Staunton Spectator.

STAUNTON, VA.

TUESDAY, DEC. 17, 1861.

Wood.

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

Another Victory.

We have the satisfaction to announce a most brilliant victory gained by our troops upon the Alleghany Mountain on Friday last.

For several days before the fight, parties of our men had been actively scouting the road down to Greenbrier River. The first party under Captain Washbie of the 52d Va. Regiment, proved a party of the Yankees far enough to ascertain that they made most excellent time when turned toward their own camp on Cheat. The next party under Captain Dabney, also of the 52d Regiment, overhauled a party of the enemy and routed them—killing one, wounding one and taking two prisoners. The next party under Major Ross, also of the 52d Regiment, fell in with a number of the enemy and killed some fifteen or twenty of them. In all these affairs none of our men were hurt.

On Friday morning, the enemy having collected from Cheat mountain and beyond some four or five thousand men attempted to surprise and capture the position on the Alleghany mountain held by some fifteen hundred of our men under command of Col. Edward Johnson of the 12th Georgia Regiment. In this attempt, they found that they had emphatically "waked up the wrong passenger." They drove in our pickets about four o'clock in the morning, and made an attack upon both flanks of our position.

Having come so far for a fight, it is but just to say that they fought well and obstinately; but after a sharp and severe conflict of about seven hours they were driven back and completely routed.

We have not, as yet, been able to gather the details of the battle, but enough is known to satisfy us that the fight was a gallant one, and well sustained, and that the victory was complete

No accurate list of the casualities attending this victory has been received as yet. Our loss in killed and wounded is reported at about eighty of whom not twenty were killed. Among the killed and wounded we have to mourn some gallant officers—Captains Anderson and Mildraugh, and Lieutenants Thompson and Moore.

The loss of the enemy was very heavy, and they left some of their killed and wounded upon the field.

We have the satisfaction to announce to those having friends in the 52d Regiment that, altho' bearing their part in the engagement, and behaving with calm courage and spirit, not one officer or man belonging to it was injured, except two members of Capt. John D. Lilley's Company, Baskins and Welch, who were wounded in the legs in the picket fight which preceded the battle.

We have many rumors of feats of individual gallantry and daring, which it would perhaps be premature to publish; but we cannot be mistaken in saying that with one accord it is agreed that Col. Johnson bore himself throughout with distinguished gallantry—leading on his men in the thick of the fight with a disregard of personal danger, which warmed the hearts and nerved the arms of all his men.

As we give the Federals credit for consistency in *misrepresentation*, we expect to see in a short time, a dispatch of the following character published in the Northern papers:

"The War Department at Washington has received a dispatch stating that on Friday, the 18th inst., the Federals on Cheat Mountain made a reconnoissance in force, took the "rebels" on the top of the Alleghany mountain by surprise, killed a great many of them, with but slight loss to the loyal" force, and, having accomplished the object of the reconnoissance, retired in good order to their camp on Cheat Mountain."

Newspapers "Hard Up."

We learn from the Clarke County *Conservator* that in the counties of Clarke, Frederick, Jefferson, Berkeley, Morgan, Hampshire, Shenandoah, Page, Warren, Rockingham, Augusta and Loudoun, there were published before the war, *twenty-three* newspapers. Now we know of but *seven* that are published in these counties, only three of which are published regularly every week, and all, with one exception, considerably reduced in dimensions. Those entirely discontinued, are the Berryville *Journal*, Charlestown *Spirit of Jefferson* and *Independent Democrat*, Shepherdstown *Register*, Martinsburg *American*, Berkeley Springs *Constitution*, Romney *Intelligencer* and *Argus* Piedmont *Independent*, Woodstock *Tenth Legion*, Luray *Review*, Front Royal *Gazette*, Harrisonburg *Citizen*, *Valley Democrat*, Staunton *Vindicator* and Lexsburg *Mirror*. The balance are published occasionally. Though the times thus ruin the Press of the State, and though Editors are compelled to pay three and four times as much as they used to do for articles *necessary* to publish a newspaper, yet there are some *few* inconsiderate and unreasonable persons who complain of those who keep their papers in existence by the publication of half-sheets.

The Steamer Nashville.

We published last week a brief announcement of the arrival of the steamer Nashville at Southampton, England, the fact having been communicated officially to President Davis. We now have a full confirmation of the news, by the last European steamer. She reached Southampton on the 21st of November, with the "rebel" flag flying. On her voyage out she fell in with the American ship "Harvey Birch," from Havre, bound to New York; and after taking the Captain and crew on board the steamer, set fire to the prize and burned her to the water's edge.—The "prisoners" were set at liberty on their arrival at Southampton. The Nashville is commanded by Capt. Robert B. Pegram, C. S. N., a native of Virginia and a gallant officer. It is stated that he communicated with Mr. Yancey directly after his arrival at the British port. A leading abolition paper of New York intimates that the Nashville is "lying out" at Southampton, and may, very possibly, waylay and capture the steamship Arago, taking captives of Gen'l Scott, Archbishop Hughes, and Thurlow Weed.

Jaqui L. Peyton, Esq. and lady of this place were passengers on this steamer.

Darling Ann.

"Bohemian," the regular correspondent of the Richmond Dis. patch, says that a member of Capt. Edward Yancey's Cavalry Company of Rockingham county, got very much intoxicated and rode outside our lines. Seeing the Yankee pickets, he dashed up to them and turned his horse towards a wagon in which were several sacks of oats. He grasped one of these, and managed to get it on his horse, and then started off. He was hailed by the pickets, but refused to stop, when they fired upon him. Fortunately all missed their mark. "Go to h—," said he, and, discharging his pistol at them, rode rapidly back into our lines, bringing in the sack of corn. He was certainly rather noisy for getting drunk, and slept last night in the guard, with the prospect of some days on hand and onions. The foot was a darling and boldly did the prize but a drunken man could have accomplished it.

☞ Rev. Wm. B. Reynolds, of the "Knoxville Whig," has been sent out for treason to the South.

Destructive Fire in Charleston.

At 9 o'clock on Wednesday night last, the 11th inst., a fire commenced in Charleston, S. C., which continued to rage with fury and violence for several days, and was not arrested till a large portion of the city was totally destroyed. It was one of the most, if not the very most destructive fire which has ever occurred on this continent. The loss is supposed to be about $7,000,000. Thousands of persons who were living in affluence, ease, and luxury have been rendered penniless and are now thrown upon the charity of the Confederacy. We are pleased to see that not only the people, but the Government also of the Confederacy have exhibited a sympathy for the unfortunate sufferers which indicates that "material aid" will be promptly and liberally extended to them. Congregations in the Churches have very generally contributed to their relief, and the following will show the prompt action of the President and Congress of the Confederacy:

To the Congress of the Confederate States:

The calamity which has laid in ashes a large portion of the city of Charleston, calls for our sympathy and seems to justify the offer of aid in the manner hereinafter suggested. The State of South Carolina will, no doubt, desire to assist the people of Charleston in their hour of need, but as her resources are now taxed to the utmost in resisting the invasion of her soil, the prompt intervention of this Government may not be deemed unsuitable to the occasion. The State of South Carolina, in common with the other States, has made liberal advances on account of the war, and this government is unquestionably largely her debtor. With the existing pressure upon her resources it is probable her desire to aid the suffering in the city of Charleston may be restrained by other demands upon her available means. Under such circumstances, may we not exhibit our sympathy with her people by an offer to place at the control of the Legislature of the State, now in session, a portion of the sum we owe her.

The magnitude of her calamity is offered as a reason for making an exception in her favor, and the promptness of action will manifest in the most appropriate manner the alacrity of our regard for the people of that gallant State, and our entire sympathy in all that concerns them. I recommend, therefore, that Congress make an appropriation of such amount as may be deemed sufficient for the purpose proposed, to be placed at the control of the authorities of the State of South Carolina.

[Signed.] JEFFERSON DAVIS.

After the reading of the message Mr. Kenny, of Louisiana, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is, hereby appropriated, as an advance on account of any claims of the State of South Carolina upon the Confederate States, and that the same be paid to such persons as may be authorized by the State of South Carolina to receive it.

The Campaign in Missouri.

Col. Majors of the 1st Missouri Cavalry, who has been with Gen'l Price throughout his eventful campaign in Missouri says that when he left General Price he was on the Osage and advancing towards the Missouri, which he has probably reached by this time. His cavalry, in conjunction with those of McCulloch, were in hot pursuit of Siegel, and pressing the rear of Hunter's retreating column. It was reported that Siegel's command would be captured. Gen. Raines had been detailed to look after the Jayhawkers, and the report of the capture of Montgomery at Fort Scott is no doubt true. Meantime a large force of Indians, from the Indian Nation, the same which was organized by Gen. Pike, had been sent to Kansas to visit upon that Territory some of the ravages which Lane and Montgomery have inflicted upon Missouri. It is the determination of the Missourians to clean the Yankees out of Kansas.

