Staunton Spectator.

STAUNTON, VA.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 7, 1862.

Lincoln's Fiendish Proclamation.

Since the time our first parents were expelled from Paradise, and

"They hand in hand, with wandering steps and slow,
Through Eden took their solitary way."

there has not been as much joy in Pandemonium as at this time. The Arch-Fiend in the regions of woe, "grins horribly a ghastly smile," for he and his emissaries upon earth—the extreme abolitionists—have succeeded in prevailing upon "Old Abe" to issue a proclamation of emancipation which will send a thrill of horror through all civilized nations. He invites the servile population of the South to enact the bloody scene of St. Domingo throughout the limits of the Southern Confederacy.—Before he committed this act of atrocity, in reply to the Committee sent by a meeting of the "Christians (!) of all denominations" of Chicago, who were, at the instigation of Satan, urging upon him to perpetrate it, he said that, "he had been considering it night and day for some time—that he raised no objection to it on *legal* or *constitutional* grounds, for as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, in time of war, he supposed he had a right to adopt *any measure* which might best subdue the enemy, and that he urged no objections of a *moral* nature in view of possible consequences of *insurrection and massacre at the South*, but viewed the matter as a practical war measure to be decided upon according to the advantages or disadvantages it may offer to the suppression of the rebellion."

Having no legal, constitutional, nor moral objections, he had but little difficulty in coming to the conclusion that it would be a "good practical war measure." In a word, the devil triumphed, and Lincoln issued his proclamation, which has "crowned the pyramid of his infamies with an atrocity abhorred of men, and at which even demons might shudder."

After the Committee of abolitionists from Chicago had retired, and when he was in some perplexity as to the course he should adopt, Satan, his potential ally, "squat like a toad at his ear," addressed him, as Milton represents Death as addressing Sin within the gates of Hell, as follows:

"Go whither Fate and *inclination strong*
Leads thee; I shall not lag behind nor err
The way, *thou leading*; such a scent I draw
Of carnage, prey innumerable, and taste
The savor of death from all things there that live:
Nor shall I to the work *thou enterprisest*
Be wanting, but afford thee equal aid."

"*Facilis descensus Averni.*" There is now no obstruction in the downward road he is travelling, for from the position he now occupies there is

"A passage broad,
Smooth, easy, inoffensive, down to Hell."

His astute ally knew when to approach him. He seized that time when he was writhing under the mortification of a succession of defeats, and when he was blinded by an intensified envenomed animosity. The fiendish criminality of his act is only equaled by its folly and fertility, for it will have no practical effect, as it will not emancipate a slave who would not have been freed without it.—His proclamation, practically, is merely

"Sound and fury, signifying nothing,"

for notwithstanding it, he must rely solely upon the strength and bravery of his armies. Wherever he has had the power to do so, he has emancipated the slaves heretofore, and he cannot emancipate beyond the limits of his military lines. Not as many will be emancipated in future as heretofore, because the owners will now remove them before the enemy can get possession. He aims a deadly blow, but, like the blinded moccasin in August, he strikes his envenomed fangs into himself instead of his intended victim. This proclamation which exposes the criminal *animus* of its author, will strengthen the South and weaken the North, and bring down upon the Lincoln Administration the condemnation of the whole civilized world. Fearing to trust even the people of the North, he at the same time, issued another proclamation, suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, and applying the rigor of martial law to all persons who may utter a word of complaint against the issue of his fiendish proclamation.—They will be thrown into prison without any means of redress. The Lincoln Government is now the most tyranical military despotism which has ever existed upon the earth. As compared with the "blackness of darkness" of Lincoln's character, those of all criminals who have "existed in the tide of Time" assumed a radiance of virtue. In comparing him with Butler, the tyrant of New Orleans, the Richmond Enquirer says:

"Butler has been called infamous—by common consent he is known as the Beast. But Butler is a saint [illegible] to his master. In a[illegible] Butler anth[illegible] compared [illegible] addition to all that [illegible]orized, Lincoln adds butch[illegible]y—even the butchery of babes! Language is too poor to furnish a name suitable for such a character. Nay, the whole catalogue of dishonoring epithets is not sufficient to do justice to it. "Murderer" is a term of honor compared to Lincoln's crime. "Child and woman-murderer" tells but part of the story.—To this is added the cowardice of employing an agent. To this belongs the additional fact that the agent, when unloosed, is a savage. To this is added the further fact that Lincoln dooms his agent to destruction. What shall we call him? coward? assassin? savage? the murderer of women and babes, and the false destroyer of his own deluded allies?—Shall we consider these as all embodied in the word "fiend!" and shall we call him *that?* Lincoln, the Fiend! Let history take hold of him, and let the civilized world fling its scorpion lash upon him!"

Maj.-General Bull Nelson Killed.

