# Staunton Spectator.

STAUNTON, VA.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1863.


### LOOK FOR THE CROSS MARK!

Those who find a cross mark upon their papers, or wrappers, will understand that they are owing for subscription from the 1st of May, 1860, or near that time, to September 15th, 1863, and that their papers will be *discontinued*, after the issue dated September 15th, unless they pay $8.00—the amount *now* due—and $4.00 additional for the next year's subscription. Those, therefore, who desire their papers continued, will enclose the sum of $12.00, and those who do not, will enclose the sum of $8.00—the amount *now* due. In these times, we cannot afford to send the paper to any who do not pay *promptly*.—Our terms are CASH IN ADVANCE.

We hope and believe that those whom we have indulged for this length of time will pay up as soon as they see this notice; and we should be pleased if they would continue to remain subscribers.—Their failure to pay has not resulted, we are satisfied, from any disinclination or want of ability to do so, but from *neglect* alone—they have not thought of it. We are brought to this conclusion by observing that some of our most *respectable, responsible and substantial* subscribers are in arrears to the amount and for the time mentioned. We are satisfied that this reminder is all that is needed to induce them to pay at once, both what they are now owing and what will obtain the paper for the ensuing year—to wit: $12.00.

### OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We furnish those who have, *through neglect or thoughtlessness*, failed to pay for their subscriptions since May 1st, 1860, a reminder of the fact by putting a cross mark upon their papers.—Last week we stated:

"We are satisfied that this reminder is all that is needed to induce them to pay, at once, *both* what they are now owing and what will obtain the paper for the ensuing year—to wit: $12 00"—$8.00 for past dues, and $4.00 for next year. The number who have *already* come forward and paid that amount *confirms* us in the good opinion we entertained of them. More than *nine-tenths* who have thus suffered themselves to fall in arrears are honest, responsible and reliable men, and only need such a reminder to cause them to pay at once. They not only pay for the past, but pay the increased price for the ensuing year. Being sensible and reasonable men, they know that, as compared with other things, the price of subscription is very low. Many, in fact, say that it should be more. We have good reason to be proud of our list of subscribers, as it is a large one, and, with but few exceptions, responsible and honest—"good as old wheat in the mill" at $5.00 per bushel. We are now "winnowing the chaff from the wheat," and are satisfied that we will have as good a *wheat* crop as the largest farmer in the land. The small quantity of chaff we can dispense with.

### THE YANKEES EXPECTED.

On Friday last, there was some excitement here consequent upon a despatch sent by Colonel Jackson to the Commandant of the Post of this place that there was a considerable force of the enemy in Highland county, and that it was impossible for him to get his forces between the enemy and this place. Couriers were sent immediately to Gen. Imboden, apprising him of the intelligence, and he very promptly moved his command from Linsville creek, in Rockingham county, to the neighborhood of this place. By the middle of the afternoon of Saturday his troops were within three miles of Staunton. It seems from later intelligence that the enemy, 2,500 cavalry, appeared, quite unexpectedly to the citizens, at Monterey, the county seat of Highland, on Thursday last, and, the Court being in session, captured the Court and all who were attending, and about 100 horses. We understand that all were afterwards released except Mr. D. M. Auvil, a lawyer, who was, at the beginning of the war, Commonwealth's Attorney for Barbour county, Captain Wm. Myers, and several others. Mr. Auvil had been once before captured by the enemy, and imprisoned for a long time at Camp Chase. From Monterey, it seems, the enemy, instead of coming in this direction, went to Huntersville, the county seat of Pocahontas, where the forces of Colonel Jackson were stationed. We understand that there had been some skirmishing between the forces of Colonel Jackson and the enemy, and that the former fell back in the direction of the Warm Springs, the county seat of Bath.

P. S. Since the above was written, the excitement here was greatly increased and intensified on yesterday morning by the report of some of our scouts that the enemy were crossing the mountain at Buffalo Gap, about ten miles West of this place. As soon as this report was received prompt and active preparations were made to "welcome them with bloody hands to hospitable graves." The forces of General Imboden, and the convalescent soldiers in the hospitals here, were soon in readiness for the march to meet them. The members of the company which was organized on Saturday last, were soon in their saddles with guns slung to their sides. The hands in the work-shops and other citizens responded with alacrity and promptitude to drive back the invaders. In a marvellously short time there was a large force in readiness to meet the foe, if he should dare to come to this place. This active preparatoin continued till the authorities became satisfied that it was a false alarm.

Such a scene has not been exhibited here since the brave ancestors of this people rallied from hill and dale and mountain glen to meet the enemy in the First Revolution, when it was thought that Tarleton was marching to cross the Blue Ridge at Rockfish Gap. The sons of Augusta of the present day are worthy of their brave and patriotic ancestors—they are chips of the old blocks, and will do their duty when the emergency shall demand it. Though the "wolf" did not come this time, it should have the effect of inducing our people to get the "arms of war" ready, that they may *toast* him when he shall come.