The causes of the sudden and disorderly retreat of Hunter from Springfield are well understood in General Price's army. The resignation of Fremont produced a general disorganization of the army. Several large corps, on the announcement of Fremonts retirement, stacked their arms. Gen. Hunter sought to arrest the discontent by shooting several of the disaffected, but it made matters worse, and he was forced to break up his camp and hasten to St. Louis with his disaffected and ill-conditioned troops.—Hunter was in great alarm lest Price should fall upon his column on the retreat, and hurrie forward or rather backward, night and day. Strong hopes, and, indeed, a general belief prevail that his rear guard would be captured.

Archbishop Hughes.

It has been supposed by the people of the South that Archbishop Hughes, of New York, had been sent to Europe for the purpose of advancing the interests of the Lincoln Government by using his influence to counteract the representations of the Commissioners sent from the South. We are gratified to learn from a satisfactory source, that his mission is for a contrary purpose. From a Priest of the Church, of which Archbishop Hughes is the head in this country, and who lives beyond the limits of the Southern Confederacy, we learn that the Archbishop has been deputed by a council of the "Fathers" of this church to use his influence to secure the intercession of foreign powers in behalf of peace and the recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy.

☞ Mr. John Kinney, of this place, late of Beaufort, S. C., has been receiving contributions of the citizens of this place for the relief of sufferers in Charleston, and found them very willing to contribute for that purpose. His receipts in one day amounted to about $140. Besides these contributions and those made in the churches, some have been forwarded by individuals. The amount contributed in these different modes is not known, though it must amount to a considerable sum.

Gen. Taliaferro's Brigade.

Gen. Taliaferro's Brigade consisting of the 1st Georgia, Maj. Thompson, commanding; the 3d Arkansas, Maj. Manning; the 37th Va., Lieut. Col. Carson; and the old 23d Va. Volunteers Lieut. Col. A. G. Taliaferro—under the command of Col. Wm. B. Taliaferro—left Camp Bartow on Friday, the 21st of November and reached Winchester on Sunday, the 8th of December.

☞ On a recent expedition in Kentucky, Col. Williams captured 25 wagon loads of provisions intended for the Yankees, together with the owner of the property, an intense Lincolnite, and returned safely to camp.

☞ As the train from Richmond on yesterday was delayed, and did not arrive till after our form was ready for the press, we have no late news from the East than that furnished by the papers of Saturday.

☞ Lieutenant Colonel Jenkins' and Colonel Clarkson's Cavalry, of the Floyd Brigade and Wise Legion, are reported to be on the way to Russel county to recruit after their hard campaign.

☞ A correspondent of the New York Herald describes General McClellan as being "about five feet six inches high, stoutly built, sandy complexion, with a handsome mustache and imperial."

☞ Fifty or sixty of the Federal prisoners confined at New Orleans have taken the oath and joined the Confederate Army for the war. There were five hundred in all.

☞ Gov. Johnson, the Provisional Governor of Kentucky, has issued a stirring and eloquent proclamation, calling for 20 companies of volunteers to repel the invaders.

☞ The Confederate Congress has passed an act admitting Kentucky a member of the Confederate States, on an equal footing—with the other Confederate States.

Provisional Congress—An Important Bill.

Congress has passed and the President approved a bill providing for the granting of bounty and furloughs to privates, musicians, and non-commissioned officers in the Provisional army—it is in the following words:

SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That a bounty of fifty dollars be, and the same is hereby, granted to all privates, musicians and non commissioned officers in the Provisional Army who shall serve honestly for three years or for the war, to be paid at the following times, to wit: To all now in the service for twelve months to be paid at the time of volunteering or enlisting for the next two ensuing years subsequent to the expiration of their present term of service. To all now in the service for three years, or for the war, to be paid at the expiration of their first year's service. To all who may hereafter volunteer or enlist for three years or for the war, to be paid at the time of entry into service.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That furloughs, not exceeding sixty days, with transportation home and back, shall be granted to all twelve months men now in service, who shall, prior to the expiration of their present term of service, volunteer or enlist for the next two ensuing years subsequent to the expiration of their present term of service or for three years or the war; said furloughs to be issued at such times and to such numbers as the Secretary of War may deem most compatible with the public interest; the length of each furlough being regulated with reference to the distance of each volunteer from his home: *Provided*, That in lieu of a furlough the commutation value in money of the transportation herein above granted shall be paid to each private, musician or non commissioned officer, who may elect to receive it, at such time as the furlough itself would otherwise be granted.

SEC. 3. This act shall apply to all troops who have volunteered or enlisted for a term of twelve months or more in the service of any State, who are now in the service of the said State, and who may hereafter volunteer or enlist in the service of the Confederate States under the provisions of the present act.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all troops re-volunteering or re-enlisting shall, at the expiration of their present term of service, have the power to reorganize themselves into companies and elect their company officers, and said companies shall have the power to organize themselves into battalions or regiments and elect their field officers; and after the first election all vacancies shall be filled by promotion from the company, battalion or regiment in which such vacancies may occur: *Provided*, That whenever a vacancy shall occur, whether by promotion or otherwise, in the lowest grade of commissioned officers of a company, said vacancy shall always be filled by election: *And provided further*, That in the case of troops which have been regularly enlisted into the service of any particular State prior to the formation of the Confederacy, and which have by such State been turned over to the Confederate Government, the officers shall not be elected but appointed and promoted in the same manner and by the same authority as they have heretofore been appointed and promoted.

Important from Missouri—The Capture of Montgomery Confirmed.

The telegraph has already announced the brilliant victory recently won by our forces in Missouri, and the reported capture of Montgomery and his band of Jayhawkers. The following interesting particulars we take from the Memphis *Avalanche*, of the 2d instant:

A gentleman who reached this city yesterday on the steamer Yazoo, brings a confirmation of the reported capture of Montgomery, the surrounding of Seigel, and the advance of Price upon St. Louis. He left New Madrid before day Saturday morning, and brings the following report of the news 1. Circulation there, and generally believed during the day of Friday:

Gen. Raines, in command of his own brigade and those of Parsons and Green, had cut Montgomery's forces all to pieces, and taken him a prisoner.

Gen. McCulloch had surrounded Seigel at Sedalia, and it was believed that the latter would be forced to surrender or have his forces cut to pieces.

Gen. Price had crossed the Gasconde river on the way to St. Louis, and the people everywhere were flocking to his support with great enthusiasm. His force is said to be very large, and he was receiving accessions daily. It was believed that he would have an army of 60,000 before reaching St. Louis, for which point he was journeying.

The latest report from Cairo was that the Federals had become alarmed for the safety of St. Louis, and that nine steamboats full of soldiers had been sent to Cairo from that point.

The foregoing was currently reported and generally believed at New Madrid on Friday.

Since the above was written we learn that a gentleman, just from Paducah, reports that both Cairo and Paducah are being evacuated of Federal troops, and that they are being sent to St. Louis with all possible dispatch.

Gen. Floyd's Command.

Gen. Floyd's command is now at Dublin Depot in Pulaski county where, it is supposed, it will go into winter quarters. Col. Starke's Regiment and Gen'l Donnelson's Tennessee Brigade, which were attached to Gen'l Floyd's command, have been ordered to report themselves to Gen. Lee in Charleston, S. Carolina.

The Cincinnati "Times," in an article on Rosencranz's operations, awards the palm of Generalship to Floyd, and thus concludes:

"The result is just this: Floyd has escaped a second time, when he should have been captured. As at Carnifax, he out generaled Gen. Rosencrantz. At the former, he drew off his forces safely with a small loss, while to day Rosencranz's forces have not recovered from the terrible forced marches they were then subjected to. As we have before remarked, our loss by disease, resulting from the hardships of that occasion, is greater than that of all the battles which have been fought in Western Virginia.—In this last expedition Floyd certainly eluded what was pr claimed as a sure trap for the destruction of his army.

"Such are the unpleasant truths which come to us from the Kanawha. We can but reiterate the opinion heretofore expressed, that General Rosencrantz can be superseded to advantage.—We should like to see a General in command of that department who could at least prove a match for Floyd.

Prisoners Released.

On Tuesday evening last, thirty Southerners who had been confined as prisoners in Washington arrived in Richmond. They were released on their parole. The following were from Virginia:

S E Vaden, Dr. Fleming, A. C. Landstreet, W. M. Mallow, of Alleghany, A. J. Seigler, of Rockingham, John T. Mays, Jno. Driskell and Chas. Nott.

