STAUNTON SPECTATOR AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Staunton Spectator.

STAUNTON, VA.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 10, 1861.

North and South.

The Richmond Whig says that "no people who respect themselves can desire association with the Yankee race—no State that cherishes independence can trust its fortunes to Yankee government. One by one the bulwarks of State sovereignty, and the muniment of individual liberty, have been destroyed, till nothing remains worth preserving. A reign of terror prevails in the Yankee States, and those subject to them, as complete, if not *yet* quite so violent, as swept over France in the days of Robespierre. As one of their own journals remarks, it requires but one step more to inaugurate the scenes of the French revolution, when the guillotine was a perrennial fountain of blood.

Men and women are daily arrested in Washington, New York and Philadelphia (says a cotemporary, summing up the atrocities of the usurpation,) and thrown into loathsome dungeons, without warrant of law, and without being confronted with their accusers or advised of the charges against them. Journals are suppressed for denouncing the action of the Government. Editors are lynched and their printing offices destroyed by the mob. Forced loans are demanded of the banks. A system of detectives is organized at Washington, to dog the steps of peaceable citizens, report to the tyrants and arrest persons suspected of opposing the usurper's will. No Neapolitan despotism or Spanish inquisition ever exceeded, in the measure of its cruelty, the present Dictatorship at Washington. The Doge's dungeon in Venice, which yet stands a monument of tyranny, is reproduced in Forts LaFayette and Hamilton, names that are worthy of a more honorable fate. The Government of the United States is prostituted to the vilest purposes of the most infamous men that ever walked the earth. There is no such thing as public or individual liberty in the United States. Men, to be free must sing pæans to a baboon and worship the Government of usurpers. They must sanction the most unholy war ever waged against a free people. They must approve of the destruction of their own liberties. They must become slaves, in order to enjoy exemption from molestation.

There is more in these arrests than meets the eye. It indicates a deep and determined opposition to the acts of the Government, among the wiser and more virtuous men of the North. It evinces that the tyrants are trembling on their thrones and fear the day of reckoning, which will sweep them violently from their seats of power. They fear not only the armies of the Confederate States, which, in the language of a member of the Cabinet, are already "thundering at the gates of the Capitol." They stand in awe not merely of those gallant legions, which have driven them like dogs howling back to their kennels from Bethel, Manassas and Oak Hill.—But they fear the, as yet, unorganized masses of their own section, who are preparing for them the doom of Belshazzar, and who will hold them to a just and stern accountability for their crimes. They fear the rising indignation of an outraged and down-trodden people, who have been betrayed by fear and excitement into an acquiescence in the usurper's acts, but who have not been educated in the short space of five months to support the yoke of an absolute despotism, after having received the blood-bought heritage of freedom from their fathers, and enjoyed its blessings from their birth.

Meanwhile the Confederate States are calm and impregnable. But for the mustering of troops, which we see about us every day, we should scarcely know that anything unusual was in progress. No man in the South complains that his individual rights are tresspassed upon.—No State feels that she is in danger of losing her liberties. Our independence is a fact. Our prosperity is beyond a contingency. The North may hurl charge after charge upon us, but their "Grand Armies" will be routed and driven back, as fast as they come. Ere long foreign powers will be seen marching on the field to salute the victor, and demand, in the name of commerce, humanity and civilization, for the sake of the world, the peaceful recognition of Southern independence.

Skirmish near the Hawk's Nest in Fayette Co.

On Sunday, the 25th of August, about 120 of Gen. Wise's Cavalry under command of Col. Jenkins, (Ex-Congressman) were sent out on a scouting expedition towards the Hawk's Nest.—They fell upon a party of the enemy's cavalry whom they engaged for about an hour, and, while thus engaged, a large party of the enemy's infantry, by a long circuit around a hill got into the rear of our forces. When our cavalry were on their way back towards their camp they were fired upon by this party of the enemy's infantry concealed in the woods along the side of the road. They had to run the guantlet of fire for about a quarter of a mile. It is wonderful that most of them were not killed. There was only one killed, and he was a young man of this county, Mr. Frank Dillard, who was acting as a substitute for Mr. Harry Lofland. He was only 17 years of age. We had several wounded, and some injured by their horses falling with them, among others Col. Jenkins, who was quite badly hurt—having his leg and arm bruised by the falling of his horse. Col. Jenkins compliments in the highest terms the soldierly conduct of Maj. Frank Reynolds, a son of Col. Reynolds, of Floyd's Brigade, and speaks of him as one of the best drilled and most gallant young officers of the army.

Education.

We would invite the attention of the public to the advertisement of Rev. Geo. B. Taylor found in our advertising columns. Mr. Taylor possesses the requisite qualifications to make an excellent instructor of youth. We hope that his school will be liberally patronized. Whilst we are endeavoring to preserve the liberty and independence of the South, we should not neglect the duty we owe the youth of the rising generation, who, in a few years, will be the custodians of the weal and liberty of the Confederate States. The very best investment parents make is the money devoted to the education of their children. It is better to give a child a good education, than to bequeath him a fortune of ten thousand dollars.

