

ABINGDON VIRGINIAN.

VOLUME 23.

ABINGDON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1862.

No. 36.

Terms.

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ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GEN'L'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Nov. 27th, 1862.
GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 96.

Commandants of conscripts will cause the following order to be published for at least seven times in a sufficient number of newspapers in each State of the Confederacy to ensure its reaching every part of the country:

I. All commissioned officers and enlisted men who are now absent from their commands from any other cause than actual disability, or duty under orders from the Secretary of War, or from their department commanders, will return to their commands without delay.

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IV. In order to ensure the efficient co-operation of all concerned to carry this order into immediate effect, Department Commanders are directed to require from the commanding officer of each separate command in their Department a prompt report of the names of all commissioned officers and enlisted men now absent from their commands. These reports must state in each case the cause of absence, and any regimental, battalion or company commander who shall neglect to furnish such a report, or who shall knowingly be guilty of concealing any case of unauthorized absence, shall, on conviction thereof, be summarily dismissed.

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VI. Officers of the Quartermaster's Department, charged with payment of troops, are hereby directed not to pay any commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer or private who does not furnish satisfactory evidence that he is not liable to the penalties described in the foregoing order. Any disbursing officer who shall make payment in violation of this order, shall be liable on his bond for the amount of such payment. By order,

(Signed) S. COOPER,
Adj. and Insp. General.

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ABINGDON, VA., Nov. 24th, 1862.
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By Order of
H. MARSHALL,
Brig. Gen. Com'g.
CHAS. E. MARSHALL, A. A. Gen.
Nov. 28, 1862—4f

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE undersigned will sell, on the first day of December, at his Farm near the Alum Well in this county, all his Farming Utensils, comprising the usual variety, together with a Corn-Shell, Grindstone, Crosscut Saw, Cutting-Knife &c., &c.

Also, Horses, Mule Colts, Milch Cows, Yearlings, Sheep and Hogs. Also a quantity of Hay, Fodder, &c.

The farm, containing 276 acres, in a tolerable state of cultivation, will be sold or rented at the same time.

Terms—For all sums under ten dollars cash—that amount and over, a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with security bearing interest from date.

Nov. 14th, 1862—3w T. L. WADE.

Washington County, to wit:

To the Clerk of the County Court of said County:

WE, George V. Litchfield, S. W. Carnahan and Joseph Lewark, three freeholders of said county, do hereby certify, that by virtue of a warrant to us directed, by Noble I. McGinnis, a Justice of the said county, we have this day, on our oaths, viewed and appraised three head of Cattle, taken up by John N. Humes, on his land, as estrays, and assess the value of the said estrays at \$35 each for two, and \$30 for one of the said three head of Cattle—that is, \$100 for the three head of Cattle. One is a Steer, about three years old, dark brindle color, no ear marks or brands. One other is a Steer, about three years old, color red, no brands, with a crop off the left ear and a half crop off the right ear. The other is a Heifer, red color, with some white under the belly, no brand, with a crop off the left ear, and an under bit off the right ear, and a swallow fork in the same right ear, and about four years old.

Given under our hands, this 27th day of November, 1862,

S. W. CARNAHAN,
JOSEPH LEWARK,
GEORGE V. LITCHFIELD.

A Copy.—Teste,

JOHN G. KREGER, c. c.

Dec. 5, 1862.—3w

Washington County, to wit:

To the Clerk of the County Court of said County:

WE, William Keller, Samuel W. Carnahan and William Miller, three freeholders of the said county, do hereby certify, that by virtue of a warrant to us directed, by John C. Campbell, a Justice of the said county, we have this day, on our oaths, viewed and appraised a Cow and Calf, taken up by James R. Deadmore, on the public highway, as an stray, and assess the value of said estrays at twenty five dollars.

The said Cow is a brindle, with white back and belly, the right horn sawed off close to the eye, under and upper bit on the left ear, about nine years old. The calf is about ten days old, white, with red ears.

Given under our hands, this 2d day of November, 1862.

WILLIAM KELLER,
S. W. CARNAHAN,
WILLIAM MILLER.

A Copy.—Teste,

JOHN G. KREGER, c. c.

Dec. 5, 1862.—3w

ATTENTION CONSCRIPTS.

I HAVE received orders from the commandant of the Camp of Instruction, Dublin Depot, to enroll, as conscripts, all persons not legally exempted from military duty, between the ages of eighteen (18) and forty (40) years, and I call on all such persons to report promptly to me, at Abingdon, on Monday, the 24th, and save me the painful duty of calling at their dwellings.

D. A. P. CAMPBELL,
Enrolling Officer, Washington county, Va.
Nov. 21, 1862.

DESERTERS.

THE legal reward of \$30 each will be given for the apprehension and delivery to me at my office in Abingdon, of the following deserters:

Floyd Shupe, aged 18 years, light hair, hazel eyes, florid complexion, 5 feet 10 inches high, by occupation a farmer, and from Johnson co., Tenn.

George W. Bumgardner, aged 21, dark hair, eyes and complexion, 5 feet 7 inches high, and by occupation a farmer.

Thomas J. Davis, aged 25, black hair and eyes, dark complexion, 5 feet 8 inches high, and by occupation a farmer.

Also, Jefferson Dye and John T. Martin, description unknown to the undersigned.

J. H. ERNEST,
Provost Marshal.

Nov. 21—3w.

\$25 REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the night of the 14th inst., ABRAM, a slave belonging to Col. I. N. Clarkson. He is about thirty years old, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, slim built, wears a moustache and goatee, military cap, black clothes, with sack or frock coat, is quite fancy in his appearance, and intelligent. He was bought during the past summer in Charleston, S. C., and will, most likely, try to make his way into the enemy's lines. The above reward of Twenty-five Dollars will be paid for his return, or lodgment in jail, and information of the fact sent us by mail or otherwise.

STUART, BUCHANAN & CO.
Saltville, Va., Nov. 21, 1862.

RAN AWAY.

WILLIAM CUNNING, an indentured apprentice to the undersigned, ran away on the 8th inst., without cause. He is about twelve years old, quite sprightly, and as bad as sprightly. All persons are warned against harboring said boy; and I will give a five cent postage stamp for his apprehension and delivery to me in Abingdon.

S. A. PRESTON.

Nov. 21—3w.

Two Horse Wagon for Sale.

I HAVE for sale, a second-hand Two Horse Wagon and Harness.

WM. M. G. SANDOE.
Nov. 21—3w.

FIVE CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 18th inst., in the lower end of Washington county, Va., an indentured apprentice by the name of

GEORGE STATZER.

Said boy is fifteen years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, light hair and blue eyes. I will give the above reward of Five Cents, and no thanks, for his delivery to me.

JAS. L. F. CAMPBELL.

Nov. 21—3w.

Wanted,

A YOKE of good Oxen. Apply at this Office.
[Nov. 21, 1862.—4f]

Miscellaneous.

From the Lynchburg Virginian.

The following beautiful lines commemorating the conduct of the Brigade of Brig. Gen. Robert E. Rhodes, in the battle of Seven Pines, May 31, 1862, will possess for our readers even more interest than their merit would otherwise command, from the fact that the gallant General is a native of Lynchburg, and until within six years past, a citizen of Virginia. His brigade, consisting of the 3d, 5th, 6th, 12th, and 26th Alabama Regiments, and Carter's Battery, from King William county, Va., joined the Army of the Potomac early in June, 1861. It was then under command of Brigadier (now Major) Gen. Ewell, Rhodes being Colonel of the 5th Ala. In the battle of Manassas, July 21, though in line of battle all day and under fire, it was not its fortune to be ordered into actual conflict. In October, 1861, Ewell was promoted and Col. Rhodes advanced to a Brigadier Generalship, and the command of the Brigade with which his name is now so indissolubly connected.—In the spring of 1862 when, with the bulk of Gen. Johnston's army, transferred to the Peninsula, this Brigade was placed in the front line at Yorktown and engaged at Williamsburg. At Seven Pines it opened the action on our side, and was the first to scale the enemy's redoubts. Its loss on this memorable occasion exceeds anything that has come to our knowledge during the war—eleven hundred out of 2500 carried into battle. Notwithstanding this bloody experience, these brave Alabamians were engaged in all the battles before Richmond, and suffered heavily, particularly at Malvern Hill. In the Maryland battles, again, they fought and fully sustained their dearly bought reputation. One of our Lynchburg boys, Eugene Blackford, is Major of the 5th Regiment of this heroic Brigade.

The lines below are from the pen of—Carter, Esq., of the 4th Va. Cavalry, brother to Capt. Carter, of the Battery attached to Rhodes' Brigade, and nephew to Hill Carter of Shirley. He was killed in a skirmish near Richmond, a few days after writing them:

RODES' BRIGADE.

Down by the Valley 'mid thunder and lightning,
Down by the Valley 'mid jettings of light,
Down by the deep-crimsoned Valley of Richmond—

The twenty-five hundred moved on to the fight;
Onward, still onward, to the portals of glory,
To the sepulchred chambers, yet never dismayed,

Down by the deep-crimsoned Valley of Richmond.

Marched the bold warriors of Rhodes' Brigade.

II

See ye the fires and flashings still leaping,
See ye the tempests and jettings of storm,
See ye the banners of proud Alabama

In front of her columns move steadily on;
Hear ye the music that gladdens each comrade,
Riding on wings thro' the torrent of sounds,

Hear ye the booming down the red Valley,
CARTER unbuckles his swarthy old bounds.

III

Fifth Alabama! I saw your brave column
Rush through the channels of living and dead;
Twelfth Alabama! why weep your old war-horse?

He died as he wished, in the gear, at your head.
Seven Pines! ye will tell on the pages of glory,
How the blood of the South ebbed away 'neath your shade;

How the boys of Virginia fought in the red Valley,
And fell in the columns of Rhodes' Brigade.

IV

Fathers and Mothers, ye weep for your jewels;
Sisters, ye weep for your brothers in vain;
Maidens, ye weep for your sunny-eyed lovers—

Weep, for they never can come back again;
But know ye that victory, the shrine of the noble,
Enriches the houses of death newly made,

And know ye that freedom, the shrine of the mighty,
Shines forth on the banners of Rhodes' Brigade.

V

Daughters of Southland, come bring ye bright flowers;
Weave ye a chaplet for the brow of the brave,
Bring ye the emblems of freedom and victory;

Bring ye the emblems of death and the grave;
Bring ye some motto befitting a hero;
Bring ye exotics that never will fade;

Come to the deep-crimsoned Valley of Richmond,
And crown the young chieftain who led his Brigade.

Ex-President Buchanan.

The defence of Mr. Buchanan seems to have done him very little good in the North. The Herald, in reviewing the points made in it, says:

This defence will only operate to confirm the universal public opinion of both hemispheres to the prejudice of our unfortunate ex-President. From point to point we may demolish the specifications and shallow reasons and arguments of Mr. Buchanan for his deplorable course in permitting a contemptible Southern conspiracy in the outset to ripen into an organized, systematic, extensive and formidable rebellion. But the evidence is so broad, strong and clear against him, that argument is unnecessary. The simple truth is, that from the personal mortifications and prejudices of Mr. Buchanan, resulting from the election of 1860, and from his pitiable inability, credulity and trembling obedience to the leading Southern traitors in Congress and in his Cabinet, he was bound hand and foot, and was thus, poor old unfortunate man, rendered utterly helpless to save the country or himself. An ounce of moral courage on his part at the right time, would have placed

him high aloft along-side of Andrew Jackson in the estimation of a grateful people. But no paltry excuses can save him now from the condemnation of his cotemporaries and of posterity. With a selfish degradation of weakness unparalleled in the history of modern nations, he temporized, equivocated, shut his eyes, and blinked the question of his duty, in order to throw all the burdens of this war upon the administration elected to succeed him. We presume that Gen. Scott will give him another broadside, although no answer to this lame and impotent defence of Mr. Buchanan is needed we think.

The Philadelphia Press is even more severe on "the venerable sage of Wheatland." In closing its review of his defence, it says:

We now dismiss James Buchanan. He announces the intention of publishing very soon "a historical review, prepared a year ago." He had better burn his sheets and say no more. His last defence has only dragged him deeper in the slough of shame. Let him beg for mercy at the hands of an outraged country, and from the men to come after him, that they may not curse his memory as men now curse the memory of those rulers who came at distant periods in the world's history, to punish, and oppress, and betray mankind.

Great Love.

Some years ago, a Russian nobleman was traveling on special business in the interior of Russia. It was the beginning of winter, but the frost had set in early. His carriage rolled up to an inn, and he demanded a relay of horses to carry him to the next station, where he intended to spend the night. The inn-keeper entreated him not to proceed; for he said there was danger in traveling so late, the wolves were out. But the nobleman thought the man merely wished to keep him as a guest; he said it was too early for wolves, and ordered the horses to be put to. He then drove off with his wife and his only daughter inside the carriage with him.

On the box of the carriage was a serf, who had been born on the nobleman's estate, to whom he was much attached, and who loved his master as he loved his own life. They rolled over the hardened snow, and there seemed no signs of danger. The moon shed her pale light, and brought out into burnished silver the road on which they were going. At length the little girl said to her father, "What was that strange howling sound that I just heard?" "O nothing but the wind singing through the forest trees," replied the father. The child shut her eyes and was quiet. But soon she said again, "Listen, father; it is not like the wind, I think." The father listened; and far, far away in the distance behind him, through the clear, cold, frosty air, he heard a noise which he too well knew the meaning of.

He then put down the window, and spoke to his servant: "The wolves, I fear, are after us; make haste. Tell the man to drive faster, and get your pistols ready." The postillion drove faster. But the same mournful sound which the child heard approached nearer and nearer. It was quite sure that a pack of wolves had scented them out. The nobleman tried to calm the anxious fears of his child and wife.

At last the baying of the pack was distinctly heard. So he said to his servant, "When they come up with us, do you single out one and fire, and I will single out another; and while the rest are devouring them, we shall get on." As soon as he put down the window, he saw the pack in full cry behind, the large dog-wolf at their head. Two shots were fired, and two wolves fell. The others instantly set upon them and devoured them; and meanwhile the carriage gained ground.

But the taste of blood only made them more furious, and they were soon up with the carriage again. Two more shots were fired, and two more fell and were devoured. But the carriage was speedily overtaken, and the post-house was yet far distant.

The nobleman then ordered the postillion to loose one of his leaders, that they might gain a little time. This was done, and the poor horse plunged frantically in the forest, and the wolves after him, and was soon torn to pieces. Then another horse was sent off, and shared the same fate. The carriage labored on as fast as it could with the two remaining horses; the post-house was still distant.

At length the servant said to his master, "I have served you ever since I was a child; I love you as my own self. Nothing can now save you but one thing. Let me save you. I ask you only to look after my wife and little ones." The nobleman remonstrated, but in vain. When the wolves next came up, the servant threw himself amongst them. The panting horses galloped on with the carriage, and the gates of the post-house just closed in upon it, as the fearful pack were on the point of making the last and fatal attack. But the travelers were safe.

The next morning they went out and saw the place where the faithful servant had been pulled down by the wolves. His bones were only there. And on that spot the nobleman erected a wooden pillar, on which is written, "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friend." "But God commendeth his love towards us, in that while we were yet sinners Christ died for us."

An Objection to Low Prices.

A gentleman gravely remarked a few days ago, that he was not so sure that this reduction of the price of cotton goods was so great a benefit after all; for that while his wife wouldn't buy a yard when the price was seventy cents, she now insisted upon having a whole piece at 33 cents!—Fayetteville Obs.

Statement of a Returned Prisoner—The Battle of Secessionville.

A gentleman who has been confined at Hilton Head, in Castle William, New York Harbor, and Fort Delaware, has furnished the Charleston Courier with some interesting facts gathered during his incarceration:

At the time of the battle of Secessionville, he was at Hilton Head, and he states that the reverses sustained in that engagement were much greater than we had supposed them.—The Abolitionists reported that "the island was bristling with guns, and at every move new batteries opened upon them." They evidently labored under a panic from the extent of their losses. The Medical Director at Hilton Head reported the number of "killed, wounded and missing" at thirteen hundred and sixty-nine. It appears that the battle was precipitated by the information from the negro Small, of the Planter, who had unintentionally misled them by informing them that the batteries on James' Island were mostly dismantled, and the greater portion of our troops sent to Virginia. In consequence of their disasters in this battle, so great was the feeling against Small at his supposed treachery, that he narrowly escaped hanging at the North.

He makes the interesting statement that the negroes now in their possession, or employment—with a small exception—would willingly return to their owners, but they are closely watched, and many have been shot in their attempts to escape. In order to seek their protection, who otherwise would have preferred living at their ease in the woods, and obtaining their supplies from the deserted plantations, they caused all these means of subsistence to be removed to Hilton Head; so that the poor devils had no alternative save between starvation and Yankee protection and fraternization.

