STAUNTON SPECTATOR AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Staunton Spectator.

STAUNTON, VA.

TUESDAY, FEB. 25, 1862.

Wood.

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

Fort Donelson Captured by the Enemy.

When the paper of last week was issued we had received the news of the terrible fight at Fort Donelson up to Saturday night, to which time we had succeeded in repulsing the enemy with heavy loss. We had also received intelligence of the fact that the enemy had been so strongly reinforced as to make the chances of success preponderate in their favor in the event of a renewal of the contest. When the force of the enemy was 50,000 and ours 15,000, we repulsed them, and covered the ground thick with their killed and wounded. But when they were reinforced till they numbered 70,000 and succeeded in surrounding the Fort, our Generals seeing that further resistance would be futile, and would eventuate in a useless sacrifice of many hundreds of valuable lives, reluctantly came to the conclusion to surrender. Our loss is supposed to be in killed and wounded about five hundred, that of the enemy to be about fifteen hundred. The number of our men captured is not known, but is supposed to be between twelve and fifteen thousand, with their arms, equipments, &c. This is a sad misfortune, but it should not discourage us, on the contrary, it should increase our determination to put forth greater exertions. All is not lost that is in danger, The bold hand will "from the nettle, danger, pluck the flower, safety." "The darkest hour is just before day." If there were no darkness, we would not appreciate the blessing of light—if we had no reverses, we could not appreciate the blessing of victory—if our freedom and independence be not purchased at a heavy sacrifice of blood and treasure we would not be able to value them as we should. Our Confederacy, just starting upon its career, must pass through a Red Sea of blood before it can reach the Canaan of Freedom and Independence. The motto of our soldiers should be, "Liberty or Death," and their watchword that of the famous "Guard of Napoleon"—"The Old Guard may die, but surrender, never." If we fight with this spirit, if we do not command success, we will do more, we will *deserve* it.

"The hour has come for manly deeds,
And not for parting words."

We append the telegraphic despatches which relate to the fight at Fort Donelson:

NASHVILLE, Feb. 16, 11.80 P. M.—The Fort surrendered at 4 o'clock this morning, to 70,000 of the enemy; 1,500 of the enemy killed and wounded. Our loss 500.

Large reinforcements were received by the enemy during the night.

The general officers believing it impossible to hold the Fort decided to capitulate to save great loss of life.

Gen. Floyd, with a part of his command, arrived in Clarksville by river.

Gen. Pillow is retreating by land with a large body of troops, and will make a stand at Clarksville.

Gen. Buckner, who is reported to have been captured, cut his way through, and is now at Clarksville.

Gen. Forrest, with a part of his command, also cut their way through, and is now at Clarksville.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 17—The Federals received immense reinforcements on Saturday, and Sunday morning Fort Donelson was surrendered. Generals Pillow and Floyd, and portions of their commands escaped. It is said to have been the bloodiest fight on record. All is lost there.

Pillow and Floyd arrived here last night. A terrible panic prevailed here yesterday. The Governor, Heads of Departments and Legislature left for Memphis last evening. Large numbers of citizens have fled from the city.

LATER.—A dispatch from Memphis, dated Feb. 90th, states that our loss during the four days of fighting was 1,600, and the enemy's loss 4,000. Late on Saturday night a council of war was held, and it was determined to surrender the Fort. General Buckner remained with our army at the Fort, and 12,000 capitulated on Sunday.

A despatch from the same place, dated the 22nd says the Federal army was expected to reach Nashville by Monday, yesterday.

Gen. Johnston, it is reported, is at Murfreesboro', 22 miles southeast of Nashville, where he will be joined by Gen. George B. Crittenden.

Speeches on Monday.

We regret that we have not room to speak of the Speeches delivered on Monday as we should like to do. We can only mention the fact that eloquent and soul-stirring speeches were delivered by H. W. Sheffey, Esq., Capt. Jno. D. Imboden, Col. Wm. S. H. Baylor, and Capt. Robt. L. Doyle, appealing to the young man to volunteer without delay. It should be sufficient for them to know that their country calls, and is now in great need of their service. We feel convinced that the quota of Augusta will be made up by volunteers.

IMPORTANT LAW.—The Senate, on the 19th inst., passed the House bill authorizing the construction of a railroad to connect Fredericksburg with the Orange and Alexandria railroad, at or near Manassas. When the road is completed, it will certail the distance, by railway, between Richmond and Manassas, thirty miles. In both a military and commercial point of view, this connection will prove of great service to the public interests, and its construction should be prosecuted with all possible vigor.

Under Arms at Camp Allegheny

On Saturday morning last, our men were under arms at camp Allegheny from 2 to 8 o'clock momentarily expecting an attack. The enemy's scouts, with the notorious traitor, Slafer, as their guide, came within three miles of our camp.—It is thought that the enemy are preparing to make another attack there in a short time.

P. S. Later intelligence informs us that there was no cause for the alarm.

☞ The deepest and darkest gloom of the revolution, remarks the Charleston Courier, was in the campaign immediately preceding the dawn of victory and success. The most glorious exhibition of the spirit, prowess and resources of South Carolina, was given when her capital was occupied and her seacoast ravaged by the foe, her Governor a fugitive and her sons pensioners on the products of the swamps and woods.

☞ Wm. H. Seward has thrown "a tub to the whale," in the promise to Europe that the United States government would re-open the harbors destroyed by its stone fleets, as soon as the whole were subjugated. Northern capitalists are relieved at this additional cost of the war, so that Seward has made but little by the intimation.

Proclamation of the President.

We invite attention to the Proclamation with which President Davis closed the year of the Provisional Government. It is worthy of a Christian and Republican, and will, we trust, be responded to in the fervent devotions of the whole people.

Gen. Price again Victorious.

On Thursday last, the 13th inst., Gen Price gained another victory at Sugar Creek in Benton County, Arkansas, over the Missouri foes. The loss of the enemy is reported to be 700, and our loss 200.

"We Must Fight."

When the prophetic eye of Patrick Henry saw the small cloud of war no larger than a man's hand, which was destined to spread till the whole heavens should be enveloped and darkened by it as with a pall, his trumpet tones rang through the building in which he was speaking with the stirring exclamation—"WE MUST FIGHT, SIR,—I AM PRAY IT, WE MUST FIGHT." We are now engaged in no child's play. If we are determined to be free "we must fight," and we must fight with determined courage. We are sufficiently BRAVE, there can be no doubt of that. But as reverses will happen, FORTITUDE is as necessary to success as BRAVERY. We must be able to bear reverses with fortitude, and suffer no misfortune, however great, to discourage us. Misfortune is the fiery ordeal which tries the souls of men. We endorse and adopt the following remarks of the Richmond Examiner:

"Days of adversity prove the worth of men and of nations. It is easy to shout for success and the hunter of victory, and be full of courage, if there is naught to fear. But when the tide of fortune sets strong against the hope, and when the stories of misfortune and disorder thicken, then the brave man is known, and the brave nation rouses in its strength.

We have to encounter one of those periods which test the metal of a people. If we are weak of mind and body, faint and cowardly of spirit, the current will presently overwhelm us; we shall sink under it, be subjugated by Lincoln and ruled forevermore by foreigners, after having been insulted, plundered and reduced to misery by Yankee generals and solders. We shall be conquered, because we deserve to be conquered, are unfit to defend our rights, and property and liberty, and therefore unfit to have rights, possess property, or to lift up our heads in the presence of superior races.

But if the inhabitants of the South have any real manhood, these reverses will inspire them with determination. They will cease to palter between the laws of peace and the measures of war. They will enrol their names, and compel the enrolment of all over whom they have any control. They will silence traitors with the halter or the pistol, they will force their government and their generals to energy, their troops to fight; devote to resistance the last man, the last dollar, the last gun; support defeat after defeat without murmur, ravage their fields and burn their crops on the advance of the foe; pluck victory from despair; and deserve the future prosperity and security with which Providence has never yet failed to reward a downright endeavor for independence.

No powerful nation has ever been lost except by its own cowardice. All nations that have fought for an independent existence have had to sustain terrible defeats, live through deep, tho' temporary distress, and endure hours of profound discouragement. But no nation was ever subdued that really determined to fight while there was an inch of ground or a solitary soldier left to defend it. Have we not sufficient motive to make up our minds to that sort of resolution? Have our own people yet reflected on the certain condition of this country if the North should succeed in establishing its dominion over us?—Confiscation, brutality, military domination, insult, universal poverty, the beggary of millions, the triumphs of the vilest individuals in these communities, the abasement of the honest and the industrious, the outlawry of the slaves, the destruction of agriculture and commerce, the emigration of all thriving citizens, farewell to the hopes of future wealth, the scorn of the world, the sullen sense of wrong and infamy—these are the consequences of subjugation. Would we avoid them? Would we have this a rich and great country, governed by our own men according to our own votes, with an open market for our produce, cheap supplies of all our wants, general ease prevailing, and ample fortunes arising on every side? We can have these goods, we can avoid those evils—by fighting for them? Let us then rise; let us be soldiers in earnest.

