Staunton Spectator.

STAUNTON, VA.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 4, 1862

☞ All transient advertisements to ensure insertion must be prepaid. No new subscriptions will in future be received without cash in advance.

The Uses of Economy.

There is every reason to believe, from present appearances, says the Lynchburg Virginian, that we shall be short of supplies for our army and people next year. The short crop of wheat and corn for the past year; the fatality that has attended the hog crop; the waste superinduced by large standing armies; the drought which has retarded the Fall operations of farmers in getting their wheat sown, and the embarrassments that the agricultural portion of our citizens have suffered, in consequence of the presence of the enemy, and the demand made upon them by our Governments, State and Confederate, will, we fear, be manifest in a short supply of bread and meat next year. It behooves us therefore to observe the greatest frugality and economy in the use of what we have. It matters not that we have a plethora of money, or that there be an abundance elsewhere to supply our lack, when we are excluded from the markets of the world, and are compelled to rely upon what we have within ourselves. Money cannot produce one grain of corn, or increase by one pound, our quantity of meat. Our supply will be limited by the circumstances that surround us, and to that, whether much or little, we must confine ourselves. We cannot increase it by the ordinary means of commercial intercourse. Under these circumstances, we are called upon to husband our resources of bread and meat, by the diminution, as far as practicable, of consumption. We should stint ourselves; and those who have spread a bounteous board heretofore, should, no matter what their means may be, endeavor to do with less. Thousands of our gallant soldiers who were nursed in the lap of plenty, and brought up in the midst of affluence, have known what it was to go for days together without a meal:—and cannot we, to increase the stores that may be necessary for their sustenance in the field, endure some little of their patient self-denial? We can do with much less than we consume, and instead of priding ourselves upon spreading an ample board, groaning with every luxury, we should feel a sense of reproach for indulging in such improprieties. This is no time for feasting and high carnival, but for earnest self-denial, and abounding patriotism and charity. Our suffering countrymen, and the dependent families they have committed to our care whilst they are fighting our battles, demand that we appropriate less to ourselves, and more to those who would be glad to gather the crumbs that fall from many of our tables. The season, the condition of the country, the wants of those to whom we have referred, and the prospect before us, all call upon us, trumpet-tongued, to forego every species of luxury during the existence of this war.

The Small Pox.

This dangerous and loathsome disease has made its appearance in this county. We have been informed that there are some cases in the neighborhood of Middlebrook, and that it exists in other portions of the county. To prevent its extension, every family, without exception, should have all of its members vaccinated as soon as possible. Those even who have been vaccinated heretofore should be vaccinated again to make "assurance doubly sure." The citizens of this place are very apprehensive that it may be brought from the country to the town, and we would, therefore, request our country friends to be careful not to bring it here, for, as soldiers are passing daily through this place to the army, it may in this way get into our army and do us more harm than all the soldiers Lincoln has been able to bring into the field against us. Therefore, in behalf of our common country as well as of the citizens of Staunton, we appeal to our country friends not to bring this horrible disease to this place.

Our Army Retreating from Charleston, Kanawha.

From the following extract from a business letter, to a gentleman in Lynchburg, dated Lewisburg, October 30, '62, it will be seen that our forces at Charleston, under Gen. Echols, have been forced to retreat to prevent their being cut off, and that the Kanawha Valley, including the Salt Works, is probably again in possession of the vandals. The following is the extract referred to:

"We are just advised that our army at Kanawha have had to retreat via Cotton Hill and Fayette C. H. The enemy are reported 15,000 strong 15 miles below Charleston, several thousand at Bulltown or Summerville, and some 4,000 making up through Logan."

Recognition.

This is again the all-engrossing topic. It is now reported by a correspondent of the New York Express that England and France have agreed to propose an armistice of four or six months, and if this be not acceded to by the United States Government, that the independence of the Southern Confederacy will be recognized. As the evidence *pro* and *con* is pretty evenly balanced it is difficult to tell whether the report be true or false. We are inclined to believe that there is some truth in it. Lord Lyons, the British Minister to the United States, will soon arrive, and then we will learn whether there be any truth in the story or not.

We are informed that the Hon. Geo. W. Summers and Dr. Spicer Patrick, of Charleston, Kanawha, have both taken the oath of allegiance to the State of Virginia and fidelity to the Confederate Government. The oath was administered by Capt. Catlett, A. A. G., to Brig. Gen. Echols.

Burglary.

On Sunday night last, some burglar entered the grocery store of Mr. Samuel Hartley, of this place, and stole about 50 lbs. of sugar, near $10.00 in money, Mr. Hartley's coat and some brooms.

Confederate Money.

There is evidently some distrust in the public mind, of Confederate money. This is one cause of the spirit of speculation and high prices, by which public and private interests are injured.

