Staunton Spectator.

VOL. XL. STAUNTON, VIRGINIA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1863. NO. [illegible]

Staunton Spectator.

RICHARD MAUZY, Editor & Proprietor.

THE SPECTATOR

IS PUBLISHED EVERY

TUESDAY MORNING,

AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:

FOR 1 YEAR, $5.00 IN ADVANCE,
" 6 MONTHS, $3.00 " "
" 3 " $2.00 " "
SINGLE COPY 25 CENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of eight lines (or less) inserted at the rate of ONE DOLLAR per square for each insertion. Larger advertisements inserted in the same proportion.

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

ONE SQUARE, (8 lines)	1 year	$25 00
" "	6 months	16 00
" "	3 "	11 00
TWO SQUARES,	1 year	35 00
" "	6 months	25 00
" "	3 "	16 00
THREE SQUARES,	1 year	45 00
" "	6 months	33 00
" "	3 "	20 00

All advertising for a less time than three months, will be charged for at the usual rates—$1.00 per square for each insertion.

Unless the number of insertions be marked upon the manuscript, they will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

COMMUNICATIONS.—Announcements of Candidates for Office, and all Communications or Notices of a personal or private character, or intended or calculated to promote any private enterprise or interest, will be charged for as advertisements.

OBITUARIES will be charged for at the rate of TEN CENTS per line. They must in all cases be accompanied by the money.

JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY VARIETY,

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS & DESPATCH

AT THE

"SPECTATOR"

JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

Stone Building, Augusta St.,

STAUNTON, VA.

LARGE STOCK OF JOB TYPE!

Great variety of Plain and Fancy Type.

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

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

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

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

Posters, Sale Bills, Blanks, Circulars, School Reports, Cards, Checks, Notes, Letter Heads, Bill Heads, Labels, Pamphlets, Programmes, Visiting Cards, Wedding Cards, Invitations &c., in the very best style, on moderate terms.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONFECTIONERY STORE.

CHOICE VARIETIES

FOR THE SEASON AT THE STAND

FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY

WM. T. MOUNT, Main St., Staunton, Va.

MAGNUS S. CEASE

WOULD respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Staunton and vicinity to his large and entirely new stock of SPRING GOODS, which he is now receiving and opening, consisting of Water, Sugar and Soda Crackers, Picnics, Raisins, Figs, Currants, Citron, Dates, Prunes, English Walnuts, Filberts, Almonds, Ground Nuts, Pecan Nuts, Lemons, Oranges, Sardines, and Candies of every description.—Also FANCY GOODS, FRENCH CANDIES, CAKES AND TOYS.

Wedding parties furnished at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

Also Fresh Peaches, Lobsters, Pickles, Catchups, &c., &c.

He will sell on reasonable terms, and respectfully solicits a share of patronage.

Candy sold at *Wholesale and Retail.*
Staunton, May 29, 1860.

M. MOORE. P. BAYNE. C. B. HOOD.

MOORE, BAYNE & CO.,
No. 47, MAIN STREET,
Lynchburg, Va.,

WHOLESALE
GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
Manufactured and Smoking Tobacco,
Will receive and sell
SUGAR, MOLASSES, WHEAT,
CORN, FLOUR,
BACON, LEATHER, and all
kinds of
COUNTRY PRODUCE.

All sales promptly reported, accompanied by the nett proceeds thereof. Jan 20, 1862—1yr.

Fine Photographs and Ambrotypes.

IN THE OLD BELL TAVERN, near the Virginia Hotel, H. J. RANKIN is now taking the finest Photographs, on an improved style, which can't be beat in the United States. Also Ambrotypes as fine as can be made. Ladies and Gentlemen, if you want to see 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.

LAST NOTICE.—Having disposed of our entire Stock of Goods, we are very desirous of closing our late business, and request all persons knowing themselves indebted to us on open accounts to come forward, without delay, and pay up, for to give their notes a longer indulgence cannot be granted. Those having claims against us are requested to present the same for payment. CRAWFORD & COCHRAN.
Oct. 28—tf.

BEYOND QUESTION.

WE are now receiving a supply of TOBACCO that for quality and variety, cannot be surpassed in the State, comprising all the different grades, running up from a very low price to the cheapest chew that can be had. Merchants will please examine our stock before laying in their fall supply.
R. J. GLENDY,
Staunton, Sept. 25, 1861. per C. T. COCHRAN.

NEW BOOKS!

REGULATIONS
for the
Army of the Confederate States,
authorized edition, just received and for sale by
Dec 6. ROBERT COWAN.

LYNCHBURG HOSE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—During the absence of the General Agent I will attend to the issuing of Policies and Renewals.
Office in the "old Bell Tavern."
Feb. 26, 1861. JOEL STTINGER.

LAW NOTICE.

IN addition to my regular practice, I will attend to claims due deceased soldiers, or their representatives. The fees for such services will be reasonable.
JOHN B. WATTS,
Staunton, Nov. 3. Attorney at Law. [illegible]

HAVING disposed of our entire stock, we will proceed forthwith to settle all amounts due the concern. Persons having accounts against the same will please present them. ROANE & ALBY.
Dec 16

EXTRACT OF LOGWOOD, ALUM, COPPERAS, and the various other Dyestuffs for sale at F. M. YOUNG'S
June 16. Drug Store.

DENTAL NOTICE.—DR. W. CHAPMAN has removed his office to Main Street, opposite Dr. Donaghe's, where he will be pleased to see his friends. Staunton, Oct. 13, 1863.

THE LIFE OF STONEWALL JACKSON just received and for sale by
Sept 8. ROBERT COWAN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

M'CORKLE, LUSK & CO.,
JORDAN'S POINT,
Lexington, Va.

HAVING taken the old stand of McCorkle & Lusk at the Point, for the purpose of conducting the

Commission And Forwarding Business,

solicit the custom of the old concern and public generally. Their Lumber House is large and well adapted to produce intended for shipment, being situated immediately on the Canal, where boats can come up to the very door. Will also run in connection with this house, two regular BOATS with careful and responsible Captains, making transportation of goods and produce as safe and quick as any other line.

They are also fitting up a store room, which will soon be ready, when they will keep as good a stock as the times will admit of, and will sell them too on as reasonable terms as they can be bought elsewhere. Goods, &c., must necessarily be high during the war; but we will adopt the old motto, and endeavor to carry it out, viz:—"Quick sales and small profits."

We will also trade for all kinds of produce.

Freight to be shipped by Packet Boats must be delivered here.

Persons bringing produce to our house will pass the toll bridge free of toll.

All persons indebted to the old concern of McCorkle & Lusk will please come forward and settle their accounts.
CALVIN McCORKLE,
A. M. LUSK,
May 19—tf JOHN GIBSON.

Staunton Spectator and Lynchburg Virginian please copy, and send their bills to this office.—*Lex. Gazette.*

OFFICE VA. CENTRAL R. R. CO.,
September, 11th, 1862.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE—The following trains will be run on this road on and after Monday, September 15th:

The Mail and Passenger Train leaving Richmond at 7 o'clock A. M. for Staunton and intermediate points daily, returning will leave Staunton at 7 o'clock A. M., and arrive in Richmond at 6:15 P. M.

The Accommodation Passenger Train, leaving Richmond at 3:30 P. M. for Gordonsville and intermediate points daily, Sundays excepted, returning will leave Gordonsville at 6 o'clock P. M. and arrive in Richmond at 12 o'clock M.

The Mail and Passenger Train West of Staunton, leaving Staunton at 6:30 A. M. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and returning the same days.—The Mail Train connects with the Orange and Alexandria Rail Train at Gordonsville for Rapidan, and at Charlottesville for Lynchburg. It connects at Staunton with Stage Lines for Lexington, Harrisonburg and points further North. Servants traveling in first class cars will pay full fare.

The Freight Train leaving Richmond daily, Sundays excepted, at 5:30 A. M. and Staunton for the West at 6:30 A. M. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The trains will not run West of Millboro.
H. D. WHITCOMB,
General Superintendent,
Sept. 23—tf

J. H. HAYMOND. S. A. MORGAN.

HAYMOND & MORGAN,

Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

Country Produce and Tobacco,

Corner 6th and Broad Streets, Richmond, Va.

WE will pay strict attention to all consignments, and make returns promptly. We will keep on hand an assortment of Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Cigars, &c., &c.

We respectfully refer to Major J. M. McCue, Augusta Co., Va., Capt. WM. L. McNEIL, Pocahontas Co., Va., Dr. C. P. BRYAN, Bath Co., Va., and others.
Oct. 20, 1863—tf.

SCHOOL BOOKS!—Parker's Aid to English Composition, Hedge's Logic, Alison's Principles of Taste, Jones' Philosophy, Jones' Chemistry, Draper's Chemistry, Gray's Philosophy, Jarvis' Primary Physiology, Chemistry for Beginners by Mrs. Phelps, Smellie's Philosophy of Natural History, Boyd's Cowper, Boyd's Thompson, Salkeld's Classical Antiquities, Keightley's Mythology, Cutter's First Book on Anatomy, &c., Wood's First Lessons in Botany, Watts on the Mind, Blair's Outlines of Chronology, Chase's Arithmetic, Mann's and Chase's Grammar School Arithmetic, Bailey's English Grammar, Grimshaw's History of France, also, some 50 or 60 volumes second-hand Greek, Latin, French and English School Books, for sale by ROBERT COWAN.
Sept 8, 1863.

NOTICE.

G. C. YEAKLE, has just arrived from Dixie, with a fine assortment of *DRUGS* and *MEDICINES*, consisting in part, as follows: Soda, Sulphur, Indigo, Copperas, Alum, Asafoetida, Cream of Tartar, Davis' Pain Killer, Epsom Salts, Castor Oil, Gum Arabic, Gum Camphor, Sweet Spirits Nitre, Balsam Copaiva, Sugar of Lead, Iodide Potash, Chloroform, Calomel, Borax, and Strychnine. Persons in want of articles in his line would do well to give him a call at Dr. Young's old stand. Every available means will be used to keeping on hand a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines.
Staunton, Sept. 4, 1863—tf.

J. B. HARGROVE. R. P. AISTROP. N. A. MITCHELL.

HARGROVE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS FOR THE SALE OF NEGROES
No. 8, Liggett's Building, Bridge Street,
LYNCHBURG, VA.

Daily sales, publicly and privately. Our Porter will be in attendance at the different Trains and Boats, upon their arrival, to receive and carry them to safe apartments.

Liberal advances made on Negroes in hand when desired.

Particular attention paid to Hiring.
May 19—8mos.

DR. ARTHUR

HAS returned to Staunton PERMANENTLY. For eight years' liberal patronage he reviews with much gratitude and acknowledged thankfulness. Rejoicing that he is still able to serve his old, tried friends with more experience and improved skill, diligence and faithfulness.
Oct. 15, 1861.—tf

REMOVAL.—DR. ARTHUR has removed his Office diagonally opposite his former place of business, one door east of White's Old Corner.
Oct 6, 1863—tf.

P. B. HOGE. JNO. B. HOGE.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

WE have this day, May 11th, 1863, entered into Co-partnership, for the purpose of conducting the *MERCANTILE BUSINESS,* in the town of Staunton, under the style and firm of P. B. & J. B. HOGE.

We solicit the patronage of our friends and the public generally. P. B. HOGE.
May 19, 1863. JNO. B. HOGE.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE—
2 Bales 4-4 COTTON,
150 PADS COTTON YARN, No 5 to 12
BLACK AND GREEN TEA—Good.
COFFEE, PEPPER AND COPPERAS,
CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO
10 BBLS BROWN SUGAR,
1 BBL CRUSHED DO,
50 SACKS SALT,
5 BBLS MOLASSES,
2 BBLS VINEGAR.
Sept 1, 1863 P. N. POWELL.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF ALEX. PATTERSON, dec'd.—All persons having claims against the estate of Alexander Patterson, dec'd., either as individual or as partner of the late firm of Shaw and Patterson, or of any other character, will report the same to me at Staunton, properly authenticated for payment. All those indebted to his estate will please come forward without delay and make settlement. It is desirable to have all claims for or against the estate to enable me to ascertain the liabilities. H. H. PECK, Sheriff of Augusta Co., and as such Adm'r of A. Patterson, dec'd.
Oct 13—tf. Vin. copy.