A Brave Boy—The Right Spirit.

To show the spirit of our "brave soldier boys," we publish an extract from the letter of a boy only sixteen years of age in reply to a letter from his father requesting him *not* to re-enlist—This boy is from Staunton, and belonged to the "West Augusta Guards," which has been recently converted into an artillery company, and he is now a member of the "West Augusta Battery." His letter breathes the right spirit, and we have no doubt that he expresses the feelings of a large majority of the soldiers from Augusta county.—He is an only son, and as his Father thought it probable that he (the father) would be drafted in which event there would be no one to support the mother of this young soldier, his Father appealed to him not to re-enlist. This certainly was a strong appeal, and the boy no doubt felt the full force of it, but it was not strong enough to induce him to lay down his arms when his country needed his services. In reply to his Father's letter, he said:

"You and Ma are opposed to my re-enlisting in the army. If every parent gave such counsel, what would become of our country? I cannot consent to leave the army and quit the service when my country is bleeding and my countrymen are struggling for independence, and have my comrades to battle with the foe in their effort to drive them from our land. It may be that you think that there are many who have staid at home who should take my place. If they act the coward and will not come out as freemen and declare they will have their rights, and will not shoulder their muskets and march in defence of their native State, but would rather stay at home, enjoying the luxuries of life and speculating off the poor soldiers who are in the service, guarding their homes,—if they act in this way, is that any reason why I should do the same. *No*, NEVER. I want to be one of those who, to the last, will rally around our standard to defend our noble and glorious cause, and, with our bright colors waving over us and with our brave General Jackson at the head of us, and with the motto—"*Victory or death*"—with stout hearts and determined minds, strike an effective blow for the preservation of liberty and the defence of our country. If the soldiers should not re-enlist, we would soon have no country—no home. They would be dishonored and disgraced, and the finger of scorn would be pointed at them. I for one would rather suffer banishment and exile—I would rather fill a soldier's honorable grave and sleep peacefully beneath the green sod of the Valley. These are *my true* feelings and sentiments. I cannot see how you or any one else can advise his son not to re-enlist—*especially at this time*, when the tide of success is setting against us."

GENERAL BEAUREGARD REPORTED SICK—The Columbus South Carolinian of Sunday morning says:

With deep regret we learn that General Beauregard is sick, in Nashville, of typhoid fever, or sore throat. This is certainly a most unfortunate event, happening, as it does, at the most critical juncture of the whole war.

☞ We have been requested by Col. Jno. H. Crawford to state that he is trying to get volunteers to form an artillery Company.—Those who may wish to join can sign their names to the roll left at the Superior Court Clerk's Office, or the one at the Office of the Corporation Court, or the one which Col. Crawford himself carries.

☞ The Savannah Republican states that the Secretary of War has made a requisition on Governor Brown for twelve additional regiments for immediate service. It also learns that the Governor will issue a call for volunteers, to supply the requisition, and, if not promptly responded to, a draft will be ordered.

☞ The Confederate prisoners taken at Roanoke Island are still at that place. They will not be taken North, as has been stated, but will soon be delivered up in exchange, either at Fortress Monroe or Elizabeth City.

☞ An Episcopal clergyman in Washington, named Stewart, was arrested in the pulpit, and afterwards sent to prison, because he omitted that portion of the service wherein he is called upon to "bless Thy servant, the President of the United States, and all others in authority."

☞ The Governor of Mississippi has revoked the call for ten thousand State troops, and issued his proclamation, calling for seven regiments for three years or for the war.

The Military Exemption Bill.

The following bill amending and re-enacting the 2d section of chapter 22 of the Code of Virginia, respecting persons exempt from all Military duties, and providing the mode of exemption, as passed by the General Assembly on the 18th instant:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly, that the 2d section of the 22d chapter of the Code be amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

"The following persons only shall be exempt from the performance of all military duties, to wit: the Vice President of the Confederate States; the officers, judicial and executive, of the Government of the Confederate States; the Members of both Houses of Congress and the Clerks of each house; all Custom House officers; the Lieutenant Governor; all the Members of the General Assembly during the term for which they were elected or appointed; the Secretary of the Commonwealth and his clerks; the Clerks of the House of Delegates and Senate; the Judges of the Court of Appeals and Circuit Courts; the Clerk of each of said Courts, and of each County and Corporation Court; Judge of Hustings Court; the Sheriff of each county and the Sergeant and Collector of taxes of each corporation having a Hustings Court, and the Commissioners of the Revenue; the Attorney General; the Treasurer; two Auditors; Register of the land office; Superintendent of the Penitentiary and their clerks and assistants; every Minister of the Gospel licensed to preach according to the rules of his sect; Superintendents of the public hospitals; Lunatic Asylums, and the regular nurses and attendants therein; and the teachers employed in the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind; one Physician to every two thousand population, to be elected by the Board (hereafter constituted); the President, the General Superintendent and two Local Superintendents of the Southern Telegraph Companies, no one to exceed four persons; the President and Superintendent of Transportation of each Railroad; the President, Secretary and Chief Collector of each Canal company. No one shall be exempt from draft by reason of his being an agent or a Commissary or Assistant Commissary, or Quartermaster, or Assistant Quartermaster, whether said Commissary or Assistant Commissary, or Quartermaster, or Assistant Quartermaster be in the service of the Confederate States or by reason of his holding any office or commission in the Militia; and whenever any Militia officer is drafted for active service, his commission shall be vacated.

2. If the constituted authorities of any city shall, within twenty days after any draft has been made therefrom, apply to the Governor for the purpose, he shall exempt from actual military service any drafted person who may be at the time of the draft an officer of such city, or in the service in connection with its gas works, or fire and police department. And if within twenty days after any draft the President and Superintendent of any Railroad, canal, and Telegraph Company shall certify, upon their honor, to the Governor, that the service of any drafted person, who is an officer or employee of such company, are necessary to the efficient operations of the said road, the Governor may, in his discretion, exempt such person from actual military service.

Any person exempted under this section shall be deemed to be detailed for duty on the post or place he filled at the time he was drafted, without pay as a soldier, and in case he shall leave the service of such city or company, he shall at once be remanded to the military service to which he was drafted. If any such person shall fail for ten days after leaving such service to report himself to the Governor, or to some military officer for duty as a soldier, he shall be proceeded against as a deserter. The Governor shall promptly cause the places under this section to be filled by further draft from the respective counties, cities, and towns, from which such persons were drafted. It shall be the duty of the President or Mayor of the city, or company, as the case may be, promptly to report to the Governor, the name of any person so exempted who may have left the service for which he was detailed.

3. Immediately after the passage of this act, the Governor shall issue his proclamation, requiring the organization of a board of exemptions in each county and corporation, to consist of the presiding justice or recorder, and any two justices whom such presiding justice or recorder may associate with him. In case the presiding justice or recorder cannot for any cause act, the clerk of the hustings or county court shall summon any three justices, who shall constitute such board. In case there be no such clerk present and capable of acting, the clerk of the circuit court shall act; or the Governor may designate any three justices of the county or corporation, who shall constitute the board, and appoint their own clerks.

4. The board have cognizance of all questions of exemption, and shall adjudge the sufficiency of the excuse given by any person, who, by reason of his failure to report his name for enrollment, as required by the act entitled an act for ascertaining and enrolling the military force of the Commonwealth, passed February 8th '62, may have been enrolled among the drafted levies as prescribed in said act. For punishing contempts and compelling the attendance of witnesses, the board shall have the powers of a county court.

5. In no case shall the board grant a discharge upon a claim of exemption for bodily infirmity, unless at least two physicians of respectable standing, being duly sworn, shall prove before said board that the bodily infirmity is of a permanent character, and is such as will disqualify the claimant for discharging the duties of a soldier.

6. Every claim for exemption or excuse shall be filed with the clerk of the board, who shall issue process for such witnesses as the claimant or enrolling officer may require; and within five days after a draft is made, and on a day to be designated by the board, the trial of cases of exemption and excuse shall commence; and the same shall be disposed of in a summary manner as speedily as may be. The clerk of the board shall promptly report to the adjutant general the name of each person exempted or excused by the board.

7. For every failure to discharge any duty prescribed in this act, the members of the board and the clerk may each be fined not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars.

8. All acts and ordinances inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed.

9. This act shall be in force from its passage.

The Roanoke Island Disaster.

For the disaster at Roanoke Island, a deep responsibility exists somewhere, and it would be as useless to attempt to deny or disguise this fact as it would be wrong to do it even were its accomplishment possible.

The defences of the position clearly bore no proportion to the force likely to be brought against them nor were they at all commensurate with the real importance of the posts or the advantages which its maintainance would have secured.