We are inclined to think this distrust is without any just foundation. If we secure our independence our currency will be perfectly good—if not, nothing that we have, will be of value.

But there is one view to which we would call the attention of the public. If the rumors of intervention be true, or if from any other cause an early peace should become probable, it is evident that the eight per cent bonds will be a most desirable investment. Capitalists will at once seek for them. Confederate money is available to buy them at par, while Bank notes will not necessarily be so. The 8 per cent bonds under a brisk demand, will go above par, and Confederate notes will keep pace with them, because they are, by law, convertible into 8 per cent bonds. By this process, millions upon millions of dollars of Confederate notes will be withdrawn from circulation and invested in bonds. A sudden contraction of the currency will be the consequence, followed by a fall in prices, and a general smash in speculations. On the whole we think people had better be on the look out for squalls and haul in their sails before the storm comes. Prudence will also dictate that men should hold on to Confederate money as it is likely to be at a premium.

The Destruction of Roads.

There have been rumors that our army below Winchester has changed, or is about changing, its locality. During their sojourn in the lower Valley, our forces effectually destroyed the Baltimore and Ohio, and the Winchester and Potomac Railroads. The Baltimore road was torn up from the neighborhood of Sir John's, Morgan county, to within four miles of Harper's Ferry—in all, a distance of forty miles. All the depots on the road were torn down or burned, and the fine hotel, belonging to the company at Martinsburg, was committed to the flames. The cross-ties and sills were taken up and fired, and the iron rails laid on and bent by the heat, so as to render them unfit for use. The Winchester road was destroyed entirely from Winchester to Halltown, some twenty-five miles. The lower end of this road was destroyed within sight and in hearing of the enemy's forces on Bolivar Heights, without the slightest resistance being offered. It will require some time to repair these roads so as to make them of any service; and if the Yankees should invade the Valley again during the winter, they will have to furnish other means of transportation.

Another Imbroglio.

The Yankees have gotten themselves into another imbroglio with Great Britain, worse than the Trent affair, and one from which it will not be so easy to escape. The facts, as derived from the New York Tribune, seem to be that the English ship, Blanche, while sailing between Matamoras, in Mexico, and Havana, and engaged in a legitimate carrying trade, was chased by a Yankee cruiser, run ashore on the Cuban coast, boarded by Yankee officers, and then burnt. The outrage is made worse by the fact that the Spanish authorities in Cuba attempted to protect the ship, but the officer was insulted and slapped in the face, and he and his party driven back to the shore.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A sad accident occured on Saturday week on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. As the upper train was passing over the trestle work near Magnolia the axle of the tender broke, causing the trestle to give way, throwing the baggage car, a second class and two first-class passenger coaches, to a considerable depth below. The Raleigh Journal says a negro brakesman was instantly killed, two soldiers wounded, and almost every one else on the train was bruised.

The Yankee Loss.

The Yankee casualties at Corinth must have been frightful. By a telegram from Holly Springs we learn that twenty-one hundred of Rosencrans wounded have arrived at Jackson, Tennessee, and eleven hundred at Bolivar A large number were still at Corinth.—Nearly all the Yankee dead buried by us, wore breastplates.

CAPTURE OF A STEAMER.—The British steamer Scotia, bound for Charleston, was captured on Friday week by the Yankee blockading fleet, after having got aground in Bull's Bay. The captain and crew escaped, with the mail bags, papers, etc. The Scotia's cargo was an assorted one, of articles now much needed in the Confederacy.

Right Dress.

Why is it that the soldiers in the army of Gen'l Lee as well as those in the army of Gen'l McClellan are unable to perform one of the first things taught in the elementary drill of a soldier? Because they cannot "look to the right (or left) and *dress*." The command "right dress," is given in vain, for they have been in rags so long they have lost all knowledge of *right dress*.

General Bragg.

This officer has returned to Tennessee to resume his command. Whilst in Richmond he communicated fully to the President all the facts and circumstances connected with his recent movements in Kentucky, and the President expressed himself entirely satisfied with the explanations.

At St. Louis, on the 27th, the steamers H. D. Bacon, McGill, McDowell, Estelle, and W. H. Russell, together with their cargoes, were totally destroyed by fire, involving a loss of property estimated at $150,000.

To-day—Tuesday, the 4th of November, elections are being held in the following Northern States, to wit—New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Minnesota and Deleware.

The Baltimore "American" pronounces the report of European intervention a mere sensation story.

FOR THE SPECTATOR.

According to previous notice, a portion of the citizens of the 9th. Magisterial District met in Churchville, on Saturday the 18th of October, for the purpose of devising some plan to relieve the wants of the suffering poor, during the coming winter. The meeting was organized by appointing Bishop J. J. Glossbrenner, Chairman, and John G. Stover, Secretary.

