report which the committee presented and which the people adopted by a large majority—the vote being taken on *each* proposition. Col. Harper made some remarks in defence of the report in the meeting in reply to objections on the part of some who desired some modifications of the report. So upon the great principles and policy which should be adopted, the "political views" of Col. Baldwin and Col. Harper at that time were the same.

Capture of a Lincoln Flag.

We have seen a Regimental flag which the enemy at the battle at Greenbrier River on the 3rd inst., ran off and left. They must have been badly frightened to run off and leave the flag of the "stars and stripes," which they seem to reverence to such a degree as to be willing to sacrifice their liberties in its defence. By the appeal to support the "stars and stripes," the Lincoln administration succeeded in inducing the simple dupes of the North to surrender all of their liberties into the hands of a cruel and despotic [illegible] which rules them with a rod of iron.—The flag captured was picked up on the 3rd inst., by a private in the Quitman Regiment.

The Congressional Election.

In times like these, when our soil is polluted by ruthless invasion and a large portion of our voting population is engaged in the glorious task of repelling the enemy, a regular political canvass is out of the question. It is well that it is so. They have rarely been of service in bringing into the public councils our best and most deserving men. On the contrary, they have generally been prolific of a breed of low demagogues who serve the people for the gratification of their vanity and avarice, without any sense of duty to the country. We are glad that the people are now to be left free from all outside pressure to choose their representatives for Congress, and we are satisfied that it will result in the elevation of men of character, intellect and acquirements upon whom the people may safely repose their confidence in these trying times.

Being free from all party spirit, we have not felt disposed to say a word in derogation of the claims of any one who has been mentioned for Congress in this District, nor to lavish undue praise upon any one, yet we have felt perfectly at liberty to express our high appreciation of Col. Baldwin's peculiar fitness and qualifications, and our preference for him over every one else in the District. This cannot be objected to by the candidates themselves, nor by their most sensitive friends. We regret that all have not felt called upon to pursue the same course, and that Col. B. has been made the special object of attack. Unable to find anything to object to in him in the present, (for the most exacting can hardly find it in their hearts to be dissatisfied with him for spending his days and nights in our bleak and lonely mountains, under the thin covering of a tent, in presence of the enemy,) the past has been marshalled before us, and the dead carcass of buried issues has been galvanized into a semblance of life, and set up in opposition to this living man, now at the head of the 52d Regiment, in sight of the ruthless enemy, and bending all the energies of his mind and body to the redemption of Virginia. To prove what! This skeleton, dragged from the grave of the past, is now to prove, in face of such facts, that Col. Baldwin is not true to the cause of Virginia and the South—not true to the cause of the country in whose defence he is every day risking his life. Was there ever such folly? Such a charge may give his opponents an opportunity to endeavor to manufacture political capital, but they will fail, for such a charge will never be believed by his friends and neighbors, by the people of this District where he was born and reared, and where he has given so many proofs that he is as pure a patriot and as devoted to the South as any man that breathes.

We feel it due to him, as he is absent, to defend his character while he is defending our homes, our firesides and our families. Col. Baldwin's record as a public man is before the people, and so far as this District is concerned, he has every reason to believe that his record is satisfactory to them. It cannot be expected that a public man will please everybody. It is not here assumed that he has done so; but his course has generally been acceptable to a large majority of his constituents. Some of his friends may have thought that it would have been better had his course, in some particulars, been different, but they have never, for a single instant, doubted the honesty and patriotism of Col. Baldwin in whatever course he has pursued. With such a man they have been willing, and are still willing, that he should be left in his representative capacity to exercise an enlightened discretion.

But our late Government has fallen to pieces. The Constitution of the United States is no longer our Constitution. Whether it be a wise instrument or a covenant with death and a compact with hell," it is equally a matter of indifference to us. We live, thank God, in another country, with better and different institutions and under a different Constitution. "Old things have passed away and all things have become new."

"Let the dead past bury its dead," and let us go forward and put our house in order for the future. As a first prerequisite, let us employ faithful stewards, that we may give, when their work is over, the meed of praise—"well done, good and faithful servants."

We ask, in this connection, does Col. Baldwin furnish in his life and character any evidence that he comes up to the requirements of the times? We answer emphatically that he does. He is a STATES RIGHTS MAN—as our institutions are now organized, and this, too, of the strictest sect—a friend of constitutional liberty and free institutions; an honest man and true patriot.—Endowed by nature with an intellect of uncommon vigor which has been carefully trained and cultivated, and with honor and integrity above suspicion, he will bring to our public councils as much honesty of purpose, firmness and vigor of action as any other man this State can furnish, and illustrate there, as everywhere else, his deep devotion to the public interests. A native Virginian, devoted to her cause, she has no nobler son. His interests are her interests, and her interests are his. Here he was born, here has his fame been acquired, and here, under the same green sod which covers the bones of his forefathers, he expects his own ashes to repose. As he well said in a speech at Richmond last winter, "he did not go there with his trunk packed, ready to leave Virginia if all his views did not prevail in the Convention, but determined to do all he could to promote her interest and safety, and to make her destiny his, whatever it might be." Thus he then declared himself before "red Battle stamped his foot, and all nations felt the shock," thus he has ever acted, and he is now nobly illustrating by deeds his words of fervid patriotism.

No News from Sewell Mountain nor the Gauley River.

On the 6 h inst., Gen. Rosencrantz, with the whole of his forces on Sewell Mountain, retreated in the direction of Gauley Bridge. He was pursued by our forces, or a part of them, for the distance of 17 miles, but they could not overtake the enemy. Since that time, we have heard no news from that quarter of any interest.

We have received no news of special interest from our camp on Greenbrier River since the engagement of the 3rd inst. The enemy, with their *characteristic truthfulness*, report that they killed 500 of our men and routed and scattered the whole command. They have the happy facility of converting disgraceful defeats into glorious victories. Falstaff would blush at his attempts in that line, if he could read the reports in the Northern papers.

