Staunton Spectator.

STAUNTON, VA.

TUESDAY, JAN. 7, 1862.

Wood.

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

The New Constitution.

We beg leave to remind our readers that the vote on the adoption or rejection of the new constitution will be taken on the SECOND THURSDAY IN MARCH next. The polls will be kept open THREE DAYS. We earnestly hope that every voter in the county will be present to cast his vote for the amended constitution, and thus complete our redemption from the dominion of Yankeeism. It will avail but little if we cast off the yoke of Yankee men if we consent to remain under the rule of Yankee ideas and Yankee principles. In 1850 we departed from the good old Virginia, conservative doctrines, and adopted those pernicious dogmas of Yankee land which have brought so much mischief on the country.

The Virginia convention, rightly comprehending the genius of our people and the true character of the Lincoln dynasty, also decided to repudiate the principles which had brought Lincoln into power. They wisely resolved to make the revolution complete by reforming the State Constitution so as to make it conform to the new order of things. In this patriotic movement we believe the people will sustain them by an overwhelming majority. Men of all parties are tired of demagoguism. They see and feel that they have been cheated and deceived by designing and selfish politicians. What the people now want is a stable conservative constitution which will give security to life, liberty, and property. Our observation satisfies us that the people have awakened to a just perception of their true interests. Mismanagement of public affairs has induced them to disregard the ties of party, and to institute a serious scrutiny into the causes of the evils that are upon them. The rough jolt to the wagon has waked up the passengers, and they will now look, not only to the conduct of the driver, but the condition of the vehicle.

The new constitution is not all that we could have desired it to be, but still, it is a vast improvement on the old one. In the main it is a sound conservative instrument. It rids us of the eternally recurring popular elections of Sheriffs, Constables Clerks &c. It establishes a judiciary that will discharge its duties promptly, fearlessly and impartially. It gives greater stability and dignity to the magistracy, and it will we trust secure the faithful execution of the laws, and the economical administration of the public monies.

The people will also be required to decide on the second Thursday in March, whether everybody is to vote, or whether that important franchise is to be exercised only by those who pay their taxes and do their duty to their country. In times like these, when the enemy are upon us, we think the people will decide that every one must do his part in the defence of the country. The man who is unwilling to contribute his part to pay and feed the gallant soldiers who are risking their lives in defence of our homes, certainly ought not to have the right to control those soldiers. Money is as necessary for defence as men. The man who will not pay his share of the public taxes ought not to have a voice in the administration of public affairs. It is not proposed to put any arbitrary restriction on anybody. It only requires every man to do his duty. The Constitution will exclude no man from the right of voting. It only requires him to pay his taxes. If any man is excluded, he will exclude himself, by failing to pay what he justly owes, and what every consideration of patriotism justly requires that he should pay. And here, we would remark, that if there be no taxes assessed against a man, he is not deprived of the right to vote. The Constitution was not proposed to exclude *poor men* but only *defaulters.*

We hope that in Augusta there will be a unanimous vote for the provision limiting the right of suffrage to those who pay their taxes. Augusta expects every man to do his duty not only in the field, but at the fireside—not only by shouldering his musket when required, but also, by contributing to pay, equip and feed the soldiers who are in the public service.

Gen. Stuart's Report.

The report of Brigadier General J. E. B. Stuart, of the battle of Dranesville, was read in secret session of Congress on Monday, and ordered to be published. The following is a summary of the casualties, as exhibited in the report:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
11th Virginia	6	15	0
6th South Carolina	8	45	0
10th Alabama	15	45	6
1st Kentucky	1	23	2
Cutt's Battery	3	15	0
Total.	33	143	8

The list of killed has been materially increased by deaths which have occurred since the battle, as the number found dead on the field was only 27.

Commitments.

Mr. Wm. Marshall, Jailor of Augusta county, has handed us the following report of the number of prisoners, with the offence which each stand charged committed to the Jail of said county from the 1st day of January 1861 to the 1st day of January 1862:

Misdemeanors.	179
Drunkenness.	178
Felonies and Larceny.	30
Murder.	3
Disloyalty (Union men from Western Va.)	69
Prisoners of War.	18
Total	477

The city of Charleston has received from various sources the sum of $117,798 39 for the relief of the sufferers by the late awful conflagration in that city, besides $100,000 each from the States of Georgia, Virginia and Tennessee, and $250,000 recently paid to South Corolina by the Confederate Government.

Public Address.

The Rev. J. C. Hiden, Chaplain of the Wise Legion, will address the people of Staunton, in the Baptist Church, on Thursday evening, January 9th, at 7 o'clock, on the Condition and Destitution of the Army in Western Virgtnia.