DENTAL NOTICE.—DR. JAMES HARRIS, DENTIST, (GRADUATE OF THE BALTIMORE COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY.)—Will spend Court week and the week following of every month in Harrisonburg, where he will be pleased to wait on all those wishing his professional aid. All operations guaranteed equal to any. Office in Hill's Hotel. The remainder of his time will be occupied in attending to the calls of his patients in the vicinity of Mt. Meridian, Augusta county, Va. Address Mt. Meridian or Harrisonburg, Va. JAS. M. HARRIS.
Feb 17 '63—1y

$200 REWARD.—Ranaway, from the subscriber, on the 10th inst., two Negro men, Sampson and Abner.

SAMPSON, is low, chunky, black and about 25 years old.

ABNER, is of gingerbread color, small, sharp faced, and about 40 years old.

I will pay the above reward or $100 each, if taken and confined so that I get them. Address
Aug 25—tf I. F. JORDAN.
Cowpasture Bridge, Alleghany co., Va.

STAGE LINE.

THE subscriber has put a line of Stages on the road from Millboro Depot, in Bath county to Lewisburg, in Greenbrier county, [illegible] from and in [illegible] with the trains on the Central Railroad at Millboro.
Sept 29—tf J. L. A. TROTTER.

MACHINE OIL.—Superior lubricating Oil, for sale at F. M. YOUNG'S
Sept 8.—tf Drug Store.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lynchburg Hose and Fire

INSURANCE COMPANY.

LYNCHBURG, VA.

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

$100,000,

making the present Capital and Surplus of over

$333,000.00.

OFFICERS.

J. R. McDANIEL, President,	J. M. COBBS, Vice Pres.
G. B. TALIAFERRO, Chief Eng.	C. T. WILLIS, Secretary
J. O. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.	

DIRECTORS.

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

Acting as agent for the company, I am prepared to receive applications and issue policies against loss or damage by fire, on terms as favorable as the nature of the risk and the real security of the insured and of the company will warrant. WM. M. GUY,
Gen. Ag't for the State of Va.

SLAVE INSURANCE.

The Lynchburg Hose and Fire Insurance Company is insuring Slaves for one or four years, upon the most reasonable terms. Persons wishing to effect insurance upon the lives of their Servants or Property can do so by applying to
WILLIAM M. GUY,
April 17, 1860. Gen. Ag't, Staunton, Va.

NEW BOOKS!

The Step Sister; Darrell Markham; Aurora Floyd; No Name; Fantine; Cosette; Marius; The Romance of a Poor Young Man.

The Life of "STONEWALL JACKSON," by a Virginian; The Life of Lieut. Gen. T. J. JACKSON, by an Ex-Cadet;

Our Own First Reader.
Our Own Spelling Book.

MUSIC FOR THE PIANO.

Who will care for Mother now;
Mother is the battle over.
Harp of the South awake.
Virginian Marseillaise.
Annie of the vale.
Kathleen Mavourneen.
We have parted, "See at your feet a suppliant one."
When this cruel war is over.
Keep me awake Mother.
All quiet along the Potomac to-night.
Rock me to sleep mother. My wife and child.
The South. The Southern Soldier Boy.

ALMANACS FOR 1864.

Almanacs for 1864, on the plan of the old Hagerstown "Dutch-English" Almanacs. For sale by
Nov 24 ROBT. COWAN.

VIRGINIA—to wit:—In the County Court of Augusta November 23, 1863; Logan J. Maupin, Plaintiff,

AGAINST

Wm. M. Knipple, administrator of Jacob Knipple, deceased, Defendants.

On a petition to require the defendant to give a new bond as administrator of Jacob Knipple, dec'd, and to release the plaintiff in the official bond executed by the defendant as administrator:

This day came the plaintiff, by his Attorney, and it appearing from evidence upon the oath of the plaintiff, that said defendant, Wm. W. Knipple has left this Commonwealth, it is ordered that he be summoned to appear here on the first day of the next term of this Court to show cause, if any he can, why the prayer of said petition shall not be granted, and that a copy of this order be published for four successive weeks in the Staunton Spectator and posted at the front door of the Court House.
Copy—Teste
Nov 24—4ts WM. A. BURNETT, D. C.

D. G. M'CLUNG. J. B. ANDERSON.

ANDERSON & McCLUNG,

NO. 71, MAIN ST., RICHMOND, VA.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF
Country Produce and Tobacco,

Offer their services to their friends in the Valley and elsewhere and to the public generally.
D. G. McCLUNG, J. B. ANDERSON,
of Highland co., Va. of Pendleton, Va
Nov. 17—to amt $16.00

NEW MILITARY BOOKS.

Cavalry Drill and Sabre Exercise, by Geo. Patten.
Notes on Artillery, by W. Leroy Brown.
The Volunteer's Hand Book, by Capt. J. K. Lee.
Cary's Bayonet Exercise and Skirmish Drill.
Volunteers' Camp and Field Book, by Jno. P Curry.
Instruction for Field Artillery, from Gilham's Manual.
The Field Manual for the use of Officers on Ordnance Duty.
The First Year of the War.
The Second Battle of Manassas.
The Partisan Leader.
War Songs of the South.
Napoleon's Maxims of War.
Just received and for sale by
Dec 2—tf. ROBERT COWAN.

Almanac For 1864,

WILL BE PUBLISHED NOV. 15TH.

IT will contain besides the Almanac proper, a large amount of interesting matter, statistical, miscellaneous, &c., and a useful *Record of Important Events for 1863.*

The trade supplied at $32 per hundred; $17 per fifty; $4.50 per dozen. Single copies 50 cents.

Orders addressed to either of the undersigned will be promptly filled. D. B. PAYNE,
or H. C. VICTOR,
Dealers in Books, Stationery, &c. Lynchburg, Va.
Nov. 10—to amt $10

$100 REWARD.—Stolen from the stable of the subscriber, near Staunton, on last night, 18th inst., a young dark bay Horse, 4 years old last Spring, no white upon him, except a little on the end of his nose, about 16 hands high, rather light made, and a good looking horse. He had a little thick place on the right hind leg, between the pastern joint and knee on the back part of the leg, had a blind bridle on when taken.

The above reward will be paid to any one delivering him to me, or by giving me information that I may get him. WM. P. TATE.
Nov 17—tf

TO THE FARMERS OF AUGUSTA COUNTY.—The undersigned, a Committee appointed to disburse the funds of the Corporation for the relief of the families of Volunteers now in the field are prepared to purchase wheat, flour, corn, rye, and wood. They sell to the above families at about one half price, and they earnestly request those farmers who have the above articles for sale to give them a call before disposing of them else where.
J. W. CRAWFORD.
W. B. KAYSER.
J. C. WHEAT.
November 3—tf.

SUPPLIES FOR THE SOLDIERS.—A car will leave Staunton every Friday morning to convey such supplies as persons may desire to send to their friends in the army in charge of a reliable person who will see to their delivery at a convenient point. Packages should be delivered (plainly marked) on Thursday, or very early on Friday. Persons who wish can deliver packages at Fishersville and Waynesboro which will also be taken.
Nov 24 H. M. BELL, Major & Q. M.

NOTICE!

AS I am about to leave the town of Staunton, I hereby call upon all persons who left WATCHES with me to repair to call and get them. Otherwise I will leave them in charge of my successor, Mr. T. S. Swaim, who will continue the watch repairing and jewelry business at my late stand.
Nov. 24—6ts* W. JONAS.

NOTICE.—We have just received a lot
Cotton Yarns,
4-4 Cotton, 7-8 do.,
3-4 Osnaburg, 7-8 do, 3-4 do.
SALT,
TOBACCO,
TANNER'S OIL,
SUGAR.
Nov 23 -1m P. B. & J. B. HOGE.

NOTICE.

The undersigned has removed to Dr. Young's old stand, where he will be pleased to see his friends and customers. Having purchased of Dr. Young his entire stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c., and having employed an excellent druggist, he will carry on the Drug business, hoping to receive a liberal share of patronage. Cash required on delivery of all articles.
G. C. YEAKLE.
Nov 24—tf

GOOD TIME TO PAY.—I avail myself of this favorable opportunity to wind up my business, and therefore request all persons knowing themselves indebted to come forward and pay up, as longer indulgence cannot be given. All persons having claims of any kind whatever against me are requested to present them immediately.
Jan 13—tf. DAVIS A. KAYSER.

AUGUSTA COUNTY COURT CLERK'S OFFICE, to wit.

Taken up, by George Grover, on his land near Staunton, last spring, of the following description, to wit:

A Heifer of red color, no dark or ear marks perceptible, supposed to be three years old and appraised at $ 130.

[Extract Teste]
Dec 1—3ts WM. A. BURNETT, D. C.

PUBLIC SALES.

VALUABLE IRON WORKS AND FARMING LANDS FOR SALE.—The death of Joseph Smith and my own advanced age have determined me to sell, at Staunton, on

Saturday, the 19th day of December,

the Property well known as the

MILLER IRON WORKS,

and all the lands thereto attached, embracing some

20,000 Acres,

on the head waters of the Shenandoah, in Rockingham county, Va., 2 miles above Port Republic, the head of navigation, and 12 miles from Waynesboro, on the Va Central Railroad. It is probably the most valuable estate of the kind in the Confederacy. The Iron Ore on it is of a very superior quality for Agricultural and Military purposes. The C. S. War Department, up to the present, purchased nearly all its manufacture. The Bar Iron readily sells in the neighborhood for $1,000, a ton. Its present capacity is about 1,000 tons of Pig Metal and 300 tons of Bar Iron. It is now in full blast, and leased, until January the 1st, 1864, at which time possession will be given.

The furnace which has a fine Steam Engine attached, is 3 miles down stream, [illegible] Forge. The forge on South River has a [illegible] water power, a natural dam, all the necessary Work-shops, Out-buildings, Dwelling House, Stone Merchant Mill, &c., all put up in the most durable style. In this property several farms of [illegible] arable land are included.

Persons wishing a safe and profitable investment are invited to examine the premises.

TERMS CASH. Time or Iron to suit the purchaser.

I will sell it privately before the day of public sale, of which, however, due notice will be given.

For further particulars, apply to
BENJAMIN CRAWFORD, Staunton, Va.,
for himself and heirs of Joseph Smith, dec'd
Nov 24—4ts Richmond Whig copy twice a week in daily [illegible] and send bill to this office

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF LAND.—On SATURDAY, December 26th, 1863.—In pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of Augusta county, I will sell, at public auction, on the premises, the tract of land belonging to the estate of Bailey Shumate.

This property contains about 600 Acres, of which 300 are well timbered, and the whole well watered and in good condition.

The buildings are sufficient, convenient and comfortable and the fencing in good order. There are 2 good orchards on the farm and the whole establishment is well appointed and kept up.

It is about 12 miles from Staunton, near Parnassus or Moffett's branch, adjoining the lands of James Byers, Wm. Bowen and others, and is convenient to churches, schools and mills.

About 60 acres have been seeded in wheat which will be sold at the same time.

The attention of purchasers is invited to this property as really valuable and desirable.