Glorious Achievement.

On the 8th inst., a Confederate fleet with only 16 guns and 200 men had a successful engagement with a Federal fleet having 40 guns and near 1000 men at the head of the Passes off from New Orleans. In reference to it, Commodore Hollins sent the following dispatch to the Navy Department at Richmond:

FORT JACKSON, 2 P. M., Oct. 12.—Last night, I attacked the blockaders with my little fleet. I succeeded after a very short struggle in driving them all aground on the Southwestern Pass bar, except the Preble, which I sunk. I captured a prize from them, and, after I got them fast in the mud, I peppered them well. There were no casualties on our side. It was a complete success.

☞ We had the pleasure of examining at the Quartermaster's Office, a few days since, some the specimens of Military Drums made in Staunton, and equal in finish and sound to any made in Tanbourine.

☞ The cartridge factory in Richmond, under the superintendence of Lieut. J. W. Smith, is manufacturing cartridges at the rate of 100,000 per day. The factory employs 250 women and girls.

Successful Expedition to North Carolina.

It having been ascertained that the stores captured on the federal vessel Fanny were intended for a detachment of federal forces stationed on a narrow strip of land on the Sounds in the neighborhood of Fort Hatteras, an expedition was set on foot to capture that force.

The expedition for this purpose left Roanoke Island on Thursday, at midnight, and consisted of the steamers Curlew, the flag-ship of Commodore Lynch, Raleigh, Fanny, and Junaluska, and the transports Empire and Cotton Plant, with detachments of the 3rd Georgia and North Carolina Regiments.

They arrived off Chicamacomacque at 7 o'clock in the morning, and commenced landing the Georgia Regiment, under cover of the guns of the fleet, which laid too far from the shores, and not in a position to prevent the Yankees from retreating.

The 20th Indiana Regiment was drawn up on shore preparatory to giving our forces battle, probably to frighten them off, but, seeing the determined action of our forces towards landing, the cowardly whelps took to their heels down towards Hatteras, leaving everything, even their private wardrobes, papers, &c. This example of gallantry was set them by their Colonel, who put spurs to his horse and was the swiftest of the whole pack.

At the time of the retreat of the Yankees, had it been high tide, they would not have escaped, as the sand was of such a nature as to utterly preclude the possibility of running, save below the high-water mark. Our men had to drag their field howitzers through this sand twelve miles—that is, from Chicamacomaque to Hatteras Light; and during the chase, one member of the Georgia Regiment died from exhaustion in pursuing the Yankees.

A sergeant major of the Indiana Regiment shot the horse of Col. Wright, of the Georgia Regiment, from under him, which appeared to be the only evidence of bravery evinced by the whole party. Colonel Wright captured this man, and for his bravery treated him very courteously.

Col. Wright, being on horseback and considerably in advance of his command, overtook a party of thirteen Yankees, together with their Adjutant. He made a gallant charge on them, when the Adjutant shot his horse and commenced loading again, when the Colonel grabbed up a small Yankee and presented him as a breastwork to ward off the Adjutant's fire. With this he advanced on the Adjutant with his repeater and captured four, including the Adjutant.

As our forces continued to advance they commenced taking prisoners, in all about forty, and killed seven or eight of the flying Hessians.

The Cotton Plant, under orders from Commodore Lynch, ran up the Chicmacomque and took on board the entire forces which had got back to that point, together with the enemy's entire camp equipage, consisting of 300 tents, cartridge boxes, haversacks, canteens, cooking utensils, provisions, &c., together with their private wardrobe, which they were in too great haste to take with them. The entire expedition then returned to Roanoke Island, where they arrived on Sunday night at 12 o'clock.

Glorious Victory at Santa Rosa Island.

A special dispatch dated Pensacola, Oct. 9, states that a thousand Confederates, under the command of Gen. Anderson, crossed the bay last night, landed at Santa Rosa Island at 2 o'clock in the morning, and stormed the camp of Billy Wilson's Zouaves, burning and destroying every building except, the hospital; also destroying an immense quantity of rations, equipments, stores, and ammunition, and spiking their cannon. They effected a total destruction of the camp.—The loss of the enemy was very great. The loss of the Confederates was forty killed and wounded.

This spot had been selected for the headquarters of Billy Wilson's Zouave regiment, which, it is well known, was composed of the most villainous material which could be scraped together in New York; and it is gratifying to learn that such an exemplary body of troops has been cut off before an opportunity occurred for an exercise of their criminal propensities on Southern plantations. Santa Rosa Island is a barren, sandy strip of land, some forty miles in length, lying below the coast of Florida, opposite Pensacola. Fort Pickens is located at one extremity of the island.

Killed and Wounded at the Battle on Greenbrier River.

We are indebted to the Richmond Examiner for the following list of the killed and wounded of our forces in the battle of the 3rd inst., on Greenbrier River:

Of Capt. Rice's Artillery—Killed: Sergeant Graves, private Fitler. Wounded: Capt. Rice, foot shot off; privates Roby, hand, severely; Oranch, leg, slightly; Stillwell, arm, slightly.

Of Capt. Shumacher's Artillery—Wounded: Captain Shumacher, in the arm, slightly; Corporal Eaton, in the thigh, severely; privates Earles, in the thigh, severely; Dickenson, in the side, slightly; Graveley, in the leg, slightly.

Of Twenty third Regiment Virginia Volunteers—Company D, Capt. Tompkins commanding—Wounded: Private Ethridge, arm, in the head, severely. Company E, Captain Walton commanding—Wounded: Private Fleming, in the face, severely.

Of Forty-fourth Regiment Virginia Volunteers—Company E, Lieut. Allfriend commanding—Wounded: Private Fitzgerald, slightly.

Of Twelfth Georgia Regiment—Two killed and four wounded.

Of Arkansas Regiment—Two killed, one wounded, and four missing—supposed to be killed.