☞ The St. Louis *Republican* states that, in 1857, Hon. John Slidell and Elisha Riggs, the banker, bought, on joint account, with land warrants and cash, ten thousand acres of land in Minesha district, Minnesota. Of course the Lincoln Government will confiscate the interest of Mr. Slidell.

☞ We learn that the government has secured about three hundred thousand head of hogs, which will furnish ample provisions, with the beef packed, for the army the ensuing year.

☞ In consequence of the press upon our columns we are compelled to lay over several obituary notices.

☞ The Confederate Court for the Western District commenced its session in this place yesterday.

News from the Northwest.

We are permitted to make the following extract from a private letter addressed to a gentleman of this county, from his son, who is connected with the Quartarmrster's Department:

MONTEREY, Jan. 4th, 1862.

DEAR PA:—We have had quite an exciting time here for several days. I had just fallen asleep night before last, (Thursday night,) when I was aroused by the report that the Yankees were about to attack Monterey. Jumping up I found that a special express had just arrived from Alleghany with the news that the enemy was advancing in very large force (from 5,000 to 6,000) on Camp Alleghany; had come down that evening, and encamped at Greenbrier River, nine miles beyond, and an attack at daylight was expected. Goode's 58th Va. Regiment which had come this far from Fork of Waters en route for Huntersville, was ordered immediately to Alleghany, and started at half past one, A. M. The 44th Regiment, also, stationed at Hightown, was called and went, both reaching there about 8 o'clock; but, to the surprise of all, no attack was made, and at 10 o'clock General (late Col.) Johnson sent the 31st and 52d Regiments forward to reconnoitre, who found that the foe had retreated, leaving no sure sign of a superior force having occupied the ground, there having been a great number of campfires lighted, which might have been done by twenty-five men, evidently a feint to cover some other ulterior design, whose developement transpired yesterday in an advance on Huntersville. We had there only four small cavalry companies and parts of two infantry companies, in all about 250 men, under command of Capt. Alexander of Tennessee cavalry company. These were attacked yesterday at 1 o'clock by from 2000 to 2500 of the enemy. Two or three fires were passed. Three of *them* were killed, it was thought, and one of our men shot through the hand, when we retreated towards Monterey, bringing off everything except 700 barrels of flour and a large lot of salted beef, said to be 60,000 rations, which they attempted to fire before leaving, and think they succeeded in burning the flour, not certain as to the rest, as the enemy came soon enough, perhaps, to extinguish the flames. It seems to have been the strangest policy in the world to have kept so large a lot of supplies protected by so small a force. They had just finished salting away about 125 head of cattle, for whose consumption I know not, and a very strong temptation—a pressing invitation, in fact, for the thieving vandals. The retreating cavalry companies arrived here late this evening, leaving the infantry scattered along the road near here. They don't know whether they are pursued or not. I was mistaken when I said they brought all but their commissaries with them; they lost their tents and some baggage. There was a strong picket sent out from here to night to go 16 miles in the direction of Huntersville. We may be attacked here before morning, hardly probable so soon, however. Fortunately the 58th Regiment returned here to-night, which, with three companies of militia and two of cavalry, together with the fugitives, making in all from 1000 to 1200, could show them a little fight. The 44th likewise came back to Hightown, five miles across the mountain in Crab Bottom.

An approach towards Huntersville was anticipated, and Goode's regiment, as I said before, was this far on its road thither, but would not have reached there had it gone on, in time to have prevented the rout. Since night before last we have had some expectation of a rear attack on this place, (i. e. in Johnson's rear) and an attempt to destroy his supplies here and cut him off from Staunton. A simultaneous attack here and at Alleghany is probable now. I felt and feel very little apprehension as to the result of an attempt on Alleghany, even by an overwhelming force, as our fortifications are thoroughly completed there, and the men are anxious and eager for an opportunity to use them.

Your affectionate son,

J. E. G.

ACTS PASSED BY CONGRESS.—Congress has passed, and the President approved, an act to require the receipt by the Postmasters of the Confederate States of Treasury notes in the sums of five dollars and upwards, in payment of postage stamps and stamped envelopes. It extends the provisions of the act of August 30th, so as to require postmasters to receive the Treasury notes of the Confederate States in payment of postage in sums equal to the denomination of said notes, and to receive the same on deposit for advance payment of such postage.

Also, an act making appropriations to comply in part with treaty stipulations with certain Indian tribes. Also the following—

An act to authorize the President to confer temporary rank on officers of the Navy doing duty with troops.

An act to establish a uniform rule of naturalization for persons enlisted in the armies of the Confederate States of America.

An act to provide for the appointment of Chaplains in the Navy.

An act to provide for certain officers of the Revenue service. This act empowers the President to employ resigned or dismissed officers of the U. S. Revenue service, at the same rate of pay to which they were entitled in that service.