The 52nd Virginia Regiment.

The 52nd Virginia Regiment under command of Col. John B. Baldwin will leave this place today (Tuesday) for more active and stirring scenes. Should this fine Regiment get an opportunity to pay its respects to the enemy, we feel confident that it will acquit itself with credit.

The Richmond Enquirer has been assured, from a person who has had the opportunity of personal observation, that the demoralization of the Northern army continues, and that the men are revolting at the wicked work into which they had been deceived, and are deserting in large numbers.

☞ Gen. E. Kirby Smith has recovered from the wound he received at the late battle of Manassas, and will, in a few days, resume his command on the Potomac.

☞ Cotton is now selling in New York at 22 cents per pound, an advance of more than 200 per cent.

The Battle of Cross Lanes on the 26th of August.

In reference to this battle a Lewisburg correspondent writes to us as follows:

"On Saturday, the 24th of August, General Floyd, having separated his command from Gen. Wise's (with the exception of the cavalry) and having taken, in addition to his own forces, the regiments of Cols. Tompkins and McCausland, advanced on the "Sunday" road to "Carnifax's Ferry," and began conveying his troops over in a boat. After he had gotten the greater portion of his infantry over, (the artillery and baggage being still on this side of the river) the boat, by some mismanagement, as they were returning to this side, was carried over the Falls, and four of his men lost. He immediately set his forces to building another boat which was completed by the next (Sunday) evening, and the remainder of the troops were carried over that night. The enemy having heard that a small force had crossed Gauley River, Col. Tyler advanced with his command to surprise them; but when they arrived at the Cross Lanes in Nicholas Co., about 4 miles from the Ferry, finding our forces larger than they expected, they encamped there for the night. Floyd having heard of their advance, early next morning (Monday, the 26th of August) advanced on them and attacked them about sun up. The 50th Reg't (Col. Reynolds) leading the attack. After fighting about 15 minutes the enemy broke and retreated in great disorder.—Indeed, it was a perfect rout. The loss on our side was but 4 killed and ten or 12 wounded.—On theirs upwards of 40 dead bodies have been found and buried, and about 100 taken prisoners. Our men also took 5 wagons and one ambulance' the latter said, by those who have seen it, to be a very fine one."

The following is an extract from a letter of Mr. R. H. Glass, Editor of Lynchburg Republican, who was present at this battle:

"All of our men and officers acted with the greatest gallantry and courage. Col. Heth led in front of his men and was shot through the coat. A minnie ball wounded the horse of Major Hounshell. Col. Reynolds was also shot through the coat and came near losing his life.

General Floyd, who is as brave as a lion, followed with his staff, and in his red hunting shirt, upon the very heels of the troops, (frequently in their very midst,) encouraging them by his example and commanding voice. * * *

Col. Tompkins' regiment was held in reserve, and did not, I think, get actively into the fight. The Col. and his men, however, were hotly in the chase, and took many of the prisoners, the Colonel himself taking Captain Shortleft, and others. * * * * * * *

Col. Tyler's command was one of the very best of the enemy—he was one of their crack officers. It has for a long time been prowling all through this country, holding it in complete subjection. Tyler it was who boasted that he would march to Lewisburg at all hazards, and would catch Floyd and Wise and feed them on beans. It has now been defeated, routed, and disgraced, with all its prestige gone.

The people in this section have confidence in our strength again, and will rally to our standard at once. I think, too, the rout will alarm General Cox, at Gauley Bridge, and I should not be surprised if he beat a hasty retreat to the Ohio river.

Skirmishing of the Army of the Potomac.

A stirring skirmish took place Thursday last, says the Richmond *Examiner*, in the advance of the army of the Potomac. For over ten days our forces have been gradually driving in the pickets of the enemy and closing up our lines, seizing and fortifying strong positions. Having possession of Munson's, Mason's and Upton's Hills, and strengthened them by suitable entrenchments, it was thought advisable to push on still further in the direction of Arlington and occupy Hall's Hill, a mile further in the advance, where the enemy was posted in some force. Col. Corse's Alexandria regiment and a detachment of the Washington Artillery were dispatched for this purpose. The enemy defended the position at first with some spirit, but soon retired after a loss of between one and two hundred killed and wounded. The Confederate loss is estimated at about twenty.

The day before, Col. Jenkins, commanding one of the South Carolina regiments attached to Gen. Bonham's brigade, was sent, with Kemper's battery, to look after two regiments reported to be encamped on the other side of the Potomac, in the vicinity of the Great Falls. Col. Jenkins marched eighteen miles, starting at eight in the morning, and reaching his destination the next morning about two hours before day. Waiting for the grey of early dawn, he opened fire on the enemy, which were posted as reported, just as they were preparing for their morning drill.—They made no resistance, but fled precipitately, leaving, it is believed, two or three hundred killed and wounded. There was no pursuit, as the river was too deep to ford.