On one occasion, when a sentinel had threatened a negro with the bayonet for some slight fault, Gen. Hunter had him put in solitary confinement, for having, as he said, insulted a loyal citizen of South Carolina.

From the Atlanta Confederacy.

Narrow Escape of Gen. Morgan.

While Gen. Morgan's command was at Galatin, he received information that a large division of the Abolition army was approaching Nashville by the way of Tyree Springs. He accordingly selected three hundred men from the brigade, for the purpose of ambushing them and capturing their wagon train. He arrived at the road just as the head of the Yankee column was approaching, and selecting a good position, succeeded in pouring a very destructive fire into them. The General arranged his men on the side of the road, and placing himself at the head of the line, instructed them to retain their fire until he gave the signal, which was to be the firing of his own pistol. The signal was given, and immediately three hundred double barreled guns were discharged right into the midst of the Yankee horde.

The effect can be imagined better than described. The whole column recoiled in great confusion, and it was sometime before the enemy could regain their equilibrium.—Our men had time to reload and discharge another volley before their artillery could be brought to bear on us. When we were compelled to retire, the General made a circuit to the rear, and placing his men in another good position, instructed them to await the approach of the next brigade, while he rode on with one of his officers towards Louisville to ascertain how far it was behind.

In this ride he captured about a dozen prisoners, most of whom were officers. He was so much entertained by this amusement, that he was gone longer than he was aware.—In the meantime the enemy finding out that our men had taken position in their rear, sent back two regiments of cavalry and drove them from their position. The General, not being aware of this, rode back to where he had left his men, but what was his surprise when he found himself in front of about two thousand "blue coats." The Abolition officer immediately rode forward and ordered him to halt, and demanded the signal. The General replied, "What do you mean, sir, by demanding a signal of an officer of my rank. I'll teach you, sir, how to insult a government officer by demanding signals when you should be attending to other matters of greater importance."

He then ordered them to open the way for a column of infantry which he was going back to bring up. The officer touched his hat, and immediately gave way while Gen. Morgan rode through their column. As he rode along he would address the stragglers, ordering them to "move up," that they were no better than deserters, and only wanted Morgan to catch them. They would touch their hats and move up briskly. In the meantime the prisoners who were following the General were convulsed with laughter, thinking no doubt that he was their prisoner, and they would see the fun out before giving him up. If this was their calculation they were sadly deceived, for the General coming to a place in the lawn where the fence was low, put spurs to his horse, and bidding his captured officers good day, was soon out of sight.

What must have been their reflection, when they beheld him disappear from their sight. I have no doubt they regard him as a spirit.

The recruiting offices in Philadelphia are to be closed, and the recruiting sergeants are to leave for their respective regiments at once. It is said that the recruiting offices throughout the State have generally met with but indifferent success for some time past.

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VI. Officers of the Quartermaster's Department, charged with payment of troops, are hereby directed not to pay any commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer or private who does not furnish satisfactory evidence that he is not liable to the penalties described in the foregoing order. Any disbursing officer who shall make payment in violation of this order, shall be liable on his bond for the amount of such payment. By order,

(Signed) S. COOPER,
Adj. and Insp. General.

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By Order of
H. MARSHALL,
Brig. Gen. Com'g.
CHAS. E. MARSHALL, A. A. Gen.
Nov. 28, 1862—4f

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE undersigned will sell, on the first day of December, at his Farm near the Alum Well in this county, all his Farming Utensils, comprising the usual variety, together with a Corn-Shell, Grindstone, Crosscut Saw, Cutting-Knife &c., &c.

Also, Horses, Mule Colts, Milch Cows, Yearlings, Sheep and Hogs. Also a quantity of Hay, Fodder, &c.

The farm, containing 276 acres, in a tolerable state of cultivation, will be sold or rented at the same time.

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Nov. 14th, 1862—3w T. L. WADE.

Washington County, to wit:

To the Clerk of the County Court of said County:

WE, George V. Litchfield, S. W. Carnahan and Joseph Lewark, three freeholders of said county, do hereby certify, that by virtue of a warrant to us directed, by Noble I. McGinnis, a Justice of the said county, we have this day, on our oaths, viewed and appraised three head of Cattle, taken up by John N. Humes, on his land, as estrays, and assess the value of the said estrays at \$35 each for two, and \$30 for one of the said three head of Cattle—that is, \$100 for the three head of Cattle. One is a Steer, about three years old, dark brindle color, no ear marks or brands. One other is a Steer, about three years old, color red, no brands, with a crop off the left ear and a half crop off the right ear. The other is a Heifer, red color, with some white under the belly, no brand, with a crop off the left ear, and an under bit off the right ear, and a swallow fork in the same right ear, and about four years old.

Given under our hands, this 27th day of November, 1862,

S. W. CARNAHAN,
JOSEPH LEWARK,
GEORGE V. LITCHFIELD.

A Copy.—Teste,
JOHN G. KREGER, c. c.

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Washington County, to wit:

To the Clerk of the County Court of said County:

WE, William Keller, Samuel W. Carnahan and William Miller, three freeholders of the said county, do hereby certify, that by virtue of a warrant to us directed, by John C. Campbell, a Justice of the said county, we have this day, on our oaths, viewed and appraised a Cow and Calf, taken up by James R. Deadmore, on the public highway, as an stray, and assess the value of said estrays at twenty five dollars.

The said Cow is a brindle, with white back and belly, the right horn sawed off close to the eye, under and upper bit on the left ear, about nine years old. The calf is about ten days old, white, with red ears.

Given under our hands, this 2d day of November, 1862.

WILLIAM KELLER,
S. W. CARNAHAN,
WILLIAM MILLER.

A Copy.—Teste,
JOHN G. KREGER, c. c.

Dec. 5, 1862.—3w

ATTENTION CONSCRIPTS.

I HAVE received orders from the commandant of the Camp of Instruction, Dublin Depot, to enroll, as conscripts, all persons not legally exempted from military duty, between the ages of eighteen (18) and forty (40) years, and I call on all such persons to report promptly to me, at Abingdon, on Monday, the 24th, and save me the painful duty of calling at their dwellings.

D. A. P. CAMPBELL,
Enrolling Officer, Washington county, Va.
Nov. 21, 1862.

DESERTERS.

THE legal reward of \$30 each will be given for the apprehension and delivery to me at my office in Abingdon, of the following deserters:

Floyd Shupe, aged 18 years, light hair, hazel eyes, florid complexion, 5 feet 10 inches high, by occupation a farmer, and from Johnson co., Tenn.

George W. Bumgardner, aged 21, dark hair, eyes and complexion, 5 feet 7 inches high, and by occupation a farmer.

Thomas J. Davis, aged 25, black hair and eyes, dark complexion, 5 feet 8 inches high, and by occupation a farmer.

Also, Jefferson Dye and John T. Martin, description unknown to the undersigned.

J. H. ERNEST,
Provost Marshal.

Nov. 21—3w.

\$25 REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the night of the 14th inst., ABRAM, a slave belonging to Col. I. N. Clarkson. He is about thirty years old, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, slim built, wears a moustache and goatee, military cap, black clothes, with sack or frock coat, is quite fancy in his appearance, and intelligent. He was bought during the past summer in Charleston, S. C., and will, most likely, try to make his way into the enemy's lines. The above reward of Twenty-five Dollars will be paid for his return, or lodgment in jail, and information of the fact sent us by mail or otherwise.

STUART, BUCHANAN & CO.
Saltville, Va., Nov. 21, 1862.

RAN AWAY.

WILLIAM CUNNING, an indentured apprentice to the undersigned, ran away on the 5th inst., without cause. He is about twelve years old, quite sprightly, and as bad as sprightly. All persons are warned against harboring said boy; and I will give a five cent postage stamp for his apprehension and delivery to me in Abingdon.

S. A. PRESTON.

Nov. 21—3w.

Two Horse Wagon for Sale.

I HAVE for sale, a second-hand Two Horse Wagon and Harness.

Nov. 21—3w.

FIVE CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 18th inst., in the lower end of Washington county, Va., an indentured apprentice by the name of GEORGE STATZER.

Said boy is fifteen years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, light hair and blue eyes. I will give the above reward of Five Cents, and no thanks, for his delivery to me.

JAS. L. F. CAMPBELL.

Nov. 21—3w.

Wanted,

A YOKE of good Oxen. Apply at this Office.
[Nov. 21, 1862.—4f

Miscellaneous.

From the Lynchburg Virginian.

The following beautiful lines commemorating the conduct of the Brigade of Brig. Gen. Robert E. Rhodes, in the battle of Seven Pines, May 31, 1862, will possess for our readers even more interest than their merit would otherwise command, from the fact that the gallant General is a native of Lynchburg, and, until within six years past, a citizen of Virginia. His brigade, consisting of the 3d, 5th, 6th, 12th, and 26th Alabama Regiments, and Carter's Battery, from King William county, Va., joined the Army of the Potomac early in June, 1861. It was then under command of Brigadier (now Major) Gen. Ewell, Rhodes being Colonel of the 5th Ala. In the battle of Manassas, July 21, though in line of battle all day and under fire, it was not its fortune to be ordered into actual conflict. In October, 1861, Ewell was promoted and Col. Rhodes advanced to a Brigadier Generalship, and the command of the Brigade with which his name is now so indissolubly connected. In the spring of 1862 when, with the bulk of Gen. Johnston's army, transferred to the Peninsula, this Brigade was placed in the front line at Yorktown and engaged at Williamsburg. At Seven Pines it opened the action on our side, and was the first to scale the enemy's redoubts. Its loss on this memorable occasion exceeds anything that has come to our knowledge during the war—eleven hundred out of 2500 carried into battle. Notwithstanding this bloody experience, these brave Alabamians were engaged in all the battles before Richmond, and suffered heavily, particularly at Malvern Hill. In the Maryland battles, again, they fought and fully sustained their dearly bought reputation. One of our Lynchburg boys, Eugene Blackford, is Major of the 5th Regiment of this heroic Brigade.

The lines below are from the pen of—Carter, Esq., of the 4th Va. Cavalry, brother to Capt. Carter, of the Battery attached to Rhodes' Brigade, and nephew to Hill Carter of Shirley. He was killed in a skirmish near Richmond, a few days after writing them:

RODES' BRIGADE.

Down by the Valley 'mid thunder and lightning,
Down by the Valley 'mid jettings of light,
Down by the deep-crimsoned Valley of Richmond—

The twenty-five hundred moved on to the fight;
Onward, still onward, to the portals of glory,
To the sepulchred chambers, yet never dismayed,

Down by the deep-crimsoned Valley of Richmond.

Marched the bold warriors of Rhodes' Brigade.

II

See ye the fires and flashings still leaping,
See ye the tempests and jettings of storm,
See ye the banners of proud Alabama

In front of her columns move steadily on;
Hear ye the music that gladdens each comrade,
Riding on wings thro' the torrent of sounds,

Hear ye the booming down the red Valley,
CARTER unbuckles his swarthy old bounds.

III

Fifth Alabama! I saw your brave column
Rush through the channels of living and dead;
Twelfth Alabama! why weep your old war-horse?

He died as he wished, in the gear, at your head.
Seven Pines! ye will tell on the pages of glory,
How the blood of the South ebbed away 'neath

your shade;
How the boys of Virginia fought in the red Valley.

And fell in the columns of Rhodes' Brigade.

IV

Fathers and Mothers, ye weep for your jewels;
Sisters, ye weep for your brothers in vain;
Maidens, ye weep for your sunny-eyed lovers—

Weep, for they never can come back again;
But know ye that victory, the shrine of the noble,

Enriches the houses of death newly made,
And know ye that freedom, the shrine of the mighty,
Shines forth on the banners of Rhodes' Brigade.

V

Daughters of Southland, come bring ye bright flowers;
Weave ye a chaplet for the brow of the brave,
Bring ye the emblems of freedom and victory;

Bring ye the emblems of death and the grave;
Bring ye some motto befitting a hero;
Bring ye exotics that never will fade;

Come to the deep-crimsoned Valley of Richmond,

And crown the young chieftain who led his Brigade.

Ex-President Buchanan.

The defence of Mr. Buchanan seems to have done him very little good in the North. The Herald, in reviewing the points made in it, says:

This defence will only operate to confirm the universal public opinion of both hemispheres to the prejudice of our unfortunate ex-President. From point to point we may demolish the specifications and shallow reasons and arguments of Mr. Buchanan for his deplorable course in permitting a contemptible Southern conspiracy in the outset to ripen into an organized, systematic, extensive and formidable rebellion. But the evidence is so broad, strong and clear against him, that argument is unnecessary. The simple truth is, that from the personal mortifications and prejudices of Mr. Buchanan, resulting from the election of 1860, and from his pitiable inability, credulity and trembling obedience to the leading Southern traitors in Congress and in his Cabinet, he was bound hand and foot, and was thus, poor old unfortunate man, rendered utterly helpless to save the country or himself. An ounce of moral courage on his part at the right time, would have placed

him high aloft along-side of Andrew Jackson in the estimation of a grateful people. But no paltry excuses can save him now from the condemnation of his cotemporaries and of posterity. With a selfish degradation of weakness unparalleled in the history of modern nations, he temporized, equivocated, shut his eyes, and blinked the question of his duty, in order to throw all the burdens of this war upon the administration elected to succeed him. We presume that Gen. Scott will give him another broadside, although no answer to this lame and impotent defence of Mr. Buchanan is needed we think.

The Philadelphia Press is even more severe on "the venerable sage of Wheatland." In closing its review of his defence, it says:

We now dismiss James Buchanan. He announces the intention of publishing very soon "a historical review, prepared a year ago." He had better burn his sheets and say no more. His last defence has only dragged him deeper in the slough of shame. Let him beg for mercy at the hands of an outraged country, and from the men to come after him, that they may not curse his memory as men now curse the memory of those rulers who came at distant periods in the world's history, to punish, and oppress, and betray mankind.

Great Love.

Some years ago, a Russian nobleman was traveling on special business in the interior of Russia. It was the beginning of winter, but the frost had set in early. His carriage rolled up to an inn, and he demanded a relay of horses to carry him to the next station, where he intended to spend the night. The inn-keeper entreated him not to proceed; for he said there was danger in traveling so late, the wolves were out. But the nobleman thought the man merely wished to keep him as a guest; he said it was too early for wolves, and ordered the horses to be put to. He then drove off with his wife and his only daughter inside the carriage with him.

On the box of the carriage was a serf, who had been born on the nobleman's estate, to whom he was much attached, and who loved his master as he loved his own life. They rolled over the hardened snow, and there seemed no signs of danger. The moon shed her pale light, and brought out into burnished silver the road on which they were going. At length the little girl said to her father, "What was that strange howling sound that I just heard?" "O nothing but the wind singing through the forest trees," replied the father. The child shut her eyes and was quiet. But soon she said again, "Listen, father; it is not like the wind, I think." The father listened; and far, far away in the distance behind him, through the clear, cold, frosty air, he heard a noise which he too well knew the meaning of.

He then put down the window, and spoke to his servant: "The wolves, I fear, are after us; make haste. Tell the man to drive faster, and get your pistols ready." The postillion drove faster. But the same mournful sound which the child heard approached nearer and nearer. It was quite sure that a pack of wolves had scented them out. The nobleman tried to calm the anxious fears of his child and wife.

At last the baying of the pack was distinctly heard. So he said to his servant, "When they come up with us, do you single out one and fire, and I will single out another; and while the rest are devouring them, we shall get on." As soon as he put down the window, he saw the pack in full cry behind, the large dog-wolf at their head. Two shots were fired, and two wolves fell. The others instantly set upon them and devoured them; and meanwhile the carriage gained ground.

But the taste of blood only made them more furious, and they were soon up with the carriage again. Two more shots were fired, and two more fell and were devoured. But the carriage was speedily overtaken, and the post-house was yet far distant.

The nobleman then ordered the postillion to loose one of his leaders, that they might gain a little time. This was done, and the poor horse plunged frantically in the forest, and the wolves after him, and was soon torn to pieces. Then another horse was sent off, and shared the same fate. The carriage labored on as fast as it could with the two remaining horses; the post-house was still distant.

At length the servant said to his master, "I have served you ever since I was a child; I love you as my own self. Nothing can now save you but one thing. Let me save you. I ask you only to look after my wife and little ones." The nobleman remonstrated, but in vain. When the wolves next came up, the servant threw himself amongst them. The panting horses galloped on with the carriage, and the gates of the post-house just closed in upon it, as the fearful pack were on the point of making the last and fatal attack. But the travelers were safe.

The next morning they went out and saw the place where the faithful servant had been pulled down by the wolves. His bones were only there. And on that spot the nobleman erected a wooden pillar, on which is written, "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friend." "But God commendeth his love towards us, in that while we were yet sinners Christ died for us."

An Objection to Low Prices.

A gentleman gravely remarked a few days ago, that he was not so sure that this reduction of the price of cotton goods was so great a benefit after all; for that while his wife wouldn't buy a yard when the price was seventy cents, she now insisted upon having a whole piece at 33 cents!—Fayetteville Obs.