There was no hurry—there was no surprise. The authorities had full warning. The post had not been recently occupied. The mighty force brought against it had been delayed, apparently by the interposition of Providence, as it to give every chance for preparation, and no excuse for the want of it, and yet the post was no stronger when attacked than it had been months before, it as strong. No new guns were mounted. No attempt made to put additional gun boats in the Sounds, to throw more men on the island, to have any light artillery, nay, even the few gunboats we had were short of ammunition. It is said that Col. Henningsen, with some field artillery, did arrive at Elizabeth City on Thursday night, but could get no transportation, and did not get to the island at all, and we don't know where he is.—*Wilmington Journal.*

RE-ENLISTMENT.—We are pleased to find that nearly the whole force on General Holmes' line of the Lower Potomac and Rappahannock is now or will soon be in for the war. With few exceptions, all the twelve months regiments have turned themselves over for a full term, and the balance, no doubt, will. This is cheering.—*Wilmington Journal.*

☞ Passengers by yesterday evening's train say that a dispatch had been received at Charlottesville stating that Norfolk had been attacked.

☞ We have been requested to state that Lieut. Thos. J. Burke is now here on recruiting service for the "West Augusta Artillery."

☞ The bill assessing Virginia's proportion of the Confederate war tax has been passed by both Houses of the General Assembly.

Official Report of Brigadier General Jas. B. Floyd of the fight of the 19th September, 1861.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KANAWHA,
CAMP ON HIGH ROAD, Sept. 12, 1861.

Hon. L. P. Walker, Secretary of War:

SIR:—Information had reached me for some number of days that a heavy force was advancing towards my position, from the direction of Clarksburg, in the Northwestern part of the State. As these rumors became cautious, I made an effort to strengthen myself, first, by reinforcement, and secondly, by entrenchments, sufficient to withstand the very large force of the enemy. My order to General Wise I send you copies of, and also copies of his replies. I failed in procuring reinforcements, but succeeded somewhat better in the construction of a temporary breastwork. At three o'clock in the evening, the 10th of September, the enemy, under the command of General Rosecrans (as we learned through prisoners), of whose advance I was fully aware, at the head of ten regiments, made his appearance before our entrenchments, when the battle instantly commenced. Our force was necessarily very extended for the purpose of protecting our position, and when manned, but not one man for reserve. The assault was made with spirit and determination, with all arms, grape and round shot, from howitzers and rifled cannon. There was scarcely an intermission in the conflict, until night put an end to the fight. The enemy's force is estimated certainly to be over eight and nine thousand men, whilst our force engaged was less than two thousand.

Upon the close of the contest for the night, I discovered that it was only a question of time when we should be compelled to yield to the superiority of numbers. I therefore determined at once to retreat the Gauley River and take position upon the left bank, which I accomplished without the loss of a gun, or any accident whatever. Our loss, strange to say, after a continued firing upon us by cannon and small arms for nearly four hours, was only 20 men wounded. The loss of the enemy we had no means of accurately ascertaining, but we are satisfied from report of prisoners and other sources it is heavy, very heavy. We so objected them to the distance and so received assaults, and at night fall had crippled them to such an extent that they were in no condition whatever to molest us in our passage across the river. I will only say that our men, without discipline, behaved with the greatest coolness, determination, and presence of mind, and while it is impossible to give praise to one portion of the force engaged over another, it is just proper to say that the artillery behaved with the greatest bravery and efficiency; that under the command of Captain Guy, who had received use only two days before, and were for the first time under fire, behaved themselves in a manner worthy of all praise.

I am very confident that I could have beaten the enemy had I have marched directly to the Valley of Kanawha, if the reinforcements from Gen. Lee's column had come up when ordered, and the reinforcements from North Carolina and Georgia could have reached me before the close of the seven days' conflict. I cannot express the regret I feel at the necessity over which I had no control, which required that I should retreat across the river. I am confident that if I could have commanded the services of two thousand men, instead of eighteen hundred, which I had, I could have opened the road directly into the Valley of the Kanawha.

It would seem now as if the object so nearly accomplished can only be obtained by an advance upon the enemy, by the left bank of the Kanawha river, with a sufficient force at any time to give him battle. This force, if possible, ought to be collected from Tennessee and Kentucky. Their close contiguous proximity shows distinctly enough the urgent necessity of sending the command in the Valley of the Kanawha so to insure, in the future, that unity of action upon which alone can rest any hope of success in military matters.

I have not thought proper to take any other notice of these transactions, than to bring them to the notice of the President and Secretary of the Confederate States. The reasons which have induced me to take this course, I am sure, will not be misunderstood by either.

I apprehend the course the enemy proposes to pursue is to carry out the plans indicated by General Rosecrans to Gen. Tyler, for the invasion of the interior of the State and the seizure of Lewisburg, set forth in an intercepted letter of the latter, a month ago. To prevent this I am in command of an actual force of four hundred and two hundred men. This force will be required to oppose the advance of Gen. Cox and Gen. Rosecrans, with, no their forces, as they undoubtedly will, at least 12,000 men. The disparity of numbers is too great, although I will certainly give battle to the invading army at some strong point in the mountain passes as I may hope will equalize, to some extent, our numbers. This may occur within the next three days; but should it be delayed for any length of time, I hope the Department will find itself to strengthen us with reinforcements. In the meantime, should Gen. Lee attack and repulse the enemy at Rich Mountain, I will hold myself in position to fall upon his flank or rear, as the circumstances may allow or my knowledge direct.

I have the honor to be, with high respect, your obedient servant.

[This is signed by Adjutant Peters, because a injury prevents my holding a pen.]

JNO. B. FLOYD,
Brig. Gen. Comdg. Army of Kanawha.

By *Wm. E. Peters*,
A. A. Gen., Floyd's Brigade.

The above is an exact copy of the original.
Edward S. Joynes,
War Department, Dec 10, 1861.

PROCLAMATION
BY THE PRESIDENT.

To the People of the Confederate States:

The termination of the Provisional Government offers a fitting occasion again to present ourselves in humiliation, prayer and thanksgiving before that God who has safely conducted us through our first year of national existence. We have been able to lay anew the foundations of free government, and to repel the efforts of our enemies to destroy us. Law has everywhere reigned supreme, and throughout our wide spread limits personal liberty and private right have been duly honored. A tone of general piety has pervaded our people, and the victories which we have obtained over our enemies have been justly ascribed to Him who rules the Universe.

We had hoped that the year would have closed upon a scene of continued prosperity; but it has pleased the Supreme Disposer of Events to order it otherwise. We are not permitted to furnish an exception to the rule of Divine Government, which has prescribed affliction as the discipline of nations as well of individuals. Our faith and perseverance must be tested, and the chastening which seemeth grievous, will, if slightly received, bring forth its appropriate fruits.

It is meet and right, therefore, that we should resort to the only Giver of all victory, and, humbling ourselves before Him, should pray that He may strengthen our confidence in His mighty power and righteous judgment. Then may we safely trust in Him that He will perform His promise and encompass us with a shield.

In this trust, and to this end, I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States, do hereby set apart Friday, the 28th of February, instant, as a day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer; and I do hereby invite the Reverend Clergy and people of the Confederate States to repair to their respective places of public worship to humble themselves before Almighty God, and pray for his protection and favor to our beloved country, and that we may be saved from our enemies, and from the hand of all that hate us.

{L. S.} Given under my hand and the seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this 20th day of February, A. D., 1862.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President:
WILLIAM M. BROWNE,
Secretary of State, *ad in.*

Feb 25, 1862.

(Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.)

The Stone-Wall Brigade—Re-Enlisting for the War.

WINCHESTER, Va., Feb. 12.—I notice in your issue of the 10th an article commending certain regiments from the 1st March for re-enlistment for the war. Let me give you a few lines to show that Virginia boys do not intend to leave their posts at this crisis. In the 2d Virginia regiment, 247; in the 4th, 296; in the 5th, 322; in the "bloody 27th," 341; and in the 33d, 291; have already re-enlisted for the war, and will in a few days return from their furloughs, ready to take the field. These boys all belong to Jackson's Stone-Wall Brigade, and I expect that in less than two weeks the entire command will be in for the war. There is a fine spirit reigning here, and I hold together by choice vesting duty. This rule of voluntary association, which cannot fail to be conservative, by bringing just and impartial government at home, does not diminish the security of the obligations by which the Confederate States may be bound to foreign nations. In proof of this it is to be remembered that of the moment of asserting their right of secession, these States proposed a settlement on the basis of a common liability for the obligations of the General Government.

Fellow Citizens: After the struggles of ages had consecrated the right of the Englishman to Constitutional Representative Government, our colonial ancestors were forced to vindicate that birthright by an appeal to arms. Success crowned their efforts, and they provided for their posterity a peaceful remedy against future aggression.

The tyranny of an unbridled majority, the most odious, and least responsible form of despotism has drawn us both the right and the remedy. Therefore, we are in arms to defend, at sacrifices as our fathers made to the holy cause of Constitutional liberty. As the darkest hour of our struggle be Provisional gives place to the Permanent Government. After a series of successes and victories, which covered our arms with glory, we have recently met with serious disasters. But in the heart of a people resolved to be free, these disasters tend but to stimulate to increased resistance.