Of Thirty-first Regiment Virginia Volunteers—One killed and two wounded.

The British Steamer Bermuda and the Blockade of Savannah, Ga.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Public notice was given that the Savannah blockade would be violated by the steamer British Bermuda, and the information was communicated to Lord Lyons.—He was told that a part of the freight of the Bermuda would probably be 70 tons of powder, Enfield rifles, 50 rifled cannon, 60,000 percussion caps, a large quantity of blankets, clothing, quinine, and morphine.

Remonstrances against the sailing of the Bermuda, during the time she was completing her cargo, were made by Minister Adams in London, but the Foreign Office did not feel at liberty, or did not recognize the obligation to arrest the assumed unlawful voyage.

For the Spectator.

Donations

Received for the soldiers of the Confederate States:

Mrs. William Wallace	2 blankets.
Mrs. Russel Wallace	1 "
The widow Wallace	1 "
Mrs. Susan Ferguson	2 "
" " "	3 pairs of socks.
Mrs. Robert Young	1 blanket.
Mr. John Reid	4 pairs of socks.
Mrs. Elizabeth Craig	6 " " "
Mrs. S. A. King	2 blankets.
Mrs. H. G. Guthrie	2 blankets and 4 pairs of socks.

Received by

W. G. CAMPBELL.

Prisoners.

On Thursday last, 24 prisoners from the West arrived here by the Railroad, and 15 from Hardy county—the latter being Union men of this State. We understand that some of these latter had been in the federal army and had been allowed to go home to "seed" their grain. For a time at least they will be supported by the Confederate States.

CINCINNATI Oct. 2.—The St. Louis correspondent of the Commercial, of this city states that one of the paroled officers taken prisoner at the battle of Lexington reports that 500 of the Irish friends had deserted and joined the Confederate ranks.

[From the Richmond Dispatch.]

An Incident in the Battle of Gauley.

HEADQ'RS ARMY OF THE KANAWHA, October 2d, 1861.

After so numerous graphic descriptions of the terrific battle of Gauley, it would seem too late to enter into any details of the engagement, nor is it the intention of your correspondent to do so, but merely to mention a striking spectacle which we witnessed on the day of battle, and which seemed so grand to all under whose observation it came. As soon as our pickets had been driven in, and we were momentarily expecting an attack from the main body of Gen. Rosencrantz, the Fifteenth Regiment, under the command of the gallant and accomplished Col. A. W. Reynolds, was ordered to take the advance, which he did with his characteristic bravery and alacrity.—Almost as soon as he had assumed his position behind the entrenchments, the booming of the cannon and rattle of the musketry told that many a warm and brave heart would cease to beat ere the setting of the sun.

Marching on to attack him were two full regiments, under command of his former *friend* and classmate, Gen. Benham. What a strange spectacle it presented! From the time they entered West Point, up to the break out of these unfortunate difficulties, they had been devoted friends. They had been in the same class, they had demonstrated the same propositions and solved the same problems, and, finally, had learned the same military science. Let us see who made the best use of their knowledge.

There stood our brave Colonel in command of the right wing of his regiment, and the gallant Major O. E. Thorburn, who had more than once taught the vandals a severe lesson, in command of the left; both of whom, though fully aware of the fearful odds they had to contend against, wore a determined aspect, and fear seemed a stranger to their bosoms.

On came our Colonel's former friend and classmate with his horde of vandals; but still we neither moved nor fired a gun. They had almost reached our entrenchments when the clear, distinct voice of Col. Reynolds rang out, "fire!" and so deadly was our aim that one Yankee Colonel, with many of his comrades, bit the dust. Recovering from their confusion, they made another fierce attack, but again repulsed.—For four long hours, until night separated them, did these two classmates fight. Time after time did Gen. Benham, with immense numbers, make desperate and fierce attacks upon our entrenchments; but again and again did our gallant Colonel, with his noble band of Spartans, repulse them.

The Victory in Western Virginia—Address of General Jackson to His Soldiers.

In recognition of the gallant conduct of his command, in the recent engagement in Western Virginia, Gen. Jackson has issued the following General Order:

CAMP BARTOW, GREENBRIER RIVER, N. W. A., Oct 5, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 15:

The following will be read at evening parade, before each of the corps of that portion of the 1st Division of the army of Northwestern Virginia at Greenbrier river:

SOLDIERS: After a campaign to you of peculiar hardships, the enemy, descending from his mountain fastnesses, has afforded you the long-coveted opportunity of testing your efficiency in action. Confident in his greater numbers, his superior arms, and the comparative weakness of your position, he came, with his wagon trains, in anticipation of an easy victory, and a permanent enjoyment of its profits. But gallantly and well have you maintained your place in line with your brethren of the army of Northwestern Virginia—meeting his earlier advances with striking exhibitions of individual daring, receiving his concentrated fire for more than four hours with the coolness of veterans; and, then, when he supposed your spirit to be shaken, with a calm determination, indicating to him what his fate would be should he attempt to carry out further his original design, have you repulsed his first efforts to charge and to break your lines.

Though you were not in force to pursue him and to realize the full fruits of your triumph, retreating, he left behind him the unmistakable evidence of his rout, in the bodies of his dead, too numerous to be carried with him, the abandonment of arms and accoutrements, even to the colours which, in the morning, he had flaunted so insolently in your front.

Soldiers! with pride, I congratulate you!

(Signed) HENRY R. JACKSON,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

For the Spectator.

Acknowledgement.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, STAUNTON, VA., October 11th, 1861.

The Superintendent of the Military Hospital takes pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of the following donations since Sept. 17 h, 1861:

Sept. 18th, sundries from Mrs. H. G. Guthrie, Augusta county, Va.

Sept. 20th, sundries from Relief Association, Fishersville, Va.

Sept. 21st, sundries from Relief Association, Greenville, Va.

