# Staunton Spectator.

STAUNTON, VA.

TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 16, 1862.


### The Conflict at Fredericksburg.

At five o'clock on Thursday morning last, the enemy, under the command of Burnside, at Fredericksburg, attempted to lay down pontoon bridges, on which to cross the Rappahanock, at three places. One at the site of the railroad bridge which spanned the river at the lower end of the town; another at the ford above the town, and between it and Falmouth, and the third below the mouth of Deep Run, which is about three miles below the city.

The attempts at the first named points were repulsed with considerable loss to the enemy, our sharpshooters and skirmishers co-operating with the artillery in the affair. At the lower point, the pontooniers were protected from the fire of our artillery by the river bluff, and the command of the position by the enemy's guns rendered sharpshooters unavailable. At this place, by six o'clock in the evening, the enemy commenced crossing.

At seven o'clock, it is supposed by the permission of Gen. Lee, the enemy crossed near the railroad bridge and took possession of Fredericksburg.

It is said that an entire company of our troops, on picket near the river, were surprised and captured. Sharp skirmishing ensued in the streets of Fredericksburg, and about eight o'clock our forces relinguished the place to the enemy. During, or shortly after the skirmishing, the enemy fired the Post office and the Methodist church, Bank of Virginia and all the square was consumed. Citizens say there is scarcely a building in town that has not been struck with one or more shells. Of the several hundred citizens remaining in town, but three, women whose husbands had previously gone over to the enemy, remained and claimed the protection of the Abolitionists.

On Friday there was considerable skirmishing and quite heavy artillery duelling, but no general engagement.—It was well known by the officers that an engagement would take place the next day, and Friday was spent in making arrangements for the bloody work. Saturday morning found our forces drawn up from opposite Fredericksburg to a distance of six miles eastward.—Longstreet's corps occupied the Highlands above, opposite, and for a mile below the town. Jackson's corps rested on Longstreet's right and extended away to the eastward, the extreme right under A. P. Hill crossing the railroad at Hamilton's crossing, and stretching into the valley towards the river.

At half-past eight, A. M., General Lee, attended by his staff, rode slowly along the front of four lines, from west to east, and halted in the valley a mile to the east of Hamilton's crossing, and half a mile in the rear of our batteries on the extreme right.

In a short time after this, the action was commenced by the artillery in the Stonewall Brigade. The artillery firing soon became general and terrific all along the line of battle. At noon the enemy advanced his infantry. As they pressed forward across the Valley, Stuart's horse artillery from our extreme right opened upon them a destructive enfilading fire of round shot. This fire, which annoyed them sorely, was kept up in spite of six batteries which were directed against the horse artillery as soon as it was unmasked. By one o'clock the Yankee columns had crossed the Valley and entered the woods south of the railroad. The batteries on both sides slackened their fire, and musketry at first scattering, but quickly increasing to a crash and roar, sounded thro' the woods. Dense volumes of smoke rose above the trees, and volley succeeded volley sometimes so rapidly as to blend into a prolonged and continuous roar. A. P. Hill's division sustained the first shock of battle.

The rest of Jackson's corps, different lines of reserves, were in division was drawn across. D. H. Hill's field, under cover in J. L. Marye's line [illegible] a long hill, in the rear of our [illegible] of battle.

Generals Hill and Early's troops drove the enemy from the woods and across the railroad in the direction of their pontoon bridges near Deep Run. Our men pursued them a mile and a half across the bottom land, and fell back only when they had gotten under the shelter of their batteries. Our troops then retired to the South side of the railroad. Again the enemy rallied and returned to renew the contest, but were again, about five o'clock, P. M., driven back. All the batteries of Jackson's corps were at this time in full play, and in the approaching twilight the blaze of the guns and the quick flashes of the shells were more distinctly visible. The scene all along the valley was at once splendid and terrific.

The result of the fight on our right wing may be summed up briefly. We drove the enemy back, killing three to one, and at night held the ground occupied by the enemy's batteries in the morning. The enemy had 20,000 men engaged on this wing, while altogether, from first to last, we had not more than 10,000 in the line of fire.

Longstreet's victory was even more complete.

He drove the enemy into the streets of Fredericksburg, killing at least five to one. At dusk the firing ceased simultaneously on both sides.

Brig. General Thomas R. R. Cobb, of Georgia, was killed by a shell on Saturday. Gen. Maxey Gregg, of South Carolina, is reported severely wounded.—The Richmond Whig says: "We have heard various statements as to the losses on Saturday. It is believed that ours will not exceed 500 killed and 2,500 wounded, while that of the enemy is far greater. It is currently reported that the Federal General Hooker is killed." We have heard it reported that the enemy's loss is from four to five times as great as ours.

The following despatch was received at the War Department at 9 o'clock, P. M., Saturday:

At 9 o'clock this morning the enemy attacked our right wing, and, as the fog lifted, the battle ran along the line from right to left, until 6 P. M., the enemy being repulsed at all points—thanks be to God! As usual, we have to mourn the loss of many brave men. I expect the battle will be resumed at daylight to-morrow morning. R. E. LEE.