On the 29th ult., at Louisville, Kentucky, the Federal Maj-Gen. Bull Nelson, who had command at that city, was killed by the Federal Brigadier General Jefferson C. Davis, of Indiana. The ball penetrated his left breast and he expired in a about half an hour. General Nelson had struck General Davis in the face and denounced him as a coward.

"The Southern Illustrated News,"

This is the title of a new literary and family paper recently established in the city of Richmond. It is a most excellent paper and we hope it will be liberally patronized by the people of the whole South. It should be taken by every family in the Confederacy. We are separated forever from the North, and we should, above all things, support every enterprise which has for its object the cultivation of a pure Southern Literature. We have received five of the first numbers. The first contains a likeness and biographical sketch of General Stonewall Jackson; the second that of General John H. Morgan, the Marion of the war; the third that of the dashing cavalry officer, Gen'l J. E. B. Stuart; the fourth that of General Edmund Kirby Smith; and the fifth that of Gen. Sterling Price, of Mo. The "Illustrated News" is a double sheet, published weekly at $7,00 per annum.

Our Losses in the late Battles at Manassas and in Maryland.

Mr. Crocker, Chief of the Army Intelligence Office, who has succeeded in obtaining complete lists of casualties in the battles at and near Manassas, and also complete lists of the casualties in all the engagements in Maryland, except in the brigades of Anderson and Jenkins, reports that our entire losses in the Manassas battles do not exceed five thousand, and those in the engagements in Maryland range between five and seven thousand. These losses, heavy and painful as they are, are much lighter than the public had been led to believe. Beyond doubt, they are less than one-fourth of those sustained by the enemy. Mr. Crocker, who was present, pronounces the battle of Sharpsburg a clear and incontestible victory. We pushed the enemy back while the fight lasted, and slept upon the field, holding it for twenty-four hours, and then abandoned it voluntarily and without molestation.

The Yellow Fever.

This terrible disease is increasing at a fearful rate at Wilmington, N. C. Those who are attacked are dying rapidly, and those who are not are suffering for the necessaries of life. The Wilmington Journal says:

"We would beg to suggest to our friends in the country that our stores are closed and our supplies cut off, so that there is much that money will not do. We want provisions, comforts for the nurses coming on, and for the poor who cannot buy even with money. We want also delicacies for the sick. Things of this kind sent by railroad, consigned to the Mayor of Wilmington, might do much good."

From the Army.

There has been no news of interest from our army near Winchester during the past week. There was some skirmishing between a portion of our cavalry and that of the enemy at Martinsburg, on Wednesday last, in which we drove the enemy back. The casualties have not been given. The enemy have not crossed the Potomac in as large force as was supposed at the date of our last issue. Some that crossed went back again, as they found it was much safer on the North than on the South Side of that River. Our army has been rested and recruited and it is now in readiness to meet the enemy whenever he may choose to make an attack or an advance movement.

The Exemption Bill.

The Exemption Bill has, at last, passed both Houses of Congress. We will publish it in full in our next issue. It was received too late for this number. It exempts certain manufacturers and mechanics, and all employed by them, on condition that they shall not exact a profit exceeding 75 per cent. upon the cost of production. The bill exempts Postmasters appointed by the President, and their clerks; all persons certified upon oath to be necessary to the publication of any newspaper; physicians, preachers, religious non-combatants of certain sects who will pay a tax of $500; stock raisers, &c.

The Lists of Killed &c.

We would invite attention to the lists which we publish in this issue of those who have been killed and who have died from disease, and would suggest the propriety of saving the paper containing them for reference in the future. We would be obliged to those who would furnish us with the names of any who may have been omitted. A correct record of such casualties should be made and preserved if possible. In this number, we also publish the casualties in the 52d Regiment in the battles of Manassas and Maryland. We should like to publish the casualties in the [illegible] Regiment, but we hav[illegible] the 5th port of them [illegible] received no re- be[illegible] We hope they will yet [illegible] sent to us that we may publish them.

Remember the Poor.

In anticipation of the suffering that will be brought upon the poor of this place the ensuing Winter unless some provision be made for them, a citizen proposes to be one of one hundred who will contribute $50 each for their relief. We think there are as many as ninety-nine others in Staunton who are able and willing to join him in this laudable undertaking. There are many who hold lucrative offices or who have profitable contracts with the Government who can well afford to give of their abundance to the suffering poor.

Wounded Soldiers.

Several thousand wounded soldiers have arrived here since the battles in Maryland, and as many more probably will arrive in a short time. They are arriving daily by hundreds. Those who are able to go are sent to their homes. The town is all the time full of those brave though unfortunate soldiers.

Re-Captured.

Samuel Price, Esq., and Rev. John Brown, of Greenbrier, who were held as prisoners by the enemy in Charleston, Kanawha, were re-captured by our troops when they made the enemy "skedaddle" from that place.

☞ The pay of private soldiers is now $14. per month instead of $11 as heretofore.

The Case of Charles K. Hyde.