For now more than a week the glove of battle has been thrown down to McClellan by the Confederate Generals, and as yet he has not dared to pick it up. Five thousand Confederate troops have for ten days been in sight of Washington. The Confederate flag has been flying in full view of the Lincoln Cabinet. "Dixie" has been discoursed morning and evening by our regimental bands in ear shot of the Federal troops; still they keep closely in their lines, and dare not venture out in force. What, indeed, has become of the Grand Army?

At a meeting of Lexington Presbytery, held at Mt Horeb Church, in the County of Augusta, on Wednesday, the 4th of August 1861, the following resolutions were adopted:

1*st Resolved*, That we invite our congregations to unite with us in behalf of our sick and wounded soldiers.

2*d Resolved*, That every member of this Presbytery be regarded and announced as an agent for the reception and forwarding of hospital and other supplies for soldiers.

THE CONFEDERATE ELECTIONS.—On the 1st Wednesday in November next, an election will be held in all the Confederate States for Members of Congress, and for Electors of President and Vice President. The Electors to meet on the 1st Wednesday in December. The Congress will assemble on the 18th day of February next, open the Electoral votes on the 19th, and the President and Vice President be inaugurated on the 22nd.

The United States steam frigate Minnesota, flag officer Stringham, from Hatteras Inlet, which place she left on the 1st instant, arrived at New York on Monday, and anchored in the North river. She had on board 671 prisoners, taken during the late engagement at Fort Hatteras.—Among the prisoners are forty five officers of the Confederate army and navy.

Col. R. Ross, Jr., and Col. John M. McCue have just entered into a contract with the Confederate States for the manufacture of a large amount of Saltpetre. The contract will doubtless be fulfilled with promptness and fidelity.—A large portion of the Saltpetre will be ready for delivery, we understand in the course of a few weeks. The Saltpetre is extracted from caves in Monroe County, Tennessee, which are believed to be almost inexhaustible.—*Enquirer.*

GEN. MCCULLOCH.—The Salisbury (N. C) Banner, of the 31st, says:

"An article has been going the rounds that Ben. McCulloch is a native of Tennessee. This is an error. He is a Native of Halifax county, North Carolina. It has not been many years since Major (now General) McCulloch paid a visit to his relatives in this State, living in and near Weldon.

☞ There is a second-hand ten-plate Stove at the Spectator Office for sale. It is time to prepare for Winter.

Mexico the Ally of Lincoln.

It seems that the Government of Mexico very readily assented to become the ally of the North. Tom Corwin, Lincoln's Minister to Mexico, has succeeded in securing the consent of that Government to allow Lincoln's troops to pass unmolested and without let or hindrance through any portion of Mexico for the purpose of invading the South. There can be but little doubt that in consideration of this privilege Lincoln's Minister has promised on the part of his Government to guarantee the restoration of Texas to the domain of Mexico. That feeble and distracted country will rue the day that it suffered itself to become the dupe and ally of the Lincoln despotism. The "*Dispatch*" says that the consent of the Mexican Government to the United States Government to grant free passage through Mexico to such Northern troops as may be ordered to operate against the Southern States, is a thing of no practical importance. It is one of the many Chinese devices of Yankeedom to strike terror to their enemies and divert attention from Washington. The experience of the last war with Mexico shows that the transportation of troops and material to that distant coast is a most costly and onerous operation. It will not pay in a war like the present, when there are so many more convenient methods of assailing the South, and when the people to be attacked are not Mexicans. The only effect of such a hostile act on the part of Mexico would be to compel the Southern Confederacy to annex a portion of that Republic to our magnificent empire. In the meantime, Texas, whose brave troops capture United States regulars wherever they find them, with even more ease than they conquered Mexicans, can give a good account of herself without requiring any abatement of Confederate vigilance and energy in the direction of Manassa.

Reaction in Kentucky.

From the Memphis Appeal, of the 3d inst., we take the following in regard to the state of feeling in Kentucky:

Numbers of gentlemen, who have returned to this city from various parts of Kentucky within the last few days, bring us the most gratifying intelligence of the reaction which has recently commenced to sweep over that State. We are reliably informed that Lincolnism is doomed for the future among her people everywhere outside of that miserable sink hole of submission—Louisville—where traitors like Guthrie, Prentice and Harney hold temporary sway.

The Confederate flag is said to wave along the railroad line from the Ohio river to the border of Tennessee, and a new-born enthusiasm has suddenly seized upon the people, which promises to very soon consolidate political sentiment in favor of the South. Shouts for the patriot Davis, which a month ago would have been dangerous, now make the welkin ring in every town, county and community, and the cry gains ground, for deliverance from the oppressions of Abolition tyranny.