To GENERAL COOPER:

Gen. Hampton reports that he entered Dumfries and captured 20 wagons with stores, and took 50 prisoners, all of which he brought to the Rappahannock. Gen. Siegel is expected at Dumfries to-morrow. R. E. LEE.

### Donations for Our Soldiers.

We have been requested by the Quartermaster of the 1st Brigade to state to the citizens of Augusta, Rockingham and Rockbridge that he will furnish transportation for all articles contributed for the benefit of the soldiers of that Brigade, (composed chiefly of soldiers from the counties above named) and that he will, also, furnish transportation to the army and back for any person who may be appointed to see that the articles be given to the soldiers for whom they were designed by the contributors. The 5th Regiment belongs to this Brigade, and those who wish to contribute to soldiers in that Regiment, and who may desire to avail themselves of this mode, have now an opportunity of doing so. It is not designed that this mode shall interfere with that adopted by the County Court. It is designed more especially for those who may desire to make contributions for the benefit of particular soldiers.—Fathers and mothers may desire to send clothing to their sons, sisters to their brothers, and others to their friends, and may prefer to send them by some trustworthy person, who will be sure to deliver the donations to the persons for whom they were especially designed, and to accomplish this purpose, this mode is proposed by the Quartermaster of the Brigade as the cheapest and best. There are some persons who are willing to donate for the benefit of special persons, who are unwilling to contribute to a common fund, and for such this mode is especially designed. We would, in this connection, state that the soldiers are now in greater need of socks and gloves than anything else. We hope the committees in all the neighborhoods of this county are now busily engaged in calling upon the people, and that the people are responding in a liberal and patriotic spirit. Let blankets, socks, gloves, and everything needed by the soldiers be contributed to an amount that will reflect credit upon our county, and warm the hearts of our dear boys with gratitude and love. Let them see that we not only remember, but love them still.

### Contributions for Col. Imboden's Command.

We hope that the good people of this county, whilst making contributions for the benefit of the soldiers, will not forget to do something for the soldiers in Col. Imboden's command. These soldiers have a special claim upon us, as they are standing as a wall of defence between our homes and the enemy who is seeking to lay them waste. They are, also, refugees whose homes are in the possession of the ruthless enemy, cut off from all means of receiving any assistance from kind friends at home, and therefore have a claim upon our sympathies. These exiled heroes, we are pained to learn, are sadly in need of blankets, socks, gloves, &c., to protect them against the rigors of this trying season. They are standing upon the snow-clad mountains, shivering with cold in their tattered garments, protecting *our* homes and firesides, whilst theirs are being destroyed by the enemy. Our quiet, comfort, happiness and safety are due to them, and we should, at least, furnish them with comfortable clothing. Those who wish to send contributions to this command can accomplish their purpose by sending them to Rev. W. G. Campbell, of this place. In this connection, we would call attention to the card of the Central Committee published in our advertising columns.

### ELECTION RETURNS.

The following are the returns, as far as received, of the election on Thursday last, for a delegate to the Legislature to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Wm. M. Tate, Esq. It will be seen that the vote was quite a meagre one. At several of the precincts the polls were not opened.

| PRECINCTS. | ABNEY. | PEYTON. | FULTON. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Court-House | 106 | 84 | 77 |
| Fishersville | 2 | 2 | 20 |
| Spring Hill | 2 | 1 | 35 |
| Mt. Solon | 8 | 1 | 13 |
| Churchville | 0 | 1 | 18 |
| Waynesboro' | 4 | 9 | 25 |
| New Hope | 0 | 0 | 54 |
| Mt. Meridian | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| Swoope's Depot | 8 | 2 | 8 |
| Mt Sidney | 2 | 8 | 16 |
| Middlebrook | (not received) | | |
| TOTAL | 127 | 108 | 277 |

It will be seen by reference to the lines on the first page that one of the candidates has mounted his Pegassus, and is now galloping up the flowery steeps of Mt. Parnassus, totally oblivious of election returns and all other proceedings in the prosaic vale of Common life. With the voters, he seems to think that, to dwell on the Mount of the Muses, "*Poeta nascitur*;" but for Legislative Halls, "*non fit*."

### Yankee Depredations in Highland.

A letter dated McDowell, November 23rd., says that the Yankees in their recent visit to Highland county, stole about one hundred horses, three hundred cattle, twenty negroes, a gold watch, $2,000 or $3,000 in money, a number of blankets, butter, honey and other small articles that could be carried with them. They carried off fifty-eight prisoners, and burned two houses. They took a number of cattle and horses from Pocahontas county, and burned one barn. Jas. Lockridge, of Pocahontas, lost 40 head of fat cattle.

On Sunday night, the 7th inst., five rogues and robbers named Corbin, Allen, Jno. Jones, Collins and Robinson escaped from the jail in Rockingham county.