To show ourselves worthy of the inheritance bequeathed to us by the patriots of the Revolution, we must emulate that heroic devotion which made reverses to them but the crucible in which their patriotism was refined. [Applause.]

With confidence in the wisdom and virtue of those who will share with me the responsibility, and aid me in the conduct of public affairs; securely relying on the patriotism and courage of the people, of which the present war has furnished so many examples, I deeply feel the weight of the responsibility I now, with respected diffidence, am about to assume, and fully realizing the inadequacy of human power to guide and to sustain, my hope is reverently fixed on Him whose favor is ever vouchsafed to the cause which is just. With humble gratitude and adoration, acknowledging the Providence which has so visibly protected this Confederacy during its brief, but eventful career, to Thee, Oh God! I trustingly commit myself, and prayerfully invoke thy blessing on my country and its cause. [Continued and enthusiastic cheering.]

For the Spectator.

CAMP ALLEGHANY, VA.
Feb. 15th 1862.

Mr. Editor:—You will please inform our friends, as well as the friends of the Beginning and Companies of this command, that if they wish to bring or send boxes of provisions, clothing &c. to their friends in camp, they must know that there is no whiskey in the wagon conveying the articles into camp, for Gen. Johnson has determined that, in case whiskey is found in a wagon conveying such articles he will confiscate the whole load. He has the power to send and examine, and though whiskey may be found in but few of them, he confiscates the whole load. A wagon came out from Augusta county last week in which were boxes, which had been sent to several of our young men from their homes, containing little delicacies and warm clothing, and although there was no whiskey in the boxes, yet, because there was some in other boxes in the wagon, all were confiscated; notwithstanding the fact that no order had been published in regard to persons bringing whiskey into camp.

The use of whiskey in camp is a great evil and those who bring it here should be severely punished, but we do not like to see the boxes or packages containing provisions and clothing and no whiskey taken and distributed among the soldiers who may be gathered around at the time the property is taken—the young men for whom the boxes have been prepared, not receiving any of the contents. We consider the injustice in this wronging the innocent in order to punish the guilty, and we trust our friends will use the importance of preparing such articles for our young men as they may think would be acceptable to them. We would therefore advise those who may wish to send boxes or packages to parties forward any whiskey, no matter how small the quantity, and although it may do for civilian purposes. And to our friends at home in camp to visit their friends, and in going their wagons loaded with boxes, should feel no delicacy in enquiring of those respecting them to bring a box for them, whether or not there is whiskey in it, as much was placed on the Grand House and he was compelled at the sentence of the Quarter Master for without time, because there was whiskey in some boxes which he had consented to bring out, not knowing of their contents, but supposing that they contained the usual articles sent to soldiers from their homes. A. L. R.

For the Spectator.

CAMP "STONE-WALL" JACKSON,
February 15th, 1862.

MR. EDITOR:—Allow me, through the columns of your paper, to offer a tribute to the memory of WM. W. FINLEY, a member of Capt. Patrick's company of cavalry, who, after a brief and painful sickness, died in this camp on the 13th inst. The sad news we called upon to mourn the death of one, who, for his high moral character, kind disposition and soldierly bearing, had won great esteem among his comrades. He was the youngest member of our company, and was one of the first to enter into the field in defence of his country's cause. Faithful in the discharge of his duty, respectful to his officers, friendly to all, with a benevolent disposition, he won for himself the affection of all his brother soldiers. In all the trying and responsible positions in which our company has been placed during the last nine months, he was always found ready and firm at his post, realizing, though young as he was, the importance of the success of the cause in which he had so nobly enlisted. The death of this gallant young soldier has been a sore affliction to his family, and one in which they have the heartfelt sympathies of a lamenting company. Thus we have had removed from our ranks the third member by the unerring hand of God, to whose wise judgment we humbly bow, knowing that all His acts are acts of wisdom. Peace to his ashes—honor to his memory! W. G.

The Virginia Volunteers and the Government Bounty.

Gov. Letcher addressed the following questions to the Secretary of War respecting the bounty of fifty dollars to volunteers:

Will volunteers now in service, who shall re-enlist for three years or the war into the service of Virginia, to be transferred to the Confederate Government, be entitled to a bounty of fifty dollars each?

Will the Virginia volunteers re-enlisting under the late act of Assembly for three years—to be credited by the term already served at date of re-enlistment—be entitled to the bounty?

Will volunteers for three years or the War who have not heretofore enlisted, be entitled to the same bounty?

To which the Secretary of War replied as follows:

Your three questions are answered affirmatively. Every volunteer enlisted by Virginia for the war, in response to the call made by the President, is entitled to the bounty of fifty dollars, whether he be assigned to a company or regiment or company be transferred into the Confederate service, and will be allowed transportation from home to the place of rendezvous."

NOTICE!

I HEREBY warn all the heirs of my wife, Mary Magdalene Miller, dec'd, that if they have any legal claim to her property not legally transferred to me, as the distributee of her aforesaid deceased wife, and can prove the same my title void and dispossess me of my home, they are strictly notified to carry the same into effect within sixty days, and satisfy me of the same, with a written notice, as I am prepared either to yield or defend, as the law may require.

ADAM G. MILLER.

Highland Co., Va., Feb. 25, 1862—3t*

LIVINGSTON PLOW CASTINGS.

I HAVE now in store, and expect to keep in future, a fine supply of POINTS, SLIDES, LANDSIDES, &c., &c., suitable for the Livingston Plow in all its sizes.

Have also, for sale, the well known Livingston Plow, manufactured by S. Bradley, Esq., which needs no commendation.

GEO. R. PRICE

Feb 25, 1862.

BURR MILLSTONES!

I WISH to purchase a set of good BURR MILLSTONES. Those having such for sale will address the subscriber at Williamsville, Bath county, Va., stating size and price.

J. A. HEROUTY.

Feb 25, 1862—3t*

WAR NOTICE!

THOSE knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned will please bear and notice that it is particularly necessary that he collects be closed by the 15th of March. All who have accounts against him will please present them and they will be paid by

R. ROBERTSON.

Feb 25, 1862.

$10,000 REWARD!

[illegible]

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT JEFFERSON DAVIS,

Delivered in Richmond, Feb. 22, 1862.

FELLOW CITIZENS: On this, the birth day of the man most identified with the establishment of American independence, and honored the monument erected to commemorate the heroic virtues and those of his compatriots, we have assembled to rather into existence the permanent Government of the Confederate States. Through this instrumentality, under the favor of Divine Providence, we hope to perpetuate the principles of our Revolutionary fathers. The day, the memory, and the purpose seem fitly associated.

It is with mingled feelings of humility and pride that I appear to take, in the presence of the people and before high Heaven, the oath prescribed as a qualification for the exalted station to which the unanimous voice of the people have led me. Deeply sensible of all that is implied by this manifestation of the people's confidence, I am yet more profoundly impressed by the vast responsibility of the office, and humbly feel my own unworthiness.

In return for their kindness, I can only offer assurances of the gratitude with which it is received, and can but pledge a zealous devotion of every faculty to the service of those who have chosen me as their Chief Magistrate.

When a long course of hostile legislation, directed not to the general welfare, but to the aggrandisement of the Northern section of the Union, culminated in a warfare on the domestic institutions of the Southern States, when the dogmas of a sectional party, substituted for the provisions of the constitutional compact, threatened to destroy the sovereign rights of the States, six of those States, withdrawing from the Union, confederated together in assuming the right and perform the duty of constituting a government which would better secure the liberties, for the preservation of which that Union was established.

Whatever of hope some may have entertained that a returning sense of justice would remove the danger, with which our rights were threatened, and render it possible to preserve the Union of the Constitution, must have been dispelled by the malignity and barbarity of the Northern States in the prosecution of the existing war.—The confidence of the most hopeful among us must have been destroyed by the disregard they have recently exhibited for all the time-honored guarantees of civil and religious liberty. Bastiles filled with prisoners, arrested without civil process, or indictment duly found; the writ of *habeas corpus* suspended by Executive mandate; a State Legislature controlled by the imprisonment of members whose avowed principles suggested to the Federal Executive that there might be another State lost to the cause of secession; elections held under threats of a military power; civil officers, peaceful citizens, and gentle women incarcerated for opinion's sake, proclaimed the incapacity of our late associates to administer a government as free, liberal and humane as that established for our common use.

For proof of the sincerity of our purpose to maintain our ancient institutions, we may point to the unanimous voice of the Confederacy and the unanimous vote of its Congress, as to the fact that through all the necessities of an unequal struggle, there has been no act on our part to impair personal liberty or the freedom of speech, or thought or of the press. The Courts have been open; the judicial functions fully executed, and every right of the peaceful citizen maintained as securely as if a war of invasion had not disturbed the land.