The Revs. J. J. Glossbrenner, D. W. Arnold, S. E. Johnston and R. C. Walker were appointed a Committee to visit this Magisterial District (leaving out that portion of the district, known as the "Pastures") and ascertain the amount of contributions in cash, or in supplies, which can be obtained, and also to ascertain, as far as possible, the number of necessitous cases in said bounds, and the probable amount needed to meet their wants, during the winter, said committee to report at an adjourned meeting on the 1st of November.

Pursuant to adjournment said committee reported on the 1st of November, that they had met with great encouragement.

They had received individual contributions ranging from one dollar to fifty dollars, and a willingness was expressed by the people, generally, to aid whenever necessity required. It was unanimously resolved by the meeting that the poor in our bounds will be amply provided for. The meeting adjourned to meet again on Wednesday the 19th inst, 2 o'clock P. M. at which time the Rev. R. C. Walker will preach a sermon on "charity." We trust the citizens, generally, will attend and co-operate in the good work. May we not hope that similar meetings may be held at every precinct in every county? That those who are permitted to remain at home, may, in such a manner, exhibit their generosity and patriotism. That the soldier, who is fighting for all that is dear to him and to us, may be assured, that he has not left his family exposed to the frigid and merciless charity of the extortioner and cormorant, but that they are amongst those who will relieve their wants and comfort them in their distress. G.

The Medical Department.

The Richmond Whig is "down upon" the Medical Department "like a thousand of brick." It says:

"Whatever may be the abuses in the Quartermaster's and the Commissary's Departments, we are assured by officers and men alike that they are of the most trivial character compared with the mismanagement in the Medical Department. They do not hesitate to pronounce the administration of the latter department to be unfeeling timorous and brutal. An illustration of the manner in which the duties of the department are performed, is furnished by the sick and wounded soldiers who were taken prisoners in Maryland and who arrived below Richmond a few days ago. Will neither the cries of the dying, the scorn of the living, nor the fears of the damned arouse the medical authorities to the performance of their duties? If they will not, then we can only hope that the States will interpose, and demand of the government at least the exercise of ordinary humanity in the care and treatment of the men whom they have furnished for the common defence."

True as Preaching.

The Lynchburg Virginian, in a notice to its patrons, urging upon them the necessity of prompt payment for dues of the past and advance payment for the future, uses the following language, which is as applicable to other papers as of the Virginian: "We pay the cash for everything connected with the office, and that at an advance of from *two to five hundred and a thousand* per cent., and can't afford to pay commissioners for collecting, or lose any of our earnings."

"We must, therefore, either enforce these rules, or *double our rates*. We can't live otherwise, as must be patent to every body. Money will never be more abundant, and every honest man who intends to pay his debts should avail himself of the present opportunity. Our friends in the country, amongst whom we have a large indebtedness, need not wait to have their bills presented. They can remit something; in which event, a receipt therefor, with a statement of account, will be promptly sent them. We are laboring and *sacrificing* too, to keep down as much as we can, the too prevalent spirit of extortion; but if our friends do not sustain us, by prompt payments, we shall be compelled, in self defence, to double on them."

Interesting From New Orleans.

A week or two since, the British man of war Rinaldo approached the foot of Canal street, New Orleans, and, assuming a hostile attitude, demanded from the authorities the release of James Syme, druggist, an English subject, who was confined in Fort Pickens, and indemnification for the seizure of his property and person, to the extent of $100,000. Gen. Butler requested ten days to consult with the authorities at Washington, to which the Captain assented.—The Captain of the Rinaldo is a young British officer, of great gallantry, and whose sympathies are said to be warmly in favor of the South.

The New Orleans Delta of the 19th October, contains another infamous order of the Beast Butler, forbidding the payment of debts to persons who have not taken the "oath."

Look to the Poor.

We have frequently called the attention of our citizens to the fact that something should be done for the relief of the poor in this place. We have just heard that the wife of a good soldier has been reduced to the necessity of selling her cooking-stove to enable her to buy wood. This should arouse all to the necessity of contributing liberally and making some adequate provision for the relief of the families of poor soldiers in our midst.

Rivaling Butler.

Robt. L. Viele, the Yankee Military Governor of Norfolk and Portsmouth, issued an order on the 15th of October declaring that the houses of such citizens as show any disrespect to the Yankees shall be at once taken possession of by the Provost Marshal and turned over to the Quartermaster to be used as quarters or for other government purposes.

General Lee's Army.

The forces under General Lee have made some important movements within the past week. What these movements mean will be known in due time. The enemy will find that they do not mean a retreat. It is reported that the enemy captured some of our wagons some miles beyond Winchester.

A portion of our cavalry, under Col. Ball, a few days since, captured, on the Peninsula, 150 negroes, several disloyal citizens and a number of horses.

On Friday last, a portion of our cavalry captured a Yankee train on the Orange Railroad near Manassas, containing about 50 soldiers and 45 workmen.