The idea of neutrality seems now to be regarded in the proper aspect as a myth and an impossibility; and the outrageous excesses of the Lincoln government are beginning to open the eyes of all freemen who yet value their liberties and look to their perpetuation.

A better day, we believe, is dawning upon the State of Boone and Clay.

Reason, Right and Vigilance.

The Syracuse (N. Y.) Courier holds forth as follows upon the overbearing tyranny of the Federal party:

Any man who desires to perpetuate for himself his constitutional rights and privileges must see that it is due, not to Southern traitors and interests, but to all true and loyal men, to the rights of the loyal North, to his own freedom and to the liberties of his posterity, to rebuke each and all of these violations of constitutional right, each and all of these assumptions of unwarranted and arbitrary power.

Let men then remember that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty!" Let them awake from their dreams of necessity, from the fatal slumber of security and confidence. Let them remember that the exercise of illegal, unconstitutional, unwarranted power is tyranny—a tyr which will ever be resisted, not by mobs or illegal acts, but by the lawful and constitutional action of a free press and a free ballot! For as long as a free press and a free ballot remain to a free people, lawless remedies cannot ly be inexcusable and aggravate disorder and anarchy. Are we not now living under a higher law than the Constitution? or are not those rights and privileges which were ever possessed by the American citizen, being gradually but determinedly led away, and perhaps lost to them forever? Let every American citizen, without regard to past party differences, watch, and judge, and defend!

The Reign of Terror in St. Louis.

The Louisville Courier has a letter dated St. Louis, August 22, in which the writer says:

There is a perfect reign of terror (equal to that during the French Revolution,) existing in this city at the present time. Whole families are leaving by scores. This is no exaggeration, but a sober reality. Men are now going round the city taking a census of all the white male inhabitants and ascertaining their political sentiments. The common opinion is, that they intend, after September 1st, to take all the Secessionists in this city, and make them work on the fortifications. If that is really their object, they will have to have a large guard, for nine tenths, I verily believe, of the men in this town are anything but Unionists.

I took a ride round town yesterday, to see what was going on. Fortifications are being erected at all the suburbs. Entrenchments are being dug and cannon placed at every available spot. The Illinois shore is lined with troops and batteries. All the cannon have been removed from the Arsenal and howitzers placed in their stead. Gen. Fremont is reported to have said that "if compelled to evacuate St. Louis, he would leave it in ashes."

EARTHQUAKE IN TENNESSEE.—The Knoxville *Register* of Sunday last says:

Our citizens were startled yesterday morning by a heavy shock of an earthquake, which commenced a few moments before five o'clock, accompanied by a rumbling noise and shaking the houses to a degree that in some places caused uncomfortable apprehensions. The shock created quite a consternation in the camps in this vicinity, startling the slumbering soldiers to their feet, and causing some of them to give vent to their astonishment in language more emphatic than elegant. A gentleman from Camp Cummings, who was lying upon the ground, and therefore had an excellent opportunity for experiencing its effects, informs us that there were three distinct oscillations. Opinions vary as to the duration of the shock, some asserted that it lasted two minutes, while others think it was not more than half a minute, and others again state it to have been about one minute. All agree, however, that it was the severest shock of an earthquake that has ever been felt here.

The Spirit of the South.

A Mr. Watson, of Mississippi, has raised at his own expense, a company of Light Artillery, and has turned it over to the Government fully equipped with all the *materiel* required.

The battery is composed of six guns, and no horse belonging to it cost less than two hundred and fifty dollars. Everything connected with this corps is of the best description, and was procured without regard to cost. The outlay in cash amounted to $60,000. Having completed his arrangements to his satisfaction so far as he could, Mr. Watson notified Gen. Twiggs of his action, and desired him to select officers for the corps, stating that he wanted the BEST that could be got, as his men and material was of that character.—The General made the selections, and that battery will prove a thorn in the sides of the Yankees whenever opportunity offers.

Mr. Watson is a private in the ranks.

The company is now in Virginia ready for duty.

OPENLY DEFIANT.—The people of Belfast, Me., are greatly agitated by the arrival of a number of boxes in that city from Boston, containing muskets, musket cartridges, and other munitions of war, which have gone into the hands of about 200 men, who have openly proclaimed their disloyalty to the Government, and organized themselves into a company, without any authority of the State, declaring it their object to resist any attempt to draft any member in their ranks into military service and the payment of war taxes.

An Appeal to the South—St. Charles Hotel Hospital.

At a meeting of the citizens of Richmond on 22nd July last, a committee of citizens was appointed by the Mayor, to solicit the aid and support of the citizens of the Confederacy, in behalf of our sick and wounded soldiers. The liberality and patriotism of the owners of the St. Charles Hotel induced them to tender to this committee, free of charge, that entire building, with the furniture therein, for the relief of the disabled of our Army. And under the immediate charge, and supervision of a committee of citizens, whose time both day and night is gratuitously devoted to the alleviation of the sick and wounded, this establishment is being conducted in a manner which, under God's providence, is productive of the greatest good.