The people of the States now confederated became convinced that the Government of the United States had fallen into the hands of the Sectional Majority, who would pervert that most sacred of all trusts to the destruction of the rights which it was pledged to protect. They believed that to remain longer in the Union would subject them to a continuance of a disparaging discrimination, submission to which would be inconsistent with their welfare, and intolerable to a proud people. They therefore determined to sever its bonds, and establish a new Confederacy for their common weal.

The experiment instituted by our revolutionary fathers of a voluntary union of sovereign States for purposes specified in solemn compact, had been perverted by those, who, feeling power and forgetting right, were determined to respect no law but their own will. The Government had ceased to answer the ends for which it was ordained and established. To save ourselves from a revolution, which in its silent but rapid progress was about to place us under the despotism of numbers, and to preserve in spirit as well as in form, a system of government, we believe to be peculiarly fitted to our condition and intended to promise for mankind, we determined to make a new association composed of States homogeneous in interest, in policy and in feeling.—[Cheers.]

True to our traditions of peace and our love of justice, we sent commissioners to the United States to propose a fair and amicable settlement of all questions of public debt or property which might be in dispute. But the Government at Washington denying our right to self government, refused even to listen to any proposals for a peaceful separation. Nothing was then left to us but to prepare for war. [Cheers.]

The first year in our history has been the most eventful in the annals of this Continent. A new government has been established, and its machinery put in operation, over an area exceeding 700,000 square miles. The great principles upon which we have been willing to hazard every thing that is dear to man, have made conquests for us which could never have been achieved by the sword. Our Confederacy has grown from six to thirteen States; and Maryland, already united to us by hallowed memories and material interests, will, I believe, when able to speak with unfettered voice, connect her destiny with the South. [Great applause.] Our people have rallied with unexampled unanimity to the support of the great principles of Constitutional government, with firm resolve to perpetuate by arms the rights which they could not peacefully secure. A million of men, it is estimated, are now standing in hostile array, and waging war along a frontier of thousands of miles; battles have been fought; sieges have been conducted, and although the contest is not ended, and the tide for the moment is against us, the final result in our favor is not doubtful.

The period is near at hand when our foes must sink under the immense load of debt which they have incurred; a debt which in their eff ort to subjugate us has already attained such fearful dimensions as will subject them to burthens which must continue to oppress them for generations to come.

We too have had our trials and difficulties.—That we are to escape them in future is not to be hoped. It was to be expected when we entered upon this war that it would expose our people to sacrifices and cost them much, both of money and blood. But we knew the value of the object for which we struggled, and understood the nature of the war in which we were engaged.—Nothing could be so bad as failure, and sacrifices would be cheap at the price of success in such a contest. [Cheers.]

But the picture has its lights as well as its shadows. This great strife has awakened in the people the highest emotions and qualities of the human soul. It is cultivating feelings of patriotism, virtue and courage. Instances of self sacrifice, and of generous devotion to the public cause for which we are contending, are rife throughout the land. Never has a people evinced a more determined spirit than that now animating men, women and children in every part of our country. Upon this they call the chief aid to arms; and wives and mothers send their husbands and sons to battle without a murmur of regret.

It was, perhaps, in the ord

Foreign Intervention.

A writer in the Richmond Wing assigns the following reasons for the belief that no assistance by Foreign Powers will be given to the Southern Confederacy in its struggle for National Independence:

1st. The European Governments, (particularly France and Great Britain,) doubtless, fully believing in the ability of the Confederate people to maintain their independence, are foreseeing the future consequences in a mercantile point of view. They know that the deeper the North sinks in debt, the heavier, then, direct taxation among the people for the next generation. The Northern people, having funded the Federal Government the money to carry on the war cannot repudiate the public debt without ruining themselves, and having an exports beyond $100,000,000 annually, cannot raise one-fifth of the annual amount needed, without resorting to direct taxation. This life-time burden necessarily places them in a condition similar to European Governments, and thus enables the manufacturers groaned by their cheap labor to compete more successfully in the form with Yankee manufactures.

2d. Under the present blockade, the price of any article in the South is about one-half the usual value, and one fourth of its real value in Great Britain, and this the cotton crop is liable to be bought up by the European capitalists, and the Southern people have several hundred millions of dollars by the sales now going on in the South. As English capital is abundant, and without profitable investment, the purchase of the cotton crop, at the present low rates, will enable the English manufacturer to undersell the Yankee competitor after the war, even supposing both admitted into Southern ports on the same terms.

Under these supposed facts, what can be expected of Europe but to wait patiently, knowing the issue of this contest, and to reap the double advantage of buying the cotton crop on such terms as to defy Yankee competition throughout the world.

The South can and will come out successfully in this war, and nothing should be said for foreign intervention before the war terminates, or the ports are opened for commercial purposes, and they ought not to expect other nations to go against their future interests for the sake of an temporary expediency. When the time comes the war will end, and foreign intervention need not be expected till that event.

A Circular from Gen. Halleck.

Hd. Qrs. Norfolk, Feb. 16.—The following circular has been issued from headquarters:

"All persons who are known to have been in arms against the United States, or to have actively aided the rebellion by word or deed are to be arrested. Persons who are assumed to be in violation of the laws of war, such as the destruction of railroads and bridges, and private property, firing into trains, assassination, &c., will be tried on any charge, but will be held for trial before military commissioners.—Notoriously bad and dangerous men, though no act of disloyalty can be proven against them, will be kept in custody, and their cases referred to the commanding General. Prisoners not included in either of the above classes may be released upon taking the usual oath, and giving sufficient bond with good security, for their future good conduct. The amount of bond should in no case be less than $1,000, and in some cases should be much larger, varying according to wealth, influence, and previous conduct of the party. The security should, in preference, be a Secessionist. Persons now engaged in recruiting for the rebel army, and also those enrolled for the rebel service, will be arrested and held as prisoners of war. In addition to this all property belonging to such persons, and which can be used for military purposes—such as horses, mules, harness, wagons, beef cattle, forage, &c.—will be secured and turned over to the Provost Marshal, to be disposed of according to orders of the commanding General of the Department. Where persons have been in the rebel service voluntarily come forward and take the oath of allegiance and give bond and security, and are released from bonds, all property of military character taken from them will be restored. By order of

Maj. Gen. Halleck.

NOTICE!

ORDNANCE OFFICE, STAUNTON, VA., February 14th, 1862.

All citizens having in their possession MUSKETS, RIFLES, CARBINES, SABRES, &c., &c., belonging to the Government, impelling these states at Harper's Ferry, Manassas and Mill Run, are requested to report the same to them, to this office, immediately.

The Government, as we all know, is in great need of all descriptions of ARMS, and it is hoped that this appeal will be sufficient to induce every man having in his possession any of Government arms, to turn them over to the office, and thereby prevent the necessity of having recourse to LAW to insure their recovery.

G. T. GRETTY,
1st Lieut. C. S. A., Ordnance Officer.

Feb 18-4t

FARM FOR SALE, PRIVATELY.—I WILL sell at private sale my farm, lying on South River, about 4 miles Southeast of Mt. Meridian, containing about

One Hundred and Ninety Acres,

upwards of a 100 of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, the balance is well timbered. The soil is a rich sandy loam. Patterson, J. G. M. Bayse now occupies. The improvements consist of a good LOG DWELLING HOUSE and BARN; a good spring convenient to the house.

Mr. Bayse will take pleasure in showing the land to those desiring to see it.

Terms moderate, and made to suit the purchaser.

Feb. 28, 1862—tf. MENRY SNITZMAN

A SUPERIOR COUNTY COURT CLERK'S OFFICE, to wit:

TWO ESTRAYS.

Taken up by Robert Scott, on his land, in Augusta county, this day of November last, of the following description, to wit:

A BLACK MARE of deep red color, supposed to be a yearling last spring, white under the belly and on the hinder part of the tail, white legs, a star of the left eye and a white spot forehead, the right hind foot supposed to be "branded," the False Hoof HEIFER, same age, crop of the left ear and underbed in the right ear, and appraised at $11 00.

Extract—Teste.

Feb 19-3t* WM. A. BURNETT, D. C.

SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY!—At the Personal Property of Elisabeth Sheets, dec'd, will be sold at her late residence, 3 miles from Staunton, on the road to Morris' Mill, on

Thursday, the 27th day of February,

the following, to wit: Horses, Cows, Hogs, Wagon, Ploughs, Household and Kitchen Furniture.

TERMS.—For all sums of $5 or less the cash will be required; for all sums over $5 a credit of one months will be given, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

TIK EMIRS
Feb. 15, '62—2t of Elisabeth Sheets, dec'd.

FRIENDS WHO RIDE!

HAVING rented out my own Shop, and having some finished and unfinished work, I have rented the Shop formerly occupied by Judson Mellen, dec'd, where I will continue to do repairing in our line on the prices as the times and prices will admit.

Horse-shoeing done. Cash expected.

All having published work or any articles at the store, or having either at either shop, are hereby notified to come for same within ten days, as I need the room.

JNO. M. HARDY.

Feb 18, 1862.

AUGUSTA COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE, to wit:

ESTRAY.