TERMS: This property was purchased at a sale under decree of the Circuit Court. About $6,500 of the purchase money remains to be paid as follows:—$2,500 on 20th March, 1864; $3,000 on 20th March 1865; and [illegible] on 20th March, 1866, the whole bearing interest until paid. These payments must be met by the purchaser to the satisfaction of the Court. The residue of the purchase money may either be paid in hand at the sale, or may be kept on interest and paid in equal instalments divided at the time of the other payments as the purchaser may choose. For the payments to be made in Court, the purchaser must give bond and security, and the title will be retained until the payments are made.
JOSEPH S. SHUMATE, Com'r.

Rock. Register, Lex. Gazette and Richmond Whig (weekly) copy and send bill to this office.

FOR SALE.—IRON WORKS, SLAVES, MILL, &c.—In pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of Augusta county, rendered in the cause of Alexander Patterson's adm'r, &c., against his heirs, I shall proceed, as commissioner, to sell on the premises, to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, THE 19TH DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT, at public sale, the valuable Iron Works left by said Patterson consisting of

"CLAY FORGE"

and a Foundry, also, a chopping mill. They are situated on the South River, in Augusta county, about two miles from Waynesboro' Depot, on C. R. Road. The water power is abundant, and the lands consist of 75 acres at the Works and several thousand acres (quantity to be ascertained before sale) in the South Mountain, about one mile from the works, upon which the coaling wood and timber are procured; sufficient metal can be readily obtained. The works are now in successful operation, and the dwellings and all necessary buildings are in good condition. The property is thrown into market by the death of the late proprietor. Possession given on the 1st of January next. At the same time and place, I will sell, one negro woman, and two boys, and all the personal property left by said decedent, consisting in part of Horses, Wagons, and Harness, Milch cows, farming implements Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.

TERMS:—Real Estate in equal instalments at 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, bearing interest. Slaves, at six months, bearing interest, purchasers to give bond and good security and title of land retained. But the purchasers on the confirmation of the report of sale to have the option of paying all down. Personal property—all sums of ten dollars and under in cash; over that amount, three months credit in good security.
H. H. PECK, Com'r and Adm'r.
Nov, 17—tds - Vin copy

INVEST YOUR CONFEDERATE MONEY!—With a view to a different investment, I will offer for sale privately, until the 10th of January, (if not sold by that time, to be withdrawn from the market) a tract of land on Christian's Creek, joining the lands of Wm. Hamilton and others. The tract contains

78 ACRES,

25 of which are in good cultivation, the remainder well timbered, all under good fence. There is a fine spring upon the place, but no improvements other than a good stable. I will take pleasure in showing the property to any one who may desire to purchase a small farm.

The purchaser can also be accommodated with a first rate four horse wagon, team and harness complete. E. L. EDMUNDSON.
Dec 1—6ts

HOUSE AND LOT AT AUCTION.—In pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of Augusta in the case of Bryan vs Bryan, I will, as Commissioner appointed by said decree, on the 24th of December, sell at public auction, a House and Lot, in the town of Staunton, situated diagonally across from the residence of Mr. P. N. Powell.

The house is built of logs, two stories high with a back building. The lot is a good one, and has been recently well enclosed.

The house, with some repairs, would be a comfortable residence.

The sale will take place at 11 o'clock, near O. C. Morris' corner. Terms made known on day of sale.
Dec 1—4ts. A. H. H. STUART, Com'r.

NOW IS THE TIME TO INVEST OLD CONFED.—LAND FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale privately the farm on which he now resides, near Deerfield, Augusta county, containing 143 Acres, lying on both sides of the great Calf Pasture river, about one-half cleared, balance in good timber. There are good buildings on the place, consisting of a good brick dwelling, brick kitchen, barn, stable, &c., and excellent meadow, fruit, &c. There is also a good mill site on the premises.
Dec 1—3ts—Cost $5. JOHN BUSH.

MISCELLANEOUS.

$500 REWARD.—Ranaway from the subscribers, on last Saturday night a negro boy, named JESSE, about 18 years old, very black, rather tall and slender, good face, smart, active and sprightly, wears a light drab or dove colored hat, either a black suit or brown Jeans; also, a man named WILSON, copper colored, about 20 years old, likely, wears little whiskers, has a wife at Shepherdstown, at Mr [illegible]'s about 5 feet 9 inches high, both probably dressed alike.

We will pay $250 apiece for the recovery of either negro wherever found.
M. W. D. HOGSHEAD,
WM. S. McCHESNEY.
Address Wm. S. McChesney, Staunton, Va.
Dec 1—2t

AUGUSTA COUNTY COURT CLERK'S OFFICE, Nov. 25th, 1863.

Taken up, by Wm. H. Bailey, on his land in said county, on the 1st of November, 1863, two estray cattle of the following description, to wit:

1st A BULL, of red color, with an underkeel, supposed to be one year old and appraised at $90.

2d A STEER, of red color, with white back, white on end of tail, both ears cropped, and underkeel in left ear, supposed to be one year old and appraised at $120, by Gideon Barnheart, J. J. Cullen and Joseph Landes.
Extract—Teste,
Dec 1—3ts* W. J. JEWELL, D. C.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF LAND.—By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Augusta county, entered on the 2d day of November, 1863, in the case of F. B. Moon's administrators, vs. F. B. Moon's widow &c., the undersigned commissioners, will proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, for cash, in front of the Court House, in the town of Staunton, on Friday the 25th of December next, about Forty Acres of Land, of the tract on which said Moon lately resided, lying next the town of Staunton. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.
Dec 1—tds Vin copy JOHN RAMSEY,
S. F. TAYLOR,
Commissioners.

SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—The subscriber will sell, at public sale, on Thursday, December 31st, his Personal Property, consisting in part of 6 head of horses, some cattle, milk cows, hogs and sheep, one No. 1 4 horse wagon, harness, some corn, farming implements, household and kitchen furniture, &c.

Terms cash. The sale will take place on the old McClung farm near Mowry's Mill, [illegible]
Dec 8—tds* WM. B. LANDES.

GENERAL ORDERS.

ADJ'T & INSP'R GEN'L'S OFFICE,
Richmond, October 28th, 1863.
GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 141.

I. The practice of relieving officers from commands to which they have been appointed and assigned, and ordering them to report in person to this office for further assignment, will cease unless specially required by orders from this office.

II. Soldiers returning home on furlough, or on reaching places at which they will stay during furlough, will immediately report to the nearest enrolling officer, who will keep a register of their names, descriptive list, place where stationed, by whom the furlough was granted, and the time at which it expires.

III. When at the expiration of his furlough, and being at a distance from any Hospital Examining Board, a soldier is unable to travel, the enrolling officer will order him before the Board of Examiners for conscripts, and the medical officer and one of the physicians "employed" concurring, they will forward to his commanding General, with a statement of his case, a recommendation for an extension of furlough, not to exceed thirty days, duplicates being also sent to the Surgeon General. But when a soldier is accessible to a general hospital, he will be sent before the Hospital Examining Board, who will conform to the preceding instructions.

IV. In cases of sickness or wounds which, from any cause, are neglected, or do not receive proper treatment, the disability in consequence being prolonged, the soldier will be sent, by the enrolling officer, to the nearest camp of instruction for treatment in hospital.

V. Recommendation for extension of leave to officers and furloughs to soldiers, and medical certificates to officers, and certificates of disability to soldiers, will only be given by authorized Boards of Examiners; or, in cases embraced in the first section of Paragraph III., of this order by the Board of Examiners for conscripts. Recommendations or certificates from private physicians or from a medical officer singly, will not be received. Paragraph 171 and 172, General Regulations, and Paragraph 1, General Order No. 51, Current Series from this office, are amended to accord with this paragraph.

VI. Furloughed soldiers will not be permitted to go within the lines of the enemy.

VII. In the medical examination of substitutes, the instructions and requirements of Paragraph 1, 192, General Regulations, (Paragraph 4, Medical Regulations,) will be fully adhered to, and if a substitute fails to meet the conditions of that paragraph, he will be rejected.

By order,
(Signed,) S. COOPER
Nov 19. Adj't and Insp'r Gen'l.

HD QRS VALLEY DISTRICT,
LINVILLE'S CREEK, Nov. 28th, 1863.
Special Order, No. 75.

It having been reported to the General Commanding that the officers and agents of the Subsistence Department in this District are unable to procure the supplies imperatively required for the army by purchase, because speculators are in the market paying higher prices than those fixed by the Government Commissioners, and sending such supplies out of the District to be sold again. It is ordered that the commissaries of Subsistence at New Market, Harrisonburg, Staunton and Lexington, and those on duty with this command in the field, do impress for the use of the army all the necessaries of subsistence found in the hands of speculators or which have been sold to speculators, though not delivered to be sent out of the District, and by the term "speculators" is meant any one who buys to sell again. This order is not intended to apply to necessaries in the hands of producers in transitu to market which have not been sold or engaged to be sold before or on their arrival at market. By command of
(Signed) Brig. Gen. J. D. IMBODEN,
G. W. McPHAIL, Comd'g Valley Dis
Lieut. & A. D. C.
Official:—WM. F. GARDNER, Adjt. Dec 1—8ts.

ADJ'T AND INSP'R GEN'L'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 18, 1863.
General Orders, No. 148.

1. The pay and allowances of men detailed for work (except for Government work,) will cease during such detail, and in lieu thereof full wages will be paid them by the persons or parties to whom they are ordered to report.

II The attention of all commanding officers, whose duty it may be to examine the abstracts of issues of Commissaries, or Assistant Commissaries of subsistence, is particularly directed to General Order, No. 2, March 10, 1862. These commanding officers will also see that only the number of enlisted men actually present on duty are included in provision returns, and that if any change takes place in that number during the period drawn for, that a corresponding allowance is duly made on the next subsequent return, and also that the provisions drawn are well taken care of and economically used. By order.
(Signed) S. COOPER,
Dec 1 Adj't & Insp. General.

ADJ'T AND INSP'R GEN'L'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, Nov. 28, 1863.
General Orders No. 151.

1. Forage in kind will be issued officers entitled to it, stationed, by orders from the War Department, at posts and not in the field, for but one horse each. In lieu of forage, eight dollars a month may be allowed for each horse to which the officer may be entitled.—A certificate in each case will be given, that the "horses are actually kept in service and mustered."

II. Officers of the Adjutant General, Quartermaster, Commissary, except purchasing Commissaries, Medical and Ordnance Departments, Signal and Regimental officers except commanders of regiments, and Subalterns of artillery, who are serving in the field, will be embraced in the provisions of paragraph I, of this order, unless otherwise ordered in special cases by the commanding General.
By order.
(Signed) S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

ADJ'T AND INSP'R GEN'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 21, 1863.
General Orders, No. 150.

1. Enlisted men who have been or may become permanently disabled, and who hold a certificate of a Medical Examining Board to that effect, and who have not been discharged from the service, may have their rations commuted at $1.25 one dollar and twenty five cents per diem, whether they are in a hospital, private quarters or on furlough.

II. Men liable to conscription who have joined companies for local defence will be discharged from such companies and conscribed. This order is not intended to effect companies for which special exception has been made by the War Department. By order.
(Signed) S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VIRGINIA:
IN AUGUSTA CO. COURT, Nov. 23d, 1863.

The Court deeming the services of a Constable expedient for the Churchville district in this county, it is ordered that an election be held according to law, to supply the vacancy now existing, the person elected to serve during the unexpired term. Said election to be held on the 3d Saturday in December next, to be superintended by the Commissioners and officers heretofore appointed for said District.
[Extract—teste]
WM. A. BURNETT, D. C.
Dec 1—te

VIRGINIA:—
Monroe County Court Clerk's Office.

Taken up by B. G. Dunlap, near Union, one three year old STEER, white, with some red on the neck and legs, crop off right ear, valued at $175.

One two year old steer, red and white, swallow fork in left ear, thick horns, valued at $125.

One two year old steer, white, with red legs, horns rather crumpled, valued at $120.