Statement of a Returned Prisoner—The Battle of Secessionville.

A gentleman who has been confined at Hilton Head, in Castle William, New York Harbor, and Fort Delaware, has furnished the Charleston Courier with some interesting facts gathered during his incarceration:

At the time of the battle of Secessionville, he was at Hilton Head, and he states that the reverses sustained in that engagement were much greater than we had supposed them.—The Abolitionists reported that "the island was bristling with guns, and at every move new batteries opened upon them." They evidently labored under a panic from the extent of their losses. The Medical Director at Hilton Head reported the number of "killed, wounded and missing" at thirteen hundred and sixty-nine. It appears that the battle was precipitated by the information from the negro Small, of the Planter, who had unintentionally misled them by informing them that the batteries on James' Island were mostly dismantled, and the greater portion of our troops sent to Virginia. In consequence of their disasters in this battle, so great was the feeling against Small at his supposed treachery, that he narrowly escaped hanging at the North.

He makes the interesting statement that the negroes now in their possession, or employment—with a small exception—would willingly return to their owners, but they are closely watched, and many have been shot in their attempts to escape. In order to seek their protection, who otherwise would have preferred living at their ease in the woods, and obtaining their supplies from the deserted plantations, they caused all these means of subsistence to be removed to Hilton Head; so that the poor devils had no alternative save between starvation and Yankee protection and fraternization.

On one occasion, when a sentinel had threatened a negro with the bayonet for some slight fault, Gen. Hunter had him put in solitary confinement, for having, as he said, insulted a loyal citizen of South Carolina.

From the Atlanta Confederacy.

Narrow Escape of Gen. Morgan.

While Gen. Morgan's command was at Galatin, he received information that a large division of the Abolition army was approaching Nashville by the way of Tyree Springs. He accordingly selected three hundred men from the brigade, for the purpose of ambushing them and capturing their wagon train. He arrived at the road just as the head of the Yankee column was approaching, and selecting a good position, succeeded in pouring a very destructive fire into them. The General arranged his men on the side of the road, and placing himself at the head of the line, instructed them to retain their fire until he gave the signal, which was to be the firing of his own pistol. The signal was given, and immediately three hundred double barreled guns were discharged right into the midst of the Yankee horde.

The effect can be imagined better than described. The whole column recoiled in great confusion, and it was sometime before the enemy could regain their equilibrium.—Our men had time to reload and discharge another volley before their artillery could be brought to bear on us. When we were compelled to retire, the General made a circuit to the rear, and placing his men in another good position, instructed them to await the approach of the next brigade, while he rode on with one of his officers towards Louisville to ascertain how far it was behind.

In this ride he captured about a dozen prisoners, most of whom were officers. He was so much entertained by this amusement, that he was gone longer than he was aware.—In the meantime the enemy finding out that our men had taken position in their rear, sent back two regiments of cavalry and drove them from their position. The General, not being aware of this, rode back to where he had left his men, but what was his surprise when he found himself in front of about two thousand "blue coats." The Abolition officer immediately rode forward and ordered him to halt, and demanded the signal. The General replied, "What do you mean, sir, by demanding a signal of an officer of my rank. I'll teach you, sir, how to insult a government officer by demanding signals when you should be attending to other matters of greater importance."

He then ordered them to open the way for a column of infantry which he was going back to bring up. The officer touched his hat, and immediately gave way while Gen. Morgan rode through their column. As he rode along he would address the stragglers, ordering them to "move up," that they were no better than deserters, and only wanted Morgan to catch them. They would touch their hats and move up briskly. In the meantime the prisoners who were following the General were convulsed with laughter, thinking no doubt that he was their prisoner, and they would see the fun out before giving him up. If this was their calculation they were sadly deceived, for the General coming to a place in the lawn where the fence was low, put spurs to his horse, and bidding his captured officers good day, was soon out of sight.

What must have been their reflection, when they beheld him disappear from their sight. I have no doubt they regard him as a spirit.

The recruiting offices in Philadelphia are to be closed, and the recruiting sergeants are to leave for their respective regiments at once. It is said that the recruiting offices throughout the State have generally met with but indifferent success for some time past.

ABINGDON VIRGINIAN.

VOLUME 23.

ABINGDON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1862.

No. 35.

Terms.

The VIRGINIAN is published every Friday morning, at \$2.50 per annum, if paid in advance, or within six months after subscribing, otherwise \$3.00 will be charged.

No subscription will be received for a less period than six months, for which \$1.50 will be charged.

No subscription will be discontinued except at the discretion of the proprietors, until all arrears shall have been paid up.

Any person procuring five responsible subscribers, shall be entitled to a copy gratis.

Terms of Advertising.

One square of 10 lines or less, 75 cents for the first insertion, and 50 for each continuance. The number of insertions must be marked upon the margin, or the advertisement will be continued till forbidden, and charged accordingly.

To those who advertise by the year, a liberal discount from the regular rates will be made.

All dues to the office may be remitted by mail, in good and available Bank notes, at the risk of the Editors, the person remitting taking the Postmaster's receipt that the money was deposited in the mail.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

A PROCLAMATION.

The General Assembly, at its late extra session, called for the purpose, by me, appropriated a half million of dollars for the purchase of salt for the citizens of this Commonwealth.

Immediately upon the passage of the act I ordered the Quartermaster of the State forces to procure transportation, in the shortest possible time, for hauling from the Kanawha Salines, all the salt which his means of transportation would enable him to accomplish, and I caused him to be furnished with ample funds for the purpose. The inroads of the enemy into the Kanawha Valley and the destruction of all conveyances which fell into his hands, and the transportation of our own armies to and from that section of the State, had so effectively occupied or destroyed all the wagons and teams, that they could not be procured there, and the country had been so thoroughly devastated, that it was necessary to seek, with the wagons procured elsewhere, all the produce requisite for the support of the teams going and returning. Every effort was made promptly to procure the transportation; but the distance and the difficulties to be encountered rendered rapid movements impracticable. The consequence has been that, before the train of wagons which had been organized and were on their way thither could reach their destination, the enemy, in superior force, again appeared at the Kanawha Salines, and our army has been compelled to fall back, and but an insignificant amount of salt has been obtained by individuals and none under the orders given.

Having made these arrangements, I issued a proclamation taking possession of all the salt then on hand, or that might be made, at the Salt Works in Smyth and Washington counties. I immediately set out in person for Saltville, hoping to obtain there a supply to meet the wants of the people. When I arrived I found that the contracts then existing with the Confederate States, with sister Southern States, and with county and corporation Courts in this Commonwealth, were of such a character, that this appropriation would result in interminable conflicts and difficulties, in breaches of faith and in incalculable distress. I found, too, that instead of purchasing for money, the necessary supplies, the fuel, transportation, labor and machinery for these immense works, a system had prevailed for years to barter them for salt, that written orders were given for salt, for the amount bartered, and that these orders had become the subject of speculation and extortion. That this necessarily absorbed a very large amount of the salt manufactured, and that the proprietors were forced to furnish the salt necessary to meet these orders, or have their works stopped for the want of supplies. All these circumstances rendered it improper and inadvisable for me to take possession of the Works and work them on State account. It was impossible to put up new works in time to meet the immediate wants of the State, my only alternative, therefore, was to purchase all the salt over and above existing contracts that could be manufactured within any reasonable time. After considerable difficulty, I made a contract with responsible parties to furnish the State with 150,000 bushels of salt, that being the full capacity of manufacture by the existing works, after supplying existing contracts. The salt is to be furnished in bags or barrels and delivered on the cars, at Saltville, a branch of the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, at the price of \$2.33 per bushel.

It was my earnest desire to obtain the largest quantities at the earliest periods. But I found this impracticable. The contract requires the parties to furnish the quantity contracted for as follows: 15,000 bushels in the month of November, at the rate of 600 bushels per day, and 45,000 bushels in each of the months of December, January and February, at the rate of 1800 bushels per day.

As it was specially stipulated in the contract made, that the delivery of the salt contracted for, to the State, should not interfere with existing contracts made with the government of the Confederate States, or with any separate State of the Confederate States, or with any county or corporation court of this State, and as large supplies are being furnished under these contracts, there will not be so great a competition in the market, and our people need not submit to the extortion of speculators; and especially, as sixty of the counties and corporations of the State will, under their contracts, obtain upwards of 300,000 bushels in addition to the amount purchased by me, it is hoped that that amount, though not as great as could have been desired, will mitigate in some measure the urgent wants of the people.

To cover all costs and charges incident to purchase, transportation and distribution, I have fixed the sum of three dollars per bushel, as the price to be paid by all recipients of salt under the law, being at the rate of six cents per pound. And I do hereby proclaim, according

to law, that the sale of any salt obtained under the State contract and distributed by authority of this proclamation at a higher price than at the rate of six cents per pound under any pretext whatever is a misdemeanor, and the sale of each pound thereof, at a higher price, is declared by law to be a separate offence and the person convicted thereof is liable to a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than two thousand dollars.

To carry out the provisions of the law, the regulations hereto appended have been prescribed by me, and any violation thereof is also declared by the law to be a misdemeanor, to be punished by a like fine.

Given under my hand at Richmond, and under the seal of the Commonwealth, this 15th day of November, 1862, and in the 87th year of the Commonwealth.

JOHN LETCHER.

Geo. W. Munford,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE SALE AND DISTRIBUTION OF SALT BY THE GOVERNOR.

1. The counties and corporations which cannot be supplied by reason of the presence of the public enemy, or which are subject to their power, are excluded from the computation.

2. Counties and corporations for which the distribution may be doubtful, are included. If the distribution can take place, they will obtain their proportion. If not, there will be a surplus on hand subject to future partition.

3. Counties and corporations are thrown into their Congressional districts; a State agent for each district is herein appointed, and a depot named for the district. Each county and corporation named will be required to appoint a county or corporation agent, and furnish him with the amount necessary to pay for the salt to which the county or corporation is entitled. Such agent will receive the salt from the State agent, give him a receipt and pay him the amount and distribute the salt due to individuals as the counties may provide.

4. John J. Moorman has been appointed the State agent at Saltville. He will receive the salt from the manufacturers, and ship it to the depots established, as fast as it is delivered to him. He will give notice to the State agents in the Congressional district when the salt is shipped. The county agents will ascertain from them when it will be deliverable.

5. The salt not being delivered to the State at once, but by instalments, it became necessary to decide which district should be first supplied. This has been decided by lot. The lot was cast with the following result, and the districts will be entitled to their supply as hereinafter named. The counties and corporations in each district will be entitled to their quotas, in the order in which they are named in the act of Assembly creating the Congressional districts. The quantity is placed opposite the name of the county.

The Third district, as ascertained by lot, is entitled to be first supplied. It will receive in the month of November, 12,077 bushels, deliverable at the rate of 600 bushels per day, in the following order: City of Richmond, 5,077; Henrico, 3,161; Hanover, 2,803; Charles City, 749; and New Kent, 787 bushels. Place of deposit City of Richmond. State agents, Spotts & Harvey.

The Seventh district is entitled to 14,124 bushels, of which it will receive 2,923 bushels in November, at the rate of 600 bushels per day, after the preceding district has been supplied, and the residue being 11,204 bushels, in the month of December, at the rate of 1,800 bushels per day, excluding Sundays, until supplied. The counties will be supplied in the following order: Albemarle, 3,859; Campbell, 2,578; Lynchburg 916; Amherst, 1,913; Nelson, 1,740; Fluvanna, 1,384; Buckingham, 2,084. Place of deposit City of Lynchburg. State agents McDaniel & Irby.

The Tenth district is entitled to 8,646 bushels, of which it will receive—in December, at the rate of 1,800 bushels per day, Sundays excluded, after the Seventh district has been supplied. The counties will be supplied in the following order: Frederick, 1,625; Winchester, 587; Berkeley, 674; Clarke, 955; Jefferson, 1,348; Shenandoah, 1,857. Place of deposit, Staunton. State agents Burke & Co.

The Second district is entitled to 4,757 bushels, which it will receive in December, at the rate of 1800 bushels per day, Sundays excluded, after the Tenth district has been supplied. The counties will be furnished in the following order: Southampton, 1,797; Sussex, 1,360; Surry, 816; Greenville, 348. Place of deposit, Petersburg. State agent, Louis Lunford.

The Thirteenth district is entitled to 13,159 bushels, which it will receive in December, at the rate of 1800 bushels per day, Sundays excluded, after the Second district has been supplied. The counties will be furnished in the following order: Wythe, 1,646; Smyth, 1,197; Grayson, 1,103; Washington, 2,269; Scott, 1,614; Lee, 1,475; Wise, 601; Buchanan, 372; McDowell, 205; Tazewell, 1,826; Bland, —; Russell, 1,361 bushels. The county of Bland being a new county, and no statistics to show the population, it will be entitled to receive its quota as a part of Wythe, Tazewell and Giles counties, from which it was taken. The county courts of these counties will ascertain its proportion, and deduct the amount from each county, to be assigned to Bland. Place of deposit, Saltville; State agent, John J. Moorman.

The Fifth district is entitled to 14,524 bushels, 7,243 bushels of which it will receive in December, at the rate of 1800 bushels per day, Sundays excluded, after the Thirteenth district is supplied, and the residue, being 7,281 bushels, in the month of January, at the same rate per day, excluding Sundays. The counties will be furnished in the following order: Prince Edward, 1,584; Brunswick, 1,080; Mecklenburg, 2,687; Lunenburg, 1,008; Charlotte, 1,984; Halifax, 3,548; Appomattox, 1,188 bushels. Place of deposit, Burkeville; State agent, Giles A. Miller.

The First district is entitled to 10,644 bushels, which it will receive in January, at the rate of 1,800 per day, Sundays excluded, after the

Fifth district has been supplied. The counties will be furnished in the following order: Middlesex, 588; King William, 1,149; Gloucester, 1,464; Matthews, 948; Lancaster, 689; Westmoreland, 1,107; Richmond, 915; Essex, 1,400; King and Queen, 1,381; and Northumberland, 1,007 bushels. Place of deposit, City of Richmond; State agents, Spotts & Harvey.

The Eighth district is entitled to 13,767 bushels, which it will receive in January, at the rate of 1,800 bushels per day, Sundays excluded, after the First district is supplied. The counties will be furnished in the following order: Spotsylvania, 1,477; Fredericksburg, 672; Louisa, 2,233; Orange, 1,481; Madison, 1,183; Culpeper, 1,612; Caroline, 2,469; King George, 874; Stafford, 1,143; Greene, 672. Place of deposit, Gordonsville; State agent, Addison T. Gooch.

The Eleventh district is entitled to 12,460 bushels, which it will receive in January, at the rate of 1,800 bushels per day, Sundays excluded, after the Eighth district has been supplied. The counties will be furnished in the following order: Augusta, 8,187; Staunton, 521; Rockingham, 3,180; Rockbridge, 2,306; Pendleton, 820; Highland, 676; Bath 491; Pocahontas, 529; Alleghany, 900. Place of deposit, Staunton; State agents, Burke & Co.

The Ninth district is entitled to 8,128 bushels, of which it will receive in January 848 bushels, at the rate of 1,800 bushels per day, and 2,275 bushels in February. The counties will be furnished in the following order: Rappahannock, 1,183; Warren, 858; Page, 1,084 bushels. Place of deposit, Gordonsville; State agent, Addison T. Gooch.

The Sixth district is entitled to 13,787 bushels in February, at the rate of 1,800 bushels per day, Sundays excluded, after the Ninth district has been supplied. The counties will be supplied in the following order: Pittsylvania, 3,822; Danville, 486; Patrick, 1,251; Henry, 1,613; Franklin, 2,687; Bedford, 2,351; Carroll, 1,071. Place of deposit, Bedford and Carroll, at Liberty. The other counties, at Danville. State agents, at Liberty, William Graves; at Danville, William T. Clark.

The Twelfth district is entitled to 12,434 bushels in February, at the rate of 1,800 bushels per day, Sundays excluded, after the Sixth district has been supplied. The counties will be furnished in the following order: Botetourt, 1,539; Roanoke, 1,076; Montgomery, 1,413; Floyd, 1,101; Pulaski, 724; Giles, 920; Craig, 455; Mercer, 911; Monroe, 1,438; Greenbrier, 1,633; Raleigh, 450; Fayette, 748. Places of deposit, for Botetourt, Roanoke and Craig—Salem; the rest of the counties at Dublin Depot. State agents, at Dublin Depot, E. E. Johnston; at Salem, J. R. C. Brown.

The Fourteenth district is entitled to 2,307 bushels in February, at the rate of 1,800 bushels per day, Sundays excluded, after the Twelfth district is supplied. The counties will be furnished in the following order: Logan, 661; Boone, 647; Nicholas, 618; Wyoming, 381. Place of deposit, for Nicholas, at Dublin Depot; the rest of the counties at Saltville. State agents, at Dublin Depot, E. E. Johnston; at Saltville, John J. Moorman.