An act to authorize the appointment of additional officers in the navy. It allows the appointment of five additional Commanders, fifty Lieutenants, ten Assistant Paymasters, and thirty Assistant Surgeons—the appointments to terminate at the close of the war.

An act making appropriations for the expenses of Government in the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Departments, for the year ending 18th February, 1862,

An act supplementary to an act to authorize the issue of Treasury notes, and to provide a war tax for their redemption.

Burning of the Richmond Theatre.

We gather the following particulars of the burning of the Theatre and other buildings from the *Dispatch* of Friday last:

Yesterday morning, at quarter before 4 o'clock some person passing the Richmond Theatre, on the corner of Seventh and Broad streets, saw flames issuing from that building and gave the alarm of fire. In a very short time afterwards the whole structure was enveloped in a sheet of flame, and when the engines arrived upon the ground it was found impossible to do much else than endeavor to save the adjoining property. The fire speedily communicated to the block of buildings on the east, the first of which, occupied by David A. Brown, saddler and harness maker, and by Mrs. Jackson, mantua maker, was entirely destroyed; Wm. H. Davidson's Hotel, the next tenement, was partially burnt, and the clothing store of N. W. Nelson, adjoining somewhat damaged. The roof of the brick building on Grace street, below 7th, owned by Dr. C. Thomas, and occupied by Thomas Lawson and Jno. M. Lindsay, took fire, and the furniture was moved out. No great damage was done here, except by water and breakage. Mr. Lawson, who was sick in his house, was removed to the residence of Dr Bolton, in the neighborhood. The rear wall of the theatre fell and crushed two small frame buildings, owned by Green & Allen, one of which was occupied by Wm. Wildt, manufacturer of military buttons, and the other, we believe, as a paint shop. This property was not very valuable.

THAT'S SO.—The Nashville *Banner* of the 19th says:

Next to murder, speculation upon the country's need is the most loathsome of crimes. A really bloody, out-and-out speculator of this kind should be drawn and quartered, and stewed into soup to sharpen the appetites of the men made poor by his extortions, for the plenty which would surely follow the extermination of the whole of them. We would'nt recommend the diet, except to over healthy stomachs.

SALT.—The Fredericksburg *News* says:

A sensible citizen of Lancaster county, while other people were fretting, went to work and made eight bushels of salt with eight cords of wood out of the salt water at his door. Let some man below get a few salt pans and supply this neighborhood.

Mr. Newton has proposed that the Legislature grant bounties to those who promptly manufacture salt from sea water.

☞ General McClellan is understood to have made the most urgent representations to the President in favor of a regular and systematic exchange of prisoners.

☞ The ladies of Louisville, Winston county, Mississippi, have spun, wove and made up full suits for the Winston Guards, now in Virginia.

Telegraphic Despatches.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 30.—A gentleman has arrived here who left Louisville, on the 25th. He says that pilots cannot be procured for the gunboats to go down the Mississippi, in consequence of the submarine batteries at Columbus.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 31.—It is reported that Prentice, of the Louisville Journal says there will be no forward movement towards Bowling Green river until Lincoln's position on the slavery question is defined.

A special dispatch to the Louisville Courier, from Hopkinsvil e, Ky., states that on Saturday last, Col. Forrest's cavalry, about three hundred strong, came upon about an equal number of Federal cavalry, at Sacramento, on Green river, when a skirmish ensued, resulting in the defeat of the enemy, who fled in great confusion.

The Federals lost in killed, wounded and prisoners, about fifty, while our loss was two killed, Capt. H. Clay Merriwether, of Louisville, and a private, and one private wounded.

PETERSBURG, Jan. 3.—A flag of truce from Fortress Monroe brought late papers to the Day Book to-day.

A Washington telegram to the *Tribune* of the 31st December, says there is reason to believe Mason and Slidell would sail for Europe on the 1st January. The surrender does not come up to the demands of the ultimatum. It is a part of Seward's bargain that Captain Wilkes is not to be censured.

The London Post says England will have a reckoning to settle as to the closing of Southern ports by the stone fleet.

The Boston papers say Lord Lyons had ordered the Niagara to take out Mason and Slidell.

General McClellan was still very sick, and Ben Ward, of Ohio, is suggested as his successor in the command of the Federal army.

The steamship Persia had arrived at Halifax with troops.

England's warlike preparations will continue in view of the difficulties arising from the stone blockade. The surrender of Mason and Slidell, it is said, is not the whole of England's demand upon the Federal Government.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

PETERSBURG, Jan. 3.—The following additional from the North has just been received via Norfolk.

The Burnside expedition has not yet sailed.

The London Post, Lord Palmerston's organ, says that the harbor of Charleston belongs to the world, and cannot be given up to an ineffectual blockade.