We are compelled to postpone several obituary notices for the want of space. We would again request persons writing obituaries to make them short. A few lines, ten or less, is sufficient.

Gen. Halleck reports the loss of the enemy at South Mountain and Sharpsburg, in Maryland, as follows. 1,742 killed; 8,066 wounded, and 913 missing—a total of 10,221.

### A Word to Farmers about Extortion.

The Press has been very generally and very justly denouncing in the strongest terms Manufacturers, Merchants, Shoemakers, Tanners, &c., for practising extortion in their respective lines of business. Can the farmers rightly claim that they are guiltless of the same offence? Do they not charge more for flour, grain, pork, beef and wood than they should? The Richmond Enquirer says that "the chief distress of the country and peril to the cause result from the extortion in the products of the farm.

This is not excused by the high prices of the merchants' goods. These are, indeed, very high, but the farmer is not obliged to use many of them. If, when he pays four prices for a bunch of cotton, he puts four prices on his wheat and corn, he is an immense gainer; because he sells so much more than he buys. As for that large class whose business is such that they have nothing of either sort to sell, the farmer combines with the manufacturer to grind them between the upper and the nether millstones.

The Government must arrest, all around, these enormous extortioners if possible. We do not think it would be so difficult as some imagine. We believe all parties to it are ashamed of it. They plead each other as *excuses*. Bring all down together, and for very shame none of them will dare complain.

The Government must at least take care of itself. It cannot pay the prices demanded for army subsistence of all sorts, without overwhelming us with debt. It must pay a fair price, but it should pay no more. And to avoid ground of complaint, it should make those prices as uniform as the relative abundance of the different localities will allow.

The safety and welfare of all depend upon the application of such a rule to all. It will be terrible to allow the ship to wreck because the crew are gambling for the cargo. Force every man to do his duty, and require every one to desist from the pursuit of immoral and demoralizing gains, and all will be well."

### Military Officers and "Foolish Girls."

A communication in the last Rockingham Register, signed "Mary," and dated Staunton, December the 10th., contains the following *complimentary* notice of the military officers and their feminine admirers of this place:

There rides an officer in Roman-like pride and consequence, flashing with gold and crimson; he passes on in magnificence and self-adulation, carrying with him the maiden's heart and tearful petitions for his safety. Pshaw! he is in no danger, dashing about town, and the enemy off there, miles away. Foolish girls, dazzled by a glittering uniform! I regret to class myself among your species of God's creatures. Better go to the hospitals, and there, with your gentle and soothing influence, relieve the suffering invalid yearning for the delicate attentions and beloved presence of those far away. This would be more like the noble mission of woman than sighing after military monkeys parading before your doors, showing their fine and elegant persons to advantage, thinking how captivating they look, and of the many hearts (not battles,) they have won, to boast of, and you girls might fall from the window or over the balcony, in the effort to catch a last glimpse, and they would grieve by saying "what a pity she had no more sense!"

### Army Letters.

Mr. W. E. M. Word, Special Agent of the Post Office Department, publishes a card, in which he suggests, for the benefit of the soldier and his friends, that all letters sent to soldiers should be carefully addressed to the care of the *regiment* and *company* of which he is a member, and always bear the *number* of the regiment and name of the *State* to which it belongs. Attention to this suggestion, it is believed, will obviate one of the chief causes of the non-delivery of letters. It is also suggested that all letters sent to soldiers should be prepaid before mailing, as in many instances this is neglected, and the letter fails to reach its destination. The following may answer as a form of address, in accordance with the Special Agent's directions: "Private Jno. Jones, care of Company K, 47th Regt. Georgia Vols., Fredericksburg, Va."

### Capture of Gunboats.

Two cases have recently occurred in North Carolina of the capture of yankee gunboats. They are calculated to allay the foolish terror inspired by these engines of war, and to show how worthless they are in operations in narrow rivers, whose banks are inhabited by bold and determined men.

In one case, Captain Newkirk's cavalry, with a piece of artillery, captured an iron steamer in New river, North Carolina, and in the other, Captain Whitford's rangers captured a gunboat and her entire crew in Bay river, North Carolina. The first vessel was captured at the mouth of New river, after an engagement on our side with two rifled pieces, the Yankee boat having three guns. The latter was disabled after a sharp artillery duel, and abandoned in such haste that the crew left to the captors their rifles, cutlasses, books, caps, shoes, and even their beef and crackers half done.

### Important Proclamation.

We call attention to the proclamation of Governor Letcher, published in another column, calling upon the civil authorities in every county and neighborhood to aid the military authorities in enforcing the conscript law in furnishing supplies for the army, and in securing slave labor for the public defence, and recommending increased vigilance in domestic and county police. We are gratified to see the State and Confederate authorities co-operating in such perfect harmony in the common defence. Virginia in this sets a noble example for the emulation of other States. Virginia is the flag-ship of the Confederate States. She has reason to be proud of her gallant sons, and her sons have equal reason to be proud of her.