Appraised by three freeholders.
A Copy—Teste
Dec 8—2ts G. W. HUTCHINSON, Clerk.

AUGUSTA COUNTY COURT CLERK'S OFFICE, Nov 20th, 1863.

Taken up by R. S. Farrar, on his land in Augusta county, about two miles west of Churchville, an estray of the following description to wit:

A Cow of brindle color, with white belly and white across the rump and shoulders, and a crop off right ear, supposed to be three years old and appraised at $75 by Baxter Crawford, Edward Johns and John H. Bear
Extract—Teste,
Dec 1—3ts* W. T. JEWELL, D. C.

AUGUSTA COUNTY COURT CLERK'S OFFICE, to wit:

Taken up by Wm. D. Anderson, on his land near Staunton the 1st day of September, 1863, of the following description, to wit:

A cow of red brindle color, with white belley and legs and white on part of tail, a large star in forehead, swallow fork in each ear, supposed to be four years of age and appraised at $200 by Daniel Cline, Jas. Crawford, and Jas. S. Moorman.
[Extract—teste]
Dec 8—3ts WM. A. BURNETT, D. C.

ONE CENT REWARD.—Ranaway from the subscriber, near Arbor Hill, Nov. 24th, TWO BOUND BOYS,
WM. and BEN STOCKDALE,
aged 16 years. The above reward and no thanks will be given to said boys. I hereby forewarn all persons against employing or harboring said boys as the law will be strictly enforced. WM. H. BELL.
Dec. 8—3ts

A RARE CHANCE TO MAKE A FORTUNE!

The subscriber not being able to give it his personal attention offers for rent, upon accommodating terms, the stables attached to the Virginia Hotel.—This offering affords to an enterprising man a good chance for making money, as the stables command a large custom. F. SCHAFFER.
Dec 8—3ts

HIDES.—The subscriber designs to receive hides to be tanned on shares, and also to purchase bark and hides, for which the highest cash price will be given. RICHARD SUMMERSON.
August 25—3mos

POETRY.

From the Southern Field & Fireside.

Suspense.

Where is he now when the daylight is breaking,
Broadly and redly o'er hillside and plain?
Will he never come back to the hearts that are aching,
To win from the battle their hero again?

Does he lie where the red tide of war rushes o'er him,
Embalming his form in the blood of his foes,
His right hand still grasping the good sword that bore him,
Where the fierce din of battle still fiercer arose.

Or does victory circle his brow like a glory,
Enkindling his eye, adding strength to his hand,
While his heart beats with vengeance for those whose sad story
Of killed in the battle rings forth thro' the land.

Oh brother, the sun is uprising in heaven,
Fall his rays upon thee lying cold in the tomb?
Or art thou still left to us, loving and living,
Thine eyes full of battle—thy heart full of home?

FOR THE SPECTATOR.

MR. EDITOR:—Pursuant to advertisement, Dr. C. R. Harris, on Saturday, Nov. 28th, met, at Churchville, a very respectable congregation of ladies and gentlemen and discussed "the state and condition of our country," in a manner which did credit to himself and rendered considerable entertainment to his audience.

He compared the state and condition of our Confederacy with that of the United Colonies in the struggle of our Fathers with Great Britain for liberty. He clearly elucidated that the people of our Confederacy ought to be of good cheer and never despair; success would surely crown our efforts. The Dr dwelt at length on the inflated state of our currency and suggested the only relief, to the premises, to wit: No more issues, and extensive taxation. He next unsheathed a keen scalpel and used it most effectually in the various cases of extortioners ALIAS SPECULATORS. He solemnly declared before high Heaven that he could not see how any man could accumulate a fortune during this war, and, at the same time, be true to the best interests of our Confederacy. He said many things in this connection, which were of vital importance to our cause.

And lastly, he noticed with effect our law of Congress permitting conscripts to PUT IN substitutes. The Doctor admitted that cases certainly existed where substitution was right and proper. But for a young stalwart man without wife or children to PUT IN a substitute was a matter revolting to his feelings. He drew a "fancy sketch" of conversation that will probably take place after the war is ended, between, perhaps, an intelligent young lady and a young gentleman who had PUT IN a substitute. Mr Editor, I will not detail that supposed colloquium. My patience! when the ladies present heard this, their indignation for such a young gentleman was but too manifestly declared. I wish, Mr. Editor, you had been present so that the public might be minutely informed as to the true merits of the Doctor's discussion.

AN OLD MAN OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD.

THE SCHEME OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY FOR THE RELIEF OF THE FINANCES OF THE GOVERNMENT AND THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE CURRENCY.

The following is the scheme suggested by Mr. Memminger, in his report to Congress, for the relief of the Government finances and the improvement of the Confederate currency:

1. That Congress forthwith authorize a loan of $1,000,000,000 in six per cent. bonds, the principal payable in twenty years, the interest semi-annually; to be extended, hereafter, from time to time, so as to consolidate the whole public debt.

2. That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to sell at par as many of the said bonds as will be sufficient to take up the outstanding currency and to pay the appropriations made by Congress.

3. That deposits of Treasury notes on account of the said loan may be received at the Treasury or any of its depositories, or by Commissioners to be appointed; said deposits to be in sums of one hundred dollars, or in sums of which one hundred is a perfect divisor.

4. Certificates shall be issued for such deposits, which shall entitle the holder to bonds for the amount, with interest from the date of deposit. If the deposit be made in the month of January, the bonds issued for the same shall be exempt from the tax of 5 per cent. for the present year, hereinafter mentioned; if made in the month of February, they shall be exempt from one-half of the tax; and if made in the month of March, they shall be exempt from one fourth of the said tax. Officers, soldiers and seamen, in service, shall be entitled to exemption from the whole tax for sums paid at any time before April 1st, 1864.

5. A tax of 5 per cent. shall be imposed on all property and credits (other than the new issue of notes hereinafter mentioned) which may be held on the 1st of July, one half in Treasury notes and one-half in coin, or in the coupons of the bonds issued for the loan.

6. In case the coupons should advance in the market to a premium exceeding 25 per cent. any taxpayer shall be permitted to pay his tax in treasury notes of the new issue, with 25 per cent. added.

7. Within six months a new and improved issue shall be made of two hundred millions of Treasury notes, in substitution for that amount of old issues, and all the old issues shall be cancelled, and the faith of the Government is pledged not to increase said issues.

8. Notice shall be given to holders of treasury notes, (other than the said two hundred millions) requiring them to present their notes at the Treasury, or at some of the depositories, on or before the 1st day of April next, and receive payment thereof in bonds of the said consolidated loan, or in default thereof the notes not so brought in shall cease to be current or receivable at the Treasury for dues, but shall remain evidences of debt payable by the Confederate States according to their tenor.

9. In the States beyond the Mississippi the time mentioned in the last clause shall be extended until the 1st day of July.

10. Six months more shall be allowed all holders of Treasury notes to come in and register and verify their notes as demands against the Treasury, and exchange the same for a certificate of debt; or if they prefer to keep the notes the name of the holder shall be endorsed thereon, after which the said notes shall be negotiable only by special assignment, and all notes not so registered within the same time shall be barred from any further claim on the Government.

11. Any holder of a bond of the Confederate States may convert the same into one of the bonds under this loan; the 8 per cent. bonds at par, and the others at a proportionate rate; and the loan shall be extended so as to absorb all bonds which may be offered in exchange.

12. The interest coupons of this loan shall be held equivalent to specie in all future dealings of the Government, and shall be accepted in payment of any tax hereafter made payable in coin.

13. The faith of the Government is pledged to make adequate provision for the payment of the principal and interest of the said loan by the continuance of the tax mentioned in Article 5, until a census shall be taken, after which like provision shall be made by direct taxes or by duties on imports and exports.

14 The notes of denominations under $5 shall not be affected by the provisions of this scheme.

THE DIFFERENCE.—On Tuesday, in the House of Representatives, while Mr. Foote was speaking on the relative measure of success which has crowned the arms of the army of Northern Virginia and the army of the West, quite a scene was enacted which created some little excitement and more merriment. Mr. Foote, in the warmth of his manner, raised his eyes and voice to the gallery, and enquired in a stentorian tone, "What's the reason of all this difference of the relative success of our arms in the East and in the West," and paused for a reply. The reply came from the gallery in double-quick time, a soldier rising and giving the explanation: "Because the soldiers of General Lee love him, and those of General Bragg hate him!"

Some one cried, "Put him out," and another said, "Let him be; he's a soldier," and order was restored.

It was that soldier's first maiden speech in Congress, that claimed undivided attention while it lasted.—[Richmond Examiner.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Congress assembled on Monday the 7th inst., and that body [illegible] impressed with the importance of the present crisis. We have not room in this issue for much of their proceedings.

On Thursday last the following bill passed the Senate:

"A bill to prevent the enlistment or enrolment of substitutes in the military service of the Confederate States, and to repeal all laws permitting or authorizing the same.

"The Congress of the Confederate States do enact, That no person, liable to military service, shall hereafter be permitted or allowed to furnish a substitute for such service; nor shall any substitute be received, enlisted or enrolled in the military service of the Confederate States; and that all laws heretofore passed, permitting or allowing persons liable to military service to furnish substitutes for the same, or authorizing the acceptance, enlistment or enrolment of any such substitute in the military service, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Foote introduced a resolution that the committee on the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments be instructed to inquire into the circumstances of officers connected with those departments at the time they entered the service, and all property in their possession now that cannot be satisfactorily accounted for, be applied to the increase of the pay of the soldiers.

Mr. Foote said the evil referred to in the bill was one of the most enormous in the country. Some monsters of iniquity in the shape of quartermasters and commissaries had accumulated enormous fortunes since the war began without any ostensible means. While our soldiers had been periling their lives, these fiends incarnate had been engaged in the worship of Mammon, and that was worse than stealing or robbery,—causes for which they ought to be hung. Cases of that sort had occurred all over the Confederacy. He knew of large fortunes made during the war by vicious means, and steps should be taken to strip them of every dollar for the benefit of the soldiery. Adopted, yeas 47, nays 9.

Mr. Baldwin presented a plan of financial relief by Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, and a bill providing for the payment of slaves impressed under State laws, and lost in the public service, which were referred.

He offered also a bill to repeal so much of existing laws as allows judges of Confederate State Courts to appoint a time and place of holding courts in his district, which was agreed to; also a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the House a list of officers of artillery appointed for ordinance duty, and the roll of merit made out by the Board of Examiners; which was adopted.

In the House on Friday last, Mr. Foote submitted a preamble and resolution in regard to abuses and defalcations in the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments, and providing for the appointment of a committee to investigate them; and that additional legislation, if necessary, may be adopted to prevent them.

The Speaker submitted to the House a bill from the Senate to prevent the enrolment of substitutes in the army, and that none be hereafter received in the service, and that all laws allowing the same be repealed.

The rule was suspended and the bill passed to a third reading.

SUBSTITUTION.

IT is evident that the policy of forcing into the army those who have furnished substitutes will be warmly pressed at the present session of Congress. A move looking to that end has been already made in the Senate. Such a step may be or may become necessary, but it is to be hoped that, if this should be ascertained to be the case, it may be effectuated without violation of the good faith, pledged or implied, of the Government. That the Government was not a direct party to these transactions, and received no part of the consideration that passed from the principals to substitutes is true; but it is equally true that the Government, by providing for substitution, by sanctioning contracts between parties, by authorizing money to be paid, by receiving the substitute into its service, and by granting a discharge to the principal, became morally bound to guarantee the validity of the proceeding, and cannot now set it aside without injustice and bad faith. Nor can this any more be done, where the substitute has deserted, than where he is still in the service, for the principal in such cases has complied with all the conditions imposed on him by law, and it was the duty of the Government and not of the principal to see that the substitute did not desert. Whether the necessity for resorting to this mode of recruiting the army is such as has been alleged, we have no certain means of knowing. It has been stated by the highest authority in the Government that if all those whose names are enrolled, and who owe and are capable of rendering service, were at their posts of duty, there would be no occasion for any such measure. It may be right first to ascertain whether there is no way of inducing or compelling these men to return to their places—especially since to withdraw additional numbers from the pursuits of business will still diminish the number of producers and render more difficult than ever the question of supplies. This is a consideration of sufficient weight to admonish Congress of the risk of hasty action and of the propriety of regarding the matter in all its aspects before deciding. If, upon mature examination, it is deemed necessary to deprive this class of citizens of their exemption, we do not doubt they will cheerfully submit; but Congress cannot in justice to itself, in defence of its own good faith, then refund the money paid at its instance to secure the exemption which it stood pledged.—[Rich. Whig.