Sept. 23d, sundries from Mrs. Thos. Gamble, Augusta county, Va.

Sept. 23, box sundries from Mrs. Lesh, New port, Va.

Sept. 24, three valuable boxes of sundries from "Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society," of New Providence, Va.

Sept. 26, one box chickens from Bethel, Augusta county, Va.

Sept. 28, sundries from R. A., Greenville, Va.

Sept. 30, seven valuable boxes of sundries from Ladies' Aid Society and Young Men's Christian Association, Richmond, Va.

Oct. 1st, sundries from Mrs. H. G. Guthrie, Augusta county, Va.

Oct. 1-t, sundries from Mrs. E. Edson, Augusta county, Va.

Oct. 8th, large box sundries from Bethlehem, Virginia.

Oct. 10th, butter eggs from S. A. S., New Providence, Va.

Oct. 10th, sundries from Mrs. C. Fauntleroy, Augusta county, Va.

Oct. 11th, vegetables from P. O. Palmer, Augusta county, Va.

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of Company D, of the 5th Regiment of Virginia Volunteers, held on the 1st day of October, 1861, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased an all-wise and overruling Providence to remove from our ranks our beloved friend and fellow-soldier, private ALEX. S. CRAIG—warm-hearted and affectionate in his disposition, frank and sincere in his intercourse, manly and courteous in his bearing, he was greatly beloved by his company and much esteemed by all who knew him in his Regiment, also, so far as his acquaintance extended. Therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of private A. S. Craig this Company has lost one of its most efficient members, his family a loving and affectionate husband, kind and indulgent father, and a worthy and esteemed neighbor and fellow-citizen.

Resolved, That we tender our heart-felt sympathies to the bereaved family and friends, trusting that He who tempers the winds to the shorn lambs may soften their sorrows and sanctify this sad bereavement to their eternal good.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be recorded in the Minutes of the Company, and copies be sent to the friends of the deceased, and that they be published in the Staunton Spectator.

H. J. WILLIAMS, Capt. Com'd'g,
JAS. E. BEARD, Sec'y. Chairman.

For the Spectator.

A Card.

An infamous article appeared in the last Lexington Gazette, purporting to be from the Editor, in reference to Col. Harper, which, as a friend, I desire to notice and characterize as it deserves.

1st. Col. Harper's explanation of the stern necessity under which he was forced to quit the Army, due alike to himself and the people, is referred to in terms of brutality which show the Editor to be a MISERABLE BLACKGUARD.

2nd. Col. Harper's sacrificing his commission rather than submit to a wrong, is represented as allowing himself to be run over.—The Editor thinks he ought to have resented and run the chances of saving his commission through the clemency of a Court-Martial. Col. H.'s views of propriety and honor were very different.

Now, all I have to say to this is, that the writer shows himself to be only a BRAVE and a FOOL, and I have not a doubt will also prove himself to be a COWARD.

October 16, 1861.—1t. BOLT RUN.

☞ Dr. Thomas Otey, 3d Corporal "Augusta Leo Rifles," has been commissioned Assistant Surgeon of the 52d Regiment Virginia Volunteers.

For the Spectator.

CAMP AT GREENBRIER RIVER, October 5th, 1861.

R. MAURY ESQ.—

Dear Sir, We had a pretty lively time of it here on Thursday. Our pickets were fired upon about 8 o'clock A. M., and the fighting between them and the advance guard of the enemy, continued for some time and was quite spirited, the pickets being strengthened by companies from the 31st Va. and 12th Ga. Regiments. At 9 o'clock the cannonading commenced and lasted until 12½ o'clock. It was very heavy indeed.—The enemy had one 12 pounder. After the pickets had been fired upon, our infantry force was called to arms, and about one third of it placed in the entrenchments, another part placed in ambush, and the remainder held in reserve. The enemy came in large force, a column passing along the base of the mountain on the opposite side of the river from us, and directly in front of Col. Taliaferro's Brigade, w hich was in the entrenchments—the Augusta Lee Rifles being about the centre of the Brigade. As the enemy were advancing in that direction, they were caused to halt by the 12th Ga. Regiment moving in double quick time and in a very handsome style cheering as they went to a point where they would have been pretty well screened from the enemy's fire by the bank of a ditch and some trees near the river, and could have raked the column had it advanced. This seemed to be about the time at which the column expected to charge our ditch as the officers were speaking as though they were giving commands and urging them forward; and, at the same time, their artillery directed a heavy fire upon us. It was terrible the way the shot and shell were flying over us, passing very near us, and bursting all around us. My Company was in range of some of their guns, and some of our tents were literally riddled, there having been no order to strike them. Capt. Shumaker brought a piece of artillery and placed it in rear of my company and near to it, and as the enemy had halted at a ravine opposite to us the Capt. fired canister shot, directly over us, upon them. The report of the piece seemed almost deafening, it being so close, and elevated but slightly above us; but after the piece had been discharged several times the column commenced marching in retreat, in quick time,—a part at "Double Quick"—especially when the artillery opened upon them. Some heavy cheers rang through our camp as we saw that the enemy was repulsed at least temporarily. After getting beyond the range of our artillery their forces formed and retreated in good order. There was none of my company injured, and the loss of our forces was very small. The enemy must have lost at least one hundred and fifty in killed and wounded. Had it not been for the entrenchments, our loss would doubtless have been considerable, as the men would have been so much exposed, as the shot and shells were sweeping the side and top of the hill and the shells bursting all around in the ravine. Our officers were very much exposed, but acted with a great deal of coolness, notwithstanding the shells were bursting near them and the bullets whizzing past them. Col. Taliaferro's officers and men urged him to get where he would be protected, but he declined to do so, but remarked that he was afraid he would get his horse shot. Col. Johnson had his horse shot under him. All the Augusta boys were anxiously expecting the gallant 52nd Regiment down with us, but as it was an important point which Col. Baldwin was guarding, he was not ordered down until late in the action, and the battle having closed before they had time to reach here the order was countermanded and they returned to their camp without having the pleasure of seeing the Federalists retreating. Our troops are now in fine spirits, and I think the battle will contribute very greatly to the health of our army, as the men seem so enlivened and cheered by the result of the battle as well as by the determined bravery exhibited by all our men who were called into action on that day. Hoping that we may soon have some good news from the Potomac as well as from Gen. Lee, I remain,

Yours very truly,
R. D. LILLEY.