A large number of frigates, transports and schooners are congregating in Hampton Roads.

The steamship which Lord Lyons selected for carrying Messrs Mason and Slidell to England was the English ocean steamship Niagara.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 3.—A dispatch has been received here from Little Rock, Arkansas, containing official intelligence from the Northwest.

Col. McIntosh, in command of four regiments, had a fight with Opothleyoholo, on Indian Creek 75 miles Northwest of Fort Gibson, on the 26th of December, which lasted four hours, and resulting in the total rout of the enemy, who lost two hundred in killed, wounded and missing, and one hundred taken prisoners.

The Confederate loss was twelve killed and twenty wounded.

Col. McIntosh was still pursuing Opothleyoholo, who was fleeing to Kansas.

The Confederates captured a large number of wagons, and one hundred horses.

[SECOND DISPATCH]

RICHMOND, Jan. 4.—Official intelligence has been received at the War Department of the defeat of Opothleyoholo by Col. McIntosh.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 2nd, 1862.—Fighting on the coast commenced yesterday. Thirty-five hundred of the enemy landed on the main, near Fort Royal Ferry. They were met with the bayonet by two regiments of our troops. The Yankees fled precipitately, throwing away their arms as they ran. They were driven into their boats. The howitzers on their boats opened fire on our troops, killing six and wounding twelve South Carolininans. The enemy's loss is about the same.

To-day the enemy landed in much larger force, at the same place. General Gregg's brigade fell back a short distance to an eligible position. The pickets were skirmishing all day.

The enemy design an attack on the railroad and cannot avoid a battle.

The steamship Ella Warley, formerly the Isabel, from Nassau, ran the blockade and arrived at Charleston at daylight this morning. She was chased and ineffectually shelled by the blockaders. She brings a valuable assorted cargo and passengers, including Mr Bisbie, formerly a delegate in the Virginia Legislature from the city of Norfolk. Mr. Bisbie is a bearer of important despatches from Mr. Yancey, and has started for Richmond.

WASHINGTON, Dec 27.—Gen. Rosencrans arrived here to-day, and has filed his charges against Gen. Benham. They are several in number:

First—That Gen. Benham permitted Floyd to escape when he had it in his power to have captured him.

Second—That he disobeyed the instructions of his superior.

Third—Conduct unbecoming an officer.

A Court will be immediately convened.

Gen. Floyd to his Army.

General Orders No. ——

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KANAWHA,
CAMP NEAR DUBLIN DEPOT,
December 26th, 1861.

Soldiers of the Army of the Kanawha:

The campaign in the Western portion of this State is now as far as you are concerned, ended. At its close you can review with pride and satisfaction. You first encountered the enemy five months since on his unobstructed march into the interior of the State. From that time until recalled from the field, you were engaged in perpetual warfare with him. Hard contested battles and skirmishes were matters of almost daily occurrence. Nor is it to be forgotten that laborious and arduous marches by day and by night were necessary, not only as furnishing you the opportunity of fighting but of baffling the foe at different points upon the march of invasion.—And it is a fact which entitles you to the warm congratulations of your General, and to the thanks and gratitude of your country, that, in the midst of the trying scenes through which you have passed, you have proved yourselves men and patriots, who undaunted by superior numbers, have engaged the foe, beaten him in the field, and baffled and frustrated him in his plans to surprise you. On all occasions, under all circumstances, your patriotism and courage have never faltered nor forsaken you. With inadequate transportation, often illy clad, and with less than a full allowance of provisions, no private has ever uttered a complaint to his General. This fact was grateful to his feelings; and if your hardships have not been removed or alleviated by him, it is been because of his inability to do so. But your exemplary and patriotic conduct has not passed unobserved nor unappreciated by the Government in whose cause we are all enlisted. It is an acktowledged fact that you have made fewer claims and imposed less trouble upon it than any army in the field, content to dare and to do, as becomes true soldiers and patriots.

Now at the close of your laborious and eventful campaign, when you may have looked forward to a season of rest, your country has bestowed upon you the distinguished compliment of calling you to another field of action. That you will freely respond to this call, your past services so cheerfully rendered, furnish the amplest assurance. Kentucky, in her hour of peril, appeals, to Virginia, her mother and to her sisters for succour. This appeal is not unheeded by their gallant sons. The foot of the oppressor is upon her. Trusting in the cause of justice, we go to her relief, and with the help of Him who is its author, we will do our part in hurling back and chastising the oppressor who is desecrating her soil.

Soldiers! Your country—your friends whom you leave behind you, will expect you, in your new field of labor, to do your duty.

Remember that the eyes of the country are upon you, and that upon your action in part, depends the result of the greatest struggle the world ever saw, involving not only *your* freedom, your property and your lives, but the fate of political liberty everywhere

Remembering this, and relying upon Him who controls the destinies of nations, as of individuals, you need not fear the result.