We published last week the initiatory proceedings of Congress in reference to the arrest of Mr. Chas. K. Hyde, of this county. On Monday, the 29th ult., the House of Representatives received a communication from the President transmitting the report of the Secretary of War, in the case of Chas. K. Hyde, of Augusta county, Virginia, arrested on the charge of being illegally engaged in procuring substitutes.

Mr. Baldwin, of Virginia, moved that the report and papers accompanying be referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report immediately thereon.

Mr. Gentry, of Tennessee, moved that the papers be laid on the table and ordered to be printed. This motion was agreed to.

In reference to this same case, in the House of Delegates, Mr. James Walker, one of the Delegates from this county, offered the following resolution:

It being understood that the President of the Confederate States, in a communication this day addressed to the House of Representatives, claims the right and is practically exercising the power to arrest and imprison citizens of Virginia unconnected with the army and navy, for offences not known to the laws of Virginia or of the Confederate States, but constituted wholly by military orders,—

Resolved by the Senate and House of Delegates, That the Governor of Virginia be requested to cause the Attorney General and the Attorneys for the Commonwealth to institute judicial proceedings for the purpose of testing the right so asserted by the President, and of protecting the citizens of Virginia.

From Kentucky.—A private letter received by a member of Congress from Kentucky, states that on the 14th of September a band of Partisan Rangers, under Col. Woodward, captured on the Cumberland river, opposite Canton, Ky. four steamboats and their cargoes, consisting of munitions of war and supplies for Gen. Buell's army. The same letter says our forces have possession of Cumberland river in Southwestern Kentucky, and of the counties of Trigg, Lyon, Caldwell, Christian, and Todd. The people of Southern Kentucky were flocking to the standard of the Confederacy.

It is understood that Gen. Joseph E. Johnston has been sent to the Mississippi Department, having Price, Magruder and Holmes under him. This array of talent must mean active work in that direction.

"Stop the Speculators."

We would invite the attention of our readers to the following article from the last number of the Lexington Gazette, as what is said of Rockbridge applies with equal potency to Augusta and other counties:

"If speculators who have money at command, are allowed to buy up all the surplus wheat and corn in the country, the families of our absent soldiers must suffer. The truth is that Rockbridge has but little surplus this season, and it is certainly the part of benevolence, if not of duty, for our farmers to keep back their grain for home consumption, instead of allowing speculators to make money off of it.

There will be nothing lost by such a course. Flour and corn will both advance in price, beyond what they will bring at present; and even if they do not, it is certainly worth something to the heart of the farmer to feel that he has helped the family of his poor neighbor, who has gone to fight for the defence of his lands and his rights.

A meeting of farmers at the Court-House, on the next court-day, at 2 P. M. has been suggested, for the purpose of consulting, and agreeing upon some course of proceeding in the premises.

We hope there will be a general attendance of the land holders of the county. They are generally wise and benevolent men—the conservators of the public weal—men who will certainly devise measures for the good of our army by securing plenty and contentment in the homes of our noble soldiers."

The Sale of Property.

When the war commenced, it was generally supposed that, during its continuance, there would be but little demand for land and personal property, and that it would be an unfavorable time to make sales. But the contrary is true, as is established by every sale. There never has been a period in our history when property of all kinds met with such ready sale, at *high cash* prices, as the present. Now is presented the golden opportunity for those who are in debt to make sale of their property and extricate themselves from the embarrassment of indebtedness. Lands, slaves, horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, hay, grain of all kinds, in fact every species of property, now commands very high *cash* prices. There are many who desire to buy for cash, and all that is necessary to effect ready sales is for the owner of the property to make it known by means of Handbills and advertisement in the Newspapers that he wishes to sell. There never has been a time when advertising would yield such immense benefit to the advertiser as the present. This is the experience of all who have tried it.

To Post Masters.

We would respectfully request Post-Masters to return to us such copies of the "Spectator" as are not taken out of their Offices, and would earnestly request them to be careful to write the name of the Post-Office upon each number retured, that we may be enabled to find them upon our books. Any information from Post-Masters respecting the responsibility of subscribers and the probability of their paying or not paying for their papers would be thankfully received. The present price of materials is too high to enable us to send papers to persons who will not pay for them.—We desire to have prompt and punctual paying subscribers, such as we are happy to say most of our subscribers in this county are. The wheat must be winnowed from the chaff.

Change of Office.

Persons wishing to have their papers sent to a different Post-Office, should state to what Office their papers have been sent heretofore as well as the office to which they desire it to be sent in future. Be sure to give the name and county of both Post Offices, otherwise we may be unable to comply with the request to change the direction.

Notice.

There will be a sale of condemned bacon on Thursday, the 9th of October, at the Commissary Store House in Staunton. As soap is now bringing good prices soap-makers would find it to their interests to attend the sale.

Mr. Charles K. Hyde has been released from imprisonment.

The Salt Bill.

The Salt bill passed gives the Governor, in section 1st, full power to secure the possession, production, or distribution of salt in this State, the only exception to that power being that he shall not purchase the Smythe and Washington or Kanawha salt works.