TOP OF ALLEGHANY, Oct. 4, 1861.

MRS. HARVEY RISK:—*Madam.*—At a meeting of our Company on the evening of October 5th, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the Orderly Sergeant be requested to present the very cordial acknowledgments of this Company to Mrs. Martha Risk for her singularly self-sacrificing and generous hospitality during our stay in Staunton; also to Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Lushbaugh, Mrs. Kenney, Mrs. McLeod, and to other ladies, (well known at the Hospital and their private residences in their attention to the sick,) for our share of their attention and liberality.

Resolved, That our Orderly be instructed to publish these resolutions in the Staunton Spectator, and that a copy of them be procured and sent to these ladies as a token of our obligation.

In fulfilment of this very pleasant commission allow me, on my own part, to state how strong is the feeling of this Company in respect to your own individual share of these acts. For five weeks your house was constantly filled with our sick. They were brought there at your own invitation, and kept there with a generous kindness that not only refused all forms of remuneration, but actually forbid the soldiers, when ashamed of being so long a burden, to bring their rations or to procure the expensive delicacies that might be directed in their care. This offering of your own house as a Hospital when your own family were suffering from sickness, and keeping it open with the same freedom to the very last, and urging us to use it as a refuge when our sick passed and repassed on their furloughs from the West, constitute a debt that will never be forgotten, and we pray a kind Providence to award, in our behalf, that liberal recompense which you refuse from us, and which such unusual benefactions most undoubtedly deserve.

Hoping that old Rockbridge, to which you belonged as well as we, may never be ashamed of us, I am, madam, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,
WM. K. DONNALD,
O. S. Fairfield McDowell Guards.

For the Spectator.

MR. EDITOR:—In an article published in the Rockingham Register over the signature of "Veritas," the writer argues as an objection to the election of Col. Baldwin as a member of Congress from this District, that he has always been an Anti-States Rights man, trained in the Hamiltonian School of politics, and that in the organization of our new Government he will be likely to exercise a dangerous influence.

In answer to this objection, which is the chief one offered by "Veritas" for the benefit of the public, I beg leave to present you with an extract from a private letter received a few days ago from Col. Baldwin. It is as follows:

"As to my politics, I doubt if there is a man in the whole South who goes further for States Rights or strict construction than I do. I did not do so under the United States Government, because its history was very different, and its policy different. But I am what is called an individualist, and, as such, am opposed to the exercise of authority and power by any Government beyond the absolute necessity of its own preservation."

From this extract it will be seen that whatever may have been Col. Baldwin's peculiar notions in regard to the theory of the United States Government, he is, under our new one, as sound as any man in the South, and that holding such views in regard to it, it would be quite impossible for him to exert a dangerous influence in the Confederate Councils as it would be for "Veritas" himself, who, judging from the tenor of his article, was doubtless among the first to resist Federal encroachments upon the rights of the States. ISHMAN.

October 15, 1861.—1t.

For the Spectator.

A Card.

GLOUCESTER POINT, Oct. 4th, 1861.

ED. SPECTATOR—SIR:—My attention has been called to a publication in the Lexington Gazette reflecting very severely upon those having charge of the Hospital for sick soldiers in Staunton, and I have been repeatedly asked my opinion of the truth and justice of like charges. My company was stationed in Staunton nearly a month, during which time several of my command were in the Hospital, from whom I heard no complaint. I was frequently in the Hospital, and visited many of the rooms containing sick soldiers, and, so far as I was able to judge, their treatment was kind and considerate, every attention being paid them that was possible under the circumstances. Not only were the officers and those in authority kind, courteous and humane gentlemen, but the citizens generally exhibited a sympathy and regard for the wants of the soldiers, extending to them a hospitality that we have met with no where else to the same extent.

Respectfully yours,
O. O. OTEY,
Capt. of Wharton's Battery.

☞ The Confederate Army Clothing Room, next door to us, have two hundred and fifty seamstresses and tailors constantly at work.

[From the Rockingham Register]

THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I observe in the last number of the Staunton Spectator the announcement of two candidates for Congress, viz: Col. John B. Baldwin and Col. Kenton Harper, both of Augusta county. It was the wish, I believe, of the voters of the entire District, that the present able and distinguished representative, Judge Lushbaugh, should continue to represent the District in the position which he has filled with such marked success and dignity; but as he has, I understand, peremptorily declined the use of his name in that behalf, it is very apparent to the most superficial observer, that, as between the two candidates announced, Col. Harper should, without hesitation, be chosen. The objections to Col Baldwin are numerous and insuperable. While admiration for his purely private character and intellectual endowments cannot be withheld, yet his political sentiments are so obnoxious, and it earned into effect, would be so destructive of the spirit, the interest and the object of our Confederacy, that no loyal citizen of the District can, for a moment, think of supporting him. The war that is now convulsing the country and spreading dismay through the land, is the resistance of the people to an encroachment upon their rights by Federal Power—State Rights against Federal usurpation and tyranny—the political doctrine of Jefferson against that of Alexander Hamilton. Col. B. is a dangerous man, because in sympathies and association with the Hamiltonian school of politicians. He does not believe in the principles of government which lie at the foundation of the Southern Confederacy and for which our brave armies are now breasting the storm of death that sweeps over the battle field. Bold, talented and brave, he would bring to the support of this dangerous political sentiments, if a seat in Congress were assigned him, an array of influences that might well make the sternest of patriots shudder for the successful imitation of our new government. Hitherto he has made in the minds of the people how we brought the powerful energies of his great intellect to bear against the progress of the South, in the State Convention; how he dared and defied public sentiment and the rights of the South, by his courageous vote to retain in his seat the infamous Carlile, while that miscreant was plotting treason to devastate and flood with ruin, disgrace and blood the old Commonwealth—to fasten upon us the yoke of Northern oppression and ravenage. It is scarcely necessary, however, to more than direct attention to the political record of Col. Baldwin, for the people to recall his many acts of hostility to the true interests of the government of which Virginia is now a part. We are satisfied that the loyal voters of this District will never endorse that record by elevating him to a position, where he could exert such a direful influence against the prosperity of the Confederate States of America.