SOLD.—The Sweet Chalybeate Springs, formerly known as the "Red Sweet," were sold on the 9th inst., by C. Blas, for the handsome sum of $100,000, cash. Purchaser, John Kelly, of Alleghany

### Reconstruction of the Union Impossible.

Before the great revolution in which we are at present involved took place, there was a considerable proportion of the citizens of the South who maintained that the true policy was to secede that the *Union might be re-constructed*. They believed that re-construction was possible after secession. We never concurred in that opinion. We believed that the Union, like a porcelain vase, might be broken, but that it could never be made whole again. A similar error to that which prevailed in portions of the South antecedent to secession, seems now to be deluding the minds of the Democracy of the North. That party there *profess* to believe that the South would be willing to go back into the Union if certain protective guarantees were incorporated into the Constitution of the U. States. This is a woful error. In the language of a contemporary, we say that the assurance that our rights in the Union would be guaranteed, might have saved the Union, when the present difficulties between the two sections commenced—nay, it might even have saved it some time after the Presidential election of 1860. But not now, not now.—We have seen the veil removed from the Abolition hypocrites of the North—we have learned to know and feel what Yankee faith is—we have learned to know, too, what Yankee treachery and falsehood are. And with all this knowledge, purchased at the expense of the blood of our best citizens—purchased at the expense of widows' wails and orphans' tears—purchased at the expense of desolated hearthstones and devastated fields—purchased at the expense of ruined commerce and the loss of fortunes, shall we now give that people our confidence? Shall we trust to their plighted faith and seductive promises once more? Shall we "lay down the sword," and go back into fellowship and brotherhood with them again? Never! It would be folly—it would be madness—nay, more, it would be national and individual ruin and degradation.

Nineteen months of war, of bloodshed, of rapine, of robbery, of murder, of insults to women, of devastation, and of all kinds of cruelty, have removed all delusions from the minds of the Southern people, and taught them what Yankee faith, and Yankee promises, and Yankee conservatism means.

To free ourselves from bondage to such a Government, to sever the chains that bind us to such a people, to achieve our national independence, we have "drawn the sword and thrown away the scabbard;" and, with the help of God, we hope to be successful.

The war was not of our seeking. We desired to invade none of the rights of our Northern brethren. We only asked them for peace. They refused. They sounded the tocsin of war. They sent their hordes of murderers and plunderers down upon our soil to butcher our people, insult our women, and ravage our country. They blockaded our ports, sunk stone fleets in our harbors, and endeavored to bring starvation and ruin upon us. How can we, then, in justice to ourselves, in justice to our slain, listen to any proposals, but those which will bring with them the recognition of our independence?

Our people cannot listen to any other terms of peace. Against a reconstruction of the Union they must be firmly and faithfully resolved. Their interests are opposed to it, their rights and liberties are opposed to it, and the sovereignty of the States is opposed to it. The blood of the martyred brave cries out against it from every battlefield. It is folly to propose it, it would be madness to accept it. Reconstruction means irretrievable ruin, national degradation, endless taxation, political bondage, the destruction of slavery, the abolition of State Sovereignty, and the centralization of all political power in the Abolition Government at Washington. This is what reconstruction means. The South cannot for a moment entertain such a proposition. For her, there is but one course left, and that is to fight on and to fight ever until her independence is achieved and acknowledged.

In the language of Patrick Henry, of the first Revolution, "There is no retreat now but in chains and slavery."

### The Right Spirit.

A generous hearted and patriotic citizen of this county has enclosed to us a draft for $100, for the benefit of the soldiers, to be divided equally between those belonging to the 5th and 52nd Regiments, and Col. Imboden's command. This is the spirit which should pervade our whole people. We hope this example will be followed by many. We will take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of all sums sent for a similar purpose. We would give the name of the individual who enclosed the $100, were it not that, knowing his modesty to be equal to his generosity, we fear it would not be agreeable to him.

The Alabama Legislature has passed joint resolutions proposing to the other States of the Confederacy to guarantee the Confederate war debt, each State pledging its credit for the redemption of a portion of the debt proportionate to the representation of the State in the Confederate Congress.

General C. F. Henningsen, late Colonel in the Wise Legion, has resigned his commission.

FOR THE SPECTATOR

### Contributions to Soldiers' Hospital Library.

MR. EDITOR:—Allow me space to acknowledge the receipt of volumes for our Soldiers' Libraries from Mrs. Col. Tate, Miss Edson, Mrs. Ann B. Berkeley, Mr. Wm. H. H. Frenger and the Rev. Wm. E. Baker; also to say, for the gratification of contributors, and others, that the Libraries are highly appreciated by the soldiers. I may also state that I have arranged to distribute a considerable number, religious papers, both from Virginia and the South. I shall be very happy to receive and give a proper direction to any contributions of food suitable for the sick in our Hospitals. Respectfully,

Dec. 16, 1862. GEO. B. TAYLOR.