By order.

Brigadier General JOHN B. FLOYD.

H. B. Davidson, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

☞ No material change in the markets.

CARRIER'S ADDRESS,

TO THE PATRONS OF THE

STAUNTON SPECTATOR,

JANUARY 1st, 1862.

The old year has passed, and another begun,
We've bidden adieu to the year sixty-one,
And friends, new and old, and patrons so dear,
I've come back to wish you a happy New Year.
I welcome with rapture these holiday times,
Ever fragrant to me of HALF-DOLLARS and DIMES.
Virginians declare they'll avenge every wrong,
Their hearts are courageous their blades true and strong,
And they've plighted their word, with courage and might,
To stand up, forever, for honor and *Wright.*

Now nothing that ever appeared in the paper
Before, has been worthy of holding a taper
To the news of the war that Yankeedom wages
'Gainst the South, which this year has crowded my pages.
I told you last spring of old ABE's "Proclamation,"
That insulted the South, and united our nation;
Virginia declared, tho' opposed to secession,
She'd never submit to a tyrant's oppression.
Since war is declared, no longer she waits,
But hastens to join the Confederate States.
Her sons were in armor, and ready to come,
At the sound of her bugle, the tap of her drum—
The preacher and lawyer, the stout mountaineer,
Men of all callings and trades volunteer,
To meet, with cold steel on Virginia's dear soil,
The legions who come to insult her and spoil.
The boy bids adieu to his father and mother,
The maid, with a smile and a tear, to her lover—
'Tis glory to go, 'twere shame to remain—
Virginia ne'er called on her brave sons in vain!

Thro' the papers I've brought you, you weekly have seen
The Yankee exploits, both on land and marine—
The family jar 'twixt old Abe and Fremont,
And the story of Bethel, Leesburg and Belmont,
How we took at Manassas, the battery called Sherman's,
And routed whole legions of Yankees and Germans;
How Southern men won them bright chaplets of glory,
While their enemy slain made the battlefield gory.
Let the South, tho' she weep for her brave sons who fell,
Rejoice that they triumphed so nobly and well.

Through the "Staunton Spectator" the people have seen
Every week how exceedingly liberal they've been,
For we've chronicled duly each hospital box,
And frequent donations of blankets and socks.
And the ladies—God bless 'em!—we've praised 'em enough,
If there's value at all in a newspaper puff!
Your sisters and sweethearts, your wives and your daughters—
It pleased you I'm certain—so shell out the QUARTERS.

When times are so hard, a little hard cash
Is the best thing I know of to save a hard clash
'Gainst a world whose angles are turned rather sharpe;
And besides, tho' never inclined much to harp
On trials that surely are but common lot,
Yet sometimes the weather has been very hot
When I've carried your paper, sometimes very cold,
And nothing adjusts these small evils like GOLD—
Remember how promptly I've carried your "Spec."
If you've got nothing better, just give me a "Peck."

I have told you, this year, of many a pair,
The bridegroom so gallant, the maiden so fair,
Who together have stood a short time at the altar.
While the preacher arranged the connubial halter.
In some cases, perhaps, they both have repented,
The bride has declared, she ne'er had consented
Had she known but one-half of the worrysome ways
Of the spouse she so *honors* and *loves* and *obeys.*
The bridegroom, astonished, to quiet his fears,
And to see how angelic she looks when in tears,
Says softly, "my dear, you'd be happier far
If I should enlist and get killed in the war."
"Since you mention it, dear, I don't know but I might—
They are looking, just now, every day for a fight,
And I should remember with triumph and pride,
How noble and brave for your country you died."

How oft we've recorded, in words of deep gloom,
How loved ones have gently been laid in the tomb—
The sweet smiling face that forever is hid
Beneath the green turf, and the close coffin-lid—
The bent, aged form, and the deep-furrowed brow
That know not of sorrow or suffering now—
The soldier so gallant, so young and so brave,
Who died for his country, and sleeps in the grave,
For these, how the sigh and the fast-falling tear,
Will sadden full many a merry New Year!

But the news from old England is better by far,
Than even the best you have heard of the war,
The proud British Lion sleeps tamely no more,
And Lincoln and Yankeedom quake at his roar.
Uncle Sam is most certainly in for a fight
With England, by insult aroused in her might,
Unless an apology, abject and ample
Declares his late conduct will not be a sample
Of his future behavior, so far as respects
The flag that old Britain forever protects!

For items like these, you are surely my debtor,
And the *wider* you open your purses the better,
But even a little is better than none,
Just to make me remember old friend, sixty-one.
Unclasp your porte-monnaies, and may sixty-two
Shower blessings upon you all the way through,
Will be the kind wish, by day and by night,
Of yours, ever truly and gratefully,

WRIGHT.