### PROPERTY-HOLDERS.

To whom much is given, of them will much be expected. In these times much will be expected of those who possess an abundance of this world's goods. Those who have the means should relieve the wants of the poor. The very high prices of the *necessaries* of life make it impossible for many to procure them honestly unless aided by the contributions of those who are more fortunate. Those who have the means, and particularly those who have made money since the war commenced, should contribute liberally and generously to the support of the needy. This is the first duty of the property-holder. The second is, to be willing to take the *lead* in meeting the invaders of our country. If the enemy waged war against our liberties only, then *all* would be *equally* interested in defeating them, for liberty is as valuable to the poor man as to the wealthy, and is as highly prized by him; but as the enemy are also making war against property as well as liberty, the property-holder is *more* interested in the result of the struggle than the man who has no property to lose, and should be willing, therefore, to take the lead in any enterprise which has for its object the protection of our liberties *and property*.—There are some property-holders so intent upon greater accumulations that they cease to have a single patriotic sentiment, and there are some poor men who have suffered their prejudices against such characters to blind them to their duties as patriots, and have resolved not to strike a blow till they see such Shylocks in the army. Both have duties to their country to perform, and the remissness of the one is not a justifiable excuse for the other. The property-holder should take the lead, and say: "*Come on, boys.*"

### COMPARISON OF LOSSES.

The battles in the war of 1812, and in the war with Mexico, were mere skirmishes compared with many of the battles in this gigantic war, as will be seen by the following statement of the losses suffered in the battles of those wars:

The battle of the Thames, U. Canada, fought October 5th, 1813, between the North Western army of United States, Major General W. H. Harrison, 2,500 strong, chiefly Kentucky volunteers, and Major Gen. Proctor, commanding British forces, 800 regulars and 1,200 Indians under Tecumseh; our loss 7 killed and 22 wounded—5 mortally; their loss killed, 12 regulars, 22 wounded, and 25 officers and 576 men our prisoners; and of the Indians, 33 killed, including Tecumseh, and spoils 5,000 small arms and 6 pieces of cannon.

Plattsburg, 1,500 regulars and about 3,000 volunteers and militia, commanded by Brigadier General McComb, Sept. 11th, 1814, who repulsed a British division of 1,400 men of all arms, under Gov. Sir George Prescott; our loss 36 killed 63 wounded; their loss 1,500 in killed, wounded and missing.

Battle of New Orleans, 8th January, 1815. Our forces under Gen. Jackson, 4,698 on the East side of the Mississippi and 1,000 on the West side. The British forces numbered 8,400, under Lieut. Gen. Packenham. Our loss 6 killed and 7 wounded in the main battle, and 8 killed and 32 wounded on the West bank; their loss was 291 killed, the Lt. General included, and 1,262 wounded, and 17 officers and 483 privates prisoners.

The first and last of the above battles have been supposed to have made their Commander's Presidents. Now, the command of neither exceeded a good brigade in our army, and the results in casualties but little beyond a smart skirmish of our outposts.

The entire loss in killed and wounded, in all our battles in Mexico, amounted to 4,807, as stated in the late official records of the United States.

### ORGANIZE FOR HOME DEFENCE.

"Forewarned is to be fore-armed," and we have been warned frequently of late of the probability that the Yankees will attempt a raid upon this place, and we should heed the warning, and prepare to give them a warm and cordial reception whenever they may see proper to call upon us at home. We have a reputation for hospitality which we should not allow to be sacrificed, and should always hold ourselves in readiness, when *strangers* call upon us, to *take them in*. To *take in* Yankees furnishes the highest test not only of patriotism, but of ingenuity, for they are a *cute* race—the highest of whose ambition it is to *take in* other people. The people of other counties are organizing that they may dispense their hospitality with more efficiency, and we should do the same thing if we do not desire our fair reputation to suffer. One company, composed, in part, of "grave and reverend seigneurs," was organized in this place on Saturday last, by the election of J. WAYT BELL, Captain, P. B. HOGE, 1st Lieutenant, JAMES W. CRAWFORD, 2nd Lieutenant, and WM. H. PEYTON, 3d Lieutenant. We suppose that other companies composed of younger men will soon be raised and organized. The old men are mounted—the young should be willing to organize as infantry, a much more efficient branch of the service. Companies for home defence should be organized *in accordance with law* in all parts of the country. Sound the hewgag, beat the huzzy-guzzy, and let the people rally.

☞ On the 4th of this month, Mr. Wm. H. Woodell, near Sangersville, found a terrapin marked with the name of Wm. F. Karicofe, and dated 1848; and, on the next day, near the same place, found another marked by J. D. Dennison, dated 1850, and by A. B., (supposed to be A. Beaver,) dated 1856.

☞ Friday last was appropriately observed in this place as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, in accordance with the proclamation of President Davis. Houses of business were generally closed, and religious services held in all the churches.