The Fourth district is entitled to 14,197 bushels in February, at the rate of 1,800 per day, Sundays excluded, after the Fourteenth district has been supplied. The counties will be furnished in the following order: Petersburg, 2,442; Dinwiddie, 1,594; Chesterfield, 2,542; Powhatan, 1,122; Amelia, 1,437; Nottoway, 1,181; Cumberland, 1,331; Goochland, 1,424; Prince George, 1,124. Place of deposit, at Petersburg; State agent, Lewis Lunford.

This distribution divides the 150,000 bushels precisely.
Nov. 21—31.

The Extortioners.

A letter from an officer of the army in Virginia, closes with the following significant paragraph:

But there is one subject that is doing us woeful damage in the army, and unless arrested in its ruinous progress, we fear the result. That is the people are wrong at home. Though they are enjoying the blessings of home, they do not seem to realize the necessity of crushing the evils that exist amongst them. Yea! all classes are engaged in the ruinous vice of extortion. If the people do not correct it, there is a day coming when this army is to arrive at home. Our soldiers are now warlike and bloodthirsty, and they have already declared that the man who could have no mercy on their suffering wives and children, shall receive no mercy, and who can restrain them, as they come from the field, with their blood stained garments and fresh from the carnival of blood?

The soldier had hoped that our legislative bodies would have applied the remedy, but they have hesitated; they have been afraid of personal popularity. I tremble for the extortioner, disowned by God and at the mercy of men "who knowing their rights dare maintain them." Our country may be saved, but there is nothing but darkness and gloom for the men who, with their ill-gotten gains, are trying to make money over the country's downfall. If we are to fail in this great struggle, the sin will lie at the door of these unmerciful speculators, that some people call gentlemen, but whom the Bible classes amongst the most degraded of the earth. The sin has become a national one of vast magnitude. Oh! merciful God, save us from our enemies at home.

Three Hundred Indians to be Hung.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 8.—Over 300 Indians have been convicted by the military commissioner, at the lower Sioux agency, as participants in the late horrible massacres, and condemned to be hung. Whether they live or die rests with the authorities at Washington. The people of Minnesota, to a man, are in favor of their immediate execution.

For the Abingdon Virginian.

Gen. Bragg and Kentucky.

At no time since the beginning of the war, have the clouds hung more heavily over Kentucky than at the present, and who is to blame for it? Gen. Bragg.

A few months since the Confederate troops entered the State from the South. I was with the first force that entered Eastern Kentucky. A more hearty welcome was never extended to any people than that which greeted our troops as they passed along. All seemed full of gladness and joy. At Maysville, the enemy were driven across the Ohio river by about 300 mounted men, leaving the whole of Eastern Kentucky in our possession. Everything seemed to be working entirely to our wishes. Soon Gen. Bragg came into the State with a large force. Our hopes beat higher than ever, but were doomed speedily to a bitter disappointment.—General Bragg, having "marched up hill," like the King of France, immediately commenced "marching down again," crying aloud to all the Confederate troops in the State to leave Kentucky, and that "—d quickly." This strange command, so shocking to Southern men, was in the highest degree astonishing to the Unionites. Believing the movement to be a strategic one for their entrapment, they stood amazed and incredulous for nearly two weeks, fearing to advance. General Bragg, to cover up his unaccountable conduct, immediately commenced slandering Kentucky and Kentuckians, charging that a large majority of them sympathized with the North and preferred her to the South. Gen. Bragg must have known this to be untrue.

I believe if the State were freed from all extraneous influences, and permitted to vote on the subject, she would disclose her preference for the South by a majority of from 50 to 75,000. Although it is improbable that a man in General Bragg's position can be so lacking in intelligence as to be ignorant of the peculiar circumstances in which Kentucky is placed, yet he seems to ignore them. He must know that Kentucky is bounded on the North by the Ohio river for a distance of nearly 80 miles—that gunboats ply this stream from one end of the State to the other, while the opposite banks bristle with guns bearing upon us from fortifications at every point at which the Federals think proper to erect them—that the State has been held in *terrore* for over fifteen months by a Federal force of (for months) 150,000 men, and which was never diminished below from 10 to 20,000—that her best men had been chased from their homes or carried off to Northern prisons, there to starve, rot and die, or swear allegiance to the Federal Government—that all who dared to speak a word in favor of the South or to go out from home were arrested, incarcerated in prison and compelled to pay large sums of money and give heavy bonds for their future conduct: That was the subjugated condition of Kentucky when General Bragg entered the State, yet notwithstanding these facts, he expected (or professed to have expected) Kentuckians, unnamed as they were, (for no man of Southern sympathies, at the peril of his life, dared to keep a gun or pistol,) to rise up in one day and present him with a grand army, before he had reached the middle of the State.

General Bragg further charges that Kentuckians were unwilling to sell him their produce at the same prices for Southern currency as for Kentucky bank paper, and gives this as additional proof that they are untrue to the South. This inference, I think, every candid man will agree with me, is unfair. It is but natural that every one who sells his property wishes to get in exchange for it money that he can use in paying his debts, and it was admitted by all that if the Confederate forces retreated from the State, the Southern money left behind us would be valueless to the holders. The conduct of General Bragg in falling back as soon as Buell began to advance, caused many of the less sanguine to believe our forces would retreat from the State. In this condition of things, allowing for the selfishness of human nature, which is to be found in a greater or lesser extent everywhere, is it strange if some could be found who preferred Kentucky money, which would remain a sound currency, in any event, to a currency which, judging from the indications of the times, would soon be to them, so far as using it as a circulating medium would be concerned, utterly worthless? As for myself, I do not think any selfish considerations whatsoever should have been weighed against their devotion to our sacred cause, still before condemning too severely these Kentuckians for the trifling sin of preferring one kind of currency which circumstances made available, to another kind which circumstances made *unavailable*, let us remember the swarms of hordes, "native and to the manor born," who abound in every other State of the Confederacy, and are to be met with in every city, village and hamlet of the South, using every means ingenuity can devise to increase their personal fortunes at the expense of our struggling and suffering country.

I would say, however, that aside from the authority of General Bragg, I have no reason to believe that the people of Kentucky, manifested any disposition to prefer their own sound, unquestionable currency, to our Confederate currency. So far as my own experience goes, I must say that I found no disposition to make a distinction invidious to the latter; but on the contrary, their patriotic impulses generally led them to prefer it to the former. And although I was very sensitive to anything of the kind, I never chanced to detect the slightest evidence of any selfish or calculating disposition complained of by General Bragg. In my portion of the State, all was a delirium of joy, almost every one hailing us as their deliverers, and to all appearances seemed to feel that they could not do too much for us. A Confederate soldier, no matter how dirty his face, or how ragged and soiled his clothes, was everywhere almost worshipped as a demigod. Every conceivable act of hospitality was lavished upon them. Every Southern family kept open doors for their benefit. The hungry were fed, the naked were clothed, and the sick were nursed as carefully and tenderly as infants.

I had occasion while in the State to use con-

siderable quantities of money for army purposes. I had none but Confederate notes, yet but one more alacrity than do the generality of farmers in Virginia. I bought corn at 40 cents per bushel, boots (coarse) at \$4 per pair, coarse stout shoes at \$2, the best of gray jeans I bought at \$1.50 per yard, such as would sell in Virginia readily at \$4. Bag n I could have bought in quantities at 6 cents per pound.—Flour at \$5 per barrel, and every thing else in proportion. Since we left the State, however, I learn from persons coming through, that our money has somewhat depreciated, but that there is nowhere in the State where it will not pass among Southern men for at least 60 cents to the dollar, and in many localities it still passes at par, but even at 50 cents to the dollar, clothing, and especially provisions, would cost us only one-half what they are costing us everywhere else in the Confederacy where her currency is nominally at par.

Had General Bragg remained in Kentucky, Confederate notes would now, in the purchase of her surplus products, be at par in *reality*, i. e. equal to gold; and Kentucky would now be the meat house and granary of the Confederate army, which would be infinitely better for us than feeding on our Virginia brethren at the enormous prices we have to pay, detouring that which the people are poorly prepared to spare. So far as we are advised, not one K. Bragg General, nor one prominent citizen of Kentucky, approved of Bragg's precipitate retreat from the State, without even an effort to hold it. General Bragg charges that the State furnished him but few recruits, perhaps not more than 6 or 7,000. This may be true, so far as he was concerned, for he never entered far into the State, and his stay was too short to give any confidence that he would hold it. Doubtful, however, as it was, thousands were rising up and flocking to our standard, and if our forces had remained in the State a few weeks longer, Kentucky would have furnished a large army for us. The county of which I am a citizen, (Montgomery,) is a small one, yet I brought out with me over 400 recruits, (mounted men,) and had I been permitted to have remained there a few weeks longer, I could have recruited dozens as many, (and not of the "crawling" kind.)

Col. Giltner, of Carroll County, in a very short time, raised and brought out with him a full regiment of excellent men, mounted on splendid horses. All others who undertook to recruit were more or less successful. It is unquestionably true, and I deplore the fact, that some of the new recruits of different commands refused to leave the State, and for this they rest under the charge of being cowards and deserters. No arguments can be brought forward to justify such an inglorious "backing" from the cause to which they had voluntarily pledged themselves, and to which they were bound by every consideration of honor and duty, nor have I the least inclination to attempt their justification, still, before inveighing too heavily against the conduct of these men, we should remember how Virginians last summer refused to go into Kentucky when over there by Gen. Marshall, many of them deserting and returning to their homes, rather than leave their State. Yet this was not because they were cowards. It was because they dreaded the hardships they would have to undergo in making the march through the mountains; besides, they had no confidence that our army would remain in Kentucky, in which, it turned out they judged correctly.—Just so with those Kentuckians who enlisted and failed to come out—they had almost as soon die there as to winter in the mountains of Western Virginia and undergo the hardships our Kentucky boys suffered last winter.—more particularly to meet the slurs and taunts of the Virginians, whose substance they would have to devour in order to subsist. Most of them had families and property they could not remove away, and they had no pledge that the army would yet return, in fact it was currently reported that Bragg and other Federal officers stated publicly that they would never go to Kentucky again.

I am well satisfied that General Bragg is no friend to Kentucky, and that if we had been better for her and for the Confederate cause, if he had never entered that State.

Neither do I believe that President Davis is our friend, as he has never done anything for Kentucky. But what has been done to all appearance reluctantly and grudgingly. Nevertheless, the soldiers of Kentucky are disposed to be of good cheer, knowing that the great Confederacy of the South does not all belong exclusively to General Bragg or to President Davis. The ladies of old Georgia have pledged to doff their crinolines, to don the pants and take the soldiers' place, before the fair fields of old Kentucky shall be given up to the barbarians of the North, and this we know to be the feeling of the South generally. Therefore, Kentuckians, take courage! Fight on until the last one in the field is exterminated, rather than your once proud State shall remain under the shadow of Lincoln.

The Dream of Life.

How few of us at the close of life can say, "I have filled and occupied the position to which I looked forward when a boy." In the onward progress of life, how often, in some stray moment of thought and reflection, do we not find ourselves inquiring—

"Is this as I hoped—have I enacted my dream?"

The answer is invariably—No. We look forward in childhood—and only look forward without reflection. We build up gorgeous palaces, we sketch a career of life all gold and sunshine—what are they, and where are they, when years sober us?

The latest dog story is of two dogs who fell to fighting in a sawmill. In the course of the tussle one of the dogs went plunging against the saw in rapid motion which cut him in two instants. The hind legs ran away, but the fore legs continued the fight and whipped the other dog.

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By the President of the Confederate States.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a communication was addressed on the 6th day of July last, (1862,) by Gen. Robert E. Lee, acting under the instruction of the Secretary of War of the Confederate States of America, to Gen. H. W. Halleck, General in Chief of the United States army, informing the latter that a report had reached this Government that Wm. B. Mumford, a citizen of the Confederate States, had been executed by the United States authorities at New Orleans, for having pulled down the United States flag in that city before its occupation by the forces of the United States, and calling for a statement of the facts, with a view to retaliation, if such an outrage had really been committed under sanction of the authorities of the United States:

And whereas, (no answer having been received to said letter,) another letter was, on the 2nd of August last, 1862, addressed by General Lee, under my instructions, to Gen. Halleck, renewing the inquiry in relation to said execution of the said Mumford, with the information that in the event of not receiving a reply within fifteen days, it would be assumed that the fact alleged was true and was sanctioned by the Government of the United States.

And whereas, an answer dated on the 7th August last, 1862, was addressed to Gen. Lee, by H. W. Halleck, the said General in Chief of the Armies of the United States, alleging sufficient cause for failure to make early reply to said letter of 6th July, asserting that "no authentic information had been received in relation to the execution of Mumford, but measures will be immediately taken to ascertain the facts of the alleged execution," and promising that Gen. Lee should be daily informed thereof:

And whereas, on the 29th November last, 1862, another letter was addressed under my instruction by Robert Ould, Confederate Agent for the exchange of prisoners under the cartel between the two Governments, to Lieut. Col. W. H. Ludlow, agent of the United States under said cartel, informing him that the explanations promised in the said letter of Gen. Halleck, of 7th August last, had not yet been received, and that if no answer was sent to the Government in fifteen days from the delivery of this last communication, it would be considered that an answer is declined:

And whereas, by letter dated on the 3d day of the present month of December, the said Lieut. Col. Ludlow apprised the said Robert Ould that the above recited communication of the 29th November had been received and forwarded to the Secretary of War of the United States:

And whereas, this last delay of fifteen days allowed for answer has elapsed and no answer has been received:

And whereas, in addition to the tacit admission resulting from the above refusal to answer, I have received evidence fully establishing the truth of the fact that the said Wm. B. Mumford, a citizen of this Confederacy, was actually and publicly executed in cold blood by hanging, after the occupation of the city of New Orleans by the forces under the command of General Benjamin F. Butler, when said Mumford was an unresisting and non-combatant captive, and for no offence even alleged to have been committed by him subsequent to the date of the capture of the said city:

And whereas, the silence of the Government of the United States and its maintaining of said Butler in high office under its authority for many months after his commission of an act that can be viewed in no other light than as a deliberate murder, as well as of numerous other outrages and atrocities hereafter to be mentioned, afford evidence only too conclusive that the said Government sanctions the conduct of said Butler, and is determined that he shall remain unpunished for his crimes.

Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, and in their name, do pronounce and declare the said B. F. Butler to be a felon, deserving of capital punishment. I do order that he be no longer considered or treated simply as a public enemy of the Confederate States of America, but as an outlaw or common enemy of mankind, and that in the event of his capture, the officer in command of the capturing force do cause him to be immediately executed by hanging; and I do further order that no commissioned officer of the United

States taken captive, shall be released on parole before exchange until the said Butler shall have met with due punishment for his crimes.

And whereas the hostilities, waged against this Confederacy by the forces of the United States, under the command of B. F. Butler, have borne no resemblance to such warfare as is alone permissible by the rules of international law or the usages of civilization, but have been characterized by repeated atrocities and outrages, among the large number of which the following may be cited as examples:

Peaceful and aged citizens, unresisting captives and non-combatants have been confined at hard labour with balls and chains attached to their limbs, and are still so held in dungeons and fortresses. Others have been subjected to a like degrading punishment for selling medicines to the sick soldiers of the Southern Confederacy.

The soldiers of the United States have been invited and encouraged by general orders to insult and outrage the wives, the mothers and the sisters of our citizens.

Helpless women have been torn from their homes, and subjected to solitary confinement, some in fortresses and prisons, and one especially on an island of barren sand, under a tropical sun, have been fed with loathsome rations, that had been condemned as unfit for soldiers, and have been exposed to the vilest insults.

Prisoners of war who have surrendered to the naval forces of the United States on agreement that they should be released on parole, have been seized and kept in close confinement.

Repeated attempts have been sought or intended for plundering the inhabitants of the captured city by fines levied and exacted under threat of imprisoning recusants at hard labour with ball and chain.

The entire population of the city of New Orleans have been forced to elect between starvation by the confiscation of all their property, and taking an oath against conscience to bear allegiance to the invaders of their country.

Egress from the city has been refused to those whose fortitude withstood the test, even to lone and aged women and to helpless children, and after being ejected from their homes and robbed of their property they have been left to starve in the streets, or subsist on charity.

The slaves have been driven from the plantations in the neighborhood of New Orleans, till their owners would consent to share the crops with the Commanding General, his brother, Andrew J. Butler, and other officers; and when such consent had been extorted, the slaves have been restored to the plantations, and there compelled to work under the bayonets of the guards of United States soldiers.

Where this partnership was refused, armed expeditions have been sent to the plantations to rob them of everything that was susceptible of removal, and even slaves, too aged or infirm for work, have, in spite of their entreaties, been forced from the homes provided by the owners, and driven to wander helpless on the highway.