The Presidential Mansion was yesterday thrown open for the reception of all who wished to pay their respects to the President. Mrs. Davis was prevented by indisposition from making her appearance. Her sister, Mrs. General Jones, and Mrs. Joseph Davis did the honors of the house in her absence. The President stood just within the parlour fronting the main entrance, and was introduced to each visitor as they called, by his aids, General Jones and Col. Joseph Davis. After the introduction to the President, the visitors passed into the parlour and were presented to the ladies.

From eleven in the morning until three o'clock P. M., a continuous throng poured in and out of the house. The President looked remarkably well, and the hearty cordiality of his manner charmed every one who had the pleasure of making his acquaintance.

The Armory Band, having volunteered to the President a complimentary serenade, discoursed for several hours delightful music in front of his residence.—*Examiner of 2nd*

THE MANUFACTURE OF ARMS.—The Legislature of Alabama, at its late session, appropriated $350,000 for the manufacture and purchase of arms. The act makes it the duty of the Governor to purchase all the machinery, tools and implements necessary to the manufacture of arms, which machinery shall be put up in the Penitentiary, and put into operation as soon as possible. The Governor is required to employ the labor of convicts as far as possible, and to secure the services of an armorer and Superintendent, and as many master-workmen and artisans as may be necessary, and at such salaries as he may think proper. He is also authorized to put machinery for the purpose into operation at other points, if he thinks proper to do so.

We regret to learn that Jos. H. Samuels, Esq. of Woodstock, died very suddenly in that place, of apoplexy, on Monday last. He was well and favorably known in this and all the adjoining counties.—*Rock. Register.*

MARRIED.

On the 26th ult., by Rev. John Hutcheson, Mr. GEO. W. GILLASPY and Miss MARY ELLEN MCCLURE, both of Augusta county, Va.

DIED.

In this place, November 30th, 1861, Mrs. SERENA FOSTER JOHNSTON, wife of Dr. James Johnston and youngest daughter of William Ruff, Esq., aged 29 years and 1 month.

At the residence of his son, in Rockbridge county, Va., Dec. 29th, 1861, WILLIAM RUFF, Esq., for many years a resident of this place, in the 69th year of his age.

☞ Lexington, Tennessee and Georgia papers please copy.

On the top of Alleghany Mountain, early in the morning of the 19th of December, 1861, from a wound received in the battle of the 13th of December, Lieut. ZEB. DYER, in the 24th year of his age.

Of Diptheria, on the Cow Pasture River, Highland county, Va., on the 26th of September, 1861, HENRY BRISON, in the 15th year of his age; on the 11th of October following, REESE, in his 8th year; and on the 4th of November, ERWIN, children of J. and Barbara H. Wilson.

On the 3rd instant, at the residence of his father, Lt. COLUMBUS GREENE DAVIS, in the 29th year of his age. He was a member of the Augusta Lee Rifles, and contracted in camp the disease of which he died. He has been called away in the prime of his manhood, while his parents, who looked upon him as the stay of their declining years, and a brother and two sisters, fondly attached to him are left to mourn his loss.

May God who hath sent the sorrow also send consolation; and as the shafts of death are falling so thickly around, let us who remain "so number our days as to apply our hearts unto wisdom."

C. S.

On Sunday night, December 29th, 1861, after a short but painful illness, Mrs. MARGARET S. SAUPE, wife of Chas. H. Saupe, in the 31st year of her age.

War claims its victims even among those who are sheltered from the exposure and privations of the camp, the toil and fatigue of the march, or the dangers of the battle. The home of the deceased has been thronged by soldiers worn out and sick from the ordeal through which they passed in the "Army of the North-West." Her natural energy was stimulated beyond its ability in her constant ministrations to their wants, and she sunk under her cheerfully assumed task. Her last hours were spent in communings with her Saviour and it is humbly hoped that she has gone where

"The song of peace
Which creation's morning heard
Is sung by angel minstrels still."

***

On the 22d of December, 1861, of Diptheria, WILLIS B., son of Wm. B. and E. S. Kayser, aged 7 yrs., 10 months and 26 days.

Little Willie was a pleasant child and a general favorite with his father's and mother's friends. We shall not soon forget his sunny smile, his cheerful voice, his happy disposition. His ruddy health seemed to promise long life, but this promise in the all-wise providence of God was disappointed. Death came in an unexpected hour. He was, however, able to converse freely and rationally to the last; spoke with angular calmness of his approaching end, and seemed to rest with a conscious faith upon Him who has said—

"Let such little ones come unto me."

Surely it is not putting too much confidence in God as a hearer of prayer to believe that the prayers of pious parents were answered in the shedding of so much light upon this death bed scene.