Sec. 2nd. If he deem it expedient he may seize and hold real or personal estate necessary for the production of salt.

Sec. 3d is as follows:

If, by the exercise of the power conferred by the second section of this act, any property should be taken in relation to which there may be existing contracts with the Confederate States, or any of the States of the Confederats States, or with any county, city, or town in this Commonwealth, entered into by virtue of an act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act to authorize the County Courts to purchase and distribute salt among the people, and provide payment for the same," passed May 9, 1862; or any contract with individuals for the benefit of any county, city, or town, which contract may have subsequently been adopted by such county, city, or town, under the act aforesaid: Provided, that such contracts with and for said counties shall not be respected for a larger amount of salt than the twenty pounds for each inhabitant proposed by the lessees to be furnished in the proposition on which said act was founded, the same shall be respected and the supply of salt or salt water, so contracted shall be furnished. If a sufficient supply of salt water cannot be obtained at the wells now producing salt water, for the production of a sufficient supply of salt for the people of the State, or cannot promptly be obtained from new wells, then the Governor is empowered to disregard in whole, or in parts, such contracts with the States of the Confederate States; but if a surplus of water may exist, then the Governor is directed to furnish to the other States of the Confederate States, out of any supplies of salt water that may remain after the supply of a sufficient quantity to the State of Virginia: Provided, that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to authorize the Governor to prevent the owners of salt property or their assignees from manufacturing and selling salt from salt water, or fossil salt remaining after all the uses of the State, under the provisions of this act, are supplied.

The 4th section gives the Governor control over the railroads or canal for transportation.—The 5th section empowers the Governor to fix the places of distribution and price, and fines any person not more than $2,000 nor less than $100 for violating the regulations prescribed by him for its sale. Section 6 provides that the Governor may appoint agents to carry ont the act, and section 7 appropriates $500,000 to pay for its execution. Section 8, and last, provides for a Board of Assessors of five persons, appointed by the Legislature, who shall assess damages for property seized under the act, the application to be made to the Board in thirty days after the condemnation of such property.

The Losses in the Kanawha Region.—A dispatch from Gallipolis, dated September 18th, says:

The salt works between Charleston and Camp Platt were not destoyed by our forces. All but two fell uninjured into the Rebel hands, with large quantities of salt, and are now being run by the Rebels night and day. The Rebel loss at Fayette was about five times as great as ours. The total value of Government stores destroyed in Lightburn's retreat is estimated at a half a million. Lightburn's trains are all safe in Ohio, except a small one cut off on the 10th. The seriously wounded are doing well. Capt. Hatfield is still alive, but will hardly survive. Col. Ligatburn was here to-day. He estimates the loss in the retreat at 100 killed and wounded.

The Fight at Sharpsburg.—A correspondent of the Lynchburg Republican, writing from Winchester, states with sorrow, that if it had not been for stragglers, who deserted their ranks, that the victory at Sharpsburg would have been the most complete of the war. At least 20,000 men disgraced themselves by fleeing from the field in the face of the enemy, and what is worse than all, a large portion of them wore brass on the collars of their coats and straps upon their shoulders. It is said that Gen. Lee intends having every man who bears the title of an officer that deserted his post on that trying occasion, brought before a drumhead Court Martial, and if possible, have them cashiered, and placed in the front ranks with a musket. The stragglers, it is said, now number 30,000.

Help Wanted.

The sick and wounded soldiers in Staunton are said to be in great want of suitable food. Staunton and Augusta County, we have had reason to know, have been, and are still doing a noble part in supplying the Hospitals; but they can't do everything. We must give them more help.

An appeal we made to the farmers in this neighborhood some weeks ago, was responded to by *three* families! If the rest sent off wagons on their own hook, we have not been informed of the fact. Now we call upon them again, to help the Ladies' Societies to load another wagon on next Thursday (9th inst.) You may send anything that will make comfortable food for a man, sick or well. The wounded can generally eat the food of healthy men. Some of the apples rotting about your orchards would be most acceptable. Don't wait for some one to call on you personally. It is as much of your business to attend to this matter, as it is the business of any one else to apply to you

On last Monday four little girls of Lexington set out with the determination to raise money enough to buy a barrel of flour for the Hospital at Staunton. They came home in the evening with nearly $100.00 contributed by the citizens. And besides this they procured separate subscriptions of flour, hams, bread, &c.