By a recent General Order (No 91) the entire property in that part of Louisiana lying west of the Mississippi river, has been sequestered for confiscation, and officers have been assigned to duty with orders to "gather up and collect the personal property and turn over to the proper officers upon their receipts, such of said property as may be required for the use of the United States army; to collect together all the other personal property and bring the same to New Orleans, and cause it to be sold at public auction to the highest bidder,"—an order which, if executed, condemns to punishment by starvation at least a quarter of a million of human beings, of all ages, sexes and conditions, and of which the execution, although forbidden to military officers by the orders of President Lincoln, is in accordance with the confiscation law of our enemies, which he has directed to be enforced through the agency of civil officials. And, finally, the African slaves have not only been excited to insurrection by every license and encouragement, but numbers of them have actually been armed for a servile war, a war in its nature far exceeding in horrors the most merciless atrocities of the savages:

And whereas, the officers under the command of the said Butler have been, in many instances, active and zealous agents in the commission of these crimes, and no instance is known of the refusal of any one of them to participate in the outrages above narrated.

And whereas, the President of the United States has, by public and official declaration, signified not only his approval of the effort to excite servile war within the Confederacy, but his intention to give aid and encouragement thereto, if these independent States shall continue to refuse submission to a foreign power after the first day of January next; and has thus made known that all appeals to the laws of nations, the dictates of reason and the instincts of humanity would be addressed in vain to our enemies, and that they can be deterred from the commission of these crimes only by the terms of just retribution;

Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, and acting by their authority, appealing to the Divine Judge in attestation that their conduct is not guided by the passion of revenge, but that they reluctantly yield to the solemn duty of repressing, by necessary severity, crimes of which their citizens are the victims, do issue this my proclamation, and, by virtue of my authority as Commander in Chief of the armies of the Confederate States, do order

1st. That all commissioned officers in the command of said Benjamin F. Butler be declared not entitled to be considered as soldiers engaged in honourable warfare, but as robbers and criminals, deserving death; and that they and each of them be, whenever captured, reserved for execution.

2d. That the private soldiers and non-commissioned officers in the army of said Butler be considered as only the instruments used for the commission of the crimes perpetrated by his orders, and not as free agents; that they therefore be treated, when captured, as prisoners of war, with kindness and humanity, and be sent home on the usual parole, that they will in no manner aid or serve the United States in any capacity during the continuance of this war, unless duly exchanged.

3d. That all negro slaves captured in arms, be at once delivered over to the executive authorities of the respective States to which they belong, to be dealt with according to the laws of said States.

4th. That the like orders be executed in all cases with respect to all commissioned officers of the United States when found serving in company with armed slaves in insurrection against the authorities of the different States of this Confederacy.

In testimony whereof, I have signed these presents, and caused the seal of the Confederate States of America to be affixed thereto, at the city of Richmond, on this 23d day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

[Signed] JEFFERSON DAVIS.

J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

Burnside's Defeat.

The Loss of the Yankee Army—Comments of the Press—Utter Despair of the North.

The Northern papers do not disguise their disappointment and mortification at the defeat of Burnside. The New York Herald says that "Sunday, the 14th December"—the day that news was received of Burnside's defeat—"will long be remembered as the gloomiest of all days in the history of the nation." Burnside's friends try to save him by saying that the forward movement at Fredericksburg was not undertaken by his own judgment, but was peremptorily ordered by the authorities at Washington. General Halleck had been on a visit to the army, and Burnside is in Washington, looking after his interests with the Government. The Yankees admit their severe loss in the battle. A correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer writes:

General Hooker's Division, although not prominently in the advance, yet most of the entire division was at some time engaged. Those that were sent to the relief of General Sumner were subject to a loss in the aggregate of twenty eight hundred men, while the division under General Birney, who were sent to the relief of General Franklin, alone suffered the loss of near eleven hundred men.

The amount of our casualties are variously estimated from twelve to fifteen thousand. The information received at headquarters gives the number killed and wounded between six and eight thousand—the missing to another four thousand—making our losses a trifle over eleven thousand. It cannot be ascertained definitely as to what are the losses of the rebels, but from those who visited the field, during the burying of the dead and bringing off the wounded, information was derived from the enemy with whom they conversed. We learn that, in that part of the field alone, their loss in killed and wounded is over four thousand, making no mention of their missing.

The defeat of Burnside had given a wide scope to the comments and strictures of the press in the North. The general tenor was one of despair and censure, and so universal that even the administration papers confess the hopelessness of an advance against Richmond. No attempt is made to disguise the extent of their disaster. The New York World, in a fit of deep melancholy, cries out, while commenting on the result of the battle:

It is a terrible spectacle. A ship, the grandest that ever sailed the tide of time, freighted with interests for the face passing all calculation and beyond all price, the marvel and the glory of the whole world—we say it is a terrible spectacle to see this peerless barque, in the hands of chattering idols and blind blundering imbeciles, driven straight on upon the breakers and quicksands, while the crew, the stoutest and the most faithful that ever trod deck, are compelled to look passively on, and, in sheer helplessness, await the all-engulfing fate.

Don't call this extravagant language. It is not extravagant. It but feebly expresses the dreadful reality. Here we are reeling back from the third campaign upon Richmond. Fifteen thousand of the grand army sacrificed at one swoop, and the rest escaping only by a hair's breadth, and all for what? For the same old accursed trio of imbecilities at Washington. [Lincoln, Halleck and Stanton.] Those rebel heights, so murderous, might have been carried without a blow, had the pontoon bridges been delivered at the time promised by the imbeciles at Washington. In the face of the stupendous work which the enemy was able to accomplish by reason of that failure, Burnside would have never made the attack, as he did, had he not in spite of his most pressing protests, been peremptorily ordered to cross that river and storm those heights, then and there, by the men at Washington. That is the true record. Not all the

cunning nor all the impudence of White House flunkies can change that record one iota. Like the fated blunders that preceded it, it has gone unalterably into history.

Heaven help us! There seems to be no help in man. The cause is perishing. Hope after hope has vanished, till now the only prospect is the very blackness of despair.—But how can we adjure Heaven for help? Was it not said by the wisest of Pagans that "there is a stupidity which baffles even the gods!" and is it not a proverb among Christians, too, that "God helps those only who help themselves?" What right have we to expect that even Infinite Mercy will stay the laws of the universe that we and ours may be snatched from the track to death? Is it not impious presumption to imagine that the Eternal Reason, which has ordained cause and effect, will abdicate to suit the folly that now governs us? Alas for our country! Given over, it would seem, to the most ignoble fate that ever befell a country—wrecked by imbeciles!

The World severely censures the conduct of the war, and pours hot shot into the Cabinet and the Washington authorities after the following fashion—

There stands his Secretary of War, an upstart in public life, with neither knowledge nor experience, yet full of pretensions and impatience, alike nuzzle-headed and pragmatical, his movement baffling all calculation and conjecture, now pitching loyal men into Fort Lafayette and now running a muck of generals in the field, a blatherskite and a blunderer, a mischief-maker and marplot from the beginning. There stands the Secretary of the Navy, venerable in years, gentle at heart, mild in manners, admirably qualified to do the needful for a boarding school in

Murmuring streams, soft shades and springing flowers,

Lutes, laurels, seas of milk and ships of amber; but as for his capacity to do the needful in these dread times on the broad ocean—go read it in the flaming tracks of the Sumpter and the Alabama. There stands, too, the Secretary of the Treasury, up to his eyes in irredeemable paper, and yet without knack enough to furnish even green backs for the scant monthly pay of the soldiers, though the consequence be a violation of the public faith pledged them, the untold suffering of their families at home, and their own demoralization and desertion to a degree incalculably damaging to the national cause. There, too, stands the man who calls himself General in Chief, the President's chosen military manager and adviser, whose strategy is seen in his dispatching the Banks expedition to Texas, when every principle of common sense required it to bear on Richmond, whose business habits are illustrated in his forgetting the pontoons, though he had expressly promised them, and whose judgment is shown by his persistent order to storm Fredericksburg heights, in spite of the conclusive reasons of General Burnside against it.

The "World," after pronouncing the North on the brink of ruin, continues—

How can the country be saved with such men in charge of its destiny? Human reason hopes in vain for an answer. But is there any prospect of a change? How can it come? The President is blindly and obstinately confident in these men. Of public opinion he takes no heed. In fact he knows nothing of it as it really exists; for it is notorious that he reads as little of newspapers—which are the only true index of public opinion—as the child unborn. His notion of the popular feeling is made up mainly from the representations of the interested coteries about him, and the fugitive statements of the few visitors who can quiet his jesting tongue long enough to get his serious ear. Of course notions thus gained are mixed, crude and worthless.

What then? Must the nation surely perish? Is there no remedy against all this incapacity? We reach for nothing. The case at best is deplorable.

Butler's Course from a Northern Point of View—A Yankee on Yankee.

It is surprising to see how bold and outspoken some of the Northern papers have become under their recent reverses. The tide of reaction has set in. Language which months ago would have consigned one to Fort Lafayette is now boldly proclaimed, and commands thousands of willing ears. The New York "World" denounces the Administration for continuing Butler in office, and shows him to be a disgrace to humanity.—Reviewing his course in New Orleans, the "World" says:

There are American journals so ignorant or so base as to praise the administration of General Butler at New Orleans. The fact is that he not only disgraces the Union cause—he disgraces civilization and humanity itself. He would be without apologists in Algiers. He ought to be without eulogists in America. Silence concerning his abuses of power and malfeasances in office, his brutality and the peccolations at which he winks, if he does not share their profit, might be tolerated by the consciences of those who, hopeless of moving the mind of Mr. Lincoln, were unwilling to really obstruct the Government, or even seem to encourage disloyalty. But when that silence is misconstrued into approbation, when presses actually praise General Butler, when ignorance to represent the number of those who have taken an enforced oath of allegiance as the number of those whose hearts have been constrained to loyalty, then silence becomes a lie. The truth concerning this basest and most unprincipled man should then be told,

and his misconduct be denounced as it deserves, that the shame of the loyal and honest millions whose Government Mr. Lincoln has sent him to represent may at least be undeserved.

We do not mean to depreciate the sharpness of General Butler's pen or the cleverness of his cunning mind. Pettifoggery have found themselves surpassed in their own arts, and thieves could teach General Butler nothing which he did not know. He has been outwitted. So much at least may be said to his credit, but that is all. Another syllable in his praise beyond that is false.

He has disgraced the army, for the the army is honest; he has disgraced his Government, for his Government is yet great enough to be just; he has disgraced his country, for his name bars the scorn of foreign enemies and justifies the severity of foreign friends; he has dishonored the chief magistracy, by prescribing him to ministers of the Gospel as the subject of their compulsory prayers; he has dishonored the North by incarcerating every mean and sordid characteristic which, falsely, Southern passion has ascribed to Northern phlegm, by surrounding himself with men whose ill-gotten gains, making dishonesty and loyalty profitable, cause disloyal honesty to seem respectable by comparison; he has disgraced his sex for not even women have been exempt from his cruelty, but like men have been made to suffer as traitors for the self-respect of their intercourse with him as women; if it is possible he has disgraced himself, for the most subservient tool of southern men and obsequious leader of southern institutions has become their assiduous enemy, seeking a place for the heel of power where once he looked to lick the spittle of servility.

General Butler's whole career is known to very many loyal men at the North, who blush in silence and shame at the imbecility which tolerates him for an instant in power. The administration presses will act wisely not to praise him. They should be thankful if their own silence secures his immunity from public odium. Neither they nor Mr. Lincoln can secure him against the infamy of history.

The Currency of the North—Its Depreciation—An Appeal to Congress.

Under the effect of the recent reverses of the Yankee army, the currency of the North is rapidly depreciating. The New York Herald makes a strong appeal to Congress to do something to arrest it and to save the nation from bankruptcy. The Herald says—

It is expected—nay, demanded—by the country that the two great matters most deeply interesting at this critical moment to the nation, on which it may be said our welfare and success mainly depend, shall receive, if not exclusive, at least paramount and immediate attention. We need hardly say that the two great and most pressing subjects which now claim the immediate action of Congress are the currency and taxation. Let us hope that the interminable nigger question is now at last settled and disposed of, and that, having received all the attention possible in the President's Message, it will not be dragged into Congress, at least this session, to the exclusion of legitimate and necessary business.

Such are the two questions and matters of business which it behooves Congress to take up forthwith and to arrange and settle on a sound and honest basis. We say honest, emphatically, because there are in Congress men devoted to sectional, corporation and trading interests, who we fear would, if they were able, divert the action of Congress from popular and patriotic action, in view of the great interests of the great people, to special mercenary and dishonest action, in view of private interests and trading and corporation advantages.

Our observations and our fears apply chiefly to the currency question—a question which must be taken up and must be settled by Congress without delay; for it is certain, we cannot go on long as now; we cannot safely be left to drift at the mercy of chance, with the helm in the hand of wild speculation, and the vessel of State headed towards quicksands and breakers.

Having hinted to Congress its present duty and business, we will make a few brief and concise hints also in reference to the course and direction which its duty ought, we think, to pursue. What, we would ask, is our present position in reference to the currency?

We have before us the spectacle of two antagonistic powers engaged in one and the same business—issuing irredeemable paper money. One of these powers is Congress itself; the other power is a scattered, unconnected force of about a thousand banks and trading corporations. The issue of demand notes by the authority of Congress is, it is true, subject to limitation—the will of the majority in that body; also its notes issued are, if not redeemable in specie, at least convertible into Government securities. But the issues of the other power we have mentioned, now that the banks are relieved from the necessity of converting their bills into specie at the will of the holder, are absolutely without limitation. This alone and of itself is a great evil to the country—the unlimited issue of irredeemable, irresponsible paper money by more than twelve or fourteen hundred banks throughout the country. When to this great issue which there is nothing adequate to control, where all kinds of banks, solvent and insolvent, good and bad, honest and swindling, are all confounded together without distinction, without any ready means of ascertaining which are genuine traders and which are wildest swindlers—when to this evil of redundant, irredeemable issues is added over and above the issue of many millions of Treasury demand notes, the evil is doubly aggravated.

The country, in this deplorable situation, may be compared to some respectable gentleman attacked in the streets and knocked down by a

Abingdon Virginian.

BY COALE & BARR

Friday, Nov. 14, 1862.

Northern Elections.

The success of the Democratic, or rather of the Conservative party, in the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio, has produced great excitement, and called out unusual demonstration of joy all over the North, among those disposed to peace and opposed to Lincoln's Abolitionism. It is true, both parties profess to be in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, but the successful party contend that it should not be waged by the Federal Government upon the brutal principles heretofore adopted, but upon humane and constitutional principles.

We look forward with a great deal of hope to the result of these elections, as the Conservatives will doubtless have a majority in Congress, but we at the same time fear that they may produce apathy and inactivity among our own people and in our own armies. The members elect, we believe, do not go into office until the 4th of March next, and hence the Abolitionists, knowing that their days are numbered without signal success in arms, will make a gigantic effort at subjugation. They will be tireless in organizing and pushing new armies into the field, and blot us out, if possible, before the reins of power shall fall from their hands.

In this view of the case, and we fear it is a plausible one, it behooves us all to be more active and vigilant than ever—for those of us who can, to shoulder our muskets, and those who can afford it to open our purses and our hearts for the relief and comfort of the gallant men who are fighting our battles. It is no time now for self-interest—no time for speculation and extortion. All should be at work for the country, and none for themselves alone. If we would all do this, the morrow would be a brighter day for us, and Peace would spread her broad wing over our borders before the coming year in born.

Premature Censoriousness.

Our exchanges teem with articles from time to time on the true policy of carrying on a war. Some, a few, seem to shrink the dangers of attacking, and would forever wait to be assailed. For there entrenchments, ambulances and masked batteries rise at every step, rear their horrid fronts, and are ready to annihilate or swallow up at a gulp whole armies. Some find the saving policy in continued retreat, leading the enemy the while like a Jack-o'-Lantern into pitfalls and murrasses, to their destruction. The greater number of our brethren of the press would drive our armies, as they do their pens, always forward, and forward all the time. You are not to wait to get ready—"an army should always be ready"—Look at Mexico, Italy, &c., &c. You are not to consider numbers, nor seasons, nor arms, nor ammunition—forward—*en avant*—is the only policy—was the policy of Bonaparte—is all that is wanting to annihilate our enemies and overrun their country—to establish at once our independence, and subjugate the North! Tardiness is our bane and curse—trammels our operations, and shuts out victory and independence. "Sure-and-Slow" is not meant for wars. For them, dispatch is victory. So thought not Xenophon, or Fabius, or Greene, or Washington, or Wellington. So found not Bonaparte at Moscow or Waterloo, or Charles at Pultowa, or

But why multiply instances where defeat followed or accompanied despatch, or where it waited on tardiness or immobility! They might be multiplied to infinity. They all teach but this—that despatch or delay, tardiness, or celerity, or inaction, are in themselves as nothing—so subordinate to other considerations, that the man alike, who always advances, or always stands still, or always recedes, must always be beaten!