At Rocky Spring, in Augusta county, at the residence of her son, Matthew Pilson, or the 17th of December, 1861, Mrs. ELIZABETH PILSON, in the 88th year of her age.

Mrs. Pilson was born on the same farm upon which she died. She connected herself with the Presbyterian Church of Bethel about 75 years ago, then under the pastoral care of Rev. Archibald Scott. After marriage she removed to Tinkling Spring, connected herself with that church, then under the pastoral care of Rev. John McCue, and remained there about 20 years; her husband, the late George Pilson, purchased the farm from her father, Matthew Thompson, and she returned there in 1821. There being no settled pastor at Bethel, she did not connect herself with that Church until 1828, then under the care of Rev. Francis McFarland. In 1822 her father died in his 93rd year, and in 1833 her husband died, she remaining on the same farm with her son, spending a part of her time with her three daughters. Her sight and hearing were impaired. She was deprived of reading for many years, which she regarded as a sore trial. She retained her other faculties in a very high degree.—She was able to visit her other children on last summer, one of them being 10 miles from home; conversed with her son and his wife intelligently not five minutes before her death, asking them to lay her in bed. She died instantly, without a single movement of a muscle. Blessed are those that die in the Faith of the Gospel.

M. P.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VIRGINIA, to wit:—At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the County Court for Augusta County, the 6th day of January, 1862.

Jacob H. Lambert—Plaintiff,
AGAINST
Samuel Lambert, John Hale and Addison Lambert—Defendants, } In Chancery.

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

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

A Copy—Teste.

FULTZ, P. Q. WM. A. BURNETT, D. C.
Jan. 7, 1862.—1mo.

VIRGINIA, to wit:—At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of Augusta County Court, on Monday, the 6th day of January, 1862.

Noah Early.....Plaintiff,
AGAINST
Samuel Lambert & John Hale, Defts } In Chancery.

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

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

A Copy—Teste.

FULTZ, P. Q. WM. A. BURNETT, D. C.
Jan. 7, '62-1mo.

ALBEMARLE INSURANCE COMPANY,
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.

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

Jan. 7, 1862—2mo. A. F. KINNEY.

AUGUSTA COUNTY COURT CLERK'S OFFICE, to wit:

ESTRAYS.

Taken up by Elizabeth Clark, near New Hope, in Augusta County, on the 26th day of December, 1861, of the following description, to wit:

Two HOGS of white and black spotted color, marked with a crop off the right and swallow cork in the left ear supposed to be fifteen months old; the one appraised at $9 60 and the other at $7 50.

Extract—Teste. WM. A. BURNETT, D. C.
Jan. 7, 1862—3ts.

AUGUSTA COUNTY COURT CLERK'S OFFICE, to wit:

ESTRAY.

Taken up by John Yates, on his land, in the County of Augusta, the 27th day of November, 1861, of the following description, to wit:

A HEIFER, of black color supposed to be two years old and appraised at $18. No mark or brand given Extract—Teste.

Jan. 7, '62-3t* WM. A. BURNETT, D. C.

AUGUSTA COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE, to wit:

ESTRAY.

Taken up by Joseph Wright and Wm. F. Redner, on their land, in the County of Augusta, about the 15th day of June last, of the following description, viz:

A BULL of red color, with a little white under the belly, supposed to be eighteen months old, and appraised at $15. Extract—Teste.

Jan. 7, '62-3t* WM. A. BURNETT, D. C.

WAR-TAX NOTICE.

STAUNTON SHOE FACTORY,
January 3, 1862.

This Factory has assumed the payment of the War Tax on its Capital Stock, thereby relieving its Stockholders from paying the same. Assessors will, therefore, look to the FACTORY, and not to the individual Stockholders. HUGH W. SHEFFEY,
Jan. 7-1t. President.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN!

NOTICE is hereby given that, by an Act of the General Assembly, the title of "Western Lunatic Asylum" has been changed, and that the Institution bears now the corporate name of "CENTRAL LUNATIC ASYLUM." All persons having business therewith will be governed accordingly.

FRAS. T. STRIBLING,
Jan. 7-3t Physician and Superintendent.

NEW BOOKS.—The Southern Spy, Cause and Contrast, Confederate Army Regulations, Gilham's Tactics, the Volunteers' Hand-Book; also TWO HUNDRED TESTAMENTS, just received by

Jan. 7, '62 ROB'T COWAN.

WANTED at the Augusta Female Seminary a WASHER and IRONER, or a girl from 12 to 14 years of age. [Jan 7, '62—tf.

COW AND HOG FEED.—A good supply on hand and for sale at the Brewery of

Jan. 7, 62-3t RICHTER & FRANK.