### Victory at Kinston, N. C.

To Gen. S. Cooper:

KINSTON, Dec. 14.—Gen Forest attacked the enemy at Kingston yesterday with 15,000 men, and 9 gunboats. I fought him ten hours, and have driven him back to his gunboats. His army is still in my front. N. G. EVANS.

General McClellan lately visited a public school in New York, and in an address to the boys told them they must excel the present generation "in truth and honor." We hope they will take his advice and never send false despatches

FOR THE SPECTATOR.

MR. EDITOR.—Please make the enquiry thro' the Spectator, on what basis the County Agent has undertaken the distribution of the salt for this county; and if it is true that some FAVORED individuals have received one, two, and it may be more than two sacks. When others, with larger families and more stock have not received a pound! It is a pertinent inquiry. Is it true that the sub-agents have been permitted by him, to get all the salt over 100 lbs per sack, AND THE SACK, as the remuneration for distributing it?—It is claimed by at least one sub-agent, that this is the understanding, as has been represented to a CITIZEN.

FOR THE SPECTATOR

### The Committee for Collection in District No. 2.

Miss Lucy Galt, Miss Armentrout, Miss Addie Lushbaugh, Miss Willie Harman, Miss Price, Miss Nannie Crawford, Miss Peggy Warden, Miss Amanda Fultz, Miss Henrietta Brooks, Miss Kate Waddell, Miss Sallie Fuller, Miss Sallie Trout, Miss Phillips, Miss Eliza Kinney, Miss Ella Taylor, Miss Eidson, Miss Edmonia Bell, Mrs. Geo. A. Hanger, Mrs. George Poage, Mrs. Cyrus Snapp, Miss Engleman, Miss Maggie Jane Eidson, Mrs. Benajah Walters, Mrs. Jno. Moyers, Mrs. Doct. Davidson and Mrs. Wm. J. Shumate.

### The Yankees Again Repulsed.

GRENADA, Dec. 8.—General Lovell has defeated and driven back the enemy at Coffeeville, killing and wounding a large number, and capturing 35 prisoners. Our loss was 8 killed and 42 wounded. General Lovell brought the entire train of his corps safely to Grenada.

The "Advertiser" says that the advance of the enemy South, on both sides of Abbeville, made it necessary for Gen. Pemberton to withdraw his whole force to Grenada, thus preventing the enemy from gaining his flank and rear.—Gen. Lovell was left to check the advance of the enemy's column. LOOMIS.

### Morgan at Work Again.

MURFREESBORO', Dec. 8th, 1862.—An expedition sent under acting Brigadier General John H. Morgan, attacked an outpost of the enemy at Hartsville, on the Cumberland, yesterday morning, killed and wounded two hundred, captured eighteen hundred prisoners, two pieces artillery and two thousand small arms, and all other stores at the position. On the previous day a small foraging train was captured by Gen. Wheeler, near Nashville, with fifty prisoners; and on the 5th, Col. Reddy's Alabama Cavalry, also captured a train near Corinth, with its escorts and a number of negroes. Our loss at Hartsville about 125 killed and wounded. None at either of the other places.

(Signed) BRAXTON BRAGG, General Commanding.

Gen. S. COOPER, Richmond.

[PRESS DESPATCH.]

MOBILE, Dec. 9.—A special dispatch to the "Advertiser and Register," dates Murfreesboro' 8th, says:

Morgan's command surprised a portion of Rosencrans' division yesterday, near Harrisville, fifteen miles north-east of Lebanon. After a sharp conflict they captured fourteen hundred Abolitionists, six pieces of artillery, and fifteen hundred stand of arms, their wagon train and camp equipments. A large number of the enemy were killed and wounded. Our loss is considerable. The weather is clear and freezing hard.

### Mutiny in an Abolition Camp.

RALEIGH, Dec. 10.—The State Journal learns from a source perfectly reliable that a mutiny broke out among the abolitionists at Newbern, at the close of last week. Five hundred soldiers threw down their arms, swearing they were Democrats and would fight no more under the Abolition flag. Some of them were captured, but the majority made their escape. The excitement is represented as intense. The traitor Stanley fled to a gunboat. The immediate cause of the mutiny was the reported advance on Newbern of Gens. Jackson, Evans and Gov. Vance, with a heavy force.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 12.—A late Nassau letter, written by a trustworthy gentleman of Cuba, states that seven cargoes of negroes have been lately offered for sale in Cuba by the Yankees.

### Religious Notice.

On December 21st, the third Sunda of the month, there will be divine service at the Catholic Church in Staunton.

On Christmas day, Dec. 25th, there will be divine service at 5, 7 and 10 o'clock, P. M. J. BIXIO.

## MARRIED.

On July 2d, 1862, by the Rev. Wm. T. Price, Mr. JOHN FRIEL, to Miss KATY GWINN, all of Highland county, Va.

On Wednesday, October 15, 1862, by the Rev. Wm. T. Price, MAJOR FLOYD KINCAID, of Bath co., to Miss LIZZIE, youngest daughter of Wm. R. Stuart, Esq. of Highland, Va.