The modesty of Col. Baldwin's card is in striking contrast with the political experience of that gentleman. One would suppose that he is neither ashamed nor seeking nor an office holding individual. But when the public is informed that he now enjoys the honors and emoluments of *four* offices and is asking the people for another, it will have a tendency rather to convince them that otherwise he is not the man for the *decline* position. He is now a member of the State Convention, a Colonel of Volunteers, a visitor to the University of Virginia, State proxy in the Central Railroad, and is asking the people to elect him to Congress. Had it been allowable, he doubtless would have retained his easy birth of Inspector General.

It is not the purpose of the writer to draw any extended or labored contrast between Colo. Baldwin and Harper. Suffice it, that the political views of Col. Harper are in exact harmony with the interests, the honor and the growth of the Confederate States. He is a gentleman of fine intelligence, spotless private character, chivalrous and brave—one whose heart and soul and estate are in the struggle that is now being waged to secure the Independence of the South. Construed the cards of the two candidates, and the reader can well determine which of them is the man to represent this District in the Congress of the Confederacy. No man treads the earth who has nobler impulses or more exalted ideas of public virtue and honor than Kenton Harper. He is the man for the times, and his election would secure for the District an able, faithful and influential member of Congress.

A vital question for the people to decide, and it is to be hoped they will make the selection with reference to the best interests of the government which is now about to be definitely inaugurated.

Oct 15-1t. VERITAS.

To the Voters of the 11th Congressional District.

In response to many calls, both private and public, I announce myself a candidate for the Confederate Congress. In the present distressed state of our country, I, in common with the other gentlemen who are candidates for the same position, think that party politics should be ignored. In the absence of one of the candidates I do not think it right to canvass the district, and shall refrain from doing so, unless one or both of the gentlemen, who are my competitors, inaugurate the policy. Being comparatively unknown in some of the counties of the district, I think it a matter due to myself to state that I have ever been a States Rights man. As a member of the Virginia Convention, I used every exertion in my power to forward the interests and success of the South. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected to the Confederate Congress, I shall use my best efforts to represent you with intelligence and fidelity.

Your obedient servant,
S. A. COFFMAN

October 15, 1861.—tds.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce Dr S. A. COFFMAN, of Rockingham, as a candidate for the next Congress of the Confederate States. [Oct 15-tde

We are authorized to announce Col. KENTON HARPER as a candidate to represent the 11th Congressional District composed of the counties of Augusta, Rockingham, Rockbridge, Pendleton, Highland, Bath, Alleghany and Pocahontas. [Oct 15—tde

MARRIED.

October 6th, at 9 o'clock, A. M., by the Rev. S. McClanahan, Mr. JAMES A. WINE and Miss SARAH JANE TRIMBLY, both of Rockbridge county.

The shafts of "Abe" fly thick and fast,
To pierce the tender heart,
And Cupid, too, is in the field,
And will perform his part.

DIED.

At his residence in this place, on Saturday last, Mr. DAVID W. PEACE, in the —— year of his age.

At the residence of his father, Alexander Gilmore, Esq., in Highland county, Virginia, on the 26th of September, 1861, of Typhoid Fever, Lieut. JESSE S. GILMOR, of the "Highlanders," in the 23d year of his age.

☞ Rockingham Register please copy.

At Mt. Jackson, on Monday, the 7th inst., after an illness of two weeks, of Diphteria, private JACOB N. FERRY, of company E, Capt. Wm. B. Yancey's Peaked Mountain Guards in the 18th year of his age. He was the son of Jacob Ferry, deceased, of Hillsboro, Loudoun county, Va. He was a good soldier, and had faithfully discharged all the duties required of him up to the time of his illness. Peace to his ashes!

On the 21st of September, at the residence of Mr. James Paxton, near Staunton, Mrs. SARAH A. RIKE, sister of Rev. Thomas N. Paxton, in the 45d year of her age.

The deceased had been a member of Timber Ridge Church for many years, and thither, at her death, her remains were carried. As an humble and consistent christian, she endeavored to adorn the doctrine of God her Saviour in all things. Her husband's death, in January last, affected her deeply, and from this blow she never recovered. She is now, we trust, in a brighter world, where tears are wiped away and where the weary are at rest.

The story of Billy Mulligan.

Billy Mulligan was a brath of a boy in Kilkenny, and sartiff born of his parents and whirl his shillalah with the best of the boys. When the war in Sarthistan broke out, says Billy, says he, "I'll have land or I perish I'll be, begorrah," and so he bid farewell from one and anither, an' started off on the wheel old canal, and av a fine morning he jumpin himself right afore ovvil King Lincoln, an' faced as a lion. "It's mesch," says Billy, "which will crack the crowns of those same bloody members. Give me the command of yer army, and I'll wheck the daylights out of 'em, are ye can light a pipe;" and with that he fetched a whisp and swing of his old kilah that would handsome pur heads good to see. "But, Billy," says the King, "ye are too raw from the tuns to be ta'en a command." "And what for no," says Billy, "wid yer dam Dutchmen, yer Poles, Eyetalyans, yer Swiss, Dines and French, wid big feathers on their heads, but silver a word of English on their tongues. It's meself will talk and fight too."