OUR LOSSES AT CHATTANOOGA.—The Atlanta Register of the 6th says:

"From all that we can now learn our disaster at Chattanooga has been greatly exaggerated. Our loss in killed and wounded was light, and the number taken prisoners will not exceed 1500 or 2000. The heaviest comparative loss we sustained was in artillery. Perhaps 30 pieces were taken from us. [illegible] some consolation in the fact [illegible] have more field pieces than [illegible] man. But there is [illegible] upon the army that [illegible] the misfortune.

Judge Ould has informed [illegible] authorities, that [illegible] ing [illegible] City Point [illegible] mond. [illegible]

STAUNTON SPECTATOR AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

GENERAL ORDERS.

ADJ'T & INSP'R GEN'L'S OFFICE, Richmond, October 24th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 138.

Following instructions are published for carrying into effect the 5th Section of the Act of 26th March, 1863: "To regulate Impressments in respect to labor on fortifications and other public works in States in which provisions have not been made on this subject."

1. The Commanding General, or the Officer of Engineers in charge of the work, shall have power to make demands upon the [illegible] for making impressments of slaves for this purpose, after making suitable efforts to secure the necessary labor by contract. He must be satisfied of the necessity of the measure before he resorts to [illegible].

2. He may [illegible] the impressment of male slaves between the ages of seventeen and fifty years, but before the first day of November next shall abstain from impressing slaves from plantations exclusively devoted to the production of grain and provisions without the consent of the owner, except in cases of urgent necessity.

3. No impressment shall be made of the slaves employed in the domestic and family services exclusively, nor upon farms or plantations where there are not more than three slaves of the age specified, and not more than five per cent. of the population of slaves shall be impressed in any county at the same time, unless the necessity is very great, and after consultation with this Department or the Governor of the State in which the impressment is to be made.

4. The ordinary period for impressment shall be sixty days, but if the owner of any slave shall fail to bring the slaves impressed to the place of rendezvous within five days after the time appointed, the slaves so withheld may be detained for ninety days, and for a longer term of ten days for every day of default, unless a reason able excuse be given for the delays that have occurred.

5. It shall be the duty of the Commanding General in charge of any lines requiring fortifications, to acquaint himself with the resources of slave labor in his department, and to consider with care the manner in which he may obtain the control of whatever is necessary for the public service by fair and equitable apportionment among the owners of such property. He will consult with the Governor of the State and other State authorities as to the best mode of proceeding, so that the impressment may cause the least embarrassment to the industrial pursuits of the community.

6. Notice will be given of the number and character of the slaves required, the time and place of their delivery, the time for which the service is required, and of the arrangements made for the subsistence, management and custody of the slaves so required, and if the owners of slaves shall agree to furnish subsistence for their slaves, and a suitable overseer or agent to superintend them, they shall have the privilege of so doing. But such overseers shall be subject to the control of the officer in charge, and may be dismissed for any misconduct by him.

7. The sum of twenty dollars per month for each slave delivered in pursuance to requisition, and fifteen dollars per month for each slave held in consequence of failure of his master to obey requisition made as hereinbefore provided, shall be paid by the Confederate States, and soldiers' rations, medicines and medical attendance furnished, and the value of all such slaves, as may die during their time of service or thereafter from injuries received, or disease contracted in such service, or may not be returned, shall be paid by the Confederate States. Such value shall be conclusively established by a formal appraisement by a Board of Experts mutually agreed upon at the time the slaves are received into the Confederate service. Compensation shall also be made for all injuries to slaves arising from the act of the public enemy, or from any injury arising from a want of due diligence on the part of authorities of the Confederate States. But the Confederate States will not be liable for any slave not returned by reason of fraud or collusion on the part of the owner or his agent, or the overseer selected by him to superintend them, nor if his death should be caused by the act of God, or by disease existing when the slave is received by Confederate authorities.

8. Subsistence and provisions furnished by the owner shall be commuted for at the rates allowed soldiers in service. All slaves sent voluntarily to the Confederate authorities, and accepted by them without other special contract, shall stand on the same footing as those delivered under requisition, and the owners of all slaves delivered or taken under requisition, shall be entitled to regard the Confederate States as contracting with them to comply with the obligations and conditions herein expressed.

9. In case there should be any disagreement on the subject of the value of any slave impressed, or in case the impressing officer shall not be satisfied of the accuracy of any valuation or valuations, the appraisement shall be referred to the appraisers appointed under the 5th section of the act concerning impressments, according to the provisions of the act of Congress approved 27th April, 1863, and published in Orders No. 53, current series.

By order

(Signed,) S. COOPER,
Nov 10. Adj't and Insp'r Gen'l.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A., Richmond, Sept. —, 1863.

TO THE TREASURER, ASSISTANT Treasurer and Depositaries of the Confederate States:

The present is deemed a fitting occasion to call the attention of the public to measures which have been provided by Congress for reducing the amount of Treasury Notes in circulation.

1. The first and most important of these measures is the offer to the public of $100,000,000 of six per cent 20 year bonds, with interest payable annually in cotton or coin. The cotton is to be delivered at one of our seaports, at the valuation of six pence sterling, or 12½ cents per pound for New Orleans middling. At the present price of cotton at the sea ports, this interest is equal to about 30 per cent. per annum; and ought to raise the value of the Bonds beyond any that are on the market. After several advertisements for bids, the price of the Bonds has been adjusted at 50 per cent. premium; and they are now offered to the public at that rate. By paying in $1,500 in Treasury Notes at any Depository of the Treasury, the holder may obtain a Bond for $1,000 payable in coin in 20 years, upon which the interest is to be paid annually, either in coin or with 500 pounds of cotton of the quality of New Orleans middling. The advantages of such an investment are obvious. Neither principal nor interest is subject to depreciation from a redundant currency. The principal is as secure as the fortunes of the Confederate States, and the interest paid during the war will, at present rates of cotton, pay 30 per cent. per annum, and after the war realize six per cent. in coin or in a commodity of equal value.

2. The second measure adopted by Congress, the furnishing of Treasury notes issued since the 6th of April, 1863, in six per cent. bonds, at any time within twelve months after the date of issue.

The holder may obtain for these notes at the Treasury six per cent. bonds, payable in 30 years but redeemable after five years, the interest payable semi-annually.

3. The third measure is presented by the offer of five per cent. Call Certificates upon the deposit in the Treasury or any Depository within six months of any of the notes issued since the 6th April, 1863. These certificates are convertible for six months into Treasury notes of the date of those deposited and if not re-converted within that time, they are entitled to be funded in 6 per cent. 20 year bonds, redeemable after five years, with interest payable semi-annually.

4. After [illegible] from the date of issue, all Treasury notes issued since 6th April, 1863, and also all [illegible] [illegible] fundable in four per cent. [illegible] at the pleasure of the [illegible] Call Certificates, entitling [illegible] Treasury notes of similar [illegible] by him.

[illegible] the convenience of different [illegible] of the community and should all be [illegible] their attention. But I would more particularly request you to use every means in your power [illegible] [illegible] in the first. If the holders of the Confederate Currency will now, by a [illegible] effort, [illegible] $100,000,000 can at once [illegible] Such a result will be [illegible] He will first obtain [illegible] a bond payable in coin, [illegible] a medium, which cannot [illegible] [illegible] improve the value of the [illegible] remaining in his possession.

[illegible] of once take proper measures [illegible] upon public attention [illegible] and effective response. [illegible] given to you to sell these [illegible] is now extended until [illegible] bonds bear date 1st June, [illegible] the purchase money [illegible] interest bearing [illegible] which shall be of [illegible], 1863.

[illegible] obedient servant,
C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of Treasury

Dec. 1? [illegible]

[illegible] MARSHAL'S OFFICE, [illegible], VA., Oct. 15, 1863.

[illegible] others are forbidden to [illegible] or deserters, allowing [illegible] or to remain there for any [illegible] [illegible] not entitled to indulgence [illegible]

[illegible] exemption papers [illegible] for permanent [illegible] re examined, and the [illegible] to believe, is too often evaded [illegible] entirely unbiassed.

[illegible] officers must, if [illegible] and unless [illegible] in question by the [illegible], will be reported [illegible] be disposed of as [illegible]

[illegible] account for any [illegible]

[illegible] General Orders [illegible] to officers of Major [illegible] authorized [illegible]

[illegible] service [illegible] applications

Staunton Spectator.

STAUNTON, VA.

TUESDAY, ... DECEMBER 15, 1863.

THE NEWS.

From the rumors of the last few days, it would seem that the enemy are making a simultaneous movement in all parts of Western Virginia. They came from Kanawha, and on Saturday last had a fight with Gen. Echols' command, it is reported, at Greenbrier Bridge, three miles East of Lewisburg. Gen. Echols retreated into Monroe County. At the same time a force was threatening Col. Jackson's command in Pocahontas. He has fallen back, it is reported — to what point we do not know. The enemy also appeared in strong force in the lower part of the Valley. They, we understand, have gone back. At the same time a force under the command of Gen. Averill moved up the South Branch Valley from Hardy County. Supposing it was his object to reach this place Gen. Imboden moved his force from Rockingham County to the Shenandoah Mountain West of this place. As soon as he apprised the authorities here of the movement of the enemy, the regiment of "Augusta Raid Guards" were summoned, in the absence of Col. Baldwin, by Lieut. Col. Harper commanding.— They responded very promptly, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather and marched to the expected scene of conflict.

We think it probable that this movement of the enemy in Western Virginia and in the lower part of the Valley is designed to conceal the transfer of troops from the army of Grant to that of Meade.

They desire to keep our troops so far away from the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road as to make it impossible for them to do any damage to that road, and also to prevent them from knowing, it possibly, that troops are passing over that route from Grant to Meade. Another object may be to concentrate the forces of Western Virginia that they may push on to the Virginia and Tennessee Rail-Road with the view of cutting off communications with Longstreet and throwing a column in his rear. If either or both of these objects be contemplated by the enemy, the probability is that they will not desire or attempt to get to this place.

If assured that the enemy were trying to reach this place, we would desire to have the gallant and noble soldiers of the Stonewall Brigade within call, for we know that they would take delight in driving the invading foe from the soil of Augusta. How the hearts of our people would leap with joy, if they could greet the arrival of this famous brigade! That Brigade, individually as well as collectively, is dear to the hearts of our people. If the enemy should come, may the Stonewall Brigade be here to see. This is the aspiration of the hearts of all our people.

FORT SUMTER.

At nine o'clock on Friday morning this fort took fire from some cause.— The fire communicated to some outer timber work of the south angle, and the wood work was burned and some ammunition destroyed. There were some casualties, but the particulars have not yet been received. The enemy's land batteries opened heavily on the Fort during the progress of the fire, and were replied to from Moultrie and our batteries. A heavy firing was kept up all day, which ceased at dark. Damage to Sumter not material.

COLUMBIA FURNACE BURNT.