FOR HIRE.—Two active Negro Boys, aged 11 and 14 years. A Home in the country preferred. Enquire at this office.

Dec. 31, 1861.

NEW GOODS.—We are now receiving our Fall stock of Dry Goods and Groceries. Call and see them. TERMS CASH. TAYLOR & HOGE.

October 8, 1861.

LIST OF LETTERS, remaining in the Post Office December 31st, 1861.

A & B.
Angell A R 2
Alexander G N
Admonds, John R
Anderson, Capt Monroe
Arthur, Lieut M C 2
Antry, William
Brown, Lieut A P
Bradford, Capt
Bishop, Elijah S 2
Beggs, G W
Barrett, James E
Bugg, G T
Barrett, J T
Barbour, John T
Blocker, Dr J E
Baker, John A
Bell, Michel 2
Bridget, Miss Martha
Brook, Rob't T
Broon, Samuel
Brown, Miss Virginia L
Becknal, Wm
Brown, Wm E

C & D.
Childers, A M
Chappell, B T
Childs, Ann Eliza
Carter, David J W
Connally, D W
Clarke, Mrs Emily
Cross, Hardy
Crenshaw, James A
Carskadon, Isaac H
Cambia, James
Cline, Mrs Mary E
Campbell, Samuel G
Dougless, Archibald M
Dundore, Mrs E A
Darrow, H A
Doran, Mrs Mary A
Dungans, Thomas W
Dye, Samuel P
Dampier, W B

E & F.
Evans, Daniel J
Eades, F W
Edwards, Inham
Elmore, James H
Ennes, T L
Eggard, Capt H L
Fletcher, Abraham 2
Foupe, F 2
Fry, Henry
France, J B
Fairbairn, John B
Fields, Col R M 2
Freman, Richard
Fletcher, Larkin
Fitzgerald, Sexton
Fulkerson, Col Samuel V
Fauber, Mrs Sarah C
Foster, T A
Fountain, W B
Fielder, William M D

G & H.
Gibson, Lieut John G
Gleeson, James F
Gray, J W
Glover, P J
Hannah, Andrew
Harvey, Charles C
Hicks, Enoch
Hunley, Lieut E
Hawley, Lt M H
Hughes, George P
Hupman, James H
Hanshaw, John
Harston, J G
Hays, J G
Harris, John A
Howard, John K
Hutchison, Lieut J R 2
Holmes, Miss Jane
Haughton, J W
Hagan, Patrick
Hawerton, Robert C
Hall, Thomas
Harris, Lieut S L
Hill, Wm W
Hullet, William H
Haw, Wm

J, K & L.
Jordon, A A
Johnson, Mr
Johnson, George W
Jones, Jesse
Johnson, James C
Jordon, Miss Mary S
Jones, Paul
Jackson William H
Kasey, J F
Kerin, Joseph R 2
Keen, Oliver
Lee, A H
Loeb, A
Lovett, Austin
Lamer, B
Little, C E
Lofland, H M
Lambreth, Mrs A
Lewis, George W
Lester, Joseph M
Lambkin, J F
Love, J R
Land, Joseph H
Lewis, Lieut T W
Laman, Wm T

M, N & P.
McNeill, A H 2
Moseley, Arthier F 2
Malone, Daniel
Moore, Green B
Mitchel, Harrison
Meed, Harry P
Meek, J T
Myers, James H
Morris, John W
Milstead, Joseph
Martin, John L
Mead, John E
Mathews, L C
Miller, Richard L
Morrs, Thos W
Morris, Z B
Nethery, James
Newlin, John H
Norris, Lieut J W

R, S & T.
Parker, D M
Peck, Erastus H
Pope, F M
Penn, Green
Poff, John C
Potter, M D
Parrott, William J
Peacock, W G
Perkinson, Wm P
Reedwell, Dr B F
Reed, Arther
Reed, Mrs Lucy V
Revlaham, O 2
Ramsey, Dr J W
Rucketts, Thos
Rupel, Wm H
Smith, Henry
Stegal, Miss Harriet
Strider, John H
Skeen, James S
Shiller, E M
Stultz, B E 2
Skelton, James
Stultz, L A
Simmons, Dr S B
Spicer, T C
Semmes, Lieut T M
Snead, Wm
Stevenson, W W
Summers, Wm M
Thomas, G W
Turner, George H
Tyner, John F
Trent, John
Turner, J R
Taylor, John
Talbot, Lieut J B
Thompson, L O
Turner, S H 2

U, V & W.
Ulmare, S J
Vaught, Charles N
Vanpelt, Newton B
Vanpelt, Mrs S A
Wheeler, David A
Woodward, Edward S
Ward, Franklin
Woolston, Mrs H A
Wingfield, Lieut H W
Woodall, Harrison
Weth