The ladies of the town will send down a wagon load of supplies this week.—*Lexington Gazette.*

"Stonewall" Administers the Sacrament.—On the morning of a recent battle near Harper's Ferry, after a sermon by one of his Chaplains, Stonewall Jackson, who by the way is an Elder in the Presbyterian Church, administered the sacrament to the church members in his army.—He invited all christians to participate in this cerimony. A Baptist, the straightest of his sect, thoroughly imbued with the idea of close communion, was seen to hesitate; but the occasion, and the man who presided, overcame his scruples, and thus it has happened that the prospect of a fight and the eloquence of Jackson, made a Baptist forget that Babtism is the door into the Church. In all Jackson's army an oath is rarely uttered. A religious enthusiasm pervades it, which makes every man a hero. Conscious of the justice of our cause, and imbued with the strongest convictions of patriotism, his men are irresistible. In this incident, we have an explanation of General Jackson's invincibility, and we are thus enabled to understand why his men are all heroes, and why they endure without a murmur the severest hardships to which any troops have been subjected during the war.—When peace is restored, it will be honor enough for any man to say, "I belonged to the army of Stonewall Jackson."—*Knoxville Register.*

Yankee Literary News.—The New York World has the following notice of a new book about to be published:

Sheldon & Co. will publish in a few days, a new novel, by Marion Harland, author of "Alone," "Hidden Path," "Nemensis," &c, called "Miriam." The large scale of her previous works has rendered Marion Harland the most popular female writer in this country. "Alone" and "Hidden Path" each had a sale of about 40,000 copies. The scene of this new story is laid in the dark and bloody ground of Kentucky, and the work is dedicated to George D. Prentice, editor of the Louisville Journal. Marion Harland, although born and brought up in Richmond Va, married and is now living in loyalty in Newark, N. J.

From Tennessee.

Chattanooga, Oct. 2.—A company of partisan rangers yesterday drove the Yankee pickets at Flat Rock, back to Nashville, killing several.—Flat Rock is three miles from Nashville.

The Nashville "Dispatch" of the 30th, says that the steamer Fortorn Hope was captured a few miles below there, on Sunday, by the Rebels.

The impression in Nashville is that Bragg has taken Louisville.

Speculators have cleaned out all the goods and stores between here and Nashville. No more need come.

There is no doubt about the starving condition of the people in Nashville.

Bad Management.

The Richmond papers of yesterday, assert that some 4,000 Yankees, entered Warrenton, Va, on Monday last, and captured and paroled all our sick and wounded there. The number of Confederates thus secured for exchange, is 811.

Synod of Virginia.

The Synod of Virginia met, according to adjournment, in the Presbyterian Church of Staunton, on Wednesday, October 1st, 1862, at 7 o'clock, P. M., when a sermon was preached by the Moderator, Rev. J. B. Ramsey, D. D., from Phill. 1, 21:—"For to me to live is Christ."—After the close of public worship the Synod was called to order and opened with prayer by the Moderator. The roll was made out, and the following Ministers and Elders were present during the session:

OF THE GREENBRIER PRESBYTERY.

Ministers—Samuel R. Houston, J. Calvin Barr, R. P. Kennedy.

Elders—Thomas Mathews and James Montgomery, (Lewisburg Church.)

OF LEXINGTON PRESBYTERY.

Ministers—Francis McFarland, D. D., Wm. G. Campbell, N. G. Calhoun, Samuel Brown, Luther Emerson, Enoch Thomas, John Miller, Wm. Pinkerton, W. H. Ruffner, D. C. Irwin, Wm. E. Baker, F. H. Bowman, Wm. J. Price, John Pinkerton, A. L. Hogshead, E. D. Jenkins, R. C. Walker.

Elders—John Merritt, Wm. M. McCutchen, J. C. Hutton, Alex. Taylor, John Guthrie, John Parris.

OF WEST HANOVER PRESBYTERY.

Ministers—Peyton Harrison, D. B. Ewing, J. L. Dudley, Charles Beach, Wm. J. Hoge, D. D.

Elders—C. C. Read, Thomas E. Perkinson, S. R. Bailey, —— Bondurant, Wm. Dinwiddie.

EAST HANOVER PRESBYTERY.

Ministers—R. McIlwaine, G. W. White, T. V. Moore, D. D., A. W. Miller, P. P. Batt, R. H. Lester, N. C. Read.

ROANOKE PRESBYTERY.

Ministers—J. B. Ramsey, D. D., W. H. Matthews, P. T. Penick, H. C. Alexander, T. Ward White, H. T. Richardson, Samuel McCorkle, L. Moon, L. D. Spraggins.

WINCHESTER PRESBYTERY.

Ministers—— —— Foote, D. D.

Rev. William J. Hoge was elected Moderator, and Rev. J. L. Dudley and D. C. Irwin, Clerks.

On motion, Synod adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, and was closed with prayer by Moderator.

Thursday Morning, October 2d, 9 o'clock.—Synod met and was opened with prayer. On motion of Dr. McFarland, Synod spent half an hour in devotional exercises. At the close of the devotional exercises it was—

Resolved, That Synod will meet every morning at 9 o'clock, spend half an hour in devotional exercises, take recess at 11 o'clock for public worship, meet at 3½ o'clock, and adjourn at will.