On Wednesday last, the enemy came up the Cedar Run Valley, crossed the North Mountain at the Columbia Furnace which they destroyed, passed through Edingburg and Woodstock and returned towards Winchester. There were but 75 men in this Yankee raid, yet they succeeded in inflicting great loss upon us by burning the Columbia Furnace, which was doing a great deal of work for the Confederacy.

We have been informed that a guard of fifteen men kept them in check till their ammunition was exhausted. Two of the guard were wounded and three of the enemy unhorsed.

TO POST-MASTERS.

There have been some complaints lately by our subscribers in portions of Rockbridge county that they do not receive their papers regularly. We assure them that the fault is not in this office, as all the papers are put in the Post-Office here regularly every Tuesday. We would request the Post-Masters on the route to look sharp and do their duties faithfully.

LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature convened on Monday, the 7th instant, but for several days there was not a quorum, and consequently no business could be transacted. That body has not, as yet, perfected any Legislation, and it is not therefore necessary to publish the proceedings. It is very probable that nothing will be done till after the Holidays.

GEN MORGAN.

It seems that Gen. Morgan did not go to Toronto, Canada, after his escape from prison, as reported last week, but that he traveled South and has succeeded in getting within our lines. It is reported that two of his Captains have been captured in Kentucky. We hope it is true that Gen. Morgan has gotten within our lines.

GRANT SUPERSEDES MEADE.

Gen. Longstreet is reported to have been on the 8th inst., at Bean's Station, fifty miles from Knoxville. It is reported, also, that thirty thousand troops from Gen. Grant's army will be sent to reinforce Gen. Meade, and that Gen. Grant will supersede Gen. Meade in the command of the army confronting Gen. Lee.

TO BE HUNG.

Mr. Wm. E. Coffman, of Rockingham, charged with the offence of piloting and assisting deserters to escape to the lines of the enemy, has been tried by [illegible] Martial in the command of Gen. [illegible], found guilty and sentenced to hang on Friday next, the 18th of [illegible]. He is a married man with [illegible] children.

[illegible] to be taken [illegible] at Norfolk for [illegible]

THE BATTLE OF PAYNE'S FARM.

The recent engagement on the Rapidan has been designated the battle of "Payne's Farm." The battle reflects much credit upon the skill of Maj. Gen. Edward Johnson and the gallantry of the officers and men of his division.— Third vision is composed of the Stonewall Brigade, under Gen. J. A. Walker, and Stewart's, J. M. Jones', and Stafford's brigades, with four pieces of Anderson's artillery. These were the only troops engaged in the battle on our side. Opposed to them were Major General French's corps (3d) and one division of the 6th corps. The enemy was in position and opened the attack before our forces knew of their presence. Their object, as has since been ascertained, was to make a sudden attack from their concealed position upon our flank, disperse the troops, and capture our wagon train. They not only failed of their object, but were driven from the field with considerable slaughter. Their loss was certainly double that of ours, exclusive of fifty prisoners.

The following are the casualties reported in the

FIFTH VA. INFANTRY.

Co A — Wounded: R L Gillick, mortally, since died; sgt J H Lyder, hand, severely; privates Wash Grinnade, Wm Newcomb, leg, slight.

Co C — Killed: Harvey S Henderson. Wounded: Geo. L. Berry, arm, slight; Harvey Jamison, bowels, slight; H L Hamrick, hand, slight.

Co D — Killed: Samuel Lucas. Wounded: William Karly, leg, slight; Jacob Palmer, arm, slight.

Co E — Killed: John H Bradley, Jos B Thomas. Wounded: sgt Lightner, breast, severe; David Campbell, hip, severe; Peter Fitch, shoulder, severe; John Owen, shoulder, severe.

Co F — Killed: Geo W Wiseman. Wounded: corpl J W Trimble, face, slight.

Co G — Wounded: Wm Collins, hip, severely; Cornelius Donahoe, foot, severely.

Co H — Wounded: Lt Kiser, hand and face, severe; sgt Bowen, abdomen, slight; C H Jones, arm, severe.

Co I — Wounded: Jas. M Andrews, hand, severe.

Co K — Wounded: James Spraught, severe, in head; Chas Young, finger lost; Solomon Clearfoot, slight.

Co L — Wounded: Private G P Scherer, head, slight; Albert Ramsey, hip, severe.

Total wounded, 24. Killed, 6.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The report of the Secretary of War is too long for us to publish it in full. We give a synopsis of his recommendations:

The Secretary refers to the operations of the army in its several departments, and says that the campaign in Mississippi was certainly disastrous. It is difficult to resist the impression that its disasters were not inevitable. That a Court of Enquiry, to investigate the whole campaign, met in Atlanta in September, but in consequence of the vicinity of the enemy requiring the presence of witnesses and judges at other points, it has been temporarily suspended. It is expected soon to re-assemble. A deficiency of resources in men and provisions, rather than reverses in battle, caused the withdrawal of the army to Middle Tennessee. He alludes to desertion, straggling & absenteeism, & says that the effective force of the army is but little over half or two-thirds of the men whose names are on the muster rolls. He recommends the repeal of the substitute and exemption provisions, and that the privileges which Congress granted to put in substitutes can be regularly and constitutionally abrogated by the same power. He says that no compact was entered into between the Government and the person furnishing a substitute, as has been alleged, but only a privelege which Government accorded. Instead of complaining of such abrogation, the person ought to feel gratified at what has heretofore been allowed him. He recommends an abridgment of exemptions and the conscription of them all, making details according to the wants of society at home.— He says that the three years' men, when their terms expire, cannot be finally discharged, and should be retained, allowing them to choose the existing company under its present organization, in the same arm of the service. He recommends the consolidation of such companies and regiments as are reduced below a certain complement. He pays a glowing tribute to the heroism, endurance and unfaltering devotion of the soldiers, and of the lamented dead who yielded their lives as sacrifices upon the altar of Liberty, and closes by saying that our very reverses, showing a united and determined endurance of everything for independence, must convince the enemy of the futility of his efforts to subdue us.

LINCOLN'S MESSAGE.

The Richmond papers of yesterday contain the message of Abraham Lincoln. As the train was delayed, we did not receive them in time to have an opportunity of reading that precious document, and are therefore unable to say very little more than to announce that it has been published in the Southern papers. Lincoln says that while he shall remain in his present position, he will not attempt to retract or modify his emancipation proclamation, and that he will not return to slavery any person who is free by the terms of that proclamation, or by any of the acts of Congress.

This is useless information, as no one ever supposed that he would be capable of doing anything that was right. He does wrong, and takes pleasure in his evil acts. He may know the right, but the wrong he will ever pursue.

SUBSTITUTES.

As some persons, speaking at random, have asserted that there are as many as twelve or fifteen hundred substitutes in the army as the representatives of citizens of this county, we deem it proper to state that this is a very great exaggeration, as the Enrolling Officer says that the number is less than four hundred.

LEMONS AND ORANGES.

Those who wish to indulge their palates in these delicious fruits can now have the pleasure of doing so, as Mr. H. P. Casse, Confectioner, has purchased a considerable quantity of them from Mr. Wm. Karr, who has just returned from Florida. He presented a lemon to us which weighed one pound and a quarter.

Mr. and the Misses Sloman, on Saturday and Monday nights last, favored the citizens of this place with their interesting entertainments. They will [illegible]

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We regret that the length of President's Davis' Message is so great as to render its publication in full in our paper an impossibility. It occupies nine and a half columns of the "Enquirer" in small type. We, must therefore, upon the principle of cutting the cost to suit the measure of the cloth furnish a synopsis of its contents in lieu of a full report.

The President rapidly reviews the events of the past year, remarking that whilst our successes have not equalled our expectations we have checked the enemy everywhere in his advance. Our relations with foreign nations are discussed at considerable length. The President regrets that there has been no improvement since the message of January last, and that the conduct of the European nations is less impartial and in some cases has assumed a character positively unfriendly to the commissioners which were sent abroad for the purpose of entering into negotiations proper to fix the relative rights and obligations of the Confederate and United States under treaties entered into with foreign nations prior to the separation which has taken place; but this tender on our part was declined—hence, as we have been refused the benefit of these treaties, they certainly have ceased to be binding and in the opinion of the President our relations with European nations are now controlled exclusively by the general rules of the law of nations.

Legislation upon the subject of finances is earnestly recommended. A though the magnitude and duration of the war was not at first anticipated, still the resources of the country are so ample and the spirit of the people so devoted to its cause that relief is within our reach.

The financial policy of the Government since its formation is discussed, and the President contends that whilst the provisions of the permanent constitution in reference to direct taxation cannot be carried into effect in the mode pointed out, it is plain that it is the duty of congress to execute the general intent of the Constitution by making tax uniform in all our Confederate States. These considerations are greatly enforced by the reflection that an attempt to apportion taxes amongst the States, some of which are wholly or partially in the occupation of hostile forces, would subvert the whole intention of the framers of the Constitution, and be productive of the most revolting injustice instead of that just co-relation between taxation and representation which their purpose secured. With large portions of some of the States occupied by the enemy, what justice would there be in imposing on the remainder the whole amount of taxation of the entire State in proportion to its representation?

What else would this be in effect than to increase the burthen of those who are the heaviest sufferers by the war, and make our own inability to protect them from invasion, as we are required to do by the Constitution, ground for adding to their cases by an attempted adherance to the letter in violation of the spirit of that instrument. No such purpose could have been entertained and no such result contemplated by the framers of the Constitution. It may add to the of weight these considerations if we reflect that although the Constitution provides that it should go into operation with a representation temporarily distributed among the States, it expressly ordains that after providing for a census within three years this temporary distribution of representative power is to endure until such enumeration shall be made. Would any one argue that because the census cannot be made within the fixed period the Government must at the expiration of that period perish for want of a representative body? In any aspect in which this subject can be viewed I am led to the conclusion already announced, and which is understood to be in accordance with a vote taken in one or both houses at last session. I shall therefore until we are able to pursue the precise mode required by the Constitution deem it my duty to approve any law levying taxation which you are bound to impose for the defence of the country, in any other practicable mode which shall distribute the burthen uniformly and impartially on the whole property of the people.

In your former legislations you have sought to avoid an increase of the volume of notes in circulation by offering inducements for voluntarily funding. Measures adopted for that purpose were but partially successful, the amount has now reached such magnitude as to permit of no other remedy than compulsory reduction of currency to the amount required by the business of the country.

This reduction should be accompanied by a pledge that under no stress of circumstances will that amount be exceeded. No possible mode of using the credit of the government can be so disastrous as one which disturbs the basis of exchange, renders impossible all calculations of the future values, augments in constantly increasing proportions the price of all commodities, and so depreciates all fixed wages, salaries and incomes as to render them inadequate to bare subsistence. If to this be added the still more fatal influence on the morals and character of the people, to which I have already adverted, I am persuaded, you will concur in the conclusion that an inflexible adherence to a limitation of the currency at a fixed sum is an indispensable element of any system of finance now to be adopted. Holders of currency now outstanding can only be protected in the recovery of their just claims by substituting for notes some other security.

If the currency is not greatly and promptly reduced the present scale of inflated prices will not only continue to exist, but by the very fact of large amounts thus made requisite in the conduct of the war, those prices will reach rates still more extravagant and the whole system will fall under its own weight, rendering the redemption of debts impossible and destroying its whole value in the hands of the holder. If, on the contrary, a founded debt, with interest secured by adequate taxation, is substituted for the out-standing currency, its entire amount will be available to the holder and Government will be in a condition enabling it beyond the reach of any probable contingency to prosecute the war to a successful issue.

It is, therefore, demanded as well by the interest of the creditor as of the country at large that the evidences of public debt now out-standing in the shape of treasury notes be converted into bonds bearing adequate interest with provision for taxation sufficient to insure the punctual payment and final redemption of the whole debt.