On November 27, 1862, by the Rev. Wm. T. Price, private JOHN W. GLADWELL, of the Bath cavalry, to Miss ESTALINE, daughter of Mr. Jacob Stewart, of Highland co, Va.

On the 3d inst., by Rev. J. R. Wheeler, S. A. HOSHOUR, Esq., and Miss SARAH C. LAMB, both of this place.

## DIED.

At the residence of his father, near Jenning's Gap, Augusta county, on the 15th Nov. 1862, of disease contracted by the severity of a long imprisonment in Camp Chase, Ohio, Mr. WM. H. H. HITE, son of Gabriel Hite, aged 22 years, 3 months, and 18 days.

Several years since our departed friend gave his heart to God, and united with the M. E. Church, of which he lived a consistent member until his death.

At the beginning of this war, fired with patriotic zeal, he volunteered for the defence of his native land cheerfully sacrificing the pleasures of his quiet home for the hardships of soldier life, trusting in the Justice of the cause and the God whom he loved. He thus became associated with the peculiarly strong temptations which surround the soldier; but preserved by Grace he overcame them and left for the comfort of his friends a clear testimony that he has gone to rest.

The harsh treatment of his enemies was the immediate cause of most severe suffering, yet there was not a murmur heard from his lips through his long illness. Few have been called to suffer more than he, few have been heard to murmur less.

Having witnessed his sickness from boyhood, his father's until his death and having been at his arrival at Camp Chase, I conversed freely with him on the subject of Religion. I was deeply impressed with the resignation of his spirit. He frequently requested and continually manifested a desire for prayer, and the reading of the Scriptures and prayer.

On the evening before he died, in happy vision he enjoyed his journey to the skies, the reality not yet misplaced. He then prayed that his future portion might be revealed to him. So fully was this prayer answered that he told the mourners around his bed that he had seen the Savior of sinners descending to receive him. Such was then his faith that he felt himself quite on the verge of Heaven, and exhorted his friends to pray and weep for themselves, but not for him. The power of faith in Christ was most happily demonstrated in him while his friends sung for him the hymn commencing,

"Bright angels are from glory coming,"

and every one was convinced that to him all was well.

Thus passed away one whom having been long absent, his relatives had hoped to see recover and again render home to them joyous.

Having gone, who would wish him back to these terrible scenes of wo and strife. He asked when dying whether a dear father would prefer that he should live to be tempted again and perhaps lost, or that he should depart with the certainty of Eternal Rest?—Though hard to answer, even a father would not bid him stay. We gave him up asking that faithful God, who sustained him in temptation and in death, to guide us safely to his rest. A FRIEND.

Rockingham Register please copy.

Of diptheria, at the residence of his grand-father, on the 3d inst, GEORGE W., son of Colonel J. D. and Eliza Imboden, in the 6th year of his age.

Little George was a rare child, developing a rapid growth of intellect and manly qualities most remarkable to those observing him, even in the vestibule of life. Sprightly, ardent, lovely and affectionate—a decision of character in his pursuits of interest, or discharge of duty to his guardians, most astonishing 'Tis true he spake and acted as a child, yet you could see through all this the portraits of a man. Is it strange that so lovely a boy should be bound up in the hearts of those who knew him, with bands of steel? Oh! how they miss his innocent prattle and fondling on their knee, around the domestic hearth! They will miss his cheerful going out and coming in—administering to their comfort. They will miss his sensible talk along the road, beguiling away the time. But in his last seven days' sickness, the Christian, in miniature, shone most brightly. He had been taught the "Child's Catechism," the "Child's Prayer": "Now I lay me down to sleep; God bless me and make me a good child," &c; The Lord's Prayer, and the story of the Cross. He would repeatedly ask his grand-ma to read or sing the cradle hymn: "Hush! my babe, lie still and slumber;" "Little drops of water;" "There is a happy land"—he said he wanted to go to that place, and that he was not afraid to die. Those, and many other juvenile pieces, sung or repeated, would lull him to repose. When his little voice was reduced to a whisper, he said: "Grand-ma, O, me! you ought to hear loud—I am so sick, I am so tired." And when the last flickering ray of life was fast fading away, he said, with his dying breath, "Grand-ma, come quick, let's go, Ma, Eliza's, in Heaven," and gently yielded up his breath into the bosom of his Saviour. "But we sought to stay—

An angel on the earth; a spirit ripe
For Heaven; and Mercy, in her love, refused:
Most merciful, as oft, when seeming least!
Most gracious when the [illegible]

THE NEGRO IN THE NORTH.—A correspondent of the Chicago Times, in a letter from the army in the West, says:

I have been quite as fortunate as Horace Greely in discovering "Intelligent contrabands," and must acknowledge that I have found one or two sensible mulattoes, and they tell me that if they get no better treatment at the North than what they now receive from Northern soldiers, they had a thousand times better remain with their masters. And it is now generally conceded by every candid man, that every negro sent North will be much worse off than here. All I have to say is, God help the poor helpless negroes. I detest slavery, but I am frank to confess that I do not believe the negroes, generally, are capable of getting a living without a master, and, if they are allowed North, they must just as much be under a master as here.