☞ Congress has passed an act, authorizing the Secretary of War to appoint an Assistant Secretary, to perform such duties as may be assigned to him and to receive a salary of $3,000.

Congress has also authorized the appointment of a Chief Bugler to each regiment.

☞ Commodore Levy, the owner of Monticello, the residence of Thos. Jefferson, is reported to have said:

"I made my will, giving to the government, not only Monticello, but one hundred thousand dollars beside."

☞ Mr. John Jacob Astor, of New York, has joined the staff of Major General McClellan, with the commission of Lieutenant-Colonel.—Mr. Astor is the represe tative of thirty millions of property, with an income of one million per annum.

☞ Roanoke Island, formerly the garden of South Carolina, is now represented as the scene of ruin. The painters have set fire to their barns, gin-houses and negro quarters, rather than submit to the Federal yoke.

☞ We understand that four Regiments of the "Wise Legion," have been ordered to report to Richmond.

☞ The flag of the Texas Camp at Camp Wigfall, near Dumfries, Virginia, is made of the bridal dress of Mrs. Wigfall.

Gen. Lane and Col. Montgomery.

As our readers may be interested in a description of these notorious outlaws of Kansas infamy, we publish the following from a letter of a correspondent of the New York Times. In describing Gen'l Lane, he says:

"Lane is a man of some fifty years of age, of medium height, and at first sight rather unprepossessing. His figure is stiff, his head wide at the top, and narrowing down to the jaw like an inverted pyramid; and overhung by cliff like eyebrows; his mouth sensual and combined with a gleam of fun in his eyes has an expression of great good humor and enjoyment that winds irresistibly to the conclusion that he is the best fellow in the world. His hair is true, religious grey with grey, and shaved away from his head in every direction, as if he had just come from running bareheaded against a strong wind. In conversation he is really full of a rollicking sort of humor; and, in short, in his whole style of conversation, his looks, &c., reminded me of some Joe Bagstock Nero fiddling and laughing over the burning of some Missourian Rome."

"Of the no less notorious preacher, scamp and outlaw, Col. Montgomery, he says:

"He is a medium sized man; dark complexion, black whiskers and mustache, a tolerably full white forehead, and an indescribable pair of black eyes, which now wander furtively to the ground, and the next moment are turned full upon you, their depths all ablaze with enthusiasm. He is very thin, coughs incessantly, and, as I believe, has but a short time left in which to arrange his earthly affairs."

The same Republican reporter writes:

I found all through Western Missouri a deadly terror entertained towards Lane and Montgomery, and possibly for good reason. Everywhere that Lane has been he carried the knife and torch with him, and has left a track marked with charred ruins and blood. An old man told me his story—told it with composure—while he said that they had taken his horses, mules, grain, his wife's dresses, and then fired the log shanty that afforded his grey hairs shelter from the pelting rains and the nipping frosts. He told all this in detail with a firm voice, but when he added, "They even stole the clothes of my little dead grandson," his lips trembled convulsively for a moment, and then the hot tears gushed from his eyes and found ready channels down his time-furrowed cheeks.

At Osceola, was a family named Vaughn—a man and his wife—wealthy, young, educated, refined, respectable. Vaughn took up arms for the South, received a commission as captain, but gave himself up to Lane and was released on parole. When Lane passed through Osceola, he burned the beautiful residence of Vaughn to the ground, then followed the family to a log house in the country where they had fled, and there, upon the information of a slave, dug up $8000 which they had buried, sacked the house, taking seven silk dresses and all the valuables belonging to Mrs. Vaughn, and then left.

I learned of a dozen other similar cases—to give which would be mere repetition.

How Gen. Halleck Intends to Conduct the War in Missouri—Vengeance Against the Secessionists.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 6.—Gen. Halleck has issued lengthy orders in reference to the affairs of his department, the points of which are as follows:

Lieutenant Colonel B. W. Farrar is appointed provost marshal of the department.

Commanding officers of districts, posts and corps are directed to arrest and place in confinement all persons in arms against the United States, or who give aid, assistance or encouragement to the enemy.

All property belonging to such persons which can be used by the army, will be taken possession of for that purpose, and all other property will be examined by a board of officers, and sold according to army regulations.

All persons found in disguise as pretended citizens, or under other false pretences, within our lines, giving information to, or communicating with the enemy, will be arrested, tried, and shot as spies.

Persons now employed or enlisted in the service of the so-called Confederate States, who commit hostility, will not be treated as prisoners of war, but punished as criminals, and be shot, or less severely punished, according to the rules of war.

In consequence of large numbers of Union families and non-combatants having been driven from their homes in a destitute condition, and thousands of such persons are now fleeing their way into this city, the provost marshal has been directed to ascertain the condition of persons so driven from their homes, and under the military law of retaliation quarter them in the homes, and feed and clothe them at the expense of avowed Secessionists, who, although they do not themselves rob and plunder, give aid and encouragement, abet and countenance the acts of their fellow rebels.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Dec. 5.—General Prentice made a speech to a large crowd of citizens yesterday, in which he said, "As God is my judge, every secessionist in this city shall take an oath of allegiance to the United States government, and to support the Stars and Stripes, or I will set them to work on the trenches of Fort Smith. All persons who are hereafter found expressing secession sentiments shall take the oath."

The speech caused great consternation among the rebels, and was received with applause by the royal citizens.

Interesting from the Indian Country—Colonel Cooper Defeats the Indians and Jayhawkers.

The Memphis *Argus* of the 7th says:

Major Clarke, commander of the post of Fort Smith, received dispatches from Quartermaster Quisenberry, on the 29th ultimo, as we are informed by the Fort Smith *Evening News*, of the 30th, announcing that Colonel Cooper, of the Confederate forces, had just achieved a victory over a body of Indians, under the notorious chief Opothleyholo, and a party of Kansas Jayhawkers. The fight occurred on the Red Fork, commencing at nightfall. Upon riding over the field the next morning, Colonel Cooper discovered the dead bodies of sixty Indians and Jayhawkers.—His own loss was four killed and a number wounded. Seventeen wagons, a number of cattle, a quantity of sugar, coffee, and other supplies, fell into the hands of the Confederates.

☞ The Superintendent of the General Hospital at Staunton, takes pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of the following:

DECEMBER 14, 1861

Nov. 16th. Mrs. Abraham Garber, Augusta Co., Va., 2 Crocks Apple Butter.

Nov. 20th. Sundries from Ladies' Aid Society, Mt. Laurel, Halifax county, Va.

Nov. 22d. Sundries from Mrs. Francisco, Augusta county, Va.

Nov. 23d.—Sundries from Bethlehem Aid Society.

Dec. 14th.—One barr l provisions.

Nov. 25th.—Sundries from Mrs. Patterson, Augusta county, Va.

Nov. 27th.—Sundries from Ladies' Aid Society, Greenville, Va.

Dec. 1st.—One box and package from Ladies' Relief Association, 12th District, Richmond Co., Ga.

JEFF. DAVIS.

For the Spectator.

Contributions for Soldiers.

Mrs. Kelso, 4 pairs of socks.

Mrs. G. W. McDaniel, 20 pairs of socks and 1 blanket.

We have frequent reports of compatlies still in great need of socks, gloves, blankets, and other comforts for the season. Will the ladies not make another effort to supply our brave defenders?

I am authorized to purchase socks, blankets &c., as well as to receive gratuitous contributions.

W. G. CAMPBELL.

Dec. 13th 1861.

☞ We have been requested to state that any boxes which may be designed for the members of the Staunton Artillery, if delivered at the store of Geo. E. Price, in Staunton, by the 23rd of this month, will be sent forward so as to be received by the company, as arrangements for that purpose have been made.

☞ Col. Geo. B. Anderson, late of Louisiana, has resigned his position in the United States Army and returned to his native State of South Carolina, where he has been promoted by the President to the rank of Brigadier General.

☞ The Confederate States Court has decided that no change of citizenship after the commencement of hostilities can protect the property of an alien enemy from sequestration.

☞ A Confederate force, twelve miles from Pocosin, on Monday the 9th inst., captured three hundred and fifty horses and seventy-five head of cattle, destined for the Federal army.

The Stuart Cavalry.

The following General order of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart gives some idea of the services rendered by his cavalry during the month of November:

HEADQ'RS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Camp "On Five," Dec 3, 1861.

General Orders No 5.

The General Cavalry takes pleasure in announcing to the Brigade in orders, the signal success obtained by the cavalry of this army over the enemy in recent engagements.