We conclude, then, that *circumstances* should always determine policy. *Circumstances*, the iron despot of sublimity destinies, which whosoever shall disregard—shall not consult—shall not bow to—he shall surely be crushed under as under the inexorable wheel of Juggernaut. Such is our view of "the policy of carrying on the war."

Well Done Johnson

We learn from good authority, that a Volunteer Company was organized in Johnson county, Tenn., last week, and two other Companies were in process of organization, with promise of success. A little sober reflection will bring all the people of that county right after all. They have had bad advisers, and they are beginning to find it out.

We have been requested to state that there will be no service in the Protestant Episcopal Church at night hereafter, until further notice. Services will be held in the mornings and afternoons of alternate Sabbaths.

Severe Skirmishing.

While our army was falling back from the Shenandoah Valley last week, several skirmishes occurred between Stuart's cavalry and the advanced forces of the enemy, in which several casualties occurred in Capt. Litchfield's Company from this county. We have heard of the following.

David Ryburn, (son of Jas. O. Ryburn,) mortally wounded and left in the hands of the enemy.

Rufus R. Cassell, wounded in the arm and left in the hands of the enemy.

Lt. G. V. Litchfield, wounded in the hand. John W. S. Saunders, wounded in the thigh.

Benj. Gildersleeve, left in charge of the wounded, and of course a prisoner.

Joseph Pendleton and Charles Morell missing.

We recorded a terrible accident that occurred in this vicinity, in a slip we issued last week. It was the serious, if not fatal, injury of the four sons of Mr. Francis Smith, by the explosion of a shell. The oldest of the boys is some 16 or 17, and the youngest 5 or 6 years old. The two oldest were the worst injured. The oldest had his right hand blown off, and his right leg had to be amputated. Besides this, his head and face and other portions of his body were badly lacerated. The second boy had a large portion of the flesh of one leg and thigh torn from the bone, and a large splinter driven entirely through the thigh. The third son was but slightly injured in the neck by a piece of the shell, and the fourth was badly burned in the face and head. They are all still alive, though the condition of the oldest is considered precarious.

Since the above was written, the eldest son, Andrew, died on Wednesday morning.

We understand Col. A. C. Cummings has declined serving as one of the Assessors of damages under the Act of the Legislature in regard to Salt.

Ninth Georgia Battalion.

This Battalion of Artillery, under command of Major Leyden, left this place on Tuesday last, for a distant field of operations. It was really an imposing sight to see the long line of guns, caissons and forges, each with six horses attached, followed by a long train of ambulances and baggage wagons—stretching out at least a mile. Some idea of the immense expense of an army may be arrived at, when an Artillery Battalion comprising only about 200 men, requires 60 bushels of corn and 1400 lbs. of hay per day for its horses.

Gen Beauregard, on the 8th inst., issued a General Order at Charleston, S. C., giving notice that all NON-COMBATTANTS who are able to provide for their own removal and support, should leave the city with their slaves and moveable property as soon as convenient, indicating that warm work may soon be expected in that quarter.

We have the fullest confidence in General Beauregard's ability to hold the city against the Abolitionists.

We learn that the last of Gen. Marshall's forces had scarcely gotten through Pound Gap, before an Abolition force was at Pikeville. They are perhaps still there, and will doubtless attempt a raid on this side of the mountain.

The communication signed "Myrtillis," in this paper, is a little behind time, but it is neither the writer's fault nor ours that the mails are irregular and uncertain. It may be that Col. Dunn has changed his base since the letter was written, as the Abolitionists are said to be advancing up the Kanawha valley.

We have in type a long communication from our old friend and correspondent Meshach Horner, of Bear Cove, Wise county, in which he gives speculators and extortioners a most merciless drubbing. We are sorry it is crowded out, and will try to make room for it in our next. It is, however, rather too long for as small a sheet as ours.

For the Virginian.

Messrs. Editors:—I desire, very briefly, to call the attention of the citizens of Smyth county, to the propriety of making some provision for the benefit of the wives and children of our brave soldiers, now standing between us and an enemy threatening our destruction. The most efficient way of bringing about this desirable object is, for the County Court of Smyth to levy a tax on the property of its citizens, for a sufficient amount to give entire relief to that unfortunate class of our community. In view of this, I would respectfully suggest that the people hold a meeting at our next County Court, and instruct the Court to summons all the Justices of the county to attend at the next term of the Court, for the purpose of making a levy for the purpose, and appointing suitable men to carry the object into effect. Every patriotic citizen of the county will see the importance of this subject, and will sustain the Court in any levy they may make for this purpose, and I for one will consent to be taxed \$500, if necessary, annually, for said object.

SEVEN MILE FORD.

For the Virginian.

Messrs. Editors:—Some time since, from the banks of Gauley, I dropped you a few lines, and, without knowing anything of their fate, I have concluded to venture another scrap.

For the last eight or ten days we have been quartered at Summersville, the county site of Nicholas county. This was once, no doubt, a nice and flourishing little village, and the country around indicates that peace, happiness and plenty once resided here; but, with the approach of the invading foe, these things have all passed away, and, in their stead, there is now little else seen than distress, want and ruin. The village, and all the country around, wear the aspect of some desolate widow draped in robes of sable-bine, mourning a brighter and a better day. On first entering this devoted village, a strange melancholy sensation involuntarily absorbed every other consideration, and scarcely could I refrain from weeping over its war-ridden ruins. On either side of the street were seen the remains of smouldering ruins which only marked the place where once stood the beautiful mansion—the hotel, or house of merchandise. A beautiful brick church, handsomely situated on a hill that overlooked the whole village, has the blinds torn from its walls, the glasses shattered from its sashes, the benches converted into ashes, and the very walls nearly battered down by their hammering out all around a double set of loop-holes, from which they expected to shoot the approaching Rebels. Of the country, and what the war has done for it, I would speak at length, but similar things have often been detailed to you from this and other portions of the State that have been overrun by the unscrupulous Yankees, and cursed with a population whose ignorance and wickedness has led to the destruction of their own neighbors and homes. Some of these have seen their error and are now doing good service in the Southern ranks; but, there are yet here, a set of poor misguided devils, who seem determined to live and to die in their folly. Seven or eight hundred of these are now entrenched at Bull Town, some forty-six miles from this place, impatiently awaiting the return of their allies and brothers, the Yankees, and from the best information I now have, I expect ere this, their fondest hopes have been realized. Others are wandering and skulking the mountain gorges, committing all kinds of depredations, and shooting good Southern men from behind trees and rocks, and making their escape through the almost impenetrable forest of this wooded country.

Since writing the above, I have conversed with a gentleman directly from Clarksburg and Bull Town, and find that the rumors, and all that I was anticipating, is even so. The Yankees are eight or ten thousand at Clarksburg—have already sent a strong reinforcement to their Virginia brothers at Bull Town, and started the rest of their forces down the Kanawha Valley. They have, in all, about twenty thousand troops, and swear in their wrath, that they intend to retrieve all that they have recently lost in this part of the State. This is no idle rumor: I have it directly from one who is an officer and a gentleman, and who has witnessed these things with his own eyes, and heard them with his own ears, and I send it to you, hoping that publishing the same will cause our gallant boys from every part of the west, to come immediately to the rescue. We can hold all this part of the State now if we will. The Yankees have left us all their strong fortifications which they were fourteen months in building. They have scared and arrayed thousands against them, who were their sworn friends while they were here. We are also in the possession of all the means for prosecuting the war, and already have in the field a victorious army ready to shield and protect us until we can make it strong enough to bid defiance to all the Yankees in Christendom. So

"Now's the day and now's the hour;
See the front of battle lower;
See approach old Lincoln's power—
Lincoln's chains and slavery."

Our gallant commander, Col. Dunn, is untiring in his exertions in making preparations to meet the enemy. He keeps himself posted as to all their moves and secrets, and will make use of the first available opportunity to make some of them skedaddle. Our other officers, too, are constantly on the lookout. They are scouring the country with squads, every night and day, and scarcely over return without bringing in some of those misguided devils. Evening before last, while Lt. W. C. Dunn was in pursuit of a lawless band, headed by a notorious character by the name of Ramsey, he was waylaid by a portion of the band, and fired upon from a thick mountain gorge, who succeeded in wounding one man and one horse. The Lt. continued the pursuit through the night and a part of the next day, but was unable to flush the game. I name this as being the only instance in which any of their fires have taken effect, though they shot at almost every squad that goes out, but generally at too great a distance to be of much effect.

MYRTILLIS.

Oct. 25, 1862.

For the Virginian.

According to an act of Friendship Baptist Church, Washington county, Va., Oct. 14th, 1862, we submit the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The Rev. R. R. Owens has just taken his leave of us, as our Pastor, in which capacity he has served us so ably and faithfully for three years, therefore

1st. Resolved, That we regard him as a Christian gentleman of deep-toned piety—one fully able to defend the truth in its purity—esteemed and much beloved by all—that he leaves behind him an imperishable name—that his good deeds and Christian deportment will be cherished in the minds and hearts of all to whom he has ministered in holy things, while memory performs its office.

2d. Resolved, That, whilst it is with feelings of regret that we yield to the wishes of our dear brother, and give him up as a Pastor, yet we feel that he is actuated in his course by a sense of duty, and our loss, though heavy, will be the gain of others.

3d. Resolved, That our brother carries with him, as a Christian and Minister of the Gospel, the best esteem and affection of this Church, and we feel greatly indebted to him for his able defence of the truth among us, and we most cordially recommend him as an able Minister of God's Church, and bespeak for him a kind reception, and trust he will receive a hearty welcome wherever in the providence of God his lot may be cast.

4th. Resolved, That the prayers of this Church follow our much esteemed and beloved brother, that our Heavenly Father may sustain

him in his calling—that his health, though feeble, may be improved, and his life be long and useful—that peace and prosperity may attend him and his family.

5th. Resolved, That this Church respectfully solicit brother Owens to preach for us whenever a convenient opportunity offers.

JAS. O. SPEER,
WM. B. McKEE,
B. D. HAWTHORN, } Committee.

For the Virginian.

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of the pupils of Abingdon Male Academy on the 12th inst. the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It hath pleased an all-wise Providence to remove from our midst our much esteemed fellow student ANDY SMITH,

Resolved, That in his untimely death we have lost a much beloved associate and our school a diligent and exemplary member.

2d. That we deeply sympathize with his bereaved parents and friends in their sad affliction.

3d. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his parents, and the Abingdon Virginian requested to copy.

Committee.—Thos. White, Con. Trigg, W. Roadman, H. Haller, Tyler Heiskell, William Hearitze, C. C. Jenkins and David Ropp.

T. PRESTON, Chm'n.

W. COSBY, Sec'y.

Salt Excitement.

We were shown a letter yesterday from Dalton, Ga., to a gentleman of this city, which stated that a number of ladies in that place had gone to the State Depot and demanded of the agent some salt. He directed them to the Commissary's office, when they repaired thither and demanded salt or blood. That officer gave them some salt, which supplied their immediate wants. We regret the occurrence of such scenes, but not knowing all the facts, we refrain from any comments for the present.—*Atlanta Confederacy.*

A somewhat similar scene, we learn, transpired at the depot of the E. T. & Va. Railroad in this city, yesterday. A woman entered the depot and looking around spied a pile of sacks of salt in one corner. With a bound and an exclamation, "here it is!" she ripped open one of the sacks, filled a tin bucket in a twinkling, and then turning to the astonished President of the Road, who was standing by, triumphantly exclaimed, "I've got it—now touch me if you dare." It is needless to say that she was allowed to march off with her prize.—*Knoxville Register.*

Another Trouble in Ohio.

Another serious riot has occurred in Crawford county, Ohio. The Cleveland Leader says:

A regiment of soldiers, with loaded guns and fixed bayonets, and with a fearless fighting Colonel at its head, is wanted at Bucyrus, Crawford county, according to the reports which we receive from there. We have already noted the disturbance which prevailed in that town at the commencement of the draft, when the streets were paraded by bands of men hurrahing for Jeff Davis, and swearing that they would never support the Federal Government. That excitement was quelled, and temporary quiet ensued. A few days subsequent to that disturbance, Judge Hall was arrested for having resisted the draft, and taken to Camp Mansfield. This aroused the ire of the traitors, and they swore no more arrests should be made. On Saturday last, the town was intensely excited. The ring-leaders denounced the Federal Government and cheered for Jeff Davis, while their followers helped to swell the chorus of infamy and treason. One man was arrested and taken to jail, when the Sheriff refused to imprison him, and he was therefore released. Treason was rampant, and it was really dangerous for any man to appear on the streets and declare himself a Republican. What the end of this day's proceedings was we did not learn, but it is evident that there is a nest of traitors in Crawford county, which must be crushed out by military or civil power.

From the Kanawha Valley.

The following is the latest from the Valley, which is contained in the correspondence of the Philadelphia Press:

POINT PLEASANT, Oct. 31, 1862.

The intelligence comes in reliable that the advance up the Kanawha has proceeded rapidly, and without any check in its progress by the enemy. Gen. Cox, with the portion of the forces immediately under him, have reached Charleston without any opposition, and his advance is six miles further up the river. The army, passing up the Valley of the Kanawha, presented a most picturesque and stirring sight.

NO REBELS THIS SIDE OF GAULEY.

It has been positively ascertained that there is no force this side of Gauley, that is, any force that is connected with the main body of the enemy. They seem to be falling back on a new base of operations. It was not expected that they would stay long in one place when Floyd got command.

GEN. MILROY.

Gen. Milroy, who, with his portion of our forces, moved up the valley from another base of operations, somewhere in the vicinity of Parkersburg or Clarksburg, was, by appointment, in the time table heretofore made out, to be at Gauley to-night, and by this strategic movement was to cut off the retreat of the enemy, who were, by the time table before mentioned, to be bagged somewhere between Gauley and Charleston, but the stupid rebels have again refused to enter into any such contract, and have persistently managed to keep just outside the short harness in which our profound strategic generals had intended to work them.

Simple and Effectual Cure for Diphtheria.

After bathing the feet, wrap up warm in bed, take a teaspoonful of the tincture of lobelia, and apply a tar poultice to the throat as warm as can be borne. It will afford relief in a short time.

Having tried this remedy successfully in a great many cases, the Editors of the Express will oblige a lady friend, by giving it publicity through their columns.—*Petersburg Express.*

From the Lynchburg Republican.

Western Virginia.

The rumor that the Yankees were in Monterey, in Highland, is revived. We understand that the Postmaster in Staunton wrote yesterday to the Postmaster in Charlottesville, requesting him to provide a place in that town for his Post-office, as the enemy were 5,000 strong at Monterey.

The Postmaster at Staunton is evidently frightened, as we believe the most reliable information to be that the Yankees are not in Monterey. We learn that officials of the government in Staunton place no reliance in the report, and do not anticipate any immediate advance from that direction. To provide against such a contingency, if it arise, we understand that a sufficient number of our troops are in a position to check the advance.

The Alabama '290' pursued by an English Cruiser.

THREE BRITISH MEN OF WAR AFTER HER.

The New York Times has the following paragraph, containing some disagreeable information about the gallant '290':

Upon receiving the information that Captain Semmes had disregarded the certificates of a British Consul, and in the face of the British consular seal, regularly affixed to papers establishing the British ownership of certain property captured by him, had deliberately proceeded to burn the property with the vessel which contained it, the British Consul in this city, we are informed, immediately took steps to represent these transactions most forcibly to Admiral Milne, commanding Her Britannic Majesty's squadron in the American waters. The Admiral, upon receiving the representations of the Consul, forthwith ordered three British men of war in pursuit of the Alabama, with orders, as we understand, to overhail that vessel of wrath, and convey her to some British port, where her violations of international law may be judicially inquired into.

Conduct of Cheatham's Division.

No letters have been published during the war which have been more eagerly sought after than those of "Ora," the Army correspondent of the Mobile Register. In very truth, when he writes of a campaign, he might append to all his statements of incidents and battles the old saying, "*Quorum pars fui.*" Here is his sketch of the conduct of Cheatham's Division in the battle of Perryville:

It was about 1 P. M., on the day of the 8th, that Gen. Polk ordered Cheatham's division, which had moved in the morning from our extreme left to the extreme right, to advance in line of battle in front of the enemy and drive back his columns. Cheatham's division, on this occasion, consisted of only Donelson's, Stewart's and Maney's brigades, Preston Smith's being absent, as also Withers' division, with Gen. Kirby Smith.