☞ The enemy have removed Gen. Buell, and his command has been given to Gen. Rosencrans.

[From the Richmond Whig.]

Major William Patrick, of Augusta.

We have unintentionally postponed any notice in our columns of this gallant officer, who fell in the desperate battle of Manassas, on Saturday, the 30th of August last, in a charge at the head of his battalion, and whose untimely death not only threw a gloom of sadness over a wide circle of friends and relations in his native county, but at the same time deprived our struggling country of one of the most efficient and promising officers. We propose now to pay a brief tribute to his memory.

When the war broke out in April, 1861, Mr. Patrick was leading the quiet and useful life of a Virginia farmer on a fine estate in Augusta, on the South fork of the Shenendoah, but at the first note of war, he left all the comforts and refinements of a beautiful home and the pressing cares of a young family, and as the captain of a cavalry company numbering nearly a hundred of the gallant young men of his patriotic county, he was among the very first to start for Harper's Ferry. His company formed a portion of the 1st Regiment of Virginia Cavalry, which under Col. (now Gen.) J. E. B. Stuart performed as much hard service, and gained for itself as brilliant a reputation as any equal portion of our glorious army of heroes. Through all the rapidly shifting scenes of the Valley campaign, the glorious fight of Manassas in July, 1861, and the subsequent winter campaign, thence with Gen. Johnston's army to the Peninsula, he and his company bore their full share of the toils, the dangers and the glories of our gallant army of volunteers, commanding, as he did, the affectionate confidence of his men and brother officers, and especially enjoying the esteem and confidence of the chivalrous Stuart, who recognized and appreciated the high qualities as a gentleman and an officer. It would be a tedious and useless task to recount the numerous battles, skirmishes and dashing exploits in which this well known regiment bore so conspicuous a part. They form more than a small part of the history of this eventful war.

At the close of his first year Captain Patrick retired for a few weeks to the delights of private life in the bosom of his family, but his merits as an officer were too well known to his superiors for this to last long, and not only without solicitation, but without his knowledge of any such step, he was tendered a commission as Major of Cavalry in the provisional army, and the moment his health was sufficiently restored, he was again in the field to face the ferocious invaders of his native State. He was assigned to the command of the 17th battalion of Virginia cavalry, formerly a part of the original regiment of the late Ashby. And well and worthy did he lead this remnant of weather beaten and battle-scarred heroes. His career, however, was mournfully short. Joining his command not a great while before the advance upon the Rappahannock, he led them forward constantly where his country's foes were thickest, until in the memorable fight of Saturday, near Sudley Mills, in a charge upon the enemy, made late in the evening, he fell about one hundred yards in front of his men, shot through the lungs with a minnie ball—almost at the same instant his noble horse fell dead—and he was borne to a house close by, where he quietly breathed his last on the following Tuesday morning, the 2d of September, in the full possession of all his faculties.

His remains were carried back to his native county and interred at the old family homestead of his forefathers, and many were the hearts which felt the bitter pang when his manly form was committed to the consecrated soil.

Major Patrick was in the 40th year of his age, and no more high-minded, upright gentleman, no more gallant and noble spirit fought or fell on the memorable field of Manassas. Peace to his ashes, and God help the stricken ones left desolate by his fall.

FOR THE SPECTATOR.

List of Casualties in Company "H," Fifth Regiment Virginia Infantry, since the commencement of the War, Formerly commanded by Capt. Autrim, Now by Capt. Gibson, of Augusta County.

Killed.—James W. Baskin, battle of Manassas, July 21st, 1861; Henry Plumb, in same battle; Benjamin S Brown, same battle; Sergeant Jas. S Bazel, battle of Kernstown, March 23d, 1862; Corporal John H Whitmore, same battle; Wm. T Harris, same battle; Wm P Branneman, same battle; Daniel B. Carroll, Coal Harbor, June 27th, 1862; John E Harris, same battle; Corporal Smith Bateman, battle of Manassas, Aug. 30, '62; Franklin Trainer, same battle.

Wounded.—James A Branneman, battle of Manassas, July 21st, 1861; James Walker, same battle, Lieutenant James W Gibson, slightly, in same battle; Jacob Coiner, in same battle; Captain George T Antrim, severely, battle of Kernstown, March 23d, 1862; John A Lutz, Sergeant Wm S Whitesel, Sergeant David H Whitesel, Jacob Brown, Fulton W Brown, George H Killian, Franklin Trayner, James K Galt, Jacob Coiner, Captain James W Gibson, severely, near Franklin, May 12th, 1862; Corporal Wm O Evans, battle of Winchester, May 25th, 1862; Sergeant Francis E Johnson, severely, in battle of Port Republic June 9th, 1862; Sergeant Wm F Bowen, Joseph Alexander, Francis M Ash, Cyrus M Killian, slightly; Lieutenant George F Keiser, severely, Coal Harbor, June 27th, 1862; Walter A Monteiro, slightly, same battle; Andrew J Keiser, severely, Manassas, Aug. 30th, 1862; Fulton W Brown, James W Mathews, Henry C McCausland, Corporal James S Kennedy, battle of Sharpsburg, September 17th, 1862; Thomas Kelly, accidentally wounded in hand.