On the ——ult, Col. W. E. Jones, 1st Virginia Cavalry, with a detachment of his regiment, made a descent upon the enemy, near Falls Church, capturing seven, with their arms and equipments, and sustaining no loss.

On the 16th ult., Major W. T. Martin, commanding Jeff Davis Legion, with a detachment of the command, completely surprised a greater force of infantry than his own about Doolin's house and orchard, and charging upon them over fences and marshes, killed several and captured one Captain, one Lieutenant, and twenty eight non-commissioned officers and privates, without receiving a scratch to a man or horse.

On the 18th ult., Lt. Col. Fitzhugh Lee, 1st Virginia Cavalry, with a detachment of the regiment, while scouting near Falls Church, fell in with a party of the enemy's chosen infantry, and a sharp encounter ensued. The enemy occupying a sheltered position, behaved with unusual spirit, obliging Lt. Col. Lee, whose horse was killed under him early in the action, to dismount a portion of his command to dislodge him. This was done under fire with coolness, and resulted in the enemy's total rout—seven being killed on the spot, and ten captured, including a Lieut. and 1st Sergt., three of whom were wounded.—Col. Lee's loss was 1 killed, (private Tucker, Co. A,) and two wounded, one of the latter the lamented Chichester, having since died. This affair occurred in sight of the enemy's encampments, and caused alarm throughout their line.

On the 26th ult., Col. R. Ransom, Jr., 1st North Carolina cavalry, with a portion of his regiment, came upon a column of the enemy's cavalry near Vienna; and although he had the disadvantage in numbers, charged him with so much spirit and skill as to put to ignominious flight the entire column—the officers leading.—The difficulties of the road were, however, so great, that he captured only 26, together with their arms, equipments, and, for the most part, their horses, besides killing and wounding a number, and sustained himself no loss at all.—This last is the first engagement with the enemy's cavalry—the result shows that he has not yet found the element of redemption from his manifest destiny.

On the 2nd inst., Col. C. W. Field, 6th Va. Cavalry with a detachment of his regiment made a bold and successful dash into the enemy's infantry pickets stationed in the village of Annandale, killing 4, carrying off 15 captured, with their arms and equipments, sustaining a loss of two missing.

To mention especially the conspicuous gallantry displayed on these various occasions would transcend the limits of this order. Suffice it to say, the officers and men engaged here behaved in a manner highly creditable and are entitled to the thanks of their countrymen.

The other regiments of the Brigade while performing no less important and arduous services have not, within the period embraced in the foregoing, been so fortunate as to effect a meeting with the enemy.

Comrades—If you can issue to unite skill with courage, and temper boldness with prudence, success will be yours on every field, and before this war ends, the world will have abundant proofs that the best blood of '76 flows in your veins. By command of Gen'l Stuart.

(Signed) L. Thomas Brien, A. A. G.

Skirmish with the Kansas Jayhawkers.

The Fort Smith News of the 30th ult., says:

Yesterday an express arrived from Fort Gibson, bringing dispatches from the quartermaster to Gen. Cooper, of this post, from which we obtained the following extract:

Colonel Cooper has had a fight with Opothleyohola's forces and Kansas jayhawkers, and killed some sixty of them. Four of Col. Cooper's command were killed. The fight took place on Red Fork; it commenced at dark; the prairie was on fire. On next day about sixty Indians and jayhawkers were found killed. The body of a brother of John W. Taylor, merchant of the Creek Nation, was found among them. Seventeen wagons were taken, with cattle, sugar, coffee, etc.

Affairs Along the Potomac.

The Fredericksburg Herald of Wednesday last says of affairs along the Potomac:

There was heavy cannonading at Evansport yesterday afternoon and again about 9 o'clock last night. We are informed that a brisk and heavy cannonade, lasting for an hour or more, first took place between the batteries of Sickles Brigade, on the Maryland side, and the Confederate batteries at Evansport.

Shortly after a shot had been fired from our side, an explosion took place in Sickles' Brigade, the thunder of which was so heavy that those who witnessed it were impressed with the belief that one of their powder magazines had blown up. There was no firing afterwards, and the cessation must have been the result of some disaster.

A Trophy.

We had the opportunity yesterday of examining a regimental stand of U. S. colors, taken from the enemy at the battle of Oak Hills, Missouri. It was the banner of the 3rd Missouri (Hessian) regiment, commanded by Col. (now General) Seigel, and presented to them by Mrs. Frank Blair and other Lincolnite ladies of St. Louis. It is made of heavy silk, trimmed and lettered with gold, and cost, as was represented at the time of its presentation, (over which there was a grand parade in St. Louis, and many vows to die sooner than surrender it,) $700. The bullet holes through it bear testimony to the severity of the conflict over which it waved. It was captured by the gallant Captain (now Major) Staples, to whom it was entrusted to be brought to this city, to be deposited among the trophies of the war.—[Rich. Whig.

GEN. PRICE NOT SUPERSEDED.—Col. Heth has been simply assigned to the Department of Arkansas and Missouri, and the country will be happy to know that the gallant Gen. Price has not been superseded or interfered with. The Memphis Avalanche publishes the following private dispatch from President Davis—

RICHMOND, Dec. 9, '61.

To Major W. A. Broadwell—

The rumor that Gen. Price will be superseded is false, if not malignant. I have not received a tender of the Missouri troops, and consequently have no power to make appointments for them, or to control their organization.

JEFF. DAVIS.

What Lord Lyons did say.

The telegraphic correspondent, at Washington, of the Cincinnati Commercial, under date of the 26th ult, says:

All denials to the contrary notwithstanding, Lord Lyons was indiscreet enough to say, in general conversation, soon after the seizure of Mason and Slidell, that of course they would be returned. Under-standing the effect of his words upon the country, he has since preserved silence, saying he has nothing to say until he receives instructions.

The Wheeling (Va.) "Intelligencer" says that some of the officers of the 1st (Lincoln) Virginia regiment, at Romney, are boarding with the wife of an editor who published a paper there, but who left with the rest of the secesh. The lady told the officers that everything about the house was secesh, from the tom-cat up, and if they boarded with her there must be no abolition talk. The officers willingly accepted the condition and were getting along finely.

☞ The Bowling Green (Ky.) correspondent of the Nashville Union and American writes:

On Thursday night a party of about one hundred Federals surrounded thirteen Confederates at Whipper-will Creek, on the Memphis Branch railroad, distant eight miles from Rossville, killed seven of them, and took the remaining six prisoners.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 12—A special dispatch to the *Union and American*, of this city, dated at Bowling Green on this day, states that a small body of Federals crossed Green river this morning at Woodsonville. Terry's Texas Rangers drove them back, and killed one of them. Four thousand Federalists are at Munfordville, preparing to cross. A fight or a footrace is imminent.

☞ The Mobile *Advertiser* says that a deserter from Fort Pickens who came over to the Confederate lines reports that the losses of the Lincolnites was heavy during the late bombardment—sixty-two were killed in the fort, and a great many wounded, Col. Brown being among the latter.

[From the Dispatch.] The Military Force of the State.

The Adjutant General of Virginia, in his annual report to the Governor, estimates the number of men in the State subject to militia duty at 150,000 or 140,000, notwithstanding the defection and treachery of a large section. Of those below 18 and above 45 years of age, and consequently exempt, many are now in active service, and many more will be there if needed. There are now in commission, including those in active service, 181 troops of cavalry, 106 companies of artillery, 404 of light infantry, 277 of riflemen; and the State has now in the service of the Confederate Government about 66 regiments of volunteers, including cavalry, artillery, light infantry, and riflemen, one battalion of enlisted men, and one brigade of militia of the line. The issues of arms and ordnance stores of every description have far exceeded the supposed resources of the State, and have absorbed almost the entire contents of both the depot at the armory at Richmond and that at Lexington.

During the last twelve months there were issued from the State Ordnance Department at Richmond 283 pieces of artillery, 43,409 muskets, 3,225 rifles, 248 carbines, 114 musketoons, 2,106 pistols, and 5,927 swords, besides a vast amount of ammunition and accoutrements of every description. Gen. Richardson says in his report:

"Indeed, if anything more could have been done by the State authorities than has been done, it passes my conception even to imagine what it was. The fact is, that from the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, down through all the military departments, there has been unremitting exertion, by day and by night, and entire devotion to the great cause of Southern independence.

"From the day that Virginia seceded from the late Union, and resuming her sovereignty, cast her lot with the Confederate States, she has been gallantly and nobly sustained by her own sons and by the chivalric sons of the South—and although not so well prepared for the war which has been forced upon us, as she might have been, if the event had been foreseen, the result has shown that she was better prepared not only than any of the States of the Confederacy, but than any of those which composed the late Union, except possibly the State of New York.