The roll was called. The following brethren being present, were invited to sit as corresponding members: Rev. Wm. W. Morrison, of Synod of Alabama; Rev. J. H. Bocock, D. D., of Synod of Baltimore; Rev. F. Bowman, D. D., of Synod of Georgia; Rev. B. T. Lacy, of Synod of Kentucky; Rev. J. S. Watt, of Synod of Missouri; Rev. J. N. Anderson, of Synod of South Carolina. Also Rev. —— Gilbert, and Rev. John B. Davis, of the Lutheran Church.

The following persons were excused from attendance at the present meeting of Synod:

Rev. James Morrison, D. D., Rev. Wm. S. McGuffey, D. D., Rev. Geo. Armstrong, D. D., Rev. H. M. White, Rev. L. H. Blanton, Rev. U. Powers, Rev. R. C. Vaughan, B. W. Mosley, Rev. Theo. Pryer, D. D., Rev. Jesse S. Armstead D. D.

The minutes of yesterday's session were read and approved. Rev. Dr. McFarland presented the report of the Board of of Directors of the Union Theological Seminary, which was read and referred to the Committee on Union Theological Seminary. Synod resolved to proceed to the appointment of the time and place for its next meeting. Salem was chosen as the place, and the third Wednesday of October, at 7 o'clock, P. M., as the time.

The Moderator announced the following standing committees:

Leave of Absence—Rev. Richard McElwaine, Rev. Geo. W. White, Elder P. P. Batt.

Bills and Overtures—Rev. J. B. Ramsey, D. D., Rev. W. S. White, Rev. S. R. Houston; Elders, C. C. Read, E. Phleger.

Union Theological Seminary—Rev. W. H. Ruffner, Rev. Francis McFarland, D. D., Rev. D. B. Ewing, Samuel McCorkle and J. B. J. Logan.

State of Church—Rev. Alex. Martin, Rev. J. S. Grasty, and Elder Wm. Dinwiddie.

Committee on Narration—Rev. H. C. Alexander, Rev. Luther Emerson; Elders, Dr. J. D. Spraggins.

Judicial Committee—Rev. T. V. Moore, Rev. John Miller, Rev. Charles Buck; Elders, T. E. Perkinson, J. C. Hutton.

Devotional Exercises—Rev. W. E. Baker, Alex. Taylor.

Resolved, That the Committee of Bills and Overtures be required to report on the subject of appointing a stated time for the regular meetings of Synod.

On motion, Rev. John Miller, H. C. Alexander and R. F. Lester, were appointed a Committee to report a minute on the general subject of the interruption of devotion in our Churches.

Resolved, That the Committee on Theological Seminaries be instructed to inquire as to the number of Theological Students now in the army, and write to them a letter of sympathy and sup[illegible] R[illegible] Pre[illegible] with[illegible] ner[illegible] R[illegible] byt[illegible] (ere[illegible] spe[illegible] (que[illegible] of [illegible] dur[illegible] T[illegible] mit[illegible] of [illegible] B[illegible] D. [illegible] Cor[illegible] (Ti[illegible] ar[illegible] I[illegible] afte[illegible] sec[illegible] nar[illegible] rep[illegible] the[illegible] on[illegible]

The following members appeared and gave excuses for tardiness, which were sustained: Rev. J. R. Bowman, Rev. C. S. M. See, Elder Wm. Crawford.

On motion Synod took a recess until 3½ o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

After recess, Synod met at 3½ o'clock. The first order of the day was taken up, and the Record of the Presbyteries of Lexington, West Hanover and Montgomery were received. The second order was taken up, and the statistical reports of the Presbyteries of Greenbrier, Lexington, West Hanover, Montgomery and Roanoke were read, and the Narratives of Greenbrier, Montgomery and Roanoke were read and put into the hands of the Committee on the Narrative.

Rev. Thomas Wharey, Rev. P. M. Custer, Rev. H. B. Rose, and Elder B. B. Campbell from Pisgah Church, Lexington Presbytery, appeared and gave satisfactory reasons for tardiness.

The 3rd order of the day was taken up, and the Presbyteries of Lexington and Roanoke reported on the subject of Evangelical labor within their bounds.

The 4th was taken up and a report on Systematical Benevolence was received from the Presbytery of West Hanover.

Resolved that it be enjoined upon the Presbyteries to send up their reports on systematical benevolence.

The Moderator announced the following Committee to bring in minutes in reference to the deaths of their Presbyteries.

Lexington Presbytery.—Rev. C. S. M. See, Rev. F. H. Bowman; Elder J. C. Hutton.

Hanover Presbytery.—Rev. T. V. Moore, D.D., Rev. G. W. White; Elder R. T. Lester.

Montgomery Presbytery.—Rev. A. Hart, Rev. J. S. Grasty; Elder, E. Phleger.

Greenbrier Presbytery.—Rev. S R. Houston, Rev. J. C. Barr; Elder, Thomas Matthews.

The Committee appointed to report on the subject of the interruption of services in the Churches reported. A motion was made to receive and adopt the report. Pending the discussion, Moderator announced Dr. Foote and P. P. Batt a Committee on the minutes of the General Assembly.