☞ We invite attention to the advertisement of Sergeant J. W. Bryan, who is now on recruiting service for the Staunton Artillery.

☞ The poem entitled "The Sequel to the Raven" was unavoidably crowded out of this issue; it will appear in our next.

### CHARLESTON.

Charleston is now the only place in the whole Confederacy which excites much interest in the public mind. The enemy are making a powerful and desperate effort to capture that city, and our own people are not very sanguine of being able to prevent that result, tho' they have every confidence that our gallant troops there will do all that is in their power to repulse the enemy. The enemy are actuated by a spirit of revenge towards that city, as it was there that the first blow was struck, and the U. S. Stripes and Stars had to succumb to the Confederate Stars and Bars. They esteem Charleston as the cradle of secession, and are now rocking the cradle that they may put the child to sleep—the sleep which knows no waking. They will be disappointed, however, for the child, is a child no more, and has, sometime since, outgrown the cradle, and no longer crawls, but, armed cap-a-pie, now walks the earth with firm, martial step, like the god of war.

The Yankees seem to be concentrating all their energies in a last desperate effort to take Battery Wagner and reduce Fort Sumter. All day Monday week the bombardment was more furious than on any previous day. The Ironsides, six monitors, and six gunboats, with all the enemy's land batteries, opened on Battery Wagner at daybreak, throwing twenty shells per minute at our works. This continued until 11 o'clock, when the fleet and land batteries turned their attention to Fort Sumter. The Ironsides and six monitors approached within three quarters of a mile of Sumter and battered vigorously against the South face of the fort. Sumter replied briskly from her barbette guns. The contest lasted about three hours, when the fleet, having been struck very often, stood out of range, with flags at half-mast. It was supposed some high Yankee naval officer had been killed. The enemy's land batteries of 200-pounder Parrot guns kept up a constant fire Monday evening and all that night against Sumter, and the roar of cannon was tremendous. The casualties at Sumter on Monday were one killed and thirteen wounded; at Battery Wagner, seven killed and twenty-four wounded.—Among the killed, we regret to say, is Capt. Wampler, chief engineer at Wagner, a brave and meritorious officer.

On Tuesday, the bombardment was continued throughout the day chiefly with their heavy Parrott guns. There was comparatively little firing against Fort Wagner, on which the enemy can make no impression whatever. A monitor engaged Wagner in the afternoon, but was soon driven off.

On Wednesday, the operations of the enemy were confined to a steady and continuous fire upon Fort Sumter from their Parrott guns on Morris Island.—The heavy fire began to make an impression upon the Fort, which replied only at long intervals. Many of the guns on the Fort had been dismounted.

On Thursday the fire of the enemy's guns was very heavy.

The battery of Parrott guns is distant from Sumter two miles and five-eighths. The missiles used are one and two hundred pound balls, eight inches in diameter and two feet long, with a flat head of chilled iron. Shells of the same dimensions were also used.

About four o'clock, the iron clads formed in line of battle to renew the attack on Sumter, but the fort opened at long range from the east face, and they retired without attacking.

The Ironsides and two Monitors kept up a fire on Wagner, at intervals, and the Yankee sappers have begun to make approaches on that battery from the breast work.

On Friday, the fire of the enemy was even heavier than before. A new battery of Parrot guns was opened upon Sumter. The east face was rendered a pile of ruins and the north face considerable damaged. On this day the flag-staff was shot away twice, making six times during the attack.

The sappers are making regular approaches on Battery Wagner.

The officer killed on Monday was a Captain of one of the Monitors.

A telegram, dated Charleston, the 22nd, (Saturday last) says that, "at 11 o'clock last night a commuication from the enemy, in signals, was sent to Beauregard demanding the surrender of Sumter and Morris Island batteries, with a notification that the city would be shelled in four hours if not complied with. Beauregard was on a reconnoissance.

Jordan returned it for signature of the writer about 2 o'clock.

This morning the enemy began throwing shells into the city from batteries in marsh between Morris' and James Island, at a distance of about five miles from the city, 12 eight inch parrot shells fell into the city, no casualties.

The transaction is regarded as an outrage upon civil warfare—shelling had good effect in hastening the exodus of non combatants at daylight this morning.

The enemy opened fire furiously on Sumter, the Ironsides are in sight and opened, Sumter replying. Wagner is firing briskly on the enemy's advanced-works, four hundred and fifty yards from our batteries."

### EXEMPTION OF POSTMASTERS.

Governor Milton, of Florida, lately addressed a letter to the Secretary of War on the subject of the exemption of Postmasters from conscription, and received, in reply, the following, which effectually settles the matter:

"In reply, I have the honor to state that the Act of Exemption in favor of Postmasters relieved from Conscription only those who were appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The Postmasters whose nomination are required to be made to the Senate, are those whose salaries amount to $1,000 per annum, and none others are exempted by law."