Taken up by David A. Pincher, on the 20th day of January, in Augusta county, of the following description, to wit:

A BLACK HEIFER of brindle color, white spot on the forehead, white on the belly; ear mark, crop off the left ear; supposed to be four years old and appraised at $17 00.

Extract—Teste.

Feb 18, '62-3t* WM. A. BURNETT, D. C.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY! Orders of the Adjutant General, Officers, Commandants of companies of the Seventh, the Twenty-Sixth and Twenty-Ninth Regiments of Augusta county, with a few boys of Augusta county, will assemble at Staunton on the 26TH INSTANT, at 10 o'clock A. M., when the Commissioner of Composition are to be present.

WM. M. WILSON,
Lieut. Col. 26th Regiment.

JUST RECEIVED, in addition to our stock of Ready Made Clothing, which are some good Over Coats, Pants and Shirts, and a good assortment of Hats and Caps for gentlemen's wear.

ROANE & ALBY.

WINTER CLOTHING.—We have a fine assortment of Ready Made Clothing, which we will sell at a small advance on cost.

ROANE & ALBY.

Dress Goods, Pants, Vests and Shirts, a large assortment of Gentlemen's Wear, and a small assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods.

ROANE & ALBY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.
A PROCLAMATION.

The President of the Confederate States has made a requisition upon Virginia for her quota of troops. The General Assembly, in compliance with this demand, have passed an act to raise the force called for. They have authorized the Governor to fill up companies now in service by accepting volunteers. But they have required a draft to be made on every county and city, if a sufficient number do not volunteer for service.

Believing, as I do, in the ardent patriotism of Virginians, and that they only require to be reminded that a necessity exists for their services, to rush to the call of the country, I proclaim to them that now is the time to show their zeal, their heartfelt devotion to the noble cause in which we are engaged, that now, when the enemy is at our doors, is the time to animate one another by a display of the spirit that our fathers, to strike for our altars and the defence of our homes.

Reverses should arouse every son of Virginia to action, and by soul stirring appeals one to the other to redeem our losses, we shall make them the harbingers of victories yet to be won. Let the exertion be commensurate to the occasion. Never let it be said that Virginia cannot repel the foul tyrant. I call upon you, therefore, to come from mountain and valley ready for the impending conflict—ready to take the place of those who may fall to reenlist. Come, and since more than pledge your lives, your fortunes and your sacred honor, never to relax your efforts until every foot of Virginia soil shall have been redeemed from the invader's pollution—until our independence shall have been fully recognized by our foes, and an honorable peace happily secured.

To our brave defenders in all of our armies, gallant sons of a proud mother, I proclaim that Virginia asks you to re-enlist in her defence.—Shall she call in vain? Hope, honor, glory, answer never.

To the militia liable to draft, I appeal with all the earnestness of a Governor of the State, who would proudly transmit to posterity every memento of departed worth, every testimonial of present greatness and power, every hope of future renown to which this State has rightful claim, to rally to the call for volunteers. Wait not for the draft. Let it not be said that Virginians require to be forced to defend their glorious heritage.

I feel that these appeals will not be made in vain.

I am required, however, to execute the law. This proclamation will be followed by another, prescribing the mode deemed proper by me to carry out its provisions, and prescribing proper regulations and suitable details. In the meantime, I invite tenders of service of individuals, or companies of any number of men that may choose to volunteer to fill up the ranks of our present armies. These tenders are asked for previous to the tenth day of March.

Virginians, you are not the craven spirits who can tamely submit to a Tyrant's rule.

Given under my hand, and under the seal of the State, at Richmond, this 18th day of February, 1862, and the eighty-sixth year of the Commonwealth.

JOHN LETCHER.

By the Governor:
GEORGE W. MUNFORD,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Tenders of service may be made in writing, addressed to the Adjutant General, marked,—"For Volunteer Duty." State particularly the place of residence of the volunteer.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.
A PROCLAMATION.

The General Assembly of Virginia have passed an act for ascertaining and enrolling the military force of the Commonwealth, to which the attention of the good people of this State is earnestly called. Every citizen is directly or indirectly interested in its provisions, and it is of great importance that every facility should be given to the officers engaged in its execution for the faithful discharge of their duty. Accompanying this proclamation is a copy of the act, and of the general orders issued by the Adjutant General. It is essential that these orders should be promptly and cheerfully obeyed.

Given under my hand, and under the seal of the State, at Richmond, this 18th day of February, 1862, and the eighty-sixth year of the Commonwealth.

JOHN LETCHER.

By the Governor,
GEORGE W. MUNFORD,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

AN ACT

For ascertaining and enrolling the Military Force of the Commonwealth. Passed February 8th, 1862.

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly, that immediately after the passage of this act, the Governor shall procure from the commandants of the several regiments, battalions and detachments of the Virginia volunteers complete rolls of the several companies now in service, to be returned forthwith to the Adjutant General of the State, designating the name, age and residence of each volunteer, the time of his enlistment, and when his term of service will expire, and the company and regiment to which he belongs.

2. It shall be the duty of the Governor to cause all the male citizens of the Commonwealth, between the ages of 18 and 45 not now in the active volunteer service, to be enrolled as soon as may be after the passage of this act, designating all exempts, and the cause of such exemption, including all refugees from districts in possession of the enemy, and designating such of them as have been in service, and the term of such service; and in all the tide-water counties the enrollment shall also specify all sailors and watermen; and he is hereby authorized to prescribe such regulations, in addition to or in lieu of those now established by law, as will enable him promptly and efficiently to perform the duty hereby imposed upon him; and to that end he may require the services of the commissioners of the revenue and sheriffs or sergeants of the several counties, cities and towns, or such other officers as to him shall seem expedient and necessary. In making such enrollment, it shall be the duty of the Governor to ascertain and state the time, if any, for which any of the enrolled militia shall have been in the service of the Confederate States or of the State of Virginia, during the existing war.

3. If any person liable to military duty shall fail to have his name enrolled by the officer appointed for that purpose, for ten days after the notice or proclamation requiring such enrollment shall have been posted or published at two or more public places in his ward or magisterial district, he shall, unless there be a sufficient excuse for such failure, be enrolled or drafted among the militia to be drawn from such county or corporation.

4. If any officer shall fail to perform any duty required of him by the Governor under this act, he shall be subjected to a fine of not less than twenty dollars nor more than two hundred dollars.

5. The officers enrolling the militia under this act shall be entitled to a compensation, to be fixed by the Governor, not exceeding ten cents for each person enrolled; and the claims for such compensation shall be paid on the certificate of the Governor.

6. This act shall be in force from its passage.

GENERAL ORDERS,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Richmond, Va., Feb. 18th, 1862.

To carry into effect with the utmost promptitude, the requirements of an act, passed Feb. 8, 1862, entitled, "An act for ascertaining and enrolling the military force of the Commonwealth"—commandants of regiments of militia of the line are required to convene, immediately, at some convenient place within the bounds of each regiment, county or city, according to circumstances, the commandants of every company of militia, of the respective regiments, the Commissioner or Commissioners of the Revenue, Sheriffs or Sergeants, Deputy Sheriffs or Sergeants, and forthwith proceed upon the information before them, to enrol for active service, every man subject to militia duty, who is not now in the active volunteer service. If the officers so ordered to be convened, shall find it necessary to appoint an officer for each regiment, or for each company to effect a more thorough enrollment, they are authorized to adopt that course, subject to the provisions of the act recited.

Commandants of regiments shall forward immediately to the Adjutant General fair and correct lists of the persons enrolled with the designation required by the 6th section of the act referred to, and in STRICT CONFORMITY THEREWITH.

All persons liable to militia duty are required, without delay, to have their names with the commanding officer of the company district in which they reside, or with the commissioner of the revenue if there be no commanding officer; failing in this the penalty imposed by law will be strictly enforced.

If any regiment be without field officers, the senior captain commands, if without captains, then the senior lieutenant, and such officers must cause the proper proceedings, and duty. If there be no officers of any company, the senior officer present will take the proper steps, and duty.

By order of the Adjutant General.

Feb 19-4t

MISCELLANEOUS.

port to the Adjutant General the time, if any, for which any of the militia within the several jurisdictions shall have been in the service of the State or of the Confederate States during the existing war, and also, so far as may be practicable, what number of volunteers have gone into service from the several regiments of Militia of the Line.

So soon as the enrollment is complete, Commandants of companies shall immediately notify every man enrolled to hold himself in readiness for draft for active service. If do Commandants of companies, the Commissioners of the Revenue shall cause the notification to be given.

Printed copies of the act and forms of rolls will be forwarded by mail to the Commandant of each regiment—and they will proceed in strict conformity thereto.

By Command,
W. H. RICHARDSON, Adj't Gen'l.

To be published in three country issues of the Whig and Dispatch, and the papers of Lynchburg, Fredericksburg, Petersburg, Norfolk, Danville, Staunton, Lexington, Winchester, Abingdon and Lewisburg.

February 18, 1862.—3t

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! OLD PORTER VIRGINIA HOTEL.