On motion Synod adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, and was closed with prayer by Rev. Dr. Bocock.

[We expected to publish the proceedings of Synod complete in this issue, and regret very much that we are unable to do so. The proceedings of Friday and Saturday we failed to obtain, as they were not furnished to us, and we were unable to attend its sessions to take them ourself. If they will be furnished in time we will complete their publication in our next issue.]

List of Casualties in the 52nd Virginia Regiment in the Battles of Manassas, and also of those in Maryland.

BATTLE OF MANASSAS, AUGUST 27TH.

Field and Staff—Wounded—Lieut. Col. James H. Skinner, in the head.

Company D—Wounded—Private Peter Goode in foot.

Company E—Wounded—Private James M. Long, in leg.

BATTLE OF MANASSAS, AUGUST 28TH.

Company A—Wounded—Sergt. Sam'l Carroll, in leg; Corporal Samuel N. Patterson in leg; Private Jacob H. Dull, in leg; Private Joseph Davis, in head.

Company C—Wounded Lt. John Byers, in arm and groin; Benj. F. Bayley, in arm; George W. Swink, in hand; Archibald F. Rife, in leg; Daniel Huff, arm and shoulder; Solomon Smith, ——.

Killed—Privates, George Trainer; Thos. Humphreys, Samuel H. Wright, A. J. Chandler and Nathan Creel.

Company D—Wounded—Sergeant Jas. Marshall in hip.

Company I—Wounded—Sergeant Martin Miller, ——; Private John J. Hoover, ——.

BATTLE OF MANASSAS, AUGUST 29TH.

Company I—Wounded—Private Samuel Weaver, in leg; John McCutchen, leg; Lieut. John M. Lambert, hip; Jacob Gollady, knee; Corporal G. E. Crist, in side; J. Mays, in leg.

Company B—Killed—Private Wm. Harlow.

Wounded—Sergt. R. M. Lipscomb, foot. Private Joseph A. Patterson, in arm and side; Corp. Cupp, in mouth; Wm. G Kesterson, in hand.

Company D—Wounded—Jonas Daggy, in leg; Simon Cook, in arm.

Company E—Wounded—Charles A. Scott, in shoulder.

Company F—Wounded—Sergt. E. M. Anderson, in hip.

Company G—Killed—James W. Hamilton.

Wounded—James Rankin, in mouth.

Company H—Wounded—Capt. J. D. Lilley, in thigh; Corp. Thomas, in ankle and foot; Private John Sprouse, in leg.

Company A—Killed—Capt. E. V. Garber. Corporal Gideon D. Freed.

Wounded—Wilfred F. Hall, in hip; James F. Marshall, in thigh.

BATTLE SEPT. 1ST.

Company G—Wounded—Serg't Wm. Hultz, in elbow.

Company H—Killed—Wm. Zimbrow.

BATTLE OF SHARPSBURG SEPT 17TH.

Company H—Killed—Lt. W. F. Dold.

Wounded—John M Taliaferro, in ankle.

Company A—Killed—Color Sergeant Charles Bush and Corporal Daniel Teter.

Wounded—Joseph W. Crist, in thigh; Serg't Charles A Patterson, in arm; Wm F Jemison, in wrist; Samuel H Tutwiler, in hand.

Company B—Wounded—Leonard Bowen, in hip; Lieut. James Burns, in thigh; Julius Payne since died.

Company F—Wounded—Wm S Stover, in leg; Sergt. Clinton Walker, in face; Private Jacob Sheets, in arm.

Company G—Wounded—John Grooms, in thigh; George Landis, in thigh and knee.

Company H—Wounded—John M Taliaferro, in ankle.

Company E—Killed—Private A J Black.

Wounded—Andrew Gilmore in foot; Andrew Robertson, in thigh; Joseph Glen, in hand; Joseph Phillips, in head and arms; William S Black, in hand; John H Miller, in neck.

Company I—Wounded—Wm D Reed, in the side; Alexander Reed, in ankle.

Company K—Wounded—Charles Winden, in face.

General Beauregard.

The following is the official announcement by Gen. Beauregard of his assumption of the command of the department of South Carolina and Georgia:

Headq'rs Department S. C. and Ga.
Charleston, Sept. 24, 1862.

I assume command of the department, pursuant to paragraph XV, Special Orders No. 202, Adjutant and Inspector General's office, Richmond, August 29, 1862.

All existing orders will remain in force until otherwise directed from these headquarters.

In entering upon my duties, which may involve at an early day the defence of two of the most important cities in the Confederate States, against the most formidable efforts of our powerful enemy, I shall rely on the ardent patriotism, the intelligent and unconquerable spirit of the officers and men under my command, to sustain me successfully. But to maintain our post with credit to our country and to our honor, and avoid irremediable disaster, it is essential that all shall yield implicit obedience to any orders emanating from superior authority.