"In this contest she occupies the most exposed and perilous position, and none can deny that she has acted up to her whole duty, or believe that the Virginia of 1861 has degenerated from the Virginia of 1776."

Interesting from Missouri—the Position of the Campaign.

We are indebted to Col. A. W. Jones, a member of Gen. Price's staff, who reached this city yesterday evening from Missouri, for some intelligent and interesting advices of the condition of affairs and the position of the campaign in that quarter.

Gen. Price, at last accounts, was moving towards the Missouri river, having advanced beyond Jonesborough as late as the 27th ultimo.—His force was about 18,000 strong, and was being constantly increased by accessions of volunteers, men from the country through which he moved flocking to his standard with the greatest enthusiasm. It is thought that his force by this time must considerably exceed twenty thousand men.

The enemy were still between Rolla and St. Louis, Halleck's command being about twenty miles from Rolla, and the forces under Zeigle occupying a position at Lamoine bridge, between Georgetown and St. Louis, which they were busy fortifying. An attack was evidently feared by the enemy on St. Louis, and a number of their regiments sent to Kentucky and the Mississippi had been recalled. There were about 8,000 Federal troops in St. Louis.

Gen. Price's intention was to cross the Missouri river at Lexington, where he expected to be joined by two regiments recruited in Southern Iowa; and to secure a position to give him command of Northern Missouri, and to keep the Southern portion of the State open for his supplies.

A demonstration was expected to be made by Gen. Stein's Division, on Kansas.

The Union men of Kansas and Northwestern Missouri were fleeing, in large numbers, to Iowa.

Gen. McCulloch's command was in the Arkansas Valley, about twenty miles below Van Buren, preparing to go into winter quarters.—His force was some five or six thousand men.—The Gen. is now en route to Richmond, on business with the Government.—*Examiner of Saturday.*

For the Spectator.

CAMP NEAR STAUNTON, VA.,
December, 9, 1861.

Mrs M. B. Gall, Mrs. Wm. G. Campbell and Mrs. R. H. Phillips, Com:

We are in receipt of your most generous bounty from ourselves and other generous ladies and gentlemen of your vicinity, including that *patriotic society*—"The Ladies' Military Cap Association"——and are at a loss to express the emotions of gratitude that your kindness has called forth.

We are indeed away from our homes and friends, and refugees from our much beloved State, now suffering all the severity of the most cruel tyranny, and that too at the hands of those dear to us at home one minister to our wants, but it is impossible to feel the absence of their homes, in old Virginia, where we have not only been received with all the noble hospitality of your people, but one very want has been anticipated and supplied with all the affectionate solicitation for brothers in misfortune.

Dear madams, we cannot forget such kindness; you make us feel that we are not strangers, when we know that your kind hearts beat so warmly in behalf of the humble representatives of a *once* proud and free people.

Accept for yourselves, and those engaged with you, our most sincere acknowledgments of gratitude, and believe me, in behalf of my command,

Your obedient servant,
J. LYLE CLARKE,
Capt. Co. B, Maryland Guards,
21st Reg. Va. Vol.

THE SITUATION IN KENTUCKY.—The opinion that generally prevails that the enemy design an assault, in full and formidable force, upon Bowling Green or Columbus, or perhaps both, is most probably correct. Bowling Green is an important place, thoroughly fortified, held by an imposing force, and commands a large portion of Southwestern Kentucky. The Confederate lines extend from Bowling Green to Columbus, and hence the former must either be turned or taken ere the Yankees can obtain any marked advantage.—Columbus is the great point of the Confederate strength in Kentucky. Its possession by the Confederates is so essential to our command of the river and our progress in Kentucky that we are satisfied it will be defended with having the determination and unconquerable courage.

Arrest of U. S. Naval Officers.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—The following navy lieutenants, recently from the East India squadron, were consigned to Fort Warren to-day, charged with disloyalty: Wm. T. Glassel, of Virginia; Alex. M. DeBras, of Virginia; Julius Myers, of Georgia, and Dulancy A. Faust, of Maryland.

DIED.

Of Diptheria, on Thursday morning last, at quarter past 8 o'clock, Rosa Lee, aged 6 years, 8 months and 7 days, and at half past 11 o'clock, of the same day, CATHARINE ANN, aged 9

Terrible Tragedy in Mississippi—Two Men Killed and Several Wounded.

The Starkville (Miss.) Advocate, publishes a letter from a gentleman living in Greensboro', Miss., to his son in Starkville, giving the particulars of a recent bloody tragedy which occurred in Choctaw county. The letter bears date November 26th. We extract the following:

"I have just witnessed the closing scene of the most terrible tragedy I ever witnessed, or ever read, or heard of, and I sincerely hope I may never witness a similar one. It seems that a difficulty had been brewing for some time between the Edwards and Gray families about some property. I do not know who was at fault about the matter. The children of the two families had intermarried with each other, and some time since, one of the Mr. Edwards, who married a Miss Gray, died. Mr. Robert Gray administered upon his estate, and was trying to get the property claimed by his sister. On last Friday the parties met at the residence of the deceased, about five miles from this place, and two miles from the residence of Judge Edwards, and about four miles from Dr. James Gray's residence.

"The parties met early in the morning, both armed for the conflict. It seems that the Grays, Robert, William and James, reached the fatal spot first. After they had been there some time, Judge Edwards and his two sons, Luther and Knight, came and found the Grays there, armed with double-barrel shot guns. Some angry words passed between the parties, and the firing commenced, and how long the battle lasted no one knows. There were three on each side, and it is said that several negroes belonging to Judge Edwards participated in the fight. Judge Edwards was shot in the breast and died soon after. Luther Edwards was shot in the side, and died that evening, and the two Grays, Robert and William, were not shot, but were beaten over the head and left on the ground for dead—then Dr. Gray was left laboring with Mr. Knight Edwards and the negroes. They fought a long time. It is said Mr. Knight Edwards emptied a pistol, and that the Grays and Dr. Gray fell wounded in the last arm with a large knife, and several shot the head. In the mean time Robert Gray came to himself and scrambled up and killed some of the negroes, it is not known how many, pursued Mr. and two of them overtook him just as he reached Mrs. Newman's, and there some young ladies gathered axes and stopped the negroes. Robert Gray was then carried to a residence near by, where he lies in a critical condition."

Salt.

At a time when salt is selling at such enormously high prices, planters would do well to adopt any plan that would save them the expense of purchasing. There is scarcely a planter but has pen-fed a large quantity of old salt which has been taken head out in packing meat. Since salt can be purified and rendered as good as new salt for the second time. We have seen a sample of the purified article, and find it nearly equal to table salt in whiteness and purity. The gentleman who left the specimen assured us that he could make at least two sacks per day from his old salt, and should be thus able to procure nearly as much as he would need. His plan is to take the old salt, dissolve it in water, skim off all the impurities, and finally strain the brine into bottles, which it can be boiled down. We have no doubt that a large addition to the supply of salt now in the country could be made if planters generally would adopt the above plan, and make available all the old salt they have about their plantations.—[Mont. Advertiser.

Robert McKee, Esq., editor of the Louisville (Bowling Green) Courier, has been appointed Secretary of State of the Provisional Government of Kentucky, and the appointment has been confirmed by the Legislative Council.

Staunton Spectator.

RICHARD MAUZY, Editor & Proprietor.

TERMS.

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

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

ADVERTISEMENTS of ten lines (or less) inserted once for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion. A liberal discount to Yearly Advertisements inserted in the same proportion.

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

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

PROFESSIONAL CARDS, *not exceeding seven lines, will be inserted one year for $7 00—6 months for $4 00.*

One Square, (10 lines)	1 year	$10 00
	6 months	6 00
	3 "	4 00
Two Squares	1 year	15 00
	6 months	10 00
	3 "	6 00
Three Squares	1 year	18 00
	6 months	12 00
	3 "	8 00
One-Third Column	1 year	25 00
	6 months	18 00
	3 "	12 00
One Column	1 year	40 00
	6 months	25 00
	3 "	40 00

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

PUBLIC SALE OF FINE STOCK.

DETERMINED to put my farm to grass, I will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, THE 21st OF DECEMBER NEXT, without fail, all my very fine stock, consisting of a

LARGE NUMBER OF CATTLE,

forty of which are fat, several Milch Cows; perhaps some fine, and a considerable quantity of finely grazed Hay; a lot of near 100 fine Sheep of Cotswold, Leicester and French Merino, all young, and will be sold in small lots, to suit the wants of families. Will also offer 75 ewes for wool now in the dirt, these to a purchaser of real responsibility. $1 per pound in the wool. A number of Horses, between young ones, and broken and gentle of Colts.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock without regard to weather.