Died of Disease.—Sergeant David H Whitesel, Corporal Columbus Smith, John Bowers, Martin V Freed, Marion F McCreary, John L Baskins, James H Guthrie, Samuel Patterson, Daniel Crist, Jacob Spotts, Alex. R Taylor, George H McCord.

RECAPITULATION.

Total number Killed, 11; Wounded, 29; Died from Disease 12; making in all 52 casualties.

AN EXHIBITION OF FEELING IN NEW ORLEANS.—The Mobile Advertiser learns from a paroled prisoner from the Crescent City the following account of the exuberance of feeling displayed in their behalf by the citizens of New Orleans on their departure from that city on the 8th instant:

On the morning of the departure of the exchanged prisoners—numbering 335—on the steamer Samuel Hill, for Baton Rouge, the levee and vessels alongside, from Canal street to Jackson street, in Lafayette, was one dense mass of spectators, who enthusiastically cheered our brave troops as they passed up the river. The ladies, as only Southern ladies can, gave vent to their feelings by waving their handkerchiefs and giving a hearty "God speed" to their brave defenders. We are pleased to state that the crews of the British war vessels stationed in the river gave cheer upon cheer on the departure of our Southern sons. On account of the unanimous feeling displayed by the citizens of our sister city, several arrests were made by order of the brute Butler.

From Tennessee.

KNOXVILLE, Oct. 25.—The conscript law went into effect in East Tennessee to-day, and is being rigidly enforced.

Kirby Smith brought out an immense train of property, captured in Kentucky by his forces.

The losses in Cheatham's Division, killed, wounded and missing in three brigades, is fourteen hundred and fifty. This command bore the brunt of the battle at Perryville, capturing three batteries.

Major George Lipscombe was among the killed.

SKIRMISH.—The Fredericksburg News says that a portion of the 13th Virginia cavalry, commanded by Colonel J. R. Chambliss, Jr., were engaged about three miles above Catlett's Station last Friday evening in a skirmish, which resulted in the mortally wounding of one Yankee Captain, the capture of three Lieutenants, and eighteen privates. We unfortunately lost one Captain, (Peter, of Petersburg,) one private, and another who is still living, but not expected to survive.

The St. Louis Republican, of the 25th instant, says that Madame Anna Bishop, the vocalist, who sang in that city not long since, was burned in St Paul, the 15th instant, by her clothes taking fire, from the effects of which she died on the Friday following.

Lewis Wetzel, a member of the Western Virginia Legislature, and editor of the Point Pleasant Register, was shot dead by John Hall, President of the late Western Virginia Constitutional Convention, at Point Pleasant, Va., on the 23d instant. An offensive article had appeared in the Register against Mr. Hall.

The Memphis Appeal, (published at Grenada, Mississippi,) gives the details of a horrible railroad collision on the Mississippi Central Railroad, near Duck Hill Station. Thirty-five soldiers were killed, and between forty and fifty wounded.

COAST DEFENCES.—Gov. Brown, of Ga., has issued a proclamation appealing to the slaveholders of that State, to send five hundred negroes to Savannah, to work on the fortifications there for thirty days. The offensive operations of the enemy on the coast, already resumed, have aroused the people of the Gulf States, to the necessity of making vigorous preparations for defence.

The New York Times says, speaking of the late invasion of Pennsylvania:

"We do not express any admiration for this feat of Stuart's cavalry, but if a small body of our cavalry will perform a like feat in passing round the rebel army, will express for it an unqualified admiration."

The New York Herald urges the immediate cutting off of Lee's army in the Valley of Virginia, thereby securing, it says, both Richmond and his army.

CONUNDRUM.—The following has been propounded: How does Jackson catch the Yankees? His official reports say—"by de-tail!"

From a Soldier.

We extract the following from "Singlesticks," an army correspondent of the Rockingham Register:

DESTRUCTION OF THE B. & O. RAILROAD.

On Saturday last, (the 18th,) the troops under General Jackson marched to Martinsburg, and on Sunday morning commenced the work of destroying the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. All that portion of the road from the North Mountain Depot to Shepherdstown was destroyed; the rails torn up; the ties burned; and everything connected with the road destroyed. At Martinsburg the large machine shops and depot buildings were burned. The amount of property destroyed has been estimated at about $5,000,000, while the loss to the Federal Government cannot be estimated.