Brigadier General Thomas Jordan is announced as Adjutant and Inspector General and Chief of Staff of the department.

(Signed,) G. T. Beauregard,
General Commanding.

Official: Thomas Jordan, Chief of Staff and A. A. G.

Under Arrest.—The Chattanooga Rebel understands that Brig. Gen. Chalmers is under arrest for making the attack on Munfordsville, or Green River Bridge, prematurely and against orders. The place was to have been entirely surrounded before a demand for its surrender should be made. This was eventually done, but not until Chalmer's Brigade had been re[illegible]ed the day previous.

From Arkansas.—Our information, from a [illegible]able source, (says the Grenada Appeal) is, [illegible] a magnificent army is being organized west [illegible]he Mississippi, to contend with the Federal in[illegible]ers. Of its extent and locallity, it is unnec[illegible]ary to speak; suffice it to say, that it is suffi[illegible]nt to rid the country of the vandals who have [illegible]ong devastated it. Every report from the [illegible]ns-Mississippi department is encouraging.

From Northern Missouri,—Reliable informa[illegible]n has been received to the effect that North [illegible]ssouri is almost entirely in possession of the [illegible]uthern Rights party, who taking advantage of [illegible] withdrawal of nearly all of the Northern [illegible]ops, had killed or driven away the entire [illegible]deral male population. By mutual consen[illegible]vate property was not molested unless nec[illegible]sary for the subsistence or transportation of [illegible] contending parties. And it was also agreed, [illegible]s said, that "to the victor should belong all [illegible] property of the defeated party."

Nashville. The condition of the people in [illegible]ashville, both soldiers and citizens, is repre[illegible]nted as truly deplorable. They are said to be [illegible]early at the point of starvation. Nothing can be shipped there from the North, the river being low and the railroads are all torn up. The soldiers are taking all the private supplies that can be found, no matter who they starve by the operation.

The place is completely invested by Gens. Forrest and Anderson, and Col. Woodward, and everything is waiting on Gen. Price's movements. The Yankees are still fortifying there.

The Latest News from the North.

The follwing dispatch is from McClellan's headquarters, dated October 1st:

"General Pleasanton crossed the Potomac this morning at Shepherdstown, with a force of cavalry and artillery, for the purpose of making a reconnoisance in the enemy's rear, information having been received that their army had fallen back from the line of the river.

"He came up with them near Shepherdstown, and drove them to Martinsburg, from which place they were soon shelled out by the artillery.

"His loss was two men wounded. The rebels had one man killed and two wounded.

"A rebel Lieutenant and two men were taken prisoners, and a number of wounded were paroled.

"Very few rebel troops are believed to be at Winchester, the greater portion of them being encamped between that place and Martinsburg.—

"The work of reconstructing the Railroad bridge at Harper's Ferry is rapidly progressing, and will be completed to-morrow.

"Generals McClellan and Marcy, and their Staffs, paid a visit to Harper's Ferry, Bolivar, and Sandy Hook to-day.

A Cavalry Skirmish.

Mobile, Oct. 2.—A special dispatch to the "Register," dated Tupelo, to-day, says:

Sixty Yankee cavalry scouts, yesterday, penetrated to the railroad, two miles south of Baldwin, and cut the telegraph wire. They were attacked by twenty-five of the Second Tennessee cavalry and routed, with the loss of seven killed and two prisoners. Our loss was two killed; none wounded.

A special telegram from Washington to the Chicago Times, says that the rumor that a draft is about to be made has foundation in fact to the extent that the President has determined, in case the counnry does not at once rally under the policy enacted in his emancipation proclamation, that he will enforce a draft till the army reaches one million.

The official report of the Federal killed and wounded at Sharpsburg is 12,552.

RICHMOND MARKETS.

BY W. D. TOMPKINS.

FLOUR, largely advanced, sales $17 for Superfine; $18 for Extra; and $19@$20 for Family.
WHEAT, sales Red $3 20; White $3 30
CORN, sales $2.
OATS, Winter seed, 2½.
HAY, 3.00@3½
BUTTER, 75@80 for premium, inferior 50@60
LARD, 40 cents
BACON, stiff 65@70
SOAP. 50 cts
APPLES, $12@16 per barrel.
WOOL $1@1.25 for unwashed, $1½@1¾ for washed.
Richmond, Oct. 7th, 1862

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE POST-OFFICE at Staunton, Va., on the 30th of September, 1862:

Anderson, George L,	Lawson, Moses,
Archer, Henry Brown,	Lipscomb, Smith,
Armstrong, James E,	Lange, James C, 2,
Arnold, John,	Lomen, John,
Allen, James,	Laurence, V D,
Boulden, Captain,	Marbus, Mr,
Bearde, Mr,	McCorkle & Boyd,
Brooke, Mr,	Mobberly, Cook,
Brown, Miss Ann,	McCutchen, Capt. Jos S K,
Brown, Mrs Amanda E,	Martin, B Y,
B