TERMS.—For all sums of $5 and under, CASH; above that sum a credit of 6 month will be given by the purchaser giving good and approved security.

J. T. [illegible]

Nov. 26, 1861—ids

Postponement.

The sale of the property advertised above has been postponed till WEDNESDAY, THE 18TH OF DECEMBER, as the sale of the personal estate of Felix H. Hull, dec'd, as well as several others sales occur on the 17th, the day previously advertised.

Dec. 10-ids. J. M. McCUE.

NOTICE!

THE Ordnance Department of the Confederate States of America will pay for all SALTPETRE delivered at Richmond, Va., before 1st July, 1862, at the rate of 40 cents per pound, either on existing contracts with the Department or otherwise.

J. GORGAS, Lieut. Col.,
Chief of Ordnance.

Dec. 20, 1861.—101

☞ The Lynchburg Republican, Petersburg Express, Staunton Spectator, Winchester Virginian and Republican, Wytheville Telegraph and Abingdon Virginian, will publish each ten times and have bills sent to Ordnance office for payment.

TO THE CITIZENS OF WESTERN VIRGINIA.

THE undersigned offers his services to his friends, and the citizens generally of Western Virginia, as the secretary of the values of Slaves or other property that may have been taken from them or destroyed by the enemy.

He will also give particular and prompt attention to the collection of any Claims against the Confederate States, by order of the State of Virginia, and will make [illegible]

[illegible] Richmond, Va.

Dec. 19, 1861.—3m. G. T. BARBER.

S. HARTLEY,

Flour & Produce Merchant,

CORNER OF AUGUSTA AND BEVERLY STS.,

STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.

Dec. 10, 1861.—1y.

NOTICE!

HAVING disposed of our stock of GOODS, and closed our business, we would respectfully request all persons indebted to us, of long standing, to come forward, without further notice, and settle up, either by cash, or give their bonds for the amount due, payable at early periods. All persons having claims against the concern are requested to present them for payment, properly authenticated.

[illegible] CRAWFORD & COCKRAN.

VIRGINIA RAILROAD NOTICE.

[illegible] Dec. 5

[illegible] Nov 5

[illegible] ROANE & ALBY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENQUIRY & REGISTRATION NOTICE.

TO THE PEOPLE OF AUGUSTA, HIGHLAND, BATH, ROCKBRIDGE, RANDOLPH, POCAHONTAS, HARDY AND ALLEGHANY:

THE Registration Law of the Confederate States requires every citizen holding or controlling lands, goods, chattels, rights or credits of alien enemies, or citizens of Northern States, or living near enough to hope, to inform the Assessor—PARDILY, of the fact, and also to account with him for the same, and not wait to be called upon. I have been Assessor for more than two months, have attended in the papers, and as yet few have come forward to give the information. I have taken notice of many names from information of others, and will continue to do so, and will surely enforce the penalties of the law against those who will not come forward. I am informed that persons in Bath, Highland and Augusta are largely indebted to merchants in Baltimore, or Evans & Newman, Pennsylvania, late of Lebanon, Augusta. To all such persons notice is given that, unless they speedily come forward and account to me, the penalties of the law will be enforced, relentlessly, but certainly. That, 1st, imprisonment or a penalty of $5,000 and imprisonment for a term of two years; second, the payment of double the amount due the Confederate States.

THOS. J. MICHIE,
Receiver.

Nov. 26-4t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 11TH OF DECEMBER, 1861, at Mcdowell, in the county of Highland, I will sell a large portion of the Personal Estate of Felix H. Hull, dec'd, consisting of about 200 head of Cattle, 40 Horses and Colts, 25 to 40 Hogs, 45 Sheep, the bearing of Wheat, 50 to 100 bushels of Rye, 200 bushels of Oats, 600 to 800 bushels of Corn; a large quantity of Hay; 4 yokes of Oxen; Wagons, Plows, Harness, Wheat Fan and other farming implements. A lot of Household and Kitchen Furniture.—Among the Cattle there are upwards of 100 head of two year old and a number of choice Roan Heifers, selected of the best blood for breeders, besides others of good stock.

TERMS.—Cash for all sums under $5; for all sums amounting to or over $5, a credit of nine months will be given; bonds with good security to be given by the purchaser. HUGH W. SHEFFEY,

Nov. 26 4ds Adm'r of F. H. Hull, dec'd.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Augusta County, entered on the 9th day of November, 1861, in the case of Dooley's Administrators vs. Dooley's widow, &c., I will proceed, upon the premises, on

Thursday, the 26th of December, 1861,

to sell to the highest bidder, at public auction, the HOUSE and LOT in which said Dooley lately resided, situated in the town of Staunton, on the corner of Beverly and St. Clair Streets.

Terms of Sale of Real Estate: One-fourth in hand, and the balance in 6, 12 and 18 months from day of sale, for which bonds with approved security will be required.

At the same time I will sell a lot of Household and Kitchen Furniture consisting of the usual array.

Terms of sale of Personal Property will be as follows: For sums of $5 and under the cash will be required; for sums over $5, negotiable notes, satisfactorily endorsed, at 6 months will be required.

Nov. 26, 1861.—4ds. MICHAEL McALEER, Com'r.

NOTICE!

VA. CENTRAL RAILROAD,

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

[illegible]

ON and after Sunday, December 1st, the Mail and Passenger train will be run between Richmond and Staunton daily, leaving Richmond at 7.30 A. M., and arrive at Staunton at 4 P. M. Returning, leave Staunton at 8 A. M., and arrive at Richmond 4.10 P. M.

Between Staunton and Jackson's River the train will be run tri-weekly, leaving Staunton Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 1.30 P. M. Leave Jackson's River Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 3.30 P. M. The Freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Staunton Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 12.30 P. M. Return on alternate days.

H. D. WHITCOMB,
General Superintendent.

Dec. 4, 1861.

VIRGINIA:—At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court for Augusta County, the 2d day of December, 1861.

Jacob F. Keller, ... Plaintiff,
AGAINST
S. M. Shaffer and Janetta C., his wife, late Janetta Pence, and N. K. Trout, Receiver, ... Defendants.

The object of this suit is to recover a claim held by the Plaintiff on the absent Defendants, Shaffer and wife, to restrain the payment of money to or to come into the hands of the Receiver until the further order of the Court.

The Defendants, S. M. Shaffer and Janetta C., his wife, not having entered their appearance, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not residents of this Commonwealth: It is ordered that they appear here within one month after due publication of this notice, and do what is necessary to protect their interest.

A Copy—Teste.

A. F. KINNEY, Clerk.

Dec 10, '61-4t

VIRGINIA:—At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court for Augusta County, the 2d day of December, 1861.

M. Summersen, ... Plaintiff,
AGAINST
George Nicholson, A. W. Harman, Hugh W. Sheffey, John A. Harman and George K. Snapp—Def'ts.

The object of this suit is to force the vendor's lien on a certain house and lot in Staunton sold by the Defendant, A. W. Harman, to Defendant Nicholson.

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

A Copy—Teste.

A. F. KINNEY, Clerk.

Dec. 10, 1861.—4t

New Goods! New Goods!!

SOME OF WHICH RUN THE BLOCKADE IN THE "BERMUDA."

WE are now receiving a nice little stock of Seasonable GOODS to which we invite the attention of the public. As we cannot any longer buy goods on the usual time, but are compelled to pay Cash for all we buy, this fact forces us upon the necessity of selling for CASH, or with the special understanding to be paid in a very short time. We are really pained to be driven to this course, but in view of the present unsettled state of business, we have no other way left but to adopt the CASH SYSTEM as near as possible. We hope our friends will see the reasonableness of the course and sustain us in it. We promise to sell our Goods on as reasonable advance.

PIFER & FUNKHOUSER,
Opposite Va. Hotel.

Staunton, Nov. 26, '61.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN!

THERE was left at our Livery Stables on the 23th of May last, a

DARK BAY HORSE,

about 15½ hands high, well formed, about 4 yearsold last Spring, and supposed to be the property of a member of the 20th Cavalry—Capt. Richardson—and the bill for the feed of which Horse amounts to $30 00. If the bill is not paid and the Horse taken away by the fourth Monday in this month, Court day, we will have him put to public sale, in front of the Court House, to the highest bidder, for cash, and shall deduct from the gross our bill and cost of sale, and account for the balance, if any, to the owner.

Dec. 3, 1861—3t. THOS. J. BURKE & CO.

AUGUSTA COUNTY COURT CLERK'S OFFICE, to wit:

ESTRAY.