A letter from Major Jones, of Gen. Morgan's staff, confirms the statemen that the General and his officers are treated as convicts. Their heads have been shaved. They are confined in separate cells.

SIX HUNDRED AND THIRTY prisoners, including several commissioned officers, captured in North Carolina, have been received in Richmond.

### SUPPLY OF WHEAT.

Suppose, says the Lynchburg Republican, that the army now in Virginia numbers two hundred thousand men, it will require four hundred and fifty thousand barrels of flour to feed them in one year, issuing one pound and a quarter as rations per day to each man.

The census of 1850 put the total white and colored population of the State down as 1,421,661. From this number it is fair to take the inhabitants of that portion of the territory which does not enter into our calculations about the product of wheat, those in the army, and the negro population lost to us: one-third would not be a large estimate. This will leave to be fed a population of 947,773 persons, for which it will take in round numbers, two millions barrels flour. The sum may be stated thus:

| | |
|---|---|
| Total number of bbls flour from present crop, | 2,500,000 |
| Barrels off for army use, | 450,000 |
| " " for population, | 2,000,0000 |
| | 2,450,000 |
| Surplus of barrels, | 50,000 |

which, if left unground, will give two hundred and twenty-four thousand bushels of wheat for seed.

It will be seen that we have left out of account the large product of corn, peas, beans, sweet and Irish potatoes, from which is derived one-third of the food used by the people.

With this exhibit, and the knowledge that there is no call for a single barrel of flour to go out of the State, the farmers and those who anticipate an increase in price will be disappointed. An abundant crop of wheat has been harvested in every State to supply the wants of its population. By what reasons is it urged, then, that the price must advance, except it be through the withholding of supplies by the farmers?

This should not be done. It is unpatriotic; it is unwise.

### SUBMISSION EXPECTED.

The Atlanta Confederacy says that the most reasonable class of our enemies do not look for subjugation, but submission. Their anticipations are of an humbled people—worn down by the cares and anxieties attendant on war—the loss of property, of children—deportation from their homes, and the dislocation of family ties. The character of our people forbids this conclusion, but if there were any one circumstance stronger than another, to put to flight this expectation, it is the deep and growing and incurable hatred of our people to the dominion of the Yankees. History cannot furnish a parallel to it. It exceeds that of the Moors towards the Spaniards when Grenada was despoiled—of the Netherlands towards the same people, when William the Silent was assassinated, and the Duke of Alva brought to the block some of the most illustrious citizens of Holland. When the torch of the incendiary and the sword of the military assassin, when the spoiler and cut-throat shall be esteemed among the instruments of conciliation—then will our people listen to submission—not before.

SQUIRREL SKIN SHOES.—Squirrel skins tacked down to a board, the hair next to the board, with hickory ashes sprinkled over them, for a few days, to facilitate the removal of the hair, and then placed in a strong decoction of red oak bark, will, at the end of four days, make excellent leather, far stronger and tougher than calf skin. Four skins will make a pair of ladies' shoes.

The Richmond Whig truly says that if we put forth all our efforts—the endeavors of patriots—whenever we can help the cause, we will prevail, and the signs are all in our favor. A united and determined people in such a country as this, and fighting for such a cause, can never be subdued. Moreover, God fights for us; time fights for us; the elements fight for us; circumstances fight for us; the moral sense of the world is a host in our favor.

GEN. MORGAN.—We have published statements made by Northern papers, that Morgan had been lodged in the Ohio Penitentiary and treated as a felon, having his head shaved and suffering other indignities. On the other hand, the Augusta Constitutionalist says a letter has been received in that city from Mrs. Morgan, stating that she has late intelligence from her husband, in which he states that he is treated kindly, and hopes to be with her on his parole in a short time.

THE OUTRAGE IN MISSISSIPPI.—The lady who was hung by the Yankees near Natches, Mississippi, because she refused to divulge the hiding place of her husband, was Mrs. Sanderson, a beautiful and intelligent woman, the wife of a young and wealthy planter of Natchez. She was herself very young.

One of the returned Vicksburg prisoners says that the negroes die in Vicksburg and lie unburied for several days, unless the citizens bury them. At Young's Point they are kept in pens, and die from three to five hundred per day.

THE NEGRO SOLDIERS.—Colonel Thos. Jordan, Chief of General Beauregard's Staff, informs the Mercury that the negroes captured on the islands have been turned over to Governor Bonham, in accordance with the President's order.

GEN. HOOD.—The report so extensively ventilated by the press, that General Hood was to be appointed a Lieutenant General, and placed in command of all the cavalry of the Army of Northern Virginia, is without foundation in fact.

☞ It is said that General Meade has given orders for the arrest of all citizens between the Potomac and Rappahannock. Afraid to attack Lee, he is wreaking his vengeance upon non-combatants, and warring upon the aged, the sick and the maimed.

General S. P. Myrie, of Baldwin county, Ga., writes to the Macon Telegraph that the whole of his crops of wheat and corn have been set aside for the army and the families of soldiers.—Farmer, "go thou and do likewise."