The enemy occupied a rolling ridge, or hill, immediately in front of our extreme right, and Col. Wharton, with his gallant Texan Rangers, was ordered to charge the enemy and drive them from it, which was done in most glorious style—Cheatham's division closely following up and taking possession of the hill. At this moment, Gen. Cheatham ordered Capt. M. Smith, Chief of Artillery, to bring up his battery and open on the enemy, who, although falling back, was still keeping up a galling fire. "Smith's battery," which was in the rear, was immediately advanced at a gallop, and in no time opened a terrible enfilading fire, with shell and canister, at not more than two hundred and fifty yards distance. A battery of twelve pounders of the enemy replied to us, and for more than an hour the fire was kept up without intermission on both sides. Our troops at the same time had steadily advanced, driving back the enemy, and were not so far in front as to become endangered by the fire of our battery. Gen. Cheatham here rode up and ordered our battery to "cease firing," as our forces were about to charge the enemy's lines, which had been re-formed on a succeeding ridge, under cover of a thick woods.

Some sixty yards to the rear of these woods, and on the left, there were several cornfields. Then came the terrible charge of the barefooted brave Tennesseans. Rising from the hollow and breasting the hill-side, they rushed forward like a mighty ocean wave, sweeping the enemy's ranks like grain before the scythe. Roar after roar of musketry now echoed over the hills until it became one continuous crash. Gap after gap was made in our ranks, but which were immediately closed up like a railing of iron, while the green hill-sides became dyed with human gore. Driving the enemy steadily back from the cover of the woods, our men pushed forward to the open cornfields, where four of their batteries opened on us a terrible fire, which was responded to by our own guns, shaking the earth with the thunder of artillery. Through that dense cloud of battle-smoke, lighted by the lurid glare of the flames which leaped from the cannon's mouth, onward came the fearless and stalwart Tennesseans of gallant Maney's brigade, and charging over hecatombs of the enemy's dead, drove the Abolition foe from a battery of eight brass pieces, Napoleon 12 pounders. The slaughter was frightful! Two more batteries were taken, but we could not hold the third.

Gen. Cheatham's division in this fight was opposed by 30,000 men! His loss in the three brigades which battled against and whipped this superior force, was 1,440 killed and wounded out of 4,500 men! Maney's brigade lost over 600!—more than one half! and the gallant Col. John H. Savage, of the 16th Tennessee, who was wounded, lost 199 men out of 316! Such fighting against such fearful odds is unparalleled in the history of warfare. That night the gallant and heroic Capt. Smith brought off the field seven of the captured Napoleon guns, destroying two caissons of ammunition, the enemy having carried off the limbers.

The gallant Gen. John H. Morgan was born in Huntsville, Ala., in the year 1827, and is consequently about 35 years of age.

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Preamble and Resolutions.

Following will be found the Preamble and Resolutions adopted by the Holston Conference, in session at Athens, touching the duty and relationship of the Church in the revolution and struggle in which our beloved country is now engaged. The positions, views, and arguments embodied are of a highly important character, both in a religious and civil sense, and will command general attention and approval.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CERTAIN CASES REFERRED FOR THEIR INVESTIGATION.

The Committee to whom was referred for suitable investigation certain complaints against the following named brethren: W. H. Rogers, W. H. H. Duggan, Wm. C. Daily, Jesse A. Hyden, Patrick H. Reed, Jno. Spears, James Cumming, Thos. H. Russell, and Thos. P. Rutherford, beg leave to present the following report:

Solemnly impressed with the duty and responsibility devolving on this Conference touching the exceedingly delicate and momentous issues involved in any action which it may take in reference to its scriptural and ecclesiastical relations to the great and terrible controversy now shaking the foundations of Church and State, your Committee feel constrained to preface their specific report in the case of the brethren above mentioned, with the declaration of a few general facts, essential, in their judgment, to the proper exhibition before the public mind of the causes and reasons of such recommendatory action on the part of this Conference as is hereinafter set forth.

The jurisdiction of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church having been entirely dissolved over the Conferences in the slaveholding States, in May, 1845, by a Convention of Delegates formally appointed in pursuance of a "Plan of Separation" adopted by General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1844, the Church in the slaveholding States, in her primary assemblies, the Quarterly and Annual Conferences, with a unanimity unparalleled in ecclesiastical history, approved the course of the delegates, and declared her conviction that a separate and independent jurisdiction was necessary to her existence and prosperity. In the judgment of the wisest and best men throughout the South and South-west at that time, (a conviction since attested by the most overwhelming proofs,) the continued agitation of the subject of slavery, and its actual and practical abolition in some portions of the South, not only rendered necessary, but absolutely demanded, separation from the Northern portion of the Church, in order to the successful preaching of the Gospel in the South, and the establishment of Christ's Kingdom in the hearts of both master and slave.

The history of the Methodist Episcopal Church South since its formal organization in 1845, has furnished, and still furnishes, multiplied evidences of the wisdom and far reaching sagacity of the fathers and chief pastors of Southern Methodism at that time, in having divorced themselves and their flocks from the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of those who came amongst them as wolves in sheep's clothing, openly and covertly undermining the foundations of our social system, stirring up internal commotion, aiding and counseling the sedition and insurrection of our slaves, by alienating them from their masters and disaffecting them towards their providential allotment.

It is with profound regret that it remains to be written, as the sequel of this unholy and antiscriptural crusade of abolition fanaticism and higher-law infidelity against the Southern Church and Southern institutions generally, that it has eventually culminated in the permanent and irrevocable dissolution of the Federal Government, and has forced upon the sovereign people of the Southern States (as the case of the Southern Methodist in 1844,) the inerradicable conviction that the only alternative left them in the Providence of God, is to appeal to the Sovereign of the Universe for the righteousness of their cause, and, under His blessing and guidance, to organize for themselves a Government founded upon the great principles of justice and equity, for mutual protection and for the better security of all those rights of religion and good society guaranteed to us and all other peoples by the God of heaven. It can

not now be gainsaid, with all the lights before us, that to the people of the Confederate States has been committed, in a sense true of no other people on the face of the globe, the guardianship and moral and intellectual culture of the African race, and that the Methodist Episcopal Church South is, to a great extent, charged, in the providence of God, with the religious destiny of the colored man.

Peculiarly and intimately related to the institution of domestic slavery in the Confederate States, as the Methodist Episcopal Church South has ever been, and deeply involved as she is in the future weal of that people, it is gratifying to be able to state that still, as ever, she holds it to be her religious duty to throw the whole weight of her influence, ministerial and lay, into the scale against the encroachments of religious fanaticism and infidelity.

It was no unnatural result, therefore, that the ministry and membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church South as a whole, alike because of her historical antecedents and her doctrinal peculiarities, touching Southern institutions generally and this institution specially, should be found arrayed side by side with the great masses of the Southern people in religiously contending in part for the very same rights—political, civil and religious—for the security of which they were compelled, in 1844, to adopt measures for a separate and independent ecclesiastical organization.

And now, that the Abolitionists and Black Republicans of the North, and out of Northern churches, have inaugurated, without just provocation, causelessly and wickedly, a terrible and relentless warfare of invasion, plunder and wholesale confiscation, against all our rights of property, person and conscience, by an utter and base prostitution of all the sacred sanctions of constitutional liberty, with the repeatedly avowed object of subjugation, or extermination, the people called Southern Methodists could not so far forget their past history, or become so blinded to their providential destiny, as not to perceive, with the clearness of a sunbeam, that the success of the Federal Government, in any form and under any circumstances, as at present related to this terrible controversy, could only eventuate in the utter destruction of Southern Methodism, as well as of true republican liberty.

And now, moreover, that the Southern States, under the blessing and providence of Almighty God, have been enabled to organize themselves into a permanent Confederacy, with all the machinery of Government in motion, and with all its resources, internal and foreign, laid under contribution for the preservation and perpetuity of our political, civil, and religious rights, your Committee, in common with the Methodist Episcopal Church South, as a whole, hold it to be the religious duty of her ministry and membership within the limits of this Confederacy, not only to be subject to the supreme authority of our country where they may reside, but also to use all laudable means to enjoin obedience to its established powers. The Scriptures and Discipline of our Church enforce these obligations. Touching the duty with which your Committee has been charged, on behalf of this Conference of Southern Methodist preachers, invested with the spiritual oversight of a flock of perhaps fifty thousand souls, they beg leave to say they are pained at the very thought that any suspicion, much less well grounded complaint of disloyalty to our established Government, or of disaffection to, and want of sympathy with, our Government in its earnest and mighty struggle against its ruthless foes for the blessings and rights of political and religious liberty, should lie against, or attach to, any member of this body.

They feel constrained furthermore to say, for the sake of not only themselves and this Conference, but for the sake of all the people of our various charges, that no member of this body is held obnoxious to complaints or allegations because of former or present opinions touching the abstract political questions of secession and revolution, and that such a representation of the acts of this body would be as false as malicious. But now that these questions have assumed a concrete form, and under the inspiration of Abolition fanaticism have kindled the fires of the most brutal and ruthless warfare ever known in the history of man, involving every interest, political and religious, held to be most sacred and absolutely vital to the present and future weal of our people, it is the deliberate and religious conviction of your Committee that no patriot, no Christian, and, last of all, no Christian minister who claims to be a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and a citizen of the Confederate States of America, and who is presumed to be even partially acquainted with the merits of this unhappy controversy, can throw the weight of his opinions, words or acts into the scales of our enemy against us with moral impunity, or with a conscience void of offence toward God and his fellow-countrymen. Therefore, in the judgment of your Committee, the following simple principles are held to be true and unanswerable:

First, The word of God and the Discipline of the M. E. Church South, as far as it respects civil affairs, make it the religious duty of Christians, and especially all Christian ministers, to be subject to the supreme authority of the country where they may reside, and to use all laudable means to enjoin obedience to its established powers. See Rom. 13—1, 7; Tit. 3—1; 1 Pet. 2—14; also Articles of religion, page 32 and 129 Discipline.

Secondly, The Scriptures make it a duty to offer supplications, prayers and intercessions for rulers and all in authority, that we may

lead quiet and peaceable lives in all godliness and honesty. See 1 Tim. 2—1.

Thirdly, In a moral point of view a wilful and persistent violation of these preceptive truths of the Gospel and religious obligations, involve legitimately a grave offence against the Word of God and the Discipline of the Church.

Your Committee hold, therefore, that in applying these general principles as a test of moral character in this body, instead of being liable by such action to the imputation of instituting an inquisition in the peculiar abstract political dogmas of any member, we are only fulfilling our obligation to God and the Church in thus guarding its purity and integrity.

A true extract from the Minutes:

J. W. DICKER, Asst Secy.

A "Skedaddler's" Story—Narrative of an escape to Canada.

The Liverpool Mercury publishes a letter from a resident of New York, addressed to his brother in Liverpool, and dated at Montreal on the 15th of August, in which the writer gives an account of his flight to Canada to avoid the draft. His adventures seem to have been of a lively character. He says he "got home as soon as possible," after reading the telegram announcing the order for a draft, "gave his wife one hour's notice, kissed her and the children, and started in the middle of the night for Canada." He continues:

"The whole cunning scheme had been planned out beforehand, and all the military and police of the nation were on the alert, under instruction, and with a bounty or reward for each poor devil they could catch, to stop all travelers, and lock up all his chickens in their roost. In anticipation of drafting, I had filed an exemption plea, with a doctor's certificate, on the score of ill health, (the doctor had been attending me for above one year for liver complaint,) but Uncle Sam, being hard up, gave it out just before the order appeared that he could not release sick people. He might ease up a little when they had lost a leg or an arm, or were incurable in a hospital; but otherwise they must come along and help catch a rebel ball or an odd piece of shell or so, and there was therefore no alternative but to go a soldiering or quarrel with old Whittiesticks. There was some hard crying and scrambling even on Friday night at the different railroads and means of exit from the city, the police picking up their victims, so that I had to move mighty cautious. I got to Albany, the capital of New York State, on important State business, and my first plan was to strike boldly for the suspension bridge, Niagara Falls, the easiest, nearest, and best guarded point of the Canada frontier, with a through ticket for Detroit across Lower Canada East, demanding a pass boldly as a foreigner, and if denied I then knew two hazardous ferries—one between the Large Fall and the American Fall, and the other about a mile above the rapids—by which I thought I could slip across.

I had not gone far on the road to Buffalo before things looked very suspicious on the train, and studying my map, I concluded to slip off unperceived by the conductor at a junction, entirely change my plans, and strike off into Northern New York, to a small port on the St. Lawrence, two hundred miles away, which I thought would not be, as yet, so sufficiently guarded as to prevent my getting over the St. Lawrence in a boat. I soon found I was spotted, and for hours expected every minute to be laid hold of. Although, of course, I had planned out schemes to meet such an emergency. I luckily, however, slipped out of that train again, before it got to its destination, at another junction, by which I was left at an inland village during Sunday.

He finally made his way to Rose's Point, and underwent several additional experiences:

"Having gained the good will of the landlady, during an argument on Sunday in support of her church, and through her somewhat won upon the shrewd, cunning but stubborn husband. I concluded, during Sunday night, to make a confidant of the 'old hoss,' with a safety reserve, and if possible to get him to help me. He turned out a true friend, and on Monday I left as quietly as possible for some sulphur springs, for the benefit of my liver complaint, near to the border line, (eight miles,) just as the stage started, in jumped a United States soldier, on his way to the same place to catch stragglers, and sat with his back to mine, while opposite to me sat a cunning impertinent Methodist minister, who set to work immediately to quiz me, and, if possible, to catch me tripping, so as to nab me and a precious hard time I had to checkmate him. At the hotel at the springs I had to undergo the hardest examination yet, from a six foot Vermont Yankee, but I got him off the track by making arrangements for the boarding by the week for wife, two children and nurse, and in the middle of the night made arrangements for footing it along the bed of the Racket River (my only guide) across the border line.

A violent storm detained me, so next morning I followed a previously concocted plan of hiring a carriage, and driving to an Indian village, a special object of curiosity to the spring visitors. Just before starting down came a company of soldiers, intending to sweep all before them, but there being no other chance, I drove boldly up to the hotel, (for I had to cross a most exposed bridge in front,) and asked several of the loitering visitors to take a morning ride with me, and coolly started off before them all; but I had no sooner got across the bridge and on the right road, than the carriage broke down. I

Yankeed it together again, and in due time got across the border line. I then made friends with an old Canadian to take back my carriage, and finding an Indian, I started across the St. Lawrence in a leaky canoe, Indian fashion, followed by three men, for several attempts had been made on the border line, which was on one side of the road, to pull victims over for the reward. I threatened to shoot the first man that touched me, and the Indian, if he played false, and I should have killed them all in two minutes if they had tried it on.

With great labor and difficulty we got to one of the middle islands of the river, when the Indian was used up, and the worst had to come, for the wind was very high and contrary. After bailing out the canoe, we struck out again into the current, and after about four hours' battling with wind and waves, I got to Cornwall, Canada East, and at once telegraphed to my wife, having had about a seven hundred mile race with Brother Jonathan.

The Rumored Meditation of France and England.

The following is the article from the New York Express, briefly mentioned under our telegraphic head, yesterday, foreshadowing the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by the governments of France and England. It may be remarked, that the Express is the most trustworthy of all the Yankee journals: Reliable information has been received here from a semi-official source in Europe, that France and England are in accord in regard to their line of conduct towards this Government.

Lord Lyons was to have sailed for the United States in the Australasian, but was detained at the last moment by order of Lord John Russell, (Her Majesty's Secretary for Foreign Affairs,) to await further instructions in consequence of Lincoln's abolition proclamation.

His Lordship's departure was then fixed for the 25th of October, and on his arrival at Washington he will positively inform Mr. Seward of the programme decided upon by the European Powers.

Similar instructions to those of the British Minister will be forwarded to Count Mercier, the French Minister at Washington, by the same steamer, which will bring the English Minister back to this country.

We are also given to understand that our Government will soon be informed that England and France have decided upon the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, if the joint affairs of mediation and armistice to be proposed to Mr. Seward are not accepted. At any rate, this Government will be duly notified of the intentions of England and France in this respect, and, as those powers are fully aware that any offer of mediation on the basis of separation will not for an instant even be listened to by our Government, united endeavors will then be made by all the European ambassadors in Washington to obtain an armistice of four or six months between North and South. These foreign Governments are under the impression that if once a cessation of hostilities can be effected, a calmer spirit will succeed, which will enable the two sections to negotiate.

The utmost endeavors will be made shortly after Lord Lyon's return to Washington, by the whole corps diplomatique at Washington, to bring about such an armistice. Only then, when all these offers of mediation and armistice shall have proved of no avail, will the South be recognized simultaneously by England and France. Aside from the fact that these powers would now look upon the South as a de facto Government, they fear that an insurrection of the slaves in the South, as a consequence of the late Emancipation Proclamation, will take place after the 1st of January, and hence, in order to afford protection to their own citizens residing there, are compelled to grant protecting power to their agents in the several Southern cities, which, as things stand just now, they do not possess.

They fear that the Confederate Government, unrecognized as it is, may at any time tell their consuls in Charleston, Richmond, Savannah, and elsewhere, that there is no diplomatic relation existing between the Confederacy and Europe, and they can, therefore, not permit them to act in a consular capacity. It is to guard against such an emergency, and to afford their own citizens residing in the South ample protection under the aegis of their regular appointed agents, that England and France will claim the necessity of recognizing the new Confederacy.