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

A STEER, supposed to be eight years old, with red back, white on the legs and belly, marked with a crop off of the right ear and upper keel in the same, and appraised at $20. Entirely—Teste.

WM. A. BURNETT, D. C.

Dec. 10, 1861.—3t.

AUGUSTA COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE, to wit:

ESTRAY.

Taken up by George Shuey, on his land, in the County of Augusta, the 20th day of October last, of the following description, to wit:

A STEER of dark red color, with a crop off the left ear and a piece out from the top of the right ear, about four feet high, supposed to be two or three years old, and appraised at $18.

Entirely—Teste. WM. A. BURNETT, D. C.

Dec. 10, 1861.—3t.

AUGUSTA COUNTY COURT CLERK'S OFFICE, to wit:

ESTRAY.

Taken up by Benjamin Harper, on his land, in this county, about the 10th day of October last, of the following description, to wit:

A HEIFER of red color, with a little white under the belly, crop off the right ear, supposed to be about three years old, and appraised at $20.

Entirely—Teste. WM. A. BURNETT, D. C.

Dec. 10, 1861.—3t.

AUGUSTA COUNTY COURT CLERK'S OFFICE, to wit:

ESTRAY.

Taken up by Wm. V. Pirough, on his land, in the County of Augusta, near South River, the 15th day of November, 1861, of the following description, to wit:

A large red, mulley STEER, with crop off the left ear, white face, both eyes red, with white on the belly, about four and half feet high, and appraised at $47 00.

Entirely—Teste. WM. A. BURNETT, D. C.

Dec. 10, 1861.—3t.

ATTENTION, MERCHANTS!

BEING desirous of closing up my store at Deer Bend, Augusta county, Va., I propose to sell out my entire

STOCK OF GOODS,

consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c., at very reduced prices, not withstanding the heavy advance in the cost of goods. I will sell by the Bill or Retail.

[illegible] CRAIG.

Nov. 12, 1861.—4t.

[illegible] Nov 5

[illegible] P. H. TROUT

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOW!

SEND IN YOUR NAMES!

In addition to the usual variety of original and elective MISCELLANY, there will be published in the twenty second number of the third volume of the

SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE,

One Saturday, the 19th inst., two

ORIGINAL STORIES,

Written expressly for the columns of this favorite home journal.

One is entitled—

ANNIE HERBERT,

BY

ELLAN S. STEPHENSON,

of Alabama.

The other—

THE LIGHT OF OTHER DAYS,

BY A LADY OF GEORGIA.

The present is a favorable opportunity for commencing subscriptions to the

FIELD AND FIRESIDE.

On the completion of these Stories, another will appear, entitled—

SOUTHERN HEARTS

AND

SOUTHERN HOMES,

BY

LAURA LORRINER.

It should now become a matter of pride with our people to sustain and cherish a press, firmly established at the South for the promotion of Southern interest. Such an one THE SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE has proved to be. It is published every Saturday, at Augusta, Ga., by James Gardner, at the low price of $2 per annum. Its columns are devoted to Literature, Agriculture and Horticulture—each department under the supervision of editors of talent and experience. Mr. James N. Ellis, of the Literary; Dr. Daniel Lee, of the Agricultural; and Mr. V. LeDuc, of the Horticultural departments, present a most acceptable paper, which should find its way, regularly, into every family throughout the South.

It is a large paper, in quarto form, containing forty columns, printed on fine material, with clear type, and makes a beautiful book when bound.

Nov. 12, 1861.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
STAUNTON, Nov. 26, 1861.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office for the immediate or early delivery of the following lumber, in the whole or in part, all of which is to be of the best quality, and subject to inspection. Cash will be paid on delivery:

WHITE OAK PLANK.

5,000 ft. 3¼ inch, ripped through, 7 or 14 ft. long.		
10,000 ft. 2½ " " "		
20,000 ft. 2⅜ " " "		from 8 to 14 ft. long.
30,000 ft. 2 " " "		
5,000 ft. 1½ " " "		

WHITE OAK SKANTLING.

2,000 pieces 4 by 7 inches	11 feet long.	
2,000 " 4½ by 5 "	"	
2,000 " 4 by 5 "	"	
2,000 " 3 by 5 "	"	
1,000 " 4 by 4 "	"	
500 " 3½ by 4½	13 feet long.	

The last two sizes to be of choice tough timber.

HICKORY FOR AXLES.

4,000 pieces 4 by 4½ inches,	7 feet long.
2,000 " 4½ by 5 "	"
1,000 " 4½ by 5½ "	"
1,000 " 5½ by 4½ "	"
500 " 5½ by 5½ "	"

HICKORY PLANK.

25,000 feet 1½ inch,	to 12 feet long.
25,000 feet 1¾ "	"
25,000 feet 1⅞ "	"
25,000 feet 2 "	"
25,000 feet 2¼ "	"

ASH PLANK.

20,000 feet 1¼ inch,	to 12 feet long.
20,000 feet 1½ "	"
20,000 feet 1¾ "	"
20,000 feet 2 "	"
20,000 feet 2¼ "	"

POPLAR PLANK.

100,000 feet 2½ inch.	

B. TURK,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

Nov 26-4t

STRIBLING SPRINGS,

13 MILES FROM STAUNTON,

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

Alum, Sulphur and Chalybeate waters just at hand.

The Stages leave Staunton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, until the 15th of July, after which time they will leave daily, connecting with the cars from Richmond, arriving by 6 o'clock, P. M.

A plentiful supply of Ice.

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

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

Telegrams sent from Staunton, by express, when desired. CHESLEY KENNEY,
Proprietor.

June 25, 1861.

BOCOCK & PARRISH,

GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

BRIDGE ST., LYNCHBURG, VA.

RESPECTFULLY call the attention of the people of Northwestern Virginia to their stock of Goods, viz:

900 Sacks Liverpool Salt,
100,000 Foreign and Domestic Segars,
100 BALES FINE SMOKING TOBACCO,
150 barrels Whisky,
5 half casks fine French Brandy,
6 eighth do do do
10 barrels pure old Apple do
Green and Black Teas, New Orleans Sugar and Molasses.

BOCOCK & PARRISH.

Nov. 5, 1861.—2 mos.

J. J. IRBY.

JNO. ROBIN MCDANIEL.

McDANIEL & IRBY,

LYNCHBURG, VA.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

NEW ORLEANS SUGARS & MOLASSES,

which they are constantly receiving direct.

Washington county HALF and Manufactured and Smoking Tobacco.

We invite attention to our market as being quite as cheap as any in Virginia, with great advantages in shipping to interior localities.

Lynchburg, Oct. 29, 1861.—4t.

BROWNSBURG FEMALE SEMINARY,

Rev. W. W. TRIMBLE, A. M., Principal.

THE next session of this School will commence on Monday the 23d day of September, 1861, and close the 26th of June, 1862.

TERMS.—Board, including fuel and washing, for the session, $80 00.

Tuition in the various departments from $18 to $50 00.

Music with use of Instrument, 40 00.

French $10 00. No extra charge for the Ancient Classics. Contingent fee $1 00.

Address the Principal at Brownsburg, Rockbridge County, Va.

August 7, 1861.—3m.

NEW TOBACCO STORE.

THE subscriber would inform the public generally, and the consumers of the "delicious weed" particularly, that he has opened a

NEW TOBACCO STORE IN STAUNTON,

one door from Beck's Restaurant, and nearly opposite the Virginia Hotel, where he has a large stock of all grades of Chewing Tobacco and Segars of every brand. He can supply tobacco and segars of all the different qualities at corresponding prices. He will also keep on hand Smoking Tobacco, Pipes and Stems, Matches, Blacking, and everything kept in Tobacco Stores. He is prepared to sell by wholesale as well as retail. Be sure to call at the New Tobacco Store of

Sept. 3, 1861.—tf. J. H. D. JOHNSON.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. JAMES H. HARRIS,

DENTIST,

Graduate of Baltimore College of Dental Surgery,

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

Sept. 17, 1861.—1y.

ESTRAY COW!

ESTRAYED from the field of the subscriber about the 1st of November, a

BRINDLE COW,

about 12 years old, with white face, some white on her back, white belly, crumpled horns—she was purchased in the neighborhood of New Hope. Any one informing the subscriber, or leaving word at the "Spectator Office," of her whereabouts will be properly compensated.

Dec. 3, 1861—3t. JOSEPH MEYNOLDS.

TANNING.

HAVING purchased of Jacob Crist the Tan-Yard at Spring Mill, with the entire stock, the undersigned will carry on the Tanning business, and beg of their friends, and the public generally, a liberal patronage. Cash paid for Hides.