THE subscribers are now receiving large and well selected stock of DRY GOODS, to which they invite the attention of the public.

4 4 Brown Sheeting,
do do do
Osnaburgs,
Bleached Cottons,
Calicoes,
Ginghams,
Black Alpacas,
Striped Cottons,
Brilliantes, white and printed,
Large lot of Ladies' Dress Goods,
Farmers' Satin,
Linen Drillings,
Padding and Canvass,
Black English Crape,
Black Cambric,
Cambrics and Jaconets,
Organdies and Lawns,
Black Barege,
Tamerline,
English Beige,
Repeat Cretan,
Black Thread,
Lace Veils,
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.

We have a general assortment of Goods, nearly all of which have been bought at the advanced prices, and for which the CASH had to be paid, of course, therefore, the usual credit system must be abandoned in self defence.

They are willing to sell on as small advance as to prevent mail sale.

PIPER & FUNKHOUSER.

Feb 18, 1862

AT A CIRCUIT COURT HELD FOR AUGUSTA COUNTY, Nov. 20th, 1860.

Michael M. Clark & als.....Plaintiffs,
AGAINST
Robert M. White, Ex'or of James Clark, dec'd.....Defendants.

This day came the Plaintiffs and filed their bill and exhibits, and the Defendant, Robert M. White, Ex'or of James Clark, dec'd, who filed his answer, and thereupon, by consent of the said Plaintiffs and of the said Defendant, R. M. White, it is ordered that the referee be to one of the Master Commissioners of this Court to take an account showing:

1st. The transactions of the said Robert M. White as Executor of James White, dec'd.

2nd. The debts and liabilities of the said estate outstanding.

3rd. The means and assets of the estate applicable to the payment of debts and the order in which they are applicable.

And the said Commissioner will report specially any matter deemed pertinent by himself or required by any of the parties to be so stated.

And on motion of the Plaintiffs, and it appearing by affidavit filed in papers of the cause, that the non-omitted negroes mentioned in the bill and in the 15th clause of James Clark's will are not residents of this State, and that the names of the children of Sarah Jane and Amy are not known: It is ordered that publication be made against said free negro defendants, requiring them to appear within two months after the publication thereof and do what is necessary to protect their interests. The said publication shall be made in the Staunton Spectator, and posted according to Law.

A Copy—Teste.

Feb. 4-4t A. F. KINNEY, Cl'k.

VIRGINIA:—At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court for Augusta County, the 3d day of February, 1862.

John N. Wallace.....Plaintiff,
AGAINST
Samuel B. Wallace, Elizabeth Wallace and Hettie J. Waller.....Defendants.

The object of this suit is to attach and subject to sale, for the payment of debts paid and assumed to be paid by the Plaintiff for the absent Defendant, Samuel B. Wallace, an undivided interest of two-sixths of a tract of land in Augusta county containing 94 acres.

The Defendant, Samuel B. Wallace, not having entered his appearance, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not a resident of this Commonwealth: It is ordered that he appear here within one month after due publication of this notice, and do what is necessary to protect his interest.

A Copy—Teste.

Feb. 4-4t A. F. KINNEY, Cl'k.

AT A CIRCUIT COURT HELD FOR AUGUSTA COUNTY, DECEMBER 6th, 1861.

Alexander C. Mellon & als.....Plaintiffs,
AGAINST
Patrick Mellon's heirs.....Defendants.

It appearing to the Court that the absent and unknown Defendants the descendants of Wm. Mellon, dec'd, it may there be, and David Mellon who has not been heard from for a period of more than seven years have entered their appearance or made themselves known in any way since the last order in this cause, it is adjudged and ordered that unless they appear here by the next term of this Court, prove their identity, and show themselves entitled to share in the fund under the control of this Court, the Court will make such order disposing of the fund as may seem proper, and that a copy of this order be inserted for four successive weeks in the Staunton Spectator, and another copy posted at the front door of the Court House of the County.

A Copy—Teste.

Feb. 4-4t A. F. KINNEY, Cl'k.

VIRGINIA, to wit:—At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the County Court for Augusta County, the 3rd day of February, 1862.

Abram Kibler—Plaintiff,
AGAINST
Samuel Lamber, John Hale and Addison Lamber—Defendants,
} In Chancery.

The object of this suit is to attach money and effects of Samuel Lambert, a non-resident of the Commonwealth, in the hands of the defendant, John Hale, to satisfy a debt due from said Samuel Lambert to the plaintiff.

The Defendant, Samuel Lambert, not having entered his appearance, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not a resident of this Commonwealth: It is ordered that he appear here within one month after due publication of this notice, and do what is necessary to protect his interest.

A Copy—Teste.

N. K. TAONY, P. Q. WM. A. BURNETT, D. C.

Feb 4, 1862.—1mo.

VIRGINIA, to wit:—At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of Augusta County Court, on Monday, the 3rd day of February, 1862.

S. W. Boles.....Plaintiff,
AGAINST
Samuel Lambert & John Hale, Deft's.
} In Chancery.

The object of this suit is to attach money and effects of Samuel Lambert, a non-resident of the Commonwealth, in the hands of the Defendant, John Hale, to satisfy a debt due from said Lambert to the Plaintiff.

The Defendant, Samuel Lambert, not having entered his appearance, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not a resident of this Commonwealth: It is ordered that he appear here within one month after due publication of this notice, and do what is necessary to protect his interest.

A Copy—Teste.

N. K. TAONY, P. Q. WM. A. BURNETT, D. C.

Feb 4, '62-1mo.

A DESERTER!

$30 REWARD!

WILLIAM TEMPLE, a private in Capt. Hotel's Company, 52d Virginia Regiment, left the Camp on the Alleghany Mountain, on the 6th of January, without permission, and his conduct is such, temple me to consider and treat him as a deserter. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to Captain M. M. Bell, commanding post at Staunton.

Temple is a large, stout man, 25 years of age, 6 feet 1 inch high, blue eyes, dark hair and large bushy whiskers. He is a miner by trade, and lives at Mineral Bluff, in Augusta county.

JOHN B. BALDWIN,
Feb. 18—1861—3t Col. 52d Va. Reg't.

Capt. Bell is authorized to pay a reward of $5 for the delivery to him at Staunton of any member of my Regiment found absent from his post without proper authority.

J. B. B.

HEADQUARTERS, 2nd BRIGADE, ARMY N. WEST.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 14. } CAMP ALLEGANY, Feb. 10, 1862.

In future, all boxes, bundles, packages, &c., containing articles for the officers or men of this Command, or for sale, will be subjected to a strict search at the outer pickets, and re-examined at the office of the Provost Marshal. Should liquor of any kind be found about, or should any prohibited articles be given the party by the General Commanding, the whole contents, liquor, clothing, articles, &c., will be confiscated, and the persons so offending punished to the full extent of military law.

By command of
Brig. Gen. ED. JOHNSON,
Commanding Line.

EDWARD WILLIS,
Asst. Adj't. Gen'l.

Feb. 18, 1862—3t

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY,

AT the C. S. Artillery Harness Manufactory Fifty COLLAR, HARNESS and SADDLE MAKERS.

To good workmen, liberal wages and constant employment will be given.

A. H. ALLEN, Agent.

Feb 18-3t

PRIVATE SALES.

A Very Fine Farm in Culpeper County, FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale the Farm on which I reside, "Cole's Hill," one of the most valuable estates in the county. The farm contains about 750 Acres, of which about two are arable, and the balance heavily timbered. It lies beautifully on 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, every field having never failing springs. The soil is of the best quality, producing the crops of wheat and corn, and luxuriant crops of grass. The climate 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 new and commodious buildings. All persons wishing to purchase such an estate are respectfully invited to call on "COLE'S HILL" in person. Those who may wish to come by Railroad to Brandy, will be furnished with a conveyance to my residence, by giving me a day's notice. For Terms, &c., apply either to me or to P. Rodes, at Jackson's Ford Post Office. My Post Office is Brandy Station, Culpeper County.

N. B. "Cole's Hill" can be readily divided into two compact 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 in one of the Watering Places of Western Virginia, and is desirous of removing to the South, will sell his property with the 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 therefore the proprietor can readily with his income, buy and pasture. His practice has been worth to him, for many years, from $2,500 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 furnish 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 $4,500, payable as follows:—$3,000 in hand, and the balance in one and two years with interest.

Applications addressed to Messrs. Harman & Ball, 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—very productive soil—a considerable portion of it bottom land—watered finely. 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 house; 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.—Hock. Reg.

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 Mechanic. Persons wishing to purchase will examine the property. For further particulars address the subscriber, at Frankford, Greenbrier co., Va.

JAS. A. CRAIG.

Nov. 6, 1860—tf.

A GOOD AND SAFE INVESTMENT AT TEN PER CENT.—$400 worth of very desirable REAL ESTATE in Staunton will for sale, with a guarantee from the present owner for five years, that it will rent for $200 a year. For particulars apply to IMBODEN & BRO.