So, to cut a long story short, Billy found himself of a fine morning traveling to Missouri as fast as steam could take him, and a Colonel's commission in his pocket. "Billy," says the King to Mulligan, *"don't write, but put it thro'—put it through."* "Begorra," says Billy, "it's meself that man's writin, for divil a letter do I know; and as for putting it through, just wait a bit, and ye may swallow all I have behind me." So riffy found himself in Lexington, at the head of his grand army and Secesshers all around him. A roaring time they had of it ye may be sure, wid their big guns a roaring and their little guns a popping, and Billy a hollering till he was hoarse, and drinking poisen until he came to his voice again. Been a clatter, and smoke, and fighting never heard av before. At best they were no better; but what one of venom, says Billy, at the end, is there's whiskey to be had for the drinking? But, by and bye, they drank up the whiskey, and then they had him, sure enough. They had Billy's grand army, and sent every regimental of 'em home with a foot mark in the rear; but Billy himself, and all his staff, they put up in a black hole, where he saw, has, with plenty of water, but no whiskey at all; and this is the story of Billy Mulligan.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 9.—A dis. atch from St. Louis, dated 2nd inst., says that in consequence of the occupation of the Cherokee nation, and their alliance with the Confederate States, Col. McNeil, the Assistant Provost Marshal, has issued a Proclamation, notifying the St. Louis Building Saving's Association, that the $38 000, a part of the money, to be paid to the Cherokees, and on deposit in that institution, is confiscated.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.—An engagement took place in Sands Rock Island, this morning early. Among the killed were two of the Clinch Rifles, one of the Irish Volunteers, Nolan, of Warrenton, Ga. There are several wounded and missing. Full particulars have not yet been received.

Staunton Spectator.

RICHARD HAUZY, Editor & Proprietor.

TERMS.

☞ *The "Spectator" is published once a week, a Two Dollars and Fifty Cents a year, which may be dis charged 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.*

PROFESSIONAL CARDS, not exceeding seven lines, will be inserted one year for $5 00—6 months for $4 00.

ONE SQUARE, (10 lines)	1 year	$10 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	60 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 & DESPATCH

AT THE

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STAUNTON, VA.

LARGE STOCK OF JOB TYPE!

GREAT VARIETY OF NEW & FANCY TYPE!

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☞ It is furnished with a great variety of new and fancy type.

☞ Send in your orders and they will be promptly filled.

COMMISSIONERS OF ELECTION FOR AUGUSTA COUNTY.

Court House—Thomas J. Michie, Jacob Baylor and Paul Crawford, Commissioners; R. W. Peck, Officer.

Middle No. 2—H. L. Opie, B. F. Points and Albert Gallant, Commissioners; R. W. Stevenson, Officer.

Middle No. 3—Samuel K. Berry, James E. Berry and William Thompson, Commissioners; W. M. Bell, Officer.

Craigsville—Lorenzo Shaw, Lake Woodward and Junius Berry, Commissioners; Lewis Boswell, Officer.

Greenville—Wm. F. Smith, John Merrill and W. A. Abney, Commissioners; James Cochran, Officer.

Beard's Draft—Thomas Johnson, John Brooks and Joseph Long, Commissioners; John Tewberman, Officer.

Waynesboro'—John B. Smith, John Taylor and Jacob Kelser, Commissioners; J. D. Mager, Officer.

Fishersville—Michael A. Keiser, William Colwell, John Kindlon, Commissioners; P. Schumaker, Officer.

New Hope—Samuel Kennet, jr., C. N. Kerr and John D. Robinson, Commissioners; ——— Myers, Officer.

Middlebrook—Dr. Walker, Abr'm Mohler and J. S. Crawford, Commissioners; Benj. Craig, Officer.

Mossy Creek—T. Burk, T. P. Wilson and Wm. Crawford, Commissioners; Charles Hyde, Officer.

Middle No. 1—Jacob Shrockhise, Dr. R. Gambell and J. Howell, Commissioners; U. D. Poe, Officer.

Middle—James T. Clark, ——— Riversmith, Esq., and Perry, Commissioners; Jas. Crawford, Officer.

Middle—Jerusalem Sellers, Sally Dunlap and Moses Bumgardner, Commissioners; N. P. Sebaugh, Officer.

Middle—George Shoey, George F. Hoover and ———, Commissioners; Roland Stamp, Officer.

Middle—Wm. Hopkins, A. M. Moore and Jos Henry, Commissioners; Mr. A. Henry, Officer.

Middle—John Kelhoney, James J. Martin and ———, Commissioners; J. C. Eshard, Officer.

Middle—Simon Hogan, Dr. Wm. McCutchen and ———, Commissioners; Ed. Mongomery, Officer.

Middle—S. P. Lewis, David J. Shue and Samuel ———, Commissioners; ——— Hogshead, Officer.

Middle—Jacob Kinsinger, John Hogshead, ———, Commissioners; ——— Kinsinger, Officer.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

A New, Cheap and Durable Roofing.

THE subscriber has purchased the sole right of the State of Virginia, for the sale of GUTTA PERCHA and INDIA RUBBER ROOFING MATERIAL, which consists of a thick body roofing cloth, one yard wide, saturated in 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 above solution, on which we use fine building sand, thus giving it in two or three days a surface of stone, and at the same time is perfectly elastic, 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 universal success by Architects, Builders, and others—many years of experience 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 one-fourth the cost of any other the same modest kind of shingles, about one half the price of Tin, in fact, it combines all the requisite of the age, viz: Cheapness, durability, elasticity, and fire proof. It is adapted to all kinds of roofs, whether steep or flat, or subject to heavy walked upon. It is easily applied to old shingle roofs, without the necessity of removing the old shingles, which is a great desideratum 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 coats of house paint. It is admirably adapted to the mending of old or new tin roofs, as a preventative against rust or corrosion, as it adheres so firmly to all parts, that leaky tin or other metal roofs are readily repaired, as one coat of this cement will render it proof against rust and leak for many years. A little care right 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 3 years, during which time I have worked upon some of the best and most public buildings in this section 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 pay."*

SLATE PAVEMENT.—I have also on hand a large quantity of SLATE PAVEMENT, either fancy or plain, sawed into squares of one foot each, either planed or in rough, from one to three inches in thickness, suitable for Halls, Banqueting 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 flooring selected.