The citizens of Richmond have been called on, and have responded liberally in contributions both of time and money, and whilst they are still ready to aid, yet, the daily increasing number of our disabled soldiers, involving a corresponding increase of expenditure, renders it necessary to invoke the aid of our Southern brethren.

Our institution was opened on the 25th of July, and our Register shows, that we have received and nursed—from South Carolina 487; Georgia, 229; Mississippi, 463; Virginia, 155; Louisiana, 57; Alabama, 98; North Carolina, 53; Tennessee, 52; Florida, 69; Texas, 4; and Kentucky, 29; making an aggregate of 1,336. We have at this time in this, and a smaller building on Main street, tendered upon the same liberal terms, near 400 sick. In addition to the foregoing, we have received at the railroad depot and conveyed to other quarters 474 persons.—We do not embrace a large number who are nightly supplied with comfortable quarters.

Some idea may be formed of the amount of benefit conferred by this Institution, by a statement of its expenditures. The donations, exclusive of extensive contributions of hospital supplies, amount to $7,960 25. Our Expenditures since 27th July, $4,680 68, thus leaving us with $3, 279 57 in our treasury, a sum scarcely sufficient to provide for the coming month. Under these circumstances, we feel assured that it is only necessary to acquaint our patriotic citizens of the Confederacy with the work we are cheerfully performing, and the responsibility we are assuming, to receive from them a cordial and substantial evidence of their appreciation of our labors in mitigating the hardships and contributing to the comforts of the defenders of the soil.

We invoke the aid of the corporate authorities of the different towns and cities throughout the Confederacy, and would suggest that they call on their citizens to contribute to this great work before us.

All contributions, whether hospital supplies or money, will be addressed to the Chairman of the Committee on Collections, Isaac W. Walker, Esq., of this city.

JOHN D. HARVEY,
JOHN ENDERS,
B. W. HAXALL,
I. W. WALKER,
J. H. MARTIN.

Richmond, Aug. 29, 1861.

Southern papers throughout the Confederacy please copy.

Commissioners for Augusta.

Messrs. Jacob Baylor, Benj. Crawford and Thomas J. Michie have been appointed by the Governor Commissioners for the county for superintending the election of Electors of President and Vice President of the Confederate States.

The eighth section of the seventh chapter of the Code, edition 1860, provides that "the Commissioners appointed by the Governor in each county or corporation, shall appoint three Commissioners for each place therein, at which a separate poll is to be taken, (any two or more of whom may act,) to superintend the elections at such places, and one officer to conduct such election at each place for holding the same."

The ordinance for the State Convention, passed July 1, 1861, provides "that the qualified voters of the Commonwealth who may be absent from the counties or corporations of their residence in the military service of the State, on the day of election for Electors of President and Vice President of the Confederate States, may vote in the said elections, at such place or places within their encampment as the commander at such encampment shall designate, whether the said encampment shall be within the limits of the State or not. For each place of voting the commander of the encampment shall appoint a Superintendent, three Commissioners and as many clerks as shall be necessary, who, after having been first duly sworn in by him, shall perform the duties required of, and be liable to the penalties imposed upon, such officers under the election laws of the State. The said Commissioners shall cause polls to be opened for the Electors of President and Vice President of the Confederate States."

One Elector for each Congressional District established by the Convention and two for the State at large are to be elected, and the election is to be by general ticket, and to take place on the first Wednesday in November next.

Northern Dispatches.

WHEELING, Sept. 3.—The expedition which left here on Sunday night, to ascertain the character of the rebel gathering in Marion county, returned here to-day. They report that the outbreak has been much magnified in importance. Before the Union troops reached Northing, which is some distance across the country from the railroad, the secessionists had disappeared.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 4.—The cash balances due to Southerners at commission houses have been seized.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 4.—Eighteen hundred additional troops have been sent to Old Point Comfort.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.—Five vessels were confiscated to day, because they were known to be wholy or in part owned at the South.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 4.—Lincoln has written a letter to Gov. Magoffin, in which he concludes thus:

"I do not believe that it is the popular wish of the people of Kentucky that the Federal troops now in that State should be moved from her limits. With this impression I must respectfully decline to sympathize with Gov. Magoffin in his desire to preserve the peace of Kentucky. I regret that I cannot find in your not very short letter any declaration or intimation of your desire to preserve the Union."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Skirmishing occurred near Bailey's before daylight yesterday morning. The Confederates appeared in considerable force from Manassa and deceived the pickets; but at four o'clock in the afternoon the Federals had possession of the Cross Roads.

The Confederates are reported to be concentrating near the Chain Bridge.