Staunton, Sept. 18, 1860—1ds.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. JAMES H. HARRIS,
DENTIST,
Graduate of Baltimore College of Dental Surgery,

OFFERS his Professional services to his friends and the public generally. He will take pleasure in waiting on all those wishing his professional aid at their residences, except for mechanical operations, such as partial or full sets of teeth, which he will prepare at his residence, on South River, one mile East of Mt. Meridian. All operations guaranteed equal to any. Address, Mt. Meridian, Augusta County, Va. [Sept 17, 1861.—1y.

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

Staunton, Dec. 30, 1857.

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 Brandeberg's Corner, and adjoining Rankin's Daguerrean 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 few more pupils for instruction on Piano and Guitar. Orders left with J. W. Alby.

Staunton, Oct. 30, 1860—tf—Vin. copy.

SALE OF VALUABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY!

HAVING disposed of my farm, I will, on FRIDAY, THE 28TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, sell all my personal property at public auction, at my residence, on Elk Run, two miles West of Paraskeni, in Augusta county. The property consists in part of the following: Horses, Cows, Cattle, among which are some valuable Milch Cows; from 30 to 40 head of Stock Hogs; from 300 to 400 bushels of Wheat; about 50 bushels of Oats, and all my Farming Implements, together with a portion of my Household and Kitchen Furniture. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock.

SEBASTIAN PROFST.

Feb 11; 1862-3ts*

"MARK TIME!"

I AM now closing out my stock of Goods at the lowest possible price for cash. All persons knowing themselves indebted to me will come forward immediately and close up the same, those having claims against me will present them ready for payment, and those owing me will present them ready for payment.

P. B. HOUSHEAD.

Feb 11-4tsapr

FOR SALE OR RENT.

I WILL sell or rent my BRICK STORE HOUSE and DWELLING HOUSE in the town of Middlebrook. Possession of the Store-house given on the 1st of March, and of the entire property by the 1st of April.

S. HOUSHEAD.

Feb 11-4tsapr

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscribers will, on TUESDAY, THE 4TH DAY OF MARCH, 1862, at their residence, on Christian's Creek, proceed to sell at public auction the following property, viz:

Four Horses and Colts, 4 Milch Cows, a lot of yearling Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, a lot of Wheat, Rye and Oats, Farming Utensils of all kinds; Buggy and Harness, and various other articles. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, at which time terms will be made known and due attention given by

HASLER & DULL.

Feb 11—4t

AUGUSTA COUNTY COURT CLERK'S OFFICE, to wit:

ESTRAY.

Taken up by Abram Huffman, on his land, in the County of Augusta, of the following description, to wit:

A STEER of red and white color, crop off the left ear, with the branded letter "O" on the left hip, supposed to be three years old, and appraised at $20 00.

Extract—Teste.

Feb 11, '62-3t* WM. A. BURNETT, D. C.

WANTED!

THE subscriber wishes to purchase Sheep (prime and common) for which he will pay the highest price in cash. Persons having Sheep to sell will find it to their interest to call on the subscriber, who will be found at the Staunton Hotel, or at his residence, near Middlebrook.

S. H. HOUSHEAD.

Sept 24-1

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 Southern 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 STRAW 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.

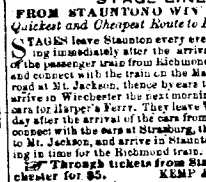
I am supplying a great part of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee with Military Goods, orders for which are solicited and promptly filled.

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

GEO. S. LOWNES. WM. S. COOKE

LOWNES & COOK'S FOUNDERY AND MANUFACTORY,

EIGHTH ST., NEAR MAIN, RICHMOND, VA.



Are now prepared to manufacture and keep constantly on hand for sale, Plain and Ornamental Railings, Verandas, Balconies, Porch Pieces, Window Guards, &c., &c., Vault and Cellar Doors, Iron Bank Shutters, and general Blacksmithing and Repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

Iron Bedsteads, and Cemetery Railing for the country, made to order 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 on 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 coal, 12 "
Cast and Sheet Iron Stoves for coal, 10 "
The Brilliant Gas Burner, 3 sizes,
Portable Heaters, 4 "
Portable Grate, 2 "
Diamond Radiator, 3 "
Factory Stove, 2 "
Richmond Portable Furnace, 3 "
Liscrise Boilers, for wood and coal, 5 "
Portable Ovens, 6 "

Also, constantly for sale, the most popular Stoves, Ranges and Heaters now made, and repairing done 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. B. Mason & Co., Dickinson, Hill & Co., and H. K. Ellyson, Richmond; James Alexander, CHARLOTTSVILLE; R. MAURY, STAUNTON; and J. H. Wartman & Co., HARRISONBURG. [Richmond, March 26, 1861.

SPOTSWOOD HOTEL,
RICHMOND, VA.

THIS new Hotel, at the Corner of Main and 9th Sts., just finished and elegantly furnished, is open for the accommodation of guests. The locality is the best in the City, and every effort will be made to please the patrons of the house.

I have secured the services of Mr. T. W. HOBSON, late of the Everett House N. Y.

Nov. 6, 1860. JOSEPH H. CRENSHAW.

T. F. ROGERS.

M. BLAIR & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
CORNER OF 12TH AND CARY STREETS,
RICHMOND, VA.

Give their undivided attention to the sale of WHEAT, FLOUR, TOBACCO, AND OTHER COUNTRY PRODUCE.

April 2, 1861.—1y

STAUNTON, VA.

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 1st of July, after which time they will leave daily, connecting with the cars from Richmond, arriving by 6 o'clock, P. M.

A plentiful supply of Ice.

Terms—$25 per month.

For families by the season.

Private contracts made for board.

Analysis of the Waters sent, on application, by mail. Telegrams sent from Staunton, by express, when desired.

CHESLEY KENNEY,
June 25, 1861. Proprietor.

STAGE LINE
FROM STAUNTON TO WINCHESTER.
Quickest and Cheapest Route to Harper's Ferry

STAGES leave Staunton every evening immediately after the arrival of the passenger train from Richmond, and connect with the train on the Manassas Gap Railroad at Mt. Jackson, thence by cars to Strasburg, and arrive in Winchester the next morning in time for the cars for Harper's Ferry. They leave Winchester every day after the arrival of the cars from Harper's Ferry, connect with the cars at Strasburg, thence by Railroad to Mt. Jackson, and arrive in Staunton the next morning in time for the Richmond train.

Through tickets from Staunton to Winchester for $5.

KEMP & TROTTER,
May 14, 1861.—tf. Proprietors.

JUST RECEIVED AT A. LANG'S

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF
Gold and Silver Watches,
PINE JEWELRY, GOLD AND SILVER SPECTACLES,
SUITED TO ANY AGE OR SIGHT,

SILVER and Plated Ware, such as Tea Sets, Cake Baskets, Casters, &c., &c. Also a full assortment of the best CLOCKS, all sizes and quality, which I will warrant to give satisfaction to every purchaser.

Watches and Jewelry will be repaired promptly, and at reasonable prices.

Staunton, Oct. 16, 1860.

Fine Photographs and Ambrotypes.

IN THE OLD BELL TAVERN, near the Virginia Hotel, R. J. RANKIN is now taking the finest Photographs, on an improved style, which cannot be beat in the United States. Also Ambrotypes that we can be proud of. Ladies and Gentlemen, if you want your beauty as it really exists, come to Rankin's Gallery, in the "Old Bell," and he will take it in all its grandeur.

All styles of Fancy Cases on hand. Pictures taken at all prices. Instructions given in the Art. [Staunton, Jan. 25, 1859.

ALBEMARLE INSURANCE COMPANY,
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.

FIRE INSURANCE and Insurance on lives of SLAVES may be effected with this Institution on the most reasonable terms. All persons desirous of effecting insurance either on houses or the lives of Slaves, in a safe home Insurance can do so to their advantage by calling on the undersigned. In the absence of H. W. Shelley, Esq., I will also attend to the renewal of all policies at their expiration.

Jan. 7, 1861—ly. A. F. KINNEY

LIVERY AND FEED STABLES.

THE undersigned have rented the old established livery stable, adjoining the American Hotel, where we are prepared to furnish the travelling public with Horses, Hacks, Buggies and Stages at reasonable prices. We will also provide, with attentive ostlers and plenty of good provender, for the very best of winter weather. Give us a call.

Staunton, Oct. 20, 1860. JOHN B. BYERS & CO.

Office opposite Jno. Wills'.

Jan. 14, 1862.—1y THOS. J. BURKE & CO.

BEYOND QUESTION

WE are now offering a supply of TOBACCO that for quality and variety, all can be suppressed in the State, comprising all the different grades, running up from a low price to the choicest chew that can be had. Merchants will please examine our stock before laying in their fall supply.

A. J. GLENDY,
Staunton, Sept. 25, 1860. T. COWAN.

BOOKS!

FINDING it impossible to keep up and continue getting doing a credit business, I am necessarily compelled to adopt the cash system. I have to