S. HUNTER,
J. W. SPITLER.

Nov. 5, 1861.—tf.

COTTON YARN.

JUST received and for sale, 4,000 lbs Superior Cotton Yarn, from No. 4 to 12, by wholesale or retail.

Dec 3, '61-4t. CRAWFORD & COCKRAN.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—One or two good CABINET MAKERS, to whom good wages will be given. L. WADDELL, Jr.

COW BELLERS.—Six dozen superior Trunnion Bells, very superior article, for sale at the old price. GEO. E. PRICE.

Nov. 19, 1861.

TRACE CHAINS.—Six dozen superior Trace Chains. GEO. E. PRICE.

Nov. 19, 1861.

PRIVATE SALES.

LAND FOR SALE.

WILL be sold, at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, THE 4TH DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT, on the premises, all the Real Estate of Daniel Miller, dec'd, consisting of two traces of land situated on South River, three miles above Waynesboro', containing 264 ACRES, and lies on both sides of the river, has a fine water power and a good saw Mill on it, and a tenant DWELLING HOUSE, Barn, Stable, and all other necessary out-buildings, nearly all new. It is finely watered, good fencing. The land is good and susceptible of producing any kind of grain, about 100 acres cleared. This farm is very desirable property, in a good neighborhood, near to churches, adjoining the lands of William Crawford, of the Waynesboro' Depot, on the Central Railroad.

The other tract contains 142 ACRES, mostly cleared, tolerable building on it, and finely watered, good orchard and meadow, adjoining near the former tract. There will be sold with this tract an adjoining 190 acres of timbered land, lying one-fourth of a mile from it.

The terms of the above lands will be one-fourth in hand and the balance in three equal annual payments, approved personal security will be required for the deferred payments, and the deed retained until the land is paid for. Possession will be given immediately.

Any person wishing information by letter, will address the subscriber, Waynesboro', Augusta Co., Va., who will promptly attend to it.

MARTIN COYNER, Ex'r.

Sept. 27, 1861.—3t.

P. S.—As the lands advertised above were not sold at public sale on the day above specified, the undersigned now offers them at private sale.

MARTIN COYNER, Ex'r.

Oct. 15, 1861.—tf.

A Very Fine Farm in Culpeper County, FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale the Farm on which I reside, "Cole's Hill," one of the most valuable estates in the county. This farm contains about 750 Acres, of which about 500 are arable, and the balance heavily timbered. The Mountain Run, which passes through it, is within two and one half to three miles of Brandy Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, from which point the cities of Washington, Alexandria and Richmond, can be reached in about three hours. It is well watered, every field having never-failing Springs. The soil is of the best quality, producing fine crops of wheat and corn, and luxuriant crops of grass. The location is beautiful and proverbial for health. Two Manufacturing, and two Grist Mills are within a few miles. Churches of the various denominations are of easy access.

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

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

Sept. 4, 1860.—tf. B. W. HANSBROUGH.

TO PHYSICIANS.—A Physician, in full practice, who resides near one of the Watering Places of Western Virginia, and is desirous of removing to the South, will sell his property with the good will of his position. His property, which he proposes to sell, consists of a large and comfortable Dwelling with all necessary out houses, stables and garden, and about one-half of the adjoining lot. About one-half of the ground is well timbered, and the balance is meadow and pasture land, and furnishes the proprietor abundantly with his firewood, hay and pasture. His practice has been worth to him, for many years, from $2,500 to $3,000 annually, and consists, in part, of practice among the visitors at the Springs during the Summer season, and throughout the neighborhood during the year.

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

His price for this property, with the good will of his practice, is $3,500, payable as follows—$2,000 in hand, and the balance in one and two years with interest.

Applications addressed to Messrs. Harman & Bell, Attorneys at Law, Staunton, Va., will receive prompt attention.

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

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

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

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

July 24, 1860.—tf—Rock. Reg.

SALE OF BATH LANDS.—In pursuance of a decree of Circuit Court of Augusta made in the cause of Vincent H. Geiger and others, against Franklin F. Geiger's heirs and others, I shall sell, at private sale, in a separate parcels, as they may be judicious and to suit purchasers, all the lands, or tract of land situated in Bath co., opposite Cloverdale, and adjoining the Cloverdale and Wilderness estates, and contains about 2500 Acres, and formerly the property of George Geiger, dec'd. The lands will be shown to any one desiring to purchase, and I am strongly profitable it is recommended as admirably suited for that purpose. The land is all desirable as grazing ranges.

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

JOHN CHURCHMAN.

Feb. 19, 1861.

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

Nov. 6, 1861.—4t. JAS. A. CRAIG.

A GOOD AND SAFE INVESTMENT AT TEN PER CENT.—$2000 worth of very desirable REAL ESTATE in Staunton will be sold, with a mortgage from the present owner, for five years, that is will rent for $200 a year. For particulars apply to

Staunton, Oct. 15, 1860—tf. LAMBDEN & BRO.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA,

CHARTERED MARCH 17, 1860.

Round Capital $300,000.

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

PRESIDENT,
JOSEPH S. CARSON.

C. S. PUNK, *Secretary.* G. F. BRESSE, *Actuary.*

DIRECTORS.

JOSEPH S. CARSON,	JOB KERR,
JAMES P. RIDDLE,	LEWIS P. HARTMAN,
LEWIS LOGAN,	ROBERT SYBERT,
	SAM'L SIDWELL.

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

GEORGE E. PRICE, Local Agent, Staunton.

April 11, 1858.

LIVERY STABLE!

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

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

Staunton, April 30, 1860.

STAUNTON FOUNDRY!

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

The patronage of the public is especially solicited.

Nov 30, 1860 A. J. GARBER & CO.

☞ Tobacco & Segars.

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

Staunton, March 19, 1861—tf

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

CRAWFORD & COCKRAN.

Staunton, Feb. 19, 1861.

A LARGE lot of POCOHTAN PIPES and Stems, just received and for sale by

JOHN D. EVANS.

RICHMOND ADVERTISEMENTS.

1861. SPRING. 1861.

Southern Hat Manufactory!

ESTABLISHED 1836.

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

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

JOHN DOOLEY,
81 Main St., Richmond, Va.

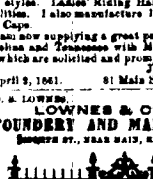
April 2, 1861.

GEO. A. LOWNES. WM. D. COOKE

LOWNES & COOK'S

FOUNDERY AND MANUFACTORY,

BROADER ST., NEAR MAIN, RICHMOND, VA.



HAVING made a large addition to our shop, to meet the Southern trade, we are now fill all the Northern prices of 1859. We have over 100 different designs of Plain and Ornamental Railings, Verandas, Balconies, Porch Pieces, Window Guards, &c., &c. Vestibule Doors, Iron Sash, Shutters, and general Blacksmithing and finishing done with neatness and despatch.

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

Richmond, April 2, 1861—1y.

1860. SPRING TRADE. 1860.

GEORGE STARRETT,

GOVERNOR STREET, MONMOND, VIRGINIA,

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

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

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

Richmond, April 2, 1861.—1y.

THOMAS J. BAGBY,

AGENT AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

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

RICHMOND, VA.,

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

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

☞ Consignments respectfully solicited.

REFER TO Messrs. C. T. Wortham & Co., R. H. Maury & Co., Dickinson, Hill & Co., and H. K. Ellyson, Richmond; James Alexander, CHARLOTTESVILLE; R. Mauzy, STAUNTON; and J. H. Wartman & Co., HARRISONBURG. [Richmond, March 26, 1861.

1861 SPRING IMPORTION. 1861

CLARKSON, ANDERSON & CO.,

90 MAIN STREET,

RICHMOND, VA.,

IMPORTERS of Heavy and Fancy Hardware, Guns, Edge Tools, Cutlery and "Anchor" Rolling Cloth, are in receipt, per ships "Morning Light" and "Potentia," direct from the Same River, of their Spring Importations, to which they invite the attention of such merchants as may forward or pay promptly, feeling assured all such will find it to their interest to buy of them. They are also agents for "Fairbank's" justly celebrated Scales. Particular attention given to orders.

April 2, 1861.

SPOTSWOOD HOTEL,

RICHMOND, VA.

THIS new Hotel, at the Corner of Main and 8th Sts., just finished and elegantly furnished, is open for the accommodation of guests. The location is the best in the City, and every effort will be made to please the patrons of the house.

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

Nov. 5, 1860. JOSEPH H. CRENSHAW.

M. BLAIR. T. F. ROOE.

M. BLAIR & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

CORNER OF 12TH AND CARY STREETS,

RICHMOND