FEDERAL RULE IN NASHVILLE.—The Nashville Dispatch, of the 29th ult, contains the form of a bond which will be exacted from "all citizens irrespective of past politics." Also the garantee of protection which will be afforded those who furnish the necessary bonds. Those who decline the oath, and bond, will be immediately sent outside the Federal lines. Rosencrans and Andy Johnson sign the document.

Gen. McNeil, whom Gen. Holmes has been instructed to demand in retaliation for the recent murders in Missouri, is thus described by the Grenada "Appeal:"

"This Gen. McNeil is an Irishman, a hatter of St. Louis and is not even a naturalized citizen, but got a military commission by making himself prominent as a willing tool of the abolition authorities of St. Louis. He is said to be a regular, low-down drunken beast."

Lieut. Smith of the Black Horse Cavalry, while lately scouting beyond the Rappahannock fell into a Yankee force and was captured. Being left in charge of a single guard he watched his chance and knocked him down. The surprised Yankee cried murder and fled in one direction, while the Lieutenant with equal diligence took the other, and, swimming the river, made good his escape. Lieutenant Smith is the same officer who, by his address and gallantry, with a small squad, intimidated and kept back a large force of the enemy at Ashland last summer.

HOMESPUN.—In Virginia and other parts of the South it is becoming fashionable for people to have some part, if not all of their garb, of home made stuffs. It is the kind of independence we like to observe, and hail it as the best omen of a true Southerner to see him buying and wearing the cloth woven on our own looms by our own fair and industrious women. This war has demonstrated one thing, and that is that our women can weave just as good cloth as a lover of the South would wish to wear.

THE NEGROES AT CRANEY ISLAND.—It costs the Abolition Government $180 per diem to support the colony of negroes at Craney Island.—The Northern papers complain that the experiment "don't pay."

The amount of money to be paid into the United States Treasury for exemption from military duty by the Quakers of Indiana, it is said, will amount to $253,000.


## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIST OF DESERTERS FROM THE 52d REGT VA. VOLUNTEERS.

The following named persons, members of the 52d Regiment Va. Volunteers, are now absent without leave, and are regarded as deserters. A reward of $30 each will be paid for their apprehension and delivery to their respective companies:—

Company A:—Privates, J R Argenbright, Jennings Gap; Jno L Ayler, Deerfield; Wm Adolph, Richmond (Substitute); John S Baylor, Churchville; Wm Bosserman, near Ryan's; J D Beard, Mint Spring; C F Cox, Hermitage; J Cross, Churchville; Gideon Fellows, New Hope; W C Gwinn, Deerfield; G W Harrouff, Churchville; Jonas Heller; Staunton; David S Hunter, Mt Sidney; John T Hunter, do.; Samuel S Johns, Churchville; James M Lamb; D H Loving, Christian's Creek; John H Meauchup, Churchville; Gideon Millstead, New Hope; John D Mooney, do.; Richard Mooney, do.; Amnias Parr, Burke's Mills; Julius Parish; St Clair Taylor, Burke's Mills; Sam'l H Switzer, Mt Sidney. ROBERT C. DAVIS, Capt. Co. A.

Company B.—Privates, J W Alexander; T H Carter, Waynesboro; W Carpenter; J D Chandler, Waynesboro; T J Clark, Waynesboro; W H Clark, New Hope; H H Dedrick, Sherando; Wm Diddle, Sherando; Wm H Evans, Hermitage; Jas F Fretwell, Waynesboro; D H Gay; Frank Gardner, Waynesboro; Wm H Herndon, do; John F Croft; John S Lively, North Garden; R B Morris, Greenwood Depot; Asberry Myers, New Hope; W Offlighter, Sherando; Wm L Parent, Hermitage; J G Terrell, Waynesboro; Jas G Whitmore, do. A. J. THOMPSON, 1st Lieut Comd'g Co. B.

Company C:—Corporal D T Cale, Staunton. Privates, R T Brooks, Long Glade; S F Cline; J B Cale; G H A Curry; W H Daggy, Deerfield; E Doyle; A S Fawber, Union Church; Henry Gains, do; Jno Ham, Waynesboro; Benj Helm, Mississippi; Jesse Humphrey, Summerdean; Wm H Jones; James A Kershner, Deerfield; Wm R Miller; W Mooney, Waynesboro; Zeb Riddle, Mossy Creek; G N Rogers, Deerfield; F Smeltz, Waynesboro; Thos Smith, Staunton; John C Sprouse, Deerfield; Samuel H Slusser, Cross Keys; Jas M Vint, Deerfield. JOS. COYNER, Lt. Comd'g Co. C.