The President recommends to the consideration of Congress the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and hopes it will engross the consideration of that body until disposed of in the manner best adapted to attain the important results which the country anticipates from its action.

The President believes the army to be, in all respects, in better condition than at any previous period of the war. He recommends the restoration to the army of all who are improperly absent, putting an end to substitution, modifying the exemption law, restricting details and placing in the ranks able-bodied men now employed as wagoners, nurses, cooks and employees doing service for which negroes may be found competent.

He concurs in the opinion expressed by the Secretary of war that there is no ground for the objection that a new provision to include those who furnish substitutes under the former call would be a breach of contract. The action of the several executive departments is reviewed and the gratifying announcement made that the receipts of the post office department are six hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars in excess of the expenditures. Communication with Trans-Mississippi is so obstructed as to render difficult compliance with the executive needs. Legislation is required providing for the exercise of temporary authority, especially in the Postal Department and Treasury, for which the sub-secretaries are recommended, while for military affairs it would seem to be sufficient to authorize the President and Secretary of war to delegate to the commanding Gen'l so much of the discretionary powers vested in them by law as exigencies of the service shall require. In conclusion the President adverts to the savage ferocity of the enemy in conducting war, and holds up to public execration the refusal of the Lincoln Government to execute the cartel for the exchange of prisoners. But the patriotism of the people had proven equal to every sacrifice demanded by their country's need, and God had blessed us with success disproportionate to our means and under his divine favor our labors must at last be crowned with success.

GENERAL HOOD.

Gen. Hood is in Richmond. His wound has entirely healed and gives him no trouble. He uses crutches. Steps have been taken to procure for him an artificial leg for walking and riding.— His general health is unusually good and he expects to take the field in the Spring.

The account which the London Times gives of the warlike preparations now being made by Russia may indicate only a purpose to assert the [illegible], which the Emperor Napoleon predicts in case the great Powers cannot come to an agreement in the proposed Peace Congress at Paris.

GOV. LETCHER'S MESSAGE.

The message of Governor Letcher is very long, filling nine and a half columns of the Richmond "Enquirer." It quotes the remarks of Samuel Adams of Massachusetts delivered in 1776 to show that our present struggle for independence is justified as was that of our fathers in the first revolution. Honor, justice, propriety—every consideration that should influence good and patriotic men—show the necessity of our eternal separation. Men who preach peace under present circumstances are false to us and the Confederacy. It is time enough to speak of an honorable peace when Lincoln shall have withdrawn his armies from our soil.

All classes, rich and poor, are equally interested in this struggle. Those who maintain the contrary are enemies to our cause and success. In the main, they are men who were active in bringing about the present war, but who have taken peculiar pains to keep out of the fight. I happen to know of a number of such in our own State, who have domiciled themselves and families in soft places, and have thus escaped the dangers of the field. They were for commotion and agitation, not for a fight and take their chances for martyrdom in a glorious cause.

Legislation is required for the protection of our people against the impositions practiced by impressment officers and persons claiming to be such, and I trust it will be had at this session. Impressment should be apportioned according to the quantities on hand in each neighborhood, leaving a portion to each farmer, to be disposed of for the inhabitants of the cities and the poor of the country. If any other system be adopted distress, dissatisfaction and starvation will be inevitable.

The harboring of deserters, and the aid extended to them in facilitating their passage from point to point on their way home, is a most serious evil, and legislation is imperatively demanded for its correction.

He recommends an increase of the pay of soldiers.

The gains of extortioners since the war should be ascertained, from which a fund should be created for the relief of the families of our gallant soldiers.

He renews his recommendation of the last session for an organization of all able bodied persons in our State, for the purpose of home defence, and to aid, if necessary, in the execution of the laws.

He was opposed to the policy of substitution, but as it was adopted, he is opposed to violating such contracts as have been made by requiring the principal to go into the service. Contracts between governments and individuals should at all times be held sacred and inviolable. No Government which violates them can long maintain its character for honor or integrity. When these are forfeited by a government, the public confidence in it is at an end.

He recommends the use of free negro labor exclusively in the repair of our railroads.

Of the currency, he says that excessive issues have caused distrust with the people as to their ultimate redemption, and hence the great depreciation and the enormous prices now demanded for articles of prime necessity. Confidence must be restored if a moderate degree of wisdom and good sense shall control the action of Congress at the present session.

On the 26th day of last month another call for five thousand more slaves was addressed to me by the President. This call and the papers accompanying it are submitted for your examination.

The people generally complain that the provision of the law, which requires the Confederate Government to pay the value of such slaves as may die, or be not returned to their owners, has not been complied with, and they have no guarantee that slaves now sent, if lost, will be paid for. The reason assigned to me for non-payment has been that Congress had made no appropriation for this object, and that payment could not be made until a bill appropriating the amount necessary had become a law. Within the last few days I have been informed that it is the opinion of the War Department that all such claims must be heard before the court of claims, when that court shall be organized; and that no payments can be made without a favorable judgment be pronounced by such tribunal. Such a construction seems to me to be at war not only with the spirit but also the letter of the law requiring the Executive to comply with the President's requisition.

If this be the construction which is to be placed on this law, it is not wonderful that dissatisfaction and indisposition to comply with the requisitions should be the consequence. A slave lost in this service a year ago could not now be replaced at less than double the value fixed at that day; and if the demand of his owner is postponed, until a Court of Claims shall be organized, it is equivalent to nearly a total loss.— It is in my judgment the duty of our Senators and Representatives in Congress to see that an appropriation for this purpose is made without delay. The people expect it, and their reasonable expectation should not be disappointed in this respect.

The entire funded debt of the State on the 1st of October, 1863, was $35,145,795 85. For the payment of the interest and the final redemption of the principal of this debt, the Constitution of the State has provided a sinking fund, which must extinguish the whole in thirty-four years from its creation; and this fund has been realizing the anticipations of its founders, and with accomplish the end in less time. The temporary debt created for the purposes of the war, and for which treasury notes have been issued, amounts to the sum of $4,938,112. For the payment of this amount ample provision has been made, so that whenever the notes shall be called in they will be promptly redeemed.

The amount received into the treasury from all sources during the fiscal year has been - - - - -	$16,874,995 51
Which, with the sum on hand at the end of the previous fiscal year, - - - - -	434,778 96
Makes	16,809,774 47
And the expenditures for the same period have been - -	15,434,770 25
Leaving a balance in the treasury on the 1st of October, 1863, of - - - - -	$1,375,004 22

Which with a few warrants issued in the year, and not collected, as is explained in the Auditor's report, will make the actual balance $1,877,868 95.

The auditor's estimate of the probable receipts into the Treasury for the fiscal year ending 30th September, 1864, with the balance on hand at the commencement of the year, is $10,666,532 67; and his estimates for the probable charges upon the treasury for the same year is $12,910,783 79; which for the present fiscal year will leave a balance against the treasury of $2,244,251 12.

Than Virginia no State has been more loyal, more faithful, more devoted. None has contributed more liberally in means and men—none has bared her breast more boldly or defiantly to the storm—and none has sent her "reapers to the harvest of death" with more self sacrificing devotion than the Commonwealth of Virginia.— She entered for the war after full consideration, and with a just appreciation of all the consequences that were to follow the separation, and she will be true to the end. She will never sue for peace, because she did not bring on this war. She will never propose compromises, because she struggles only for her rights, her liberty and her independence. She will, as becomes the mother of States, stand up boldly, and hurl scorn and defiance in the face of her foes until they come to her terms. She will never consent to a treaty of peace which dismembers her own territory, nor will she consent to a treaty which does not recognize fully the Confederacy. She knows what is due to her own dignity and character, and she knows what is due to the Confederacy and her duty will be performed with scrupulous fidelity. Kneeling around the altar of the country, her sons will swear allegiance to her, and fidelity to the Confederate Government, and their prayers will ascend to heaven for blessings on Virginia and the Southern Confederacy.

Thanks to the Ruler of the Universe for His blessings conferred upon us with such liberality —for the successes which have attended our arms —for the unity and harmony of our people—and for the spirit and courage with which He has nerved them for this contest.

Respectfully,
JOHN LETCHER.

ALMANACS.

Those who want Almanacs can be supplied at the Book store of Mr. R. Cowan of this place. He can furnish "The Confederate States Almanac;"— and Repository of useful Knowledge;" "Blum's Farmers' and Planters' Almanac;" Richardson's Virginia and North Carolina Almanac;" and The Southern Almanac," the latter published by Johnson & Schaffter, Lynchburg, Va. Mr. Cowan also has Books and Stationery for sale as cheap as can be afforded [illegible] [illegible] "[illegible]" of Confederate money.

[illegible] Deliverance will come [illegible]

YANKEE papers state that Gen. Meagher, an Irish brigadier, was captured by our forces, near Mine Run, in citizen's dress. If this be true the valiant General has kept his secret well, as our authorities know nothing of his being in our hands. The more probable supposition, if he is really missing, is that he was killed.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

MATRIMONIAL.

'Tis 12 o'clock, the friendly notes
Of time aloud declare,
And I before my lonely hearth
Sit in my Rocking chair.

I puff awhile my light cigar,
Then strive in vain to rest,
I sigh to feel, to know that I am
A Bachelor unblest.

How long, how long, is my poor heart
Forever doomed to be
Shut out from all the hallowed joys
Of woman's sympathy?

Will not some kind, some tender heart,
Moved by compassion, feel
A little spark of sympathy
For poor "Eugene McNeil."

My name and character are good,
My family F. F. V.,
Appearance handsome and as fine
As commonly you see.

My fortune, it is large enough
To set us up in style,
Besides I'll share a fine estate
From Uncle after while.

Address then, if you wish to wed,"
A man you can admire
For two weeks at this "Post Office"
Eugene McNeil, Esq

Staunton, Va., Dec. 15th, 1863

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TUESDAY EVENING.

THIRD

Grand Vocal and Instrumental CONCERT!

BY

MR. AND THE MISSES

SLOMAN!

HARPISTS, PIANISTS, VOCALISTS,

And performers on the new Musical Instrument,

ALEXANDRE ORGAN

AT

UNION HALL.

AUGUSTA RAID GUARD, Staunton, Dec. 5th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.

I. Calls for active service, shall, if practicable, be delivered in writing to the commanding officer of said Company, who shall take immediate steps to turn out his company, and report at the place appointed for the assembling of the Regiment.

That this may be done with as much system and as little delay as possible, each Captain will divide his company into squads, assigning to each member the duty of giving notice to others in such manner as to ensure notice to all, and requiring of each member to forward to the officer Commanding the earliest intelligence of any such call.

II. Until some permanent regulation on the subject of food, forage and transportation can be adopted, the following order will be observed:

Each company will provide its own food, forage and transportation; and to that end the commander of each company will appoint for his company an Assistant Quartermaster, charged with the duty of making and directing the necessary preparations in advance of any call for active service. All such preparations will be reported to the Regimental Quartermaster, who will, as far as practicable, make arrangements to secure uniformity and system in the matter of transportation, and who will take command of the whole train when turned out for active service.

Officers of the field and staff will provide their own food and forage, and will pay the expenses of transportation for the same, to be provided by the Regimental Quartermaster.

All general expenses will be borne by the companies in proportion to their number, the field and staff officers contributing in the same proportion.

III. Commandants of companies will see that arrangements are made in advance for the division of their companies into suitable messes, and providing the necessary cooking utensils and other essentials of camp life.

IV. Commandants of companies will report to the Adjutant copies of their rolls, with the names of all officers of every grade, and giving the post office of each Officer, Orderly-Sergeant and Assistant Quartermaster.