From The Army of the Potomac.

The news from the Army of the Potomac, indicates important movements near at hand, and we think many days will not elapse before a battle takes place in the valley. As a strategic movement, the line of our operations has been extended considerably, but our original base lines on the Valley and on the southside of the Blue Ridge have not been materially changed.

There is a rumor that Gen. Jackson has had an engagement with Gen. Burnside, in which the latter suffered a defeat, but we can gather nothing of a reliable character concerning the reported battle.

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 Captain Catlett, A. A. G. to Brig. Gen. Echols.—*Examiner.*

Homespun.

The Caddo Gazette says: We are much pleased to find that many papers have entered the lists in favor of homespun. During the embargo under the administration of Mr. Madison, the richest and finest ladies in the country vied with each other who could produce the handsomest homespun dresses. Old pieces of silk were picked, carded, spun, wove and made into dresses. Many of them equalled the finest silks and caubrics. Fourth of July celebrations were held where both ladies and gentlemen were all dressed in homespun. But those happy days of purity and virtue have past—extravagance in dress and almost everything else—idleness and profligacy has usurped the place of prudence and industry. God send that our wives and daughters could be induced to imitate the customs of the days of Martha Washington—then, indeed, they would be helpmates for man instead of being drawbacks. If we were entitled to wear the "robe," we would necessarily urge the people to reform! Reform!! Reform!!!

The Southern (Sparta, La.) Bonner says, nearly every family in the parish are spinning and weaving their own winter clothing. Families who, twelve months ago, bought all their kerseys and jeans, are turning out a prettier and more substantial article at home.

Nearly every parlor in the country is graced with a "Georgia piano," and its merry notes can be heard from early dawn till dusk. Good for our patriotic ladies. If the blockade prevents them from donning silks, they can manufacture their own cotton stripes, and do not blush to be seen wearing them.

The Clarksville Chronicle says: "We saw a happy illustration a night or two since of the patriotism of some of our young ladies in dressing in homespun and discarding those expensive appendages—hoops. We could not see the ladies' faces, but the balance of them was shown off to decided advantage in their republican garb. We would advise all our lady friends (unless they are rather emaciated) to adopt it."

There is no dress more becoming our young ladies in these war times than the above.—They may prefer silks and satins, delaines and merines, and right themselves off in jewelry like an Indian squaw—but beauty undressed is adorned the most. Give us the girl in the plain calico dress, or, what is better, homespun. Throw your extravagance and pride away together, young ladies, and remember what your grandmothers did in the revolution.

Two Wisconsin Lieutenants in Trouble.

T. C. Hindman, the rebel commander, in Arkansas, has written a letter to General Curtis, warning him not to shoot or hang one Lieutenant Polleson as a guerrilla, and notifying him as follows:

"I have ordered 2d Lieutenant Hobbs, of the 1st Wisconsin cavalry, U. S. A., whom I have in custody as a prisoner of war, to be placed in close confinement, and in the event of violence being done to Lieutenant Polleson, I shall hang Lieutenant Hobbs by way of retaliation. I desire, also, General, to call attention to the recent murder of Samuel Berry, a citizen of Crittenden county, Arkansas, by men of the Federal army or navy, at Council Bend, Arkansas. The circumstances are reported to me as follows: Berry had been charged with burning his own cotton and sugar, to prevent its falling into the hands of the Federal troops. For that offence he was taken aboard of one of your boats, tried, and acquitted. As he was leaving the boat he was told to run, which, in his fright, he did as he ran, the 'brutes upon the boat fired; upon him and killed him. I demand that the murderer be surrendered to me for punishment. To enforce this demand, I have ordered a 2d Lieutenant from Wisconsin, J. T. Consal, a prisoner of war in my hands, into close confinement. If you fail or refuse to deliver up the murderer of Berry, 2d Lieutenant Consal will be hanged."

Lieutenant Hobbs and Consal both belonged to company B, Captain Eggleston, Daniel's cavalry.

We clip the above from the Chicago Times.—Hindman's policy will bring the Yankees to their senses.

FROM NASHVILLE.—The Murfreesboro' Rebel Banner, of October 20th, says: Our advance guard now completely surrounds Nashville. On Saturday we drove in a fragrant party in force, killing ten and wounding fifty, upon which occasions our cavalry outposts generally get a clear sight of the enemy's heels.

The New York Times reiterates the assertion that Gen. Edward Price, son of Gen. Sterling Price, has taken the oath of allegiance to the Federal Government, and adds that he has reported himself to Gen. Curtis, at St. Louis.

Augusta, Nov. 5.—A fire broke out here last night which destroyed Stovall's Ware House and stables, also six thousand bales of cotton, some produce, &c.

The loss is over half a million of dollars.

Orestus A. Brownson, the great Catholic writer, has been nominated for Congress by the Federalists of the Third District of New Jersey.

A lady in Jackson, Miss., advertises to knit "socks for the million" at seven five cents a yard, for those who will furnish yarn.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

A PROCLAMATION.

The General Assembly, at its late extra session, called for the purpose, by me, appropriated a half million of dollars for the purchase of salt for the citizens of this Commonwealth.

Immediately upon the passage of the act I ordered the Quartermaster of the State forces to procure transportation, in the shortest possible time, for hauling from the Kanawha Salines, all the salt which his means of transportation would enable him to accomplish, and I caused him to be furnished with ample funds for the purpose. The inroads of the enemy into the Kanawha Valley and the destruction of all conveyances which fell into his hands, and the transportation of our own armies to and from that section of the State, had so effectually occupied or destroyed all the wagons and teams, that they could not be procured there, and the country had been so thoroughly devastated, that it was necessary to send, with the wagons procured elsewhere, all the produce requisite for the support of the teams going and returning. Every effort was made promptly to procure the transportation, but the distance and the difficulties to be encountered rendered rapid movements impracticable. The consequence has been that, before the train of wagons which had been organized and were on their way thither could reach their destination, the enemy, in superior force, again appeared at the Kanawha Salines, and our army has been compelled to fall back, and but an insignificant amount of salt has been obtained by individuals and none under the orders given.

Having made these arrangements, I issued a proclamation taking possession of all the salt then on hand, or that might be made, at the Salt Works in Smyth and Washington counties. I immediately set out in person for Saltville, hoping to obtain there a supply to meet the wants of the people. When I arrived I found that the contracts then existing with the Confederate States, with sister Southern States, and with county and corporation Courts in this Commonwealth, were of such a character, that this abrogation would result in interminable conflicts and difficulties, in breach of faith and in incalculable distress. I found, too, that instead of purchasing for money, the necessary supplies, the fuel, transportation, labor and machinery for these immense works, a system had prevailed for years to barter them for salt, that written orders were given for salt, for the amount bartered, and that these orders had become the subject of speculation and extortion. That this necessarily absorbed a very large amount of the salt manufactured, and that the proprietors were forced to furnish the salt necessary to meet these orders, or have their works stopped for the want of supplies. All these circumstances rendered it improper and inadvisable for me to take possession of the Works and work them on State account. It was impossible to put up new works in time to meet the immediate wants of the State, my only alternative, therefore, was to purchase all the salt over and above existing contracts that could be manufactured within any reasonable time. After considerable difficulty, I made a contract with responsible parties to furnish the State with 150,000 bushels of salt, that being the full capacity of manufacture by the existing works, after supplying existing contracts. The salt is to be furnished in bags or barrels and delivered on the cars, at Saltville, a branch of the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, at the price of \$2 23 1/2 per bushel.

It was my earnest desire to obtain the largest quantities at the earliest periods. But I found this impracticable. The contract requires the parties to furnish the quantity contracted for as follows: 15,000 bushels in the month of November, at the rate of 600 bushels per day, and 45,000 bushels in each of the months of December, January and February, at the rate of 1800 bushels per day.

As it was specially stipulated in the contract made, that the delivery of the salt contracted for, to the State, should not interfere with existing contracts made with the government of the Confederate States, or with any separate State of the Confederate States, or with any county or corporation court of this State, and as large supplies are being furnished under these contracts, there will not be so great a competition in the market, and our people need not submit to the extortion of speculators; and especially, as sixty of the counties and corporations of the State will, under their contract, obtain upwards of 300,000 bushels in addition to the amount purchased by me, it is hoped that that amount, though not as great as could have been desired, will mitigate in some measure the urgent wants of the people.

To cover all costs and charges incident to purchase, transportation and distribution, I have fixed the sum of three dollars per bushel, as the price to be paid by all recipients of salt under the law, being at the rate of six cents per pound. And I do hereby proclaim, according to law, that the sale of any salt obtained under the State contract and distributed by authority of this proclamation at a higher price than at the rate of six cents per pound under any pretext whatever is a misdemeanor, and the sale of each pound thereof, at a higher price, is declared by law to be a separate offence and the person convicted thereof is liable to a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than two thousand dollars.

To carry out the provisions of the law, the regulations hereto appended have been prescribed by me, and any violation thereof is also declared by the law to be a misdemeanor, and to be punished by a like fine.

Given under my hand at Richmond, and under the seal of the Commonwealth, this 15th day of November, 1862, and in the 87th year of the Commonwealth.

JOHN LETCHER.

By the Governor,
Geo. W. MUMFORD,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE SALE AND DISTRIBUTION OF SALT BY THE GOVERNOR.

1. The counties and corporations which cannot be supplied by reason of the presence of the public enemy, or which are subject to their power, are excluded from the computation.

2. Counties and corporations for which the distribution may be doubtful, are included. If the distribution can take place, they will obtain their proportion. If not, there will be a surplus on hand subject to future partition.

3. Counties and corporations are thrown into their Congressional districts; a State agent for each district is herein appointed, and a depot named for the district. Each county and corporation named will be required to appoint a county or corporation agent, and furnish him with the amount necessary to pay for the salt to

which the county or corporation is entitled.—Such agent will receive the salt from the State agent, give him a receipt and pay him the amount and distribute the salt due to individuals as the counties may provide.

4. John J. Moorman has been appointed the State agent at Saltville. He will receive the salt from the manufacturers, and ship it to the depots established, as fast as it is delivered to him. He will give notice to the State agents in the Congressional district when the salt is shipped. The county agents will ascertain from them when it will be deliverable.

5. The salt not being delivered to the State at once, but by instalments, it became necessary to decide which district should be first supplied. This has been decided by lot. The lot was cast with the following result, and the districts will be entitled to their supply as hereinafter named. The counties and corporations in each district will be entitled to their quotas, in the order in which they are named in the act of Assembly creating the Congressional districts. The quantity, is placed opposite the name of the county.

The Third district, as ascertained by lot, is entitled to be first supplied. It will receive in the month of November, 12,077 bushels, deliverable at the rate of 600 bushels per day, in the following order: City of Richmond, 5,077; Henrico, 3,161; Hanover, 2,893; Charles City, 749; and New Kent, 787 bushels. Place of deposit City of Richmond. State agents, Spotts & Harvey.

The Seventh district is entitled to 14,124 bushels, of which it will receive 2,223 bushels in November, at the rate of 600 bushels per day, after the preceding district has been supplied, and the residue being 11,204 bushels, in the month of December, at the rate of 1,800 bushels per day, excluding Sundays, until supplied. The counties will be supplied in the following order: Albemarle, 3,559; Campbell, 2,578; Lynchburg 916; Amherst, 1,913; Nelson, 1,740; Fluvanna, 1,384; Buckingham, 2,084. Place of deposit City of Lynchburg. State agents McDaniel & Irby.

The Tenth district is entitled to 8,646 bushels, of which it will receive—In December, at the rate of 1,800 bushels per day, Sundays excluded, after the Seventh district has been supplied. The counties will be supplied in the following order: Frederick, 1,625; Winchester, 587; Berkeley, 6,074; Clarke, 955; Jefferson, 1,948; Shmundaoh, 1,857. Place of deposit, Staunton. State agents Burke & Co.

The Second district is entitled to 4,757 bushels, which it will receive in December, at the rate of 1800 bushels per day, Sundays excluded, after the Tenth district has been supplied. The counties will be furnished in the following order: Southampton, 1,797; Sussex, 1,360; Surry, 819; Greensville, 848. Place of deposit, Petersburg. State agent, Louis Lunsford.

The Thirteenth district is entitled to 13,159 bushels, which it will receive in December, at the rate of 1800 bushels per day, Sundays excluded, after the Second district has been supplied. The counties will be furnished in the following order: Wythe, 1,646; Smyth, 1,197; Grayson, 1,108; Washington, 2,259; Scott, 1,614; Lee, 1,475; Wise, 601; Buchanan, 372; McDowell, 205; Tazewell, 1,826; Bland, —; Russell, 1,361 bushels. The county of Bland being a new county, and no statistics to show the population, it will be entitled to receive its quota as a part of Wythe, Tazewell and Giles counties, from which it was taken. The county courts of these counties will ascertain its proportion, and deduct the amount from each county, to be assigned to Bland. Place of deposit, Saltville; State agent, John J. Moorman.

The Fifth district is entitled to 14,524 bushels, 7,243 bushels of which it will receive in December, at the rate of 1800 bushels per day, Sundays excluded, after the Thirteenth district is supplied, and the residue, being 7,281 bushels, in the month of January, at the same rate per day, excluding Sundays. The counties will be furnished in the following order: Prince Edward, 1,584; Brunswick, 1,080; Mecklenburg, 2,687; Lunenburg, 1,608; Charlotte, 1,984; Halifax, 3,548; Appomattox, 1,188 bushels. Place of deposit, Burkeville; State agent, Giles A. Miller.

The First district is entitled to 10,644 bushels, which it will receive in January, at the rate of 1,800 per day, Sundays excluded, after the Fifth district has been supplied. The counties will be furnished in the following order: Middlesex, 583; King William, 1,149; Gloucester, 1,464; Matthews, 948; Lancaster, 893; Westmoreland, 1,107; Richmond, 916; Essex, 1,400; King and Queen, 1,381; and Northumberland, 1,007 bushels. Place of deposit, City of Richmond; State agents, Spotts & Harvey.

The Eighth district is entitled to 13,767 bushels, which it will receive in January, at the rate of 1,800 bushels per day, Sundays excluded, after the First district is supplied. The counties will be furnished in the following order: Spotsylvania, 1,477; Fredericksburg, 672; Louisa, 2,238; Orange, 1,481; Madison, 1,188; Culpeper, 1,612; Caroline, 2,469; King George, 874; Stafford, 1,143; Greene, 672. Place of deposit, Gordonsville; State agent, Addison T. Gooch.

The Eleventh district is entitled to 12,450 bushels, which it will receive in January, at the rate of 1,800 bushels per day. Sundays excluded, after the Eighth district has been supplied. The counties will be furnished in the following order: Augusta, 3,187; Staunton, 521; Rockingham, 3,180; Rockbridge, 2,306; Pendleton, 820; Highland, 576; Bath 491; Pocahontas, 529; Alleghany, 900. Place of deposit, Staunton; State agents, Burke & Co.

The Ninth district is entitled to 8,128 bushels, of which it will receive in January 848 bushels, at the rate of 1,800 bushels per day, and 2,275 bushels in February. The counties will be furnished in the following order: Rappahannock, 1,183; Warren, 858; Page, 1,084 bushels. Place of deposit, Gordonsville; State agent, Addison T. Gooch.

The Sixth district is entitled to 13,787 bushels in February, at the rate of 1,800 bushels per day, Sundays excluded, after the Ninth district has been furnished. The counties will be supplied in the following order: Pittsylvania, 3,822; Danville, 486; Patrick, 1,251; Henry, 1,649; Franklin, 2,687; Bedford, 3,351; Carroll, 1,071. Place of deposit, Bedford and Carroll, at Liberty. The other counties, at Danville. State agents, at Liberty, William Graves; at Danville, William T. Clark.

The Twelfth district is entitled to 12,424 bushels in February, at the rate of 1,800 bushels per day, Sundays excluded, after the Sixth district has been supplied. The counties will be furnished in the following order: Botetourt, 1,539; Roanoke, 1,076; Montgomery, 1,419; Floyd, 1,101; Pulaski, 724; Giles, 920; Craig, 455; Mercer, 911; Monroe, 1,438; Greenbrier, 1,633; Raleigh, 450; Fayette, 748. Places of deposit, for

Botetourt, Roanoke and Craig—Salem; the rest of the counties at Dublin Depot. State agents, at Dublin Depot, E. S. Johnston; at Salem, J. R. C. Brown.

The Fourteenth district is entitled to 2,307 bushels in February, at the rate of 1,800 bushels per day, Sundays excluded, after the Twelfth district is supplied. The counties will be furnished in the following order: Logan, 661; Boone, 647; Nicholas, 618; Wyoming, 381. Place of deposit, for Nicholas, at Dublin Depot; the rest of the counties at Saltville. State agents, at Dublin Depot, E