It seems to be the determination of the Confederate Government to entirely destroy this road. It has been a curse to the State ever since it has been in operation, and we must rejoice to see its destruction.

COLD WEATHER.

Winter is coming on. We already begin to see his hoary head in the frost-whitened fields. We begin to feel the grasp of his icy fingers upon our shivering forms, and we hug our blankets and overcoats closer around us to keep him out, and we press closer to the camp-fire trying to drive him away. He is coming, and coming fast, yet we cannot see that any preparations are being made to meet him. We are without tents, almost without blankets, and the army is miserably clothed, large numbers of them being without a coat to their backs or shoes and stockings to their feet. It is evident that we cannot rely upon the Government for sufficient to make us comfortable. Its resources are too limited.—There is but one other place that we can look, and that is at home. Every woman and child who can knit or sew, should be busy preparing clothes for the army. We need shirts, stockings and gloves more than anything else, and for these three articles we will have to depend almost entirely upon the people at home. The Quartermaster's Department may be able to furnish coats, pants and shoes.

[FOR THE SPECTATOR.]

Allow me to acknowledge the following contributions for Hospital Library and paper fund:

Wm H Peyton, (additional)	$54,00
Miss Maggie Davis,	5,00
Mrs J B Peyton,	10,00
H H George,	2,50
Miss M J Bledsoe,	5,00
Mrs Richard Hawkins,	5,00
Miss Virginia Bryan,	50
Miss Lucy J Snyder,	50
Miss Fanny Baylor,	2,00
P B Hoge,	10,00
R Summerson,	10,00
C R Mason,	10,00
Miss Endora Mason,	1,00
Mrs W A Burke,	3,00
A Friend,	2,50
Miss Joe Brown,	1,00
Dr M L James,	2,50
S F Taylor,	5,00
Mrs Poage,	2,00
Dr Douglas,	1,00
" Merrillat,	1,00
" Wayt,	3,00
" Butler,	2,00
" Bush,	1,00
" Hay,	5,00
" Davidson,	3,00
" Woodward,	1,50
" Oder,	1,00
" Bronaugh,	2,00
W Woodley,	2,00
W W Bond,	1,00
J W Morgan,	1,00
S Nathan,	1,00
C Holt,	1,00
Captain G S Jones,	1,00
J M Johnson,	2,00
W A Legrand,	1,00
M L Blockley,	1,00
D M Coleman,	1,00
W H Marshall,	1,00
A Friend,	3,00
Total	$171 50

I also acknowledge books from Dr. Merillat, Mr. Mauzy, and Mrs Emmerson. Dr. Merillat also offers to supply a suitable book case. In behalf of the soldiers, I return thanks for these prompt and liber l donations. More money is not needed; but books and magazines will be acceptable.

GEORGE B. TAYLOR,
Chaplain, &c.

Staunton, Oct. 27, 1862.

The Recognition Question.

The New York Herald, of the 28th, rates the New York Express as a "traitorous journal" for publishing letters from its London correspondent, predicting the interference of foreign powers in this war. The Philadelphia Inquirer, it is said, though a genuine Lincoln organ, credits a statement from a London correspondent that Lord Lyons was detained from taking passage in the Australasian to wait for despatches to this country, asking, on behalf of England for an armistice, between the contending powers of sixty days or six months, mediation in the mean time to be offered by England and France.—This is given for what it is worth.

The Herald treats with contempt the Tribune's assertion that the recognition of the Southern Confederacy is a foregone conclusion in Europe, and says, "So far from having any intention of interfering in our concerns, there is every reason to believe that the contrary is the case." The opinion of neither paper is entitled to much weight.

DIED.

On Friday morning, October 9th, LIZZIE McCULLOCH, only daughter of D. C. and Sue M. McGuffin, aged 2 years 4 months and 14 days.

Death seems envious of our happiness. He threatens in his approach, and claims in his desolation the fairest bud of earthly promise. The pleasant anticipations of the companionship when our little ones, after they shall have been fitted by maturing years, to take part with us in the hopes and fears of life, are destroyed. The fond hope that when age creeping on us shall render the affectionate ministrations of a daughter's love refreshing, is forever blighted. The noble pride indulged with the thought that we shall be honored by the position in society of those who call us Father, Mother, is humbled in the dust. Yet, amid the wrecked plans and crushed hopes of life, there arises a soft and hallowed light, that gently diffuses itself through the darkness and dispels the deeper shades. Its radiancy—the beams of heavenly glory—mingles with the gloom of the grave, and gives the twilight of Eternal Day! To it the eye is directed, until the Sun of Righteousness, arising, heals our hearts and enables us to see the land of immortality, where we shall join again those whom we now mourn as dead.