Company D: Serg't W McNutt. Privates, John Brown; Samuel Bosserman; Benj. Flick, Sangersville; W M Flick, do; R S Jones; N B Kerricofle, Sangersville; A Michael, North Mountain; H Michael, North Mountain; H W Moore; J Ralston; Jesse Rea, Sangersville; P H Reeves, Mossy Creek; R Reeves, do; John S Robinson; James Shipp, North Mountain; D B Stumbock; J O Sulivane; Wm Temple. A. AIRHART, Capt. Co. D.

Company E:—Privates, John Armstrong, Collierstown; Layne Camden, Buena-Vista Furnace; Jno Cash, Rapp's Mill; Jas S Fisher, do, J A Sm[illegible] Joseph Robt Clarke, Collierstown; Sam'l Dale, Ke[illegible]th, do; Jos Hall; Wm A Ford, Collierstown, Al[illegible]r's Creek; Wm P Long, do; Wm N Reed; Jesse [illegible]x Hams, do; [illegible]cy Hill. THOS. [illegible] H Shaler, Fan[illegible]d WATKINS, Capt. Co. E.

Company F:—Privates, Ch[illegible] Capt. Co. E. D B Crouseborn; J H Chas[illegible]as Allen; Jas H Craun; Ryan's; L F Frazier; [illegible]adler, Mt Sidney; J H Cross, Substitute; A K[illegible] Grant; J Huffman, German Loyd; A L M[illegible]pp, Shenandoah; D Landes; P sonburg; [illegible], Centreville; P Niscewenger, Harrisonburg; [illegible]mith, do; Frank Shifler, Parnassus; J M W[illegible]yton; Jno Stover; J Wenger, Dayton; H [illegible]r, Harrisonburg. JAS. BUMGARDNER, Capt. Co. F.

Company G:—Privates, D N Barger; J W Coly; Geo. Clater, New Hope; Wm Clater, do; Jno Casey, Irish substitute; J B Coyner, Waynesboro; A T Grooms; J G Hume, Long Meadows; Jas D Miller; James Mullen; Jas M Marshall; John Pullens; Leonard Showalter, Staunton; Jac Shaner; H C Taylor, Staunton; James Treadmarsh. E. BATEMAN, Capt. Co. G.

Company H:—Lieut Jas A White. Privates, Daniel Tyler, Deerfield; Jas E Byrd, Pastures; T H Craun, Staunton; Jacob Cason, Middlebrook; H Elinger, Staunton; B Gibson; H Ingram, Pastures; Jos Ingram, do; Jac Jackson, do; Saml Lambert, Pendleton co; C F Miller, Port Republic; Wm Montgomery, Pastures; D Sprouse, Staunton; Peter Sprouse, Pastures; G W Taylor, Greenville; John Wiseman; John Webber, Greenville. Lieut. JAMES DOLD, Comd'g Co. H.

Company I:—Privates, John H Davis, New Port; E P Grim, Churchville Cavalry; Jonathan Hasher, Middlebrook; L B Kesterson, do; J F Miller, North Mountain; C B Mays, Summerdean; J H Strickler, Middlebrook; Wm N Strickler, A C Stanton, Staunton. JOHN M. HUMPHREYS, Capt. Co. I.

Company K:—Privates, A M Burns, Rea Hole, Bath co; H M Burns, do; Alex Curry, Back Creek; P S Curry, do; J W Garrison; W W Gillespie, Green Valley; J A Harrouff; J A Hupman; Thos Jones; Jac A Kesterson; J M Miller; Jac M Rider, Back Creek; Samuel Sneed, Healing Springs; J J Thomas, do; Thomas Williams, do. Lieut. GILLET, Comd'g Co. K.

HEAD QUARTERS CAMP STAUNTON, December, 1862.

The families and friends of any of the men belonging to my Regiment, who have left their overcoats or blankets at home, will please forward them to me to send to the Regiment, as they are greatly in want of them.

I appeal to the citizens of Bath, Augusta and Rockbridge to furnish 200 pairs of socks for my Regiment, for which I will pay the highest cash price on delivery. I also appeal to all good citizens of Bath, Rockbridge and Augusta, to give information in regard to any of the members of my Regiment who are at home without leave, as every man is needed now and should be at his post. M. G. HARMAN, Col. 52d Regt. Va. Vols.

Dec. 16—tf

PUBLIC SALE OF FINE STOCK.

I will sell publicly, at Vesuvius Furnace, 2 miles South of Midway, on Monday, the 29th inst., if fair, if not, the next fair day, all my stock of young cattle, consisting of ten 3 year old steers, fit for an early market next summer; nine or ten 2 year old steers, some of them very fine; and ten or twelve yearlings; also 4 fine milch cows, two of them fresh. I will, also, sell one or two horses, and 1 very fine 2 year old colt and 1 last Spring's colt. Sale to commence at eleven o'clock. Terms made known on day of sale.

Dec. 16—2t WM. A. DONALD

NOTICE.—

On the first day of January, 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold, to the highest bidder, at public auction, for cash, at Office No. 1, in