The armies of Generals Johnson and Beauregard have been temporarily combined, and styled the "Army of the Potomac." While united for certain purposes, they are still as distinct as ever in their organizations and in their details of command. Gen. Beauregard is at the head of the first corps and Gen. Johnson of the second.—While the latter is ranking officer in seniority of appointment, and could, according to regulation, assume entire command of the army, yet, with that deference for the feelings and soldierly reputation of his illustrious comrade, he has waived this right and remits to him the full enjoyment of all the authority and prerogative which he had anterior to his own arrival at Manassas. The commands are in all essentials distinct, and no order of a general character is ever issued by Gen. Johnson without full and free interchange of opinion with Gen. Beauregard. To say that this conduct is not appreciated by Gen. Beauregard would do gross injustice to that gallant officer, and it gives us pleasure to inform our readers that nothing can exceed the mutual feeling of affection, respect and confidence existing between our two distinguished Generals. There is no clashing of authority, no contention, no heartburning. Everything moves on in the army with the most perfect accord and good feeling.—*Richmond Examiner.*

CONNECTICUT AT THE BATTLE IN MISSOURI.—The Hartford (Conn.) Times says: "Capt. Totten, whose artillery did such service in the great battle of August 10th, in Missouri, is a New London man. In that bloody battle Connecticut furnished the lamented leader, General Lyon, and the most effective Captain of artillery. We had the pleasure of meeting to-day two of the relatives of Gen. Lyon—his uncle, Marvin Knowlton, of Ashford, and his cousin, a son of Mr. K. *They believe, with thousands of others, that it is time this war was stopped.*"

CINCINNATI, Sept. 4.—On yesterday the Marshal seized the interest of citizens in the rebel States, in Merchandize now for sale here on commission. The value is about $50,000.

The Captive Confederate Officers.

Commodore Samuel Barron, late Captain in the United States Navy, who surrendered Fort Hatteras, was born in Virginia and appointed from that State. He entered the Navy Jan. 1, 1812, was nineteen years at sea, eight years on shore and twenty years unemployed. His total term of service in the Navy up to the time of his resignation was forty-eight years. He was last at sea in 1859, Commodore Barron holds the position of Assistant Secretary of the Navy under Jeff. Davis. He is a son of Commodore Barron who struck the flag of the Chesapeake to the Leopard, and afterwards killed Commodore Decatur in a duel.

Colonel William F. Martin, of the seventh North Carolina Volunteers, is a native of Elizabeth City, N. C., and is about thirty-eight years of age. He is a lawyer by profession, having studied under the late Hon. William B. Shepard, and until the present rebellion paid but little attion to the science of war. Col. M. has always been an admirer and follower of John C. Calhoun, and a strong advocate of the nullification doctrine. He is possessed of superior natural ability, firm and determined in his opinions; but in private life has undeviatingly maintained the character of an amiable and accomplished gentleman.

Lieutenant William Sharp, late U. S. Navy, was appointed from Virginia, and is a native of that State. He entered the service in September, 1841, and at the time of his resignation he had been 19 years in the service.

Col. Andrew Jackson, one of the prisoners, was born in 1804, and was the first child in America who was named after Andrew Jackson, then a Judge in Tennessee. He is a native of North Carolina, and was educated at West Point. He was a favorite of General Jackson when President, and owes his rapid avancement to the partiality of his godfather. He is well known as Captain Bradford, of the United States Artillery, and has been for years stationed at Fayetteville, in North Narolina

Sketch of the Proceedings of the Council of the Town of Staunton, August 31, 1861.

Present, N. K. Trout, Mayor, Geo. E. Price, W. H. Wilson, H. M. Bell, E. M. Taylor, B. F. Points and W. G. Sterrett.

The resignation of Thomas L. Harman, as a member of the Council was presented, and, on motion, was accepted. The Council went into an election to fill the vacancy, which resulted in the election of Geo. Baylor, who was also elected an Alderman in place of said T. L. Harman.

The Chamberlain was directed to pay the principal and interest of ten certificates of debt of the town issued to Mrs. E. G. Getty, and to cancel said certificates.

Present, also, M. G. Harman, Recorder.

Geo. Baylor, who was elected to supply the vacancy of T. L. Harman resigned, appeared before the Council, and, having taken the oaths required by law, took his seat in the Council.

The Chamberlain was directed to transfer $25 to the credit of the Street Commissioner.

On motion, one thousand dollars was appropriated for the benefit of the families of absent soldiers. B. F. Points, D. C. McGuffin and Jos. A. Waddell were appointed a committee to disburse said appropriations.

The resignation of James H. Skinner being offered, on motion was adopted, whereupon the Council went into an election to supply the vacancy, which resulted in the election of James W. Crawford, who was also elected an Alderman in place of said Skinner. The said Jas. W. Crawford then appeared before the Council and took the oaths required by law.

On motion the Council adjourned.

Teste,

JAMES F. PATTERSON, Cl'k.

For the Spectator.

Mr. Mruzy—Please allow me through your paper to state to the benevolent public, a few of the results of a recent careful examination into the condition of the sick in our Army Northwest of this.