BRIGADIER GENERAL ROGER A. PRYOR has resigned his commission in the Confederate Army, and it has been accepted by the War Department.

GEN. BRAGG has been seriously ill, but is now reported convalescent.

### THE LEXINGTON GAZETTE.

The Lexington Gazette has increased its advertising rates to $3.00 per square for three weeks, and its subscription to $4.00 per annum. The Gazette says:

"Does any one object to our present terms of subscription or advertising?—If he does, we have a proposition for him.

Three years ago he gave us a cord of wood for one year's subscription—now we will take less than a *half* cord. He used to pay his subscription with *twelve* pounds of butter, now he can do the same with *four* pounds. It formerly required *four* bushels of corn, now we will send him the paper for *one* bushel. While we would have demanded *sixteen* chickens for our paper three years ago, we will now be content with *four* half-grown specimens of the feathered tribe, though not sufficient for a comfortable breakfast for ourselves and the employees of our office. If you wish to pay in hay or flour, we will take *one-fourth* of what you formerly gave us.

You say the paper has been reduced in size. So it has; but still our material costs more than three times as much as it formerly did. Are we not right then in advancing our rates to what they now are? And may we not be justifiable in another advance within the next three months?"

### CONFEDERATE FINANCES.

The whole amount of Treasury notes issued since the Government went into operation is $624,000,000. There have been one hundred and twenty-four millions of these notes funded in Government bonds, and about one million cancelled. The whole amount of the public debt, including the fifteen million European loan, will not reach $840,000,000.

The Government holds a vast amount of cotton purchased with Treasury notes, besides other assets, such as munitions of war, government works, machinery, clothing and supplies on hand for the soldiers, ships in service, &c., &c. But the only available asset is the cotton.—We do not know what is the number of bales or its value, but we presume it must be fifty millions. If the debt is larger than was anticipated, it must be borne in mind that only a small portion of it bears interest, viz: the bonds and the interest bearing notes; and we are informed from the report that the entire interest on the public debt does not exceed twenty-three millions of dollars.

### GOV. VANCE, OF N. C.

Governor Vance, of North Carolina, has pursued a wise policy in sending to Europe, purchasing a fine steamer and running her in loaded with clothing and other useful things for the State troops and citizens. Amongst the articles are 100,000 pair cotton cards, which the Governor sells to the people at cost, (forty cents in specie.) Might not other people do likewise? The ship has gone out with a fine freight of cotton and will soon be back with more useful goods.—The consequence will be that in six months North Carolina will be amply supplied by the Governor with many indispensable articles, and a huge pile of cash will be accumulated in London to the credit of the State.

### CHEAP LOYALTY.

A New Orleans correspondent of the Knoxville Register very justly remarks that patriotism and loyalty are cheap in districts as yet untouched by the tread of the invader. Those who are in comparative ease and quiet—who yet enjoy the bright rays of the sun of liberty, and feel and know none of the trials and sufferings of those once subjected to Yankee domination, though they cannot appreciate these blessings, may afford or affect to be true and loyal. It is when the iron yoke is once imposed, and chains worse than those of slavery are passed upon a free people, that the trial comes and the pure-hearted is tested.

THE TAX IN KIND.—It is well known to all that our Congress, at its last session, levied a tax in kind on the products of the earth. It is the duty of our planters to pay this tithe, upon such crops as has been gathered in, at the very earliest opportunity. Our armies are now needing the provisions which these tithes will furnish, and ought not to be deprived of them a moment longer than is sufficient to get them to some depot where they can be shipped to the order of the Government. Besides, a prompt compliance with the provisions of the law will save the Government much expense and trouble. We say to all who have a "tax in kind" to pay, do your duty patriotically—at once, with the least possible delay. Do not wait to be called upon and forced to do it.

FLAG OF TRUCE.—A flag of truce boat arrived at City Point on Wednesday night, with nearly 300 paroled Confederate prisoners on board. We suppose, therefore, that the cartel is to be resumed.

### LOCAL DEFENCE.

I beg leave very respectfully to suggest to the people of Augusta County to form at once in each Justice District volunteer companies for Home Defence, under the Act of Congress, approved Oct. 13, 1862. When these companies are once formed, they can be organized into a Regiment under officers of their own selection, and while authorized to make rules for their own government will be entitled to the protection of the Confederate States if taken prisoners.

August 25, 1863. JNO. B. BALDWIN.

## DIED.

On Saturday morning, August 15th, at Mt. Sidney, of congestion of the brain, MAGGIE CAMERON, infant daughter of Rev. R. H. and Nannie T. Walton.


## SCHOOL.

My School will open on the 28th of September next. Miss Cornelia Miller, [educated to teach] will be associated with me. She has leave to refer to Rev. Messrs Phillips and Wheat, B. Crawford, and Prof. Kemper. All branches of English, with the French and Latin will be taught. The tuition fee for half session of English is $20, of Latin or French, $10.