Died, at Moorefield, on the 18th of October last of diptheria, JOHN H. C. McCADDEN, aged 18 years and 1 month, of Augusta Co. The following resolutions were adopted by his associates in arms:

Whereas allwise Providence has seen fit to remove from our midst, our friend and member of Company A, 1st Va Reg't of Partisan Rangers, John H. C. McCadden, one whom we loved and esteemed as a friend and a soldier. Therefore be it resolved that in the death of friend McCadden, we have sustained an irreparable loss, one whose place cannot be filled.

Resolved we greatly deplore the loss of a young man of such estimable character and tested bravery in the face of the enemy.

Resolved we deeply sympathize with the bereaved family of the deceased and trust he has gone to the land of rest, where *peace* reigns forever more.

Resolved that these resolutions be sent to the Staunton "Spectator" for publication and a copy of the same be sent to the family of the deceased.

Lieut. JOHN W. JOHNSON, President.
Lieut. JOHN B. SHUMATE, Secretary.

Died at the residence of Mrs. Mary F Gibson, in Staunton, on the 23d of October, Mrs NANCY RACCOR (formerly Miss Robinson), wife of James Raccor of Orange county, Va.

Died at his residence near Churchville, on the 31st October, SIMON STOVER, in the 81st year of his age. Of whom, it was truly said by one who knew him for 40 years, "he was a good man and a good neighbor."

Rockingham Register, please copy.

On Saturday, the 25th of October, at the residence of his father, Jacob Strayer, Esq., near Port Republic, Rockingham county, after a protracted illness of pulmonary consumption, Mr. ALBERT W. STRAYER, in about the 34th year of his age.

In camp, near Bunker's Hill, Berkeley county, Va., on the 24th of October, 1862, of Diptheria, after a few hours' illness, PHILIP A. EVERLY, Jr., a member of company A, 10th Reg. Va Vols., in the 26th year of his age. He was a citizen of Strasburg, Shenandoah county, Va. He was a worthy young man and was in the service of his country at the time of his death.

On the 24th of September, in one of the Leesburg Hospitals, ADDISON J. BOWMAN, son of Daniel Bowman, formerly of Rockingham county, Va., in about the 25th year of his age.

In Woodstock, Va., on Saturday morning, the 24th of October, after a long illness, which was borne with Christian patience and resignation, Miss JANE FRAVEL, daughter of Mr. George Fravel, in about the 19th year of her age. She died with a firm faith in Christ, and with a confident hope of eternal life.

At the Ladies' Hospital, in Richmond on the 19th of October, B. B. EWING, of Rockingham county, in the 46th year of his age. He was a volunteer in Captain Yancey's cavalry, and had been in the service from the organization of his company, in April, 1861, until his death. Though exempt by his age from military duty, he re-volunteered last Spring, and was always distinguished as a gallant soldier, a faithful companion, and bold and intrepid in his whole conduct.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN the Post Office at Staunton, Va., Oct. 31st, 1862:

Adams, Samuel R,	Logan, H,
Adams, E S,	Minnick, Wm G,
Adams, Frank,	McComb, Col Wm,
Badham, Mrs Wm,	Miller, W D,
Biggers, Wm D,	Moody, W A,
Butt, Wm J,	Marr, W T,
Burman, W W, or T J,	Mosely, W A,
Barns, W,	Morrison, Sam'l B,
Bently, Robt, Jr,	McCorkle, Capt Samuel,
Battle, Peter P,	Matthews, Thomas,
Bitting, John W, 2	Moseley, Lieut G J,
Barber, Jas, 2	Macon, R H,
Blanks, John H,	Mays, Miss Rhoda Ann, 2
Brady, Mrs H L, 3	Mills, Miss Mary J B,
Boyd, F T,	McClain, M V,
Beaum, Charles F,	McGuire, Michael,
Burr, A P,	Malow, Jerome B,
Brown, Mrs Ann, 2	Marshall, John,
Burnett, Byrd D,	Miller, J W,
Chastian, Lt W H,	Montgomery, Jas W, 2
Cox, Wm F,	Magruder, J W,
Compton, Wm H,	Manley, Lieut E L,
Crocker, Thos J,	McNett, D F,
Cany, Patrick,	Miller, Miss Addie,
Colvin, P C,	Montero, Dr Aristides,
Cacey, Miss M A,	Meadows, A,
Castleberry, Capt M J,	Nelson, Wm D,
Caldwell, James W,	Nugent, Thelby,
Crouch, John F,	Newland, S R,
Chappell, John F,	Nelson, Nathan,
Coffman, Geo, or Miss Margaret,	Nettles, Hiram,
Ceor, Capt A,	Neuffer, C E,
Collins, Franklin,	Owens, J F, 2
Clouds, E F,	Oaus, J W,
Christopher, David,	O'Connell, Jeff,
Cason, J H,	Orr, Lt H E,
Cowles, Captain,	Overstreet, Granville,
Conner, H H,	Ogletree, T J,
Dart, Urbannus, 2	Parent, Samuel,
Disoker, Wm A,	Present, Rev T L,
Davis, Richard D,	Peebles, Lewis H,
Dobbins, Miss Margaretti,	Purveyne, Leroy C,
Dove, Leslie C,	Peck, John D,
Dalton, James R,	Plecker, J H, 2
Durham, F M,	Pitts, John,
Davis, Benjamin,	Parrish, John,
Durson, A E,	Poling, H,
Elder, S J, 4	Parsons, H S,
Eilette, Thomas M,	Pearson, Charley,
Ewing, Rev'd Daniel B,	Piper, Lieut A F,
Edmonds, M A,	Panner, Adam,
Ewing, Lieut J Kent,	Pool & Dingis,
Elick, J E,	Pryor, M A,
Ervin, Jas S,	Price, Armead,
Evans, Capt Dudley, 3	Quincey, Capt S M,
Fox, Van,	Quick, Thomas,
Fishburn, Wm R,	Rice, Miss Winford,
Fleet, Surdugs D,	Randolph, Mrs W C R,
Finley, S A V,	Ryan, W H,
Fulcher, R H,	Robinson, Lieut Wm L,
Foresier, Kinch,	Rawls, T F,
Faulkner, J W,	Rhodes, Thomas J,
Fallow, John,	Roberts, Capt R,
Fisher, Lieut G W,	Reynold, Pilton M,
Foster, G E,	Reed, Lt C, 4
Fuller, H S,	Rankin, J W,
Grills, Wm A,	Rhodes, John C,
Givens, S R,	Rankin, John B,
Ginn, R J,	Riddle, James,
Gibbs, Peter E,	Rogers, Miss E E,
Grady Jos L,	Reaner, Daniel A,
Gutenburg, C,	Rude, Rev A H,
Griffin, A M,	Ransow, R H,
Gagaley, Apolonie Mrs,	Sturd, Wm,
Hall, Wm,	Sprue, Wm,
Haymond, Wm R,	Swink, W C,
Hanson, Wm H,	Saber, W P, 2
Haler, Dr Wm,	Southall, Lt S V,
Hogsett, Thomas,	Shumate, Capt S G,
Harris, Thompson,	Stuart, Maj D B,
Hubbard, Thomas,	Smart, J B,
Harris, R M,	Stove, J D,
Hazlewood, Newton, A,	Snider, Mat, colored
Hix, Lewis,	Smith, M V,
Herring, Miss Lizzie E,	Spinner, Mrs L,
Halcher, Josiah,	Slaman, Jas, 2
Hiden, James,	Saunders, Jas,
Hays, James, 2	Still, J S,
Hall J C,	Smith, Jas,
Haldman, J C,	Smith, J H,
Harvey, H C,	Stone, J B,
Harris, D W,	Sprouse, J L,
Hole, A M,	Sharp, John,
Ingley, D T V S,	Saunders, John A,
Irvin, Rev. Davis C,	Shaw, J G,
Josey, Monroe,	Smith, Lieut H S,
Jones, Capt. L W,	Schadd, H M,
Jordan, Jos, B,	Shepherd, D E,
Jones, John,	Straight, Amos H,
Jeffries, James W,	Skinner, Lt B S,
Johnson, John M,	Simpson, B G,
Johnston, Capt George B,	Southerland, A S,
Jackson, Andrew,	Taylor, W W,
Johnson, Warren,	Taylor, Wm E, 3
Kelly, John,	Taliaferro, Wm,
Kelley, James,	Turner, Wm H,
Kearns, James,	Turner, D F,
Kelley, J W,	Trammell, Lt R N,
King, Felix A,	Taylor, M,
Knowles Mrs Elizabeth,	Thompson, M H,
Knight, Mrs Catharine,	Tucker, Jacob,
Knight, Edward,	Thomas, A B,
Lang, Wm, 2	Tirey, Geo.
Longer, Wm,	Walker, Wm P,
Loyd, W F,	Woodhu, S J,
Long, Wm J,	White, T J, 2
Latham, W P,	Wiseman, Mrs Susan,
Long, W W,	Walker, Robert W, 2
Lipscomb, Smith,	Wilson, Nathaniel,
Litter, Mrs Sarah,	West, M,
Lindsay, S A,	Wyatt, J G,
Love, Capt Robert,	Watkins, John, 2
Logan, Robert,	Wright, Jas W,
Little, R J,	Walker, Maj Jas,
Leg, J B,	Wiseman, Geo W,
Lamar, Lieut J A,	Williams, Graham F,
Lowman, J D,	Walker, Geo W,
Lightfoot, G E,	Wooson, Henry,
Lovett, G W,	Waddell, Miss Nellie L,
Layne, Miss Ettie,	Wilkerson, David,
Lymer, J E,	Wall, Alex, 3
Lestergett's Charl