At Monterey we found hospital supplies in abundance—there were boxes in store unopened, and some had been sent on to other points. At McDowell such articles as would be suitable for the wounded, are in limited quantity. The point however, above all others, where the need and the destitution, at this time are greatest, is Valley Mountain. At this point, a hospital is being established—wooden cabins for the sick are being erected; and while there are from one to hundred patients already on hand, the contributions of the benevolent have not yet began to flow in. They are especially in need of bed ticks, and pillow ticks, bed clothing, hard biscuits and crackers that will keep, pickles, &c.—Sheets and pillow cases need not be sent, as arrangements cannot be made for having them washed. At Huntersville, the sick in the hospital are lying on hay or straw without ticks, and they complain of such treatment as only fit for dogs. The sick however are being removed from this place as fast as possible and no more are to be taken there. In the general, there is more destitution on the Huntersville and Valley Mountain side than on the Monterey and Greenbrier River side, and it is therefore important to send a large part of our supplies for the sick, in the former direction. Yours,

Staunton, Sept. 9. 1861. W. E. B.

CAMP ONWARD, near Fairfax C. H., August 31st, 1861.

At a called meeting of the members of the Augusta Valley Rangers the following tribute of respect was offered to the memory of W. Crawford McCue, late a member of the Company:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our much esteemed friend and brother soldier, W. Crawford McCue, after a short but painful sickness contracted while in the service of his country—therefore,

Resolved, That while we would humbly submit to the inscrutable will of God, yet we most deeply mourn the death of one who but a few weeks ago was with us, standing, as he did, among the noblest of our company, with a heart as true as ever beat within the breast of man, and possessed to an eminent degree the best requisite of a soldier—that of a firm, manly and high-toned character—and for bravery and courage had no superior.

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved family of the deceased our earnest and most heartfelt sympathies in this their sore affliction.

Resolved, That if it should be our good fortune to return to our homes, that we meet at the grave of the deceased and pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of a brave soldier who was the first to be called from our ranks by the hand of death.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing be sent to family of the deceased, and also a copy be sent to the Staunton Spectator for publication.

CAPT. WM. PATRICK, Chairman.

More Soldiers from Rockingham.

The wife of Capt. Wm. F. Deatrick, of Company G, Va. Militia, residing near Ottobine, in this county, presented the State, (not her husband, for he was absent on duty at Winchester,) on Saturday morning last, with *three boys at one birth!* They weighed 16 pounds. The patriotic mother and two of the "boys" are doing well; the other little fellow was not so well, though hopes are entertained that he, too, will yet be a man. They are to be named Johnson, Lee and Beauregard.

Can any other county in the State beat Rockingham? The fact is, if the State needs another instalment of soldiers, at this rate we shall have the *materiel* for a other good army in a short time. As Capt Deatrick has furnished "three soldiers," he is fairly entitled to further exemption from service.—*Rock. Register.*

The Blockade a Farce.

The Pensacola Observer says:

The inefficiency of the blockade of Southern ports by Abraham Lincoln is so notorious, and established by so many instances, that if the British and French Governments enforce their definition of a blockade, they will soon declare it no blockade at all. In the last month *fourteen* vessels have entered the port of Charleston and *thirty three* the port of Wilmington, N. C. During the same period $130,000 have been paid the Collector of the port of New Orleans in duties on goods imported, in spite of the blockade! This ought to be enough to prove that it is utterly inefficient, and ought, according to the understanding of France and England, to be declared nugatory and not to be respected.

A Bloody Code for Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31st.—Gen. Fremont has proclaimed that the State of Missouri is under martial law. Persons found with arms in their hands will be court martialed and shot. The property, personal and real, of persons who take up arms against the Federal Government will be confiscated, and their slaves declared freemen. The people are warned to return to their homes, and their absence, without sufficient cause, will be considered presumptive evidence against the absentees.

The Provost Marshal, Mr. McKinsely, forbids all persons from passing out of the country without a pass.

☞ The following lines have reference to the left flank of our army in the great battle of Manassas—that part of the field where the hardest fighting was done, and where our own gallant boys displayed so much bravery on that memorable occasion:

"Our Left."

From dawn to dark they stood,
That long midsummer's day!
While fierce and fast
The battle-blast
Swept rank on rank away!

From dawn to dark they fought
With legions swept and cleft!
While black and wide
The battle-tide
Poured ever on our "Left!"

They closed each ghastly gap!
They dressed each shattered rank;
They knew, how well!
That Freedom fell
With that exhausted flank!

"Oh! for a thousand men,
Like these that melt away!"
And down they came,
With steel and flame,
Four thousand to the fray!

They left the laggard train;
The panting steam might stay;
And down they came,
With steel and flame,
Head foremost to the fray!

Right through the blackest cloud
Their lightning path they cleft!
Freedom and Fame
With triumph came
To our immortal Left.