Aug 25—2t HARIET M. STRIBLING.

STRAYED—From the subscriber in Staunton, on 2d inst., a red and white MULEY COW, supposed to have been driven away with some drove in passing on the McAdamized road. She was giving milk and in the habit of kicking, when being milked. Any information in regard to her will be thankfully received, and if brought home the person will be liberally rewarded by JAMES M LILLEY.

August 25

AUGUSTA COUNTY COURT CLERK'S OFFICE, to wit:

Taken up, by Joseph Reynolds, on his land, near Staunton, about the 20th of July last, and posted before B. F. Points, J. P., a bull of the following description, to wit:

A MULEY BULL, of black color, with white belly, and appraised at $150, by James Paxton and George Furr.

[Extract—Teste]

Aug 25—3ts* WM. A. BURNETT, D. C.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### AUCTION SALES

BY BRUCE & PECK, Auctioneers.

WE will sell at our Auction Room, on Friday, the 28th inst., without reserve, a large lot of Goods, consisting in part of

ENGLISH PRINTS,
MISSES' SHOES,
SEWING SILK,
100 doz WHITE SPOOL COTTON [200 yds]
EDGINGS, COTTON HOSE,
BUTTONS, 30BINETS,
WRAPPING TWINE, SAFETY FUSE,
COTTON BATTING, NAILS,
CASTOR OIL, PAINTS,
FINE STEEL ENGRAVINGS,
100 lbs WHITE LEAD, &c., &c.

☞ Ladies especially invited to attend.

Aug 25—1t BRUCE & PECK, Aucts.

AUCTION AT MIDDLEBROOK.—On Saturday, the 29th day of August, 1863, at my Store, in Middlebrook, Va., I shall proceed to sell at Public Auction, my STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of 200 yards of 4-4 brown Cotton, 2 bales (100 bunches) Cotton Yarns, (Manchester); 1800 lbs Sugar, by the barrel and by the hundred, 4,000 pounds of 1st, 2d, and 3d rate Smoking tobacco, 300 yards of heavy Striped and Colored Cotton Cloth, 100 Cotton Bats, 90 doz spools, best quality of black and white Thread, 5 reams writing paper, a large quantity of Calicoes, Lawns, Swiss Muslins, Alpacca, Tissue, Berage, Bleached Cotton, Gray Flannel, Gray Jeans, Ready-Made Clothing, Ladies' Sleeves, Collars, Belts, Lace Mantillas, Linen Handkerchiefs, side and Tuck combs, Black and White Hose, Gloves, &c., Pins, Needles, Hooks and Eyes, Hair Pins, Lace Bobinet, Vails, Caps, &c. Extract Logwood, Copperas, Indigo, Alum, Blue Stone and Spanish Brown. Sulphur, Cream Tartar, Soda, Spice, Cloves, Nutmegs, Essence Lemon, Peppermint, Laudanum, Cordials, &c., and many other things too tedious to mention. I shall also, sell 3 or 4 good Work Horses on that day. Terms, cash.—Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Aug 25—1t G. W. BERLIN.

BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION,
RICHMOND, VA., July 21st, 1863.

NOTICE.

To answer numerous inquiries, and to correct errors not uncommon, the following notice is published to all concerned.

1. Under the recent call of the President, extending the Conscript age, all substitutions have ceased to be valid if the substitute be less than 45 years old and is not otherwise exempt by law.

2. Membership, unless as an officer duly accepted by the War Department, of local organizations for home defence or special service, confers no claim to exemption from Confederate service; neither does service in the militia, unless in case of officers actually in commission who have duly qualified.

3. Hereafter any one furnishing a substitute will become liable in his own person whenever the services of the substitute are lost to the Government from any cause other than the casualties of war.

4. Applications for exemption on any ground whatever, must first be addressed to the local enrolling officer, who, if he has not power to act, or is in doubt, will refer them to the higher authority with report of the facts. All such addressed direct to higher authority will necessarily and invariably be referred back for local examination and report; and the applicants will thus have uselessly lost time and prolonged suspense.

Appeals against adverse decisions by local officers will be forwarded by them for hearing when any plausible ground of appeal is set forth.

5. Commandants of conscripts will give this notice extensive circulation in the local press of their respective States. G. W. LAY, Lt. Col. A.A.G.

Aug 25—1m Acting Chief of Bureau.

SALE.—

Catharine Euritt and others, vs. Wm. J. Euritt, Administrator of Francis J. Euritt, dec'd, *et als.* } In the Circuit Court for Augusta county.

In obedience to a decree of said court, pronounced in this cause, on the 12th of June, 1863, I shall, on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 18th day of September, 1863, proceed to sell, by way of public auction, to the highest bidder, the land in the bill and proceedings mentioned. Said tract adjoins the land formerly owned by the late John M. Kinnell. Lies on the Long Glade, in Augusta county, Va., said to contain a fraction over 20 acres and is the same land of which Wm. Euritt died seized. It is said to be land of good quality and is very well improved.