By order of Col Baldwin,
J. C. MARQUIS, Adjt.
Dec. 15—3t

$1,000 REWARD.—On Friday, the 11th inst., three servant men ranaway from the subscriber at Lynchburg. They were named EDMUND, HENRY and ROBERT, all Carpenters.— Edmund is a bright mulatto, 25 years old, and 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high. Henry is a mulatto, about 20 years old, and took with him a Yankee overcoat.— Robert is also a mulatto, and is about 17 years old, and has a scar on the forehead which however, requires close examination to see. A reward of $1,000 will be given for the recovery of the three or any information which will lead to their recovery, and a third of that amount will be given for the recovery of either of them. W. H. ROSE.
Dec 15—2ts* Lynchburg.

FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD. Stolen from my house in Montgomery county, on the 17th of November, a light roan, some would call a Sorrel horse, about 15 hands high, seven years old, and he is a good saddle horse. Supposed to be sold or traded in the neighborhood of Staunton, by John Huey or J. S. Furgerson. Said parties are from Nelson county, and are suspected of stealing two horses from the same neighborhood—Furgerson having been arrested in Staunton, for the stealing of one of the horses, which has been recovered. I will give a reward of $400 for the recovery of the horses and $100 for the apprehension and conviction of the thief. Address, E. P. JONES,
Central Station, Montgomery County,
Dec 15—3ts. on Va. & Tenn. R. R.

AUGUSTA RAID GUARD. Staunton, Dec. 5th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.

THE following appointments have been made in the Regimental Staff:

JAS C. MARQUIS,	Adjutant,
Dr J. ALEX. WADDELL,	Surgeon,
Dr. S. B. DONAGHE,	Assistant Surgeon,
C. B. MASON,	Quartermaster,
Rev F. H. BOWMAN.	Chaplain,
WM GAMBLE,	Sergeant Major.

JOHN B. BALDWIN,
Dec 15—3ts. Col. Commanding.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Staunton, December 14, 1863.

TAX IN KIND.—Farmers who have delivered tax in kind to any of my wagon-masters or at this post, and have not yet obtained official (printed) receipts, are notified to call without delay and procure the proper papers, or they will find much trouble in making their settlements. This matter must be attended to before the 1st of January next.
Dec 15—3ts H. M. BELL, Maj. & Q. M.
Vin. copy.

BANK NOTICE.— CENTRAL BANK OF VIRGINIA, Dec. 8th, 1863.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank will be held at its banking-house at 11 o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday, January 13, 1864, at which time an election for seven Directors will be held, to serve for the ensuing year. W. H. TAMS,
Dec 15—5ts Cashier.

CARRIAGE FOR SALE.—I will sell to the highest bidder, on Monday, Dec. 28th, (Court day) a large double Carriage and Harness. This Carriage was built to order, a short time previous to the war, by Maj. Hanks, of Charlestown, and is very substantially and handsomely finished. Those desiring to purchase, can see it by calling at Mr. Hardy's coach shops. HENRY STEPHENSON.
Dec 15—3ts

AUCTION SALES.

BY BRUCE & PECK, Auctioneers.

NEGROES AT AUCTION.—We will sell, on Monday, the 28th inst. (Court-day), [illegible] Likely Negroes, men, women, girls, and boys.
Dec. 15th, ts BRUCE and PECK.

LOST.—On Sunday evening last, was lost from a wagon [illegible] the Staunton [illegible] & Shoe Factory, between Mt. Sidney and Staunton, a large roll of [illegible]. A reward of $50 will be given for the delivery of the same to the factory at Staunton. W. G. [illegible], Agt.
Dec 15—[illegible]

POSTPONEMENT.—The sale of my land advertised for the 11th, has been postponed to Monday, the 28th, (Court-day) when it will be sold at the auction room of [illegible] and Atlee.
Dec 15, [illegible] Vin. copy. PHILLIP MILLER.

NEGROES FOR SALE.—I have four able bodied men for sale that can be seen in Staunton Jail; also, one likely woman at home. I will be in Staunton Friday morning next until 11 o'clock.
Dec. 15th, 1t [illegible], Waynesboro.

LOST, between the bridge below the Va. [illegible] [illegible] of Wm. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

A PROCLAMATION.—Lincoln has issued the following proclamation, dated at the Executive Mansion, Washington, 7th instant:

Reliable information being received that the insurgent force is retreating from East Tennessee, under circumstances rendering it probable that the Union forces cannot hereafter be dislodged from that important position, and esteeming this to be of high national consequence, I recommend that all loyal people do, on the receipt of this, informally assemble at their places of worship and render special homage and gratitude to Almighty God for this great advancement of the national cause.

[Signed] A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States.

MARRIED.

On the 25th inst., at the Monumental Church in Richmond, by the Rev. Dr. Woodbridge, Mr. JAMES. H. HAMILTON, of Augusta, Co., Va., to Miss EMMIE V., daughter of Y. P. Watkins, Esqr., of Richmond, Va.

DIED.

Died, on the 3d of December, 1863, in Staunton, Va., at the residence of her son OWEN G. MORRIS, Mrs. MARY MORRIS, in the 92d year of her age. She was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, respected and beloved by all that knew her.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.— At the November term, 1863, of the County Court of Augusta, the following order was entered of record, to wit:

Ordered that the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 5th sections of the act of Assembly for the relief of indigent soldiers and sailors and their families, Passed 31st October, 1863, be published for two weeks in the Spectator and the Vindicator, and that a copy of the notice be posted at the door of the Court House and in the Clerk's office of this Court.

AN ACT FOR THE RELIEF OF THE INDIGENT SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF THE STATE OF VIRGINIA WHO HAVE BEEN, OR MAY BE, DISABLED IN THE MILITARY SERVICE, AND THE WIDOWS AND MINOR CHILDREN OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS WHO HAVE DIED, OR MAY HEREAFTER DIE, IN SAID SERVICE, AND OF THE INDIGENT FAMILIES OF THOSE NOW IN THE SERVICE.

[Passed October 31st, 1863.]

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That it shall be the duty of the county and corporation courts of this commonwealth to order the sheriffs and sergeants of such counties and corporations to make a list of all indigent soldiers and sailors enlisted from their respective counties and corporations in the Confederate service, or State service, who have been, or may be, disabled or honorably discharged, and of their families, and of the families of those who may be now in the service, and of the widows and minor children of such as may have died, or may hereafter die, in the service; and said list shall be returned and deposited in the clerk's office of such counties or corporations at the next regular term thereafter; and it shall be the duty of the magistrates in each magisterial district to report a list of said persons and families in their respective districts to the said term of the county courts; and said courts shall then, and from time to time thereafter at any regular term thereof, examine said list and add to it or strike from it such names as it shall deem just and proper.

2. It shall be the duty of said courts to make an allowance in money or supplies to the persons and families mentioned in the first section of this act, of such liberal amount and in such proportion as they may think just and sufficient for their maintenance; and said allowance shall be charged on the county, city or town, and provision shall be made for its payment in the manner prescribed by law for sums legally chargeable on counties, cities and towns.

3. Whenever any county court shall be satisfied that any such soldiers and sailors were at the date of their enlistment residents of any county of the Commonwealth, and whose families may have been or may hereafter be driven from their homes by fear of the public enemy, and are residing in such county, it shall be the duty of such court to enroll such soldiers and sailors and their families according to the provisions of the first section of this act, and to make the same provisions for their support as for those soldiers and sailors and their families described in said section.— The said county court shall state and certify their account for the support of such refugee soldiers and sailors and their families, and forward the same to the Auditor of Public Accounts, and it shall be the duty of the Auditor to pay said accounts by warrants upon the Treasury of the Commonwealth.

5. This act shall be given in charge to the grand juries of the circuit courts of said counties and corporations, and shall be in force from its passage and shall continue in force until six months after the ratification of a treaty of peace between the Confederate States and the United States.
Dec 8—2t

1864. ALMANAC. 1864.

DIARY & MEMORANDUM BOOK FOR 1864 COMBINED.

Calculated by DAVID RICHARDSON, *of Louisa county, Va., will be issued on Monday, Dec. 21st next.*

IT will contain the Officers of our Government, Members of the new Congress, Rates of Postage, Census Returns, Interest Table, Important Inventions, and other valuable information to all classes. Neatly bound in suitable style FOR THE POCKET, and will answer the purposes of a Pocket Book Memorandum and Book of Reference combined. Printed on good writing paper and in the best style of the art.

Single copy, $1.50; 12 copies, $17; 50 copies, $60; 100 copies, $100. Postage, 10 cents per copy.

NOW READY,

THE SOUTHERN ALMANAC FOR

1864.

[Being the Almanac (*without the Diary only*), in nice pamphlet form, on FINE BOOK PAPER, containing 24 pages, at the following reduced rates, making it the

Cheapest Almanac Published!

Single copies 20 cents; 12 copies, $2 25; 50 copies, $12.00; 100 copies $20.00. Postage 4 cents per copy.

In ordering, send Confederate money or postage Stamps. Address all orders to
JOHNSON & SHAFFTER,
Eagle Printing Works, Republican Building,
61 Market Street, Lynchburg, Va.
Dec. 8—3ts*

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.— The undersigned gives notice that he has made arrangements for a final settlement in December, with the heirs of Andrew and Mary Arehart, deceased, and notifies all persons who have claims against either the estate of Andrew Arehart, dec'd, or Mary Arehart, dec'd, to present them according to law before the 1st of January, 1864, as he will not be responsible for claims presented after that date. He requires all persons indebted to either of the estates to settle promptly with him.
D. C. AREHART, Ex'or & Adm'r.,
Ex'r of And. Arehart, dec'd.
Dec 8—4ts* Adm'r of Mary Arehart, dec'd.

VIRGINIA: IN AUGUSTA COUNTY COURT, November 24th, 1863.—

Pursuant to an act of the General Assembly passed at the special session thereof, 1863, it is ordered that hereafter the fine against delinquents for failing to work upon the public highways of the county, shall be Five Dollars per day for each and every day of such failure. And it is ordered that a copy of this order be published in the County papers for the period of one month.

Extract—Teste,
WM. A. BURNETT, D. C.
December 17—1m

PORK WANTED!!!

A gentleman of unquestionable solvency, wishes to buy a few thousand pounds of PORK for his own use. He will give a fair price and execute his bond, with any security that may be required, binding himself to pay it in gold, at the close of the war, with interest from date. Enquire at this office.
Dec. 8—tf

$100 REWARD.—Stolen, from my pasture, Saturday night, Nov. 28th, A BAY MARE, 7 years old, with foal, star in the face, tail cut short by calves, carries it very much to the right side, when going moves awkwardly, as if she had been stringhalted and is branded on the left fore shoulder with "J. L. S." J. L. STIRE[illegible]ALT,
Dec. 8—3t* Newmarket, Va.

NOTICE.—I executed to Armstrong B. Billings my note for $100, at 6 months, on the 6th Nov. 1863, and the consideration for which it was given not having been complied with, the note will not be paid, and the public are warned against trading for it. J. M. McCUE.
Dec 1—3t

CENTRAL BANK STOCK.—I will sell, on December Court-day, in front of the Court House, [illegible] SHARES CENTRAL BANK STOCK, held as collateral security for an over-due debt.— Terms Cash. WM. H. TAMS, Cashier.
Dec 8—3ts

NEGRO WOMAN FOR HIRE.—A No. 1 servant with 2 children, a boy 7 years old, the other 3 years. No wages will be demanded excepting clothing to be furnished and taxes to be paid.
Dec 8—2t P. T. BURKHOLDER
[illegible]

WANTED to hire for the next year an elderly NEGRO MAN capable of chopping wood and gardening for a small family. Such an one can get a good home by applying to
Dec 8—3ts TAYLOR & WASSELL.

HOUSE AND LOT IN STAUNTON.—The House and lot in which I reside is offered for sale privately. Possession given [illegible].
Dec 8—3ts JAMES F. PATTERSON

EXTRACT OF LOGWOOD and other DYE STUFFS [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

I WANT to hire a good [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]