Yes! of your living, sure!
Yes! of your dead, bereft!
Honor the brave
Who died to save
Your all, upon our Left!

DIED.

On Monday evening, the 2nd inst., at the residence of her sister, MRS. ANNE H. SCOTT, Gamble's Hill, Richmond, Miss FANNY T. GAY, in the 74th year of her age.

On Sunday evening, the 25th of August last, HORACE GEORGE SEELY, infant son of Samuel D. and Ella A. Myers, aged 4 months, 3 weeks and 4 days.

How mysterious and past finding out are the ways of Providence! In the short space of five weeks have three cherished and loved ones been taken from the fireside and home circle. The first, J. Horace Seely, who fell in battle nobly fighting for his country and his home. The second, Mrs. Ella A. Myers, died just four weeks after from hemorrhage of the lungs, caused, no doubt, by the sudden announcement of the death of her brother. But Death could boast no victory, for they were prepared to meet the grim monster in triumph. They were the son and daughter of the late Horace Seely, deceased, of Staunton. The third was the Babe, who followed his mother just one week after her death. This was a most interesting and lovely child, and would have been a great comfort to the bereaved relatives had he been spared, but He who hath said—"Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of God," took him to Himself, and He "doeth all things well."

THE MARKETS.

STAUNTON MARKETS.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Reported by P. N. Powell & Co.

SEPT. 10, 1861.

FLOUR.	New Superfine	$5.00@5.00
	Extra	5.50@5.50
	Family	6.00@6.00
GRAIN.	Rye	9.75@0.80
	Oats	0.35@0.37
	Corn, (New)	0.60@0.60
BUTTER.	Fresh Roll	0.15@0.16
LARD		0.12@0.14
BACON		0.14@0.16
PLASTER	Lump, per Ton	10.00@0.00
	Ground	12.00@0.00
SALT.	Ashton	10.00@.1100
	Marshall	10.00@10.00
	Ground Alum	8.50@9.00

RICHMOND MARKETS.

Reported for the Spectator by W. D. Tompkins & Bro.

RICHMOND, Sept. 6, 1861.

FLOUR—Receipts increasing and prices lower.—Sales of Superfine at $5½. Extra $6½. Family $7.

WHEAT.—Red, 90; White, $1.

CORN—50 to 60.

OATS—35 to 40.

BUTTER.—28 to 30 to the trade, and wanted.

LARD.—20 to 22 and wanted.

BACON—Hog round 23 to 25 and wanted.

HAY—Baled clover $1.15 to $1.25 and wanted, timothy $1.30 to $1.40.

LIME.—$1.75 to $2.00 and wanted.

WOOL.—Unwashed 30 to 35, washed 45 to 50 and wanted.

AUCTION SALE

OF

COFFEE, SUGAR, TEA, RICE, BACON, &c.

AT Rockbridge Alum Springs, on WEDNESDAY, THE 18TH SEPTEMBER, we will sell at auction, viz:

4 or 5 sacks RIO COFFEE,
3 " LAGUIRA COFFEE,
2 half-chests GREEN TEA,
2 " BLACK TEA,
9 bbls. cut LOAF SUGAR,
1 ditto. PULVERIZED SUGAR,
30 boxes BEST TALLOW CANDLES,
5 or 6 bags of RICE,

A lot of family cured BACON, and a considerable quantity of home-made SOAP, (both soft and hard,) from 1 to 3 years old.

All the above named goods (except the three last named articles) were bought out of first hands; were selected with care for our own use, and are of *strictly prime quality*, well worthy of the attention of the trade and of families.

The sale will take place on Wednesday at 10 o'clock, in ample time for the return coaches to the Railroad, at 4 o'clock.

We will deliver at Millboro' or Goshen without charge any goods that have to pass over the Central Railroad.

TERMS:—Cash at close of the sale.

FRAZIER & RANDOLPH,
Sept 10, 1861.—1t. Proprietors, &c.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL MALE SCHOOL,

STAUNTON, VA.

BY REV. GEO. B. TAYLOR, A. M.

TERMS for session of nine months, (beginning October 1st,) payable in three equal instalments:

Primary Department	$30 00
High English do.	40 00
Classical do.	50 00
French do	10 00

NO EXTRAS.

Mr. TAYLOR has had several years experience in Teaching. He refers, by permission, to the Faculty of the University, where he graduated in several departments.

If the number of pupils requires, he will employ a competent assistant; though, in that case, he will still supervise every class and be personally responsible for the advancement and morals of the youth committed to his care.

A suitable school-room will be secured and duly announced.

For text-books and further particulars, see circular.

Sept. 10, 1861.—4t.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE.

WILL be sold at public auction, on THURSDAY, THE 26TH OF SEPTEMBER, on the premises of the late James A. G. Scott, on Middle River, the following property:

Five good work HORSES and six COLTS, some of them old enough for use; one Cobham Stallion; ten head of fat C