Also, large SLATE SLABS, either planed or in rough, sawed into slabs from one foot to six 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 Philadelphia. Slate Roofing Stone, 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 Mantles, &c. Any persons in want 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 Johns & Crossley's Gutta Percha Cement Roofing in this and the adjoining counties.

March 9, 1861.—6mo. RICHARD KEAVY.

Office of the Confederate States War Tax for the State of Virginia,

RICHMOND, Decembr 1, 1861.

UNDER the authority of the format act of the Congress of the Confederate States of America, providing for the collection of a WAR TAX in the several States, I have been commissioned by the President of said States as Chief Collector of the Tax for the State of Virginia. It is authorized by the act of Congress, to divide the State into a convenient number of Collection Districts, and to appoint, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, a Tax Collector for each District. After mature consideration, aided by the public information in the offices of the State Government, I have determined upon the following division, viz:

Each county shall constitute a Collection District, except Albemarle, Bedford, Chesterfield, Fauquier, Halifax, Hanover, Henrico, Rockbridge and Frederick, which shall each constitute two Collection Districts; and except also the counties of Augusta, inclusive of Staunton, Campbell, inclusive of Lynchburg, Loudoun, Pittsylvania, inclusive of Danville, Rockingham and Richmond City, shall constitute each three Collection Districts.

The Cities of Fredericksburg, Norfolk, Petersburg, Williamsburg and Portsmouth each to constitute a Collection District.

This division is considered the best, in view of the amount of revenue to be collected in each district, and also with reference to the fixed rate of compensation to each collector. The geographical area of districts has had to be made extensive in many instances in order to produce an amount of revenue sufficient for adequate remuneration. The undersigned, as soon as a reasonable opportunity is given to all parts of the State to learn of this division of the State into districts, and for all persons who may desire it, to participate in the patriotic labor of collecting this War Tax as a necessary means to defend our rights and ensure our independence, will proceed to appoint the collectors for the several districts. All applications, which must be in writing, accompanied by testimonials of qualifications and character, will reach me through the post office only to insure attention.

HENRY T. GARNETT,
Chief Collector of the Confederate War Tax for the State of Virginia.

Richmond, October 8, 1861.—3t.

RUNAWAYS!

THREE RUNAWAYS IN JAIL.

WAS committed to the Jail of Augusta County, on the 7th day of August last: First, a Negro Boy calling himself

JOHN HENRY WILLIAMS,

The said negro is of dark copper color, about 15 years old, 4 feet 5 inches high; had on when committed, a gray flannel shirt and Osnaburg pants; no scars about his person, and says he belongs to Wm. Warren, of Fredericksburg, and was hired to Thomas Bliss at Gen Taylor's Tobacco Factory, corner of 24th Franklin Street, Richmond, from which place he ran away.

Second, a Negro Boy calling himself FIELDING LEWIS, of dark copper color, about 15 years old, 4 feet 8 inches high; separate pants; no scars perceptible, and says he belongs to John Holliday, of Maryland, and was hired to Fitzhugh Mayho, proprietor of a Tobacco Factory in Richmond, from which he ran away.

Third, a Negro Boy calling himself JOSEPH HENRY SMITH, a runaway, but who claims to be a free boy, and is of dark mulatto complexion; about 12 years old; 4 feet 8 inches high; thick head of hair; had on when committed, an old blue coat, Osnaburg shirt, and blue pants, and says he is a son of Eliza Ann Johnson, a free woman, and was hired to Thomas Seale, of Richmond, in a Tobacco Factory, from which he ran away.

The owners of said Negroes are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, else they will be dealt with as the law directs.

WILLIAM MARSHALL,
Sept. 10, 1861.—6w. Jailor of Augusta Co., Va.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

ON THE 2ND DAY OF OCTOBER, 1861, at the late residence of Archibald Trotter, dec'd, near Bethel Church, in Augusta county, I will offer for sale the following property, to wit:

FIVE SLAVES,

one woman, one man, two girls and one boy; about 16 head of Horses and Colts, amongst them a fine STALLION; 20 head of Cattle, including some good Milch Cows; 15 or 20 head of Hogs; 1 Buggy and Harness, 2 Wagons and Gear, 1 Reaping Machine, Ploughs, Harrows, and various Farming Implements; a large quantity of Corn in the sulkings of Wheat, Rye and Oats; about 20 tons of Hay; a growing crop of Corn and all the Household and Kitchen Furniture and any other personal property.

TERMS:—Cash for all sums amounting to $5 or less; on all sums over $5 a credit of nine months will be given, bonds with good security to be secured by the purchasers.

JOHN NEWTON,
Oct. 1, 1861—td Adm'r of Archd Trotter, dec'd.

CONFEDERATE STATE LOAN.

THE undersigned Commissioner on behalf of the Confederate States Government, to receive subscriptions from farmers and planters of such portion of their crops as they may be willing to make to the Government, to be paid in Confederate Bonds, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable at Richmond semi-annually, respectfully call upon the citizens of Augusta to come forward at an early day and make such subscriptions as they may desire, that the Government may be duly advised as to the extent likely to attend their efforts in this direction for maintaining the public credit.

The 6 per cent. bonds furnish the most profitable and safest investment in the country, and every citizen is called upon at this crisis of period, to contribute liberally of the products of the noted cause in which we are engaged.

JOHN L. PEYTON,
W. H. MONTGOMERY, } Com'rs.
WILLIAM GUY,

October 8, 1861.—4t.

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