TERMS:—So much in hand as is necessary to defray the costs of sale and suit; the remainder in three equal annual instalments, bearing interest from the date of sale, the purchaser executing bonds with approved personal security and the title to be retained as ultimate security, reserving to the purchaser the privilege of paying said bonds or either of them upon the coming in of Commissioner Hill's report, and the confirmation of the sale by the Court.

Aug 25—4t $13 REUBEN D. HILL, Commissioner.

B. H. SHACKELFORD, of Fauquier, Va. WM. B. ROSS, of Culpeper, Va.

GENERAL LAND AGENCY.

THE undersigned, a Lawyer of long standing, and a Farmer of large experience, have associated themselves together for the purchase and sale of land and the investment of money in Virginia, North of James River. Being well acquainted with the people and lands in Northern Virginia, they invite the attention and correspondence of persons disposed to buy or sell. A common medium will thus be obtained between distant parties and mutual accommodation occur. Those desiring to sell will describe their lands accurately in all respects, comprising section, locality, quantity, quality, buildings and the price demanded.

Those desiring to buy will be equally particular, stating always the quantity of land wanted, and the section in which it must lie.

Those desiring investment will merely state the amount.

Commissions and contracts for purchase or sale accommodating.

Investments judiciously made and titles carefully examined. Address and Office,

ROSS & SHACKELFORD,
Aug 25—6mo Charlottesville, Va.

WHO KNOWS HIM AND HIS WAGON?—About the 14th or 15th of June last, I gave my saddle bags and Yankee overcoat to a wagoner, driving a team with a grey in the lead, to haul for me and, as I was wounded and could not keep up with the wagon, I never have heard from my clothes since. There were two white men with the wagon, and I gave them my saddle bags and Yankee overcoat, near Flint Hill in Rappahannock county. They both appeared to be gentlemen and disposed to help along any wounded soldier. I hope if this notice reaches them, that they will write to me at Collierstown, Rockbridge county, Va., as I am a poor man and need my clothes.

JOHN H. BALTIMORE,
Aug 25—1t Collierstown, Va.

☞ All papers that are friendly to the poor wounded soldiers will please give this an insertion in their paper so it may lead, to getting my clothes. J.H.B.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold on Thursday the 3d day of Sept., at the residence of Joseph Gongwer, dec'd, on South River, Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Grain of all kinds, Farming utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture. Terms made known on day of sale.

JANE GONGWER,
Aug 25—2ts* S. W. PATTERSON,
Administrators of J. Gongwer, dec'd.

RECRUITS WANTED FOR STAUNTON ARTILLERY.—Having been detailed by Gen'l Lee, to enlist recruits for the Staunton Artillery, of which I am a member, I earnestly appeal to ALL who desire to serve their country, to come forward and assist in filling up the ranks of this company, which has been in service since the commencement of the war, and has always reflected credit upon the county from which it was raised. I will remain in Staunton, until the 5th Sept., and can be found at the store of Mr. P. N. Powell. J. W. BRYAN,

Aug 25—1t* Sergt and Recruiting Officer, for Staunton Artillery.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE. The subscriber now offers his Property for sale in the town of Waynesboro, Va., consisting of a large and commodious brick dwelling, with eight rooms, including a fine large store-room, basement, kitchen, dry cellar, lumber house, brick kitchen and smoke-house, good garden, stabling, &c., all in good order, together with a fine grass lot, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms, and Confederate money taken in payment. The above property is most eligibly situated for any public business, being near the Depot, good water, and good society. Apply to

Aug. 25—3ts H. M. DARNALL, Waynesborough, Va.

COW ESTRAYED.—On Thursday, the 23rd of August, there estrayed from the fields of the subscriber, 2½ miles from Staunton, on the Churchville road, a white cow with red ears, and tolerably long pointed horns. She has never been marked. A liberal reward will be given for her delivery to the subscriber, or any information left at the "Spectator" office which will enable him to get her.

Aug 25—2ts ANDREW J. LIVICK.

ESTRAY.—Strayed, from the premises of the subscriber, about 10 days since, a WHITE HEIFER, supposed to be about 2 or 3 years old. No marks recollected. Any information will be thankfully received and be liberally rewarded.

M. PARKER & SON,
Staunton, August 25—4ts

$200 REWARD.—Ranaway, from the subscriber, on the 10th inst., two Negro men, Sampson and Abner.

SAMPSON, is low, chunky, black and about 25 years old.

ABNER, is of gingerbread color, small, sharp-faced, and about 40 years old.

I will pay the above reward or $100 each, if taken and confined so that I get them. Address

Aug 26—tf I. F. JORDAN,
Cowpasture Bridge,
Alleghany co., Va.

HORSE STOLEN.—On Sunday night last, the subscriber had a horse stolen from his meadow within two miles of Greenville. His Horse is 4 years old, a bay with a star in his forehead, and both hind feet white. Has never been rode much, but works any where. A reward of $50 will be given for the delivery of the horse to him, or any information which will enable him to get him. GILBERT DEMPSTER.

August 25—3ts*

HIDES.—The subscriber desires to receive hides to be tanned on shares, and also to purchase bark and hides, for which the highest cash price will be given. RICHARD SUMMERSON.

August 25—3mos

FOR SALE.—The subscriber has several milch Cows and Calves, and eight yearlings for sale, which he will sell privately. Apply to

August 25—1t* A. KUPER
at Arnall's Boarding House.

## EDUCATIONAL.

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, STAUNTON, VA.

This Institution offers advantages which commend it to the confidence and patronage of the public generally.

Locality easy of access, safe, healthy, and inviting.

Competent and efficient Instructors in every Department.

A large Library, Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, Globes, Maps, Anatomical Charts, a Cabinet of Minerals, and a well preserved Skeleton, with prepared muscles, veins, arteries, &c.

Government—Parental; combining order and firmness with kindness and forbearance.

Fare as good as the market will afford, and charges moderate for the times; not exceeding $265 per session, of 20 weeks, for Board and Tuition, including washing, lights and fuel, Latin, French and Music. Pupils, to furnish their own towels.

The Fall Session will open, September 16th, 1863.

For Circular, address

August 11—4t REV. WM. S. BAIRD, A. M., Principal.

AUGUSTA FEMALE SEMINARY.—The trustees of this institution announce that the next session will begin the 1st of October, and close on the 30th of June, 1864.

Miss M. J. BALDWIN, aided by competent teachers, will have charge of the school, and Miss AGNES MCCLUNG of the boarding department.

TERMS:—The price of board for the first three months will be $60 per month, exclusive of washing. During the following months the price will depend upon the state of the markets.

Tuition for three months in the Primary department, $16; higher English branches, $25; Languages, $10 each; Music, $30.

Advance payment for each three months will be expected.

Staunton, Aug 18—2t—Vin Central Presbyterian and Rock Register copy 2 weeks.

KALORAMA FAMILY SCHOOL.—STAUNTON, VA.

The next session of this school will commence on THURSDAY, THE 1ST OF OCTOBER, and will close the last day of the following June.

As the majority of pupils already engaged are between the ages of eleven and sixteen, it would be desirable to fill the remaining vacancies with girls of about the same age.

TERMS:—The session of nine months will be divided into three terms of three months each, and the payment of each term required *in advance*.

The price of board will vary as the expenses of living increase or decrease. The price of tuition will be subject to no variation.

Board *for first term*, including fuel and lights, $200. [washing extra]

| | |
|---|---|
| Tuition in English, *for each term*, | $20.00 |
| " " French " " " | 10.00 |
| " " Music " " | 25.00 |

Half a dozen day scholars can be received.

Aug 18—3t

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Mrs. Forrest, will resume the duties of her school, on MONDAY, the 31st of Sept. Address

August 18—2m* MRS. S. FORREST,
Eastwood, Staunton, Va.

FEMALE SEMINARY—REV. W. W. TRIMBLE, PRINCIPAL.—The next session will open the middle of Sept, 1863 and close the middle of June, 1864. Board, including fuel and washing, for the entire term, $100, to be paid in provisions at the prices of two years since, or money enough to buy $100 worth at old prices. A small advance on the old price of tuition. For further particulars address the Principal, at Brownsburg, Rockbridge county, Va. August 11 2m

DANVILLE FEMALE COLL. GE, DANVILLE, VA.

The next session will commence October 1st.

ADVANTAGES:

1. A location safe, healthy and attractive.
2. A full, efficient and experienced corps of teachers.
3. A high standard of scholarship and thorough instruction.
4. A fine library, extensive Apparatus and ten Pianos.
5. Spacious and well arranged Buildings and Grounds.
6. Special attention paid to Manners and Deportment.
7. Well furnished Rooms, good fare, and special care in sickness.
8. The home character and influence of the school.

For a Catalogue or further information, address

Aug. 4—10ts. GEORGE LA MONTE, A. M., President.

## PUBLIC SALES.

PERSONAL PROPERTY FOR SALE. As administrators of the estate of John S. Ellis, dec'd, we will sell, to the highest bidder, on the farm, two miles above Waynesboro, on Thursday, the 27th day of August, 1863, the following PERSONAL PROPERTY, belonging to the Estate of said John S. Ellis, decd., viz: 4 head of horses, 12 or 15 head of cattle, 12 hogs, 2 wagons, all the household and kitchen furniture, the Wheat, Rye, Oats, Hay, and the crop of corn now growing, &c., Also, 9 Negroes and 10 shares of stock in the James River and Kanawha Canal.

TERMS:—Cash for all sums under $20; on all sums over $20, a credit of three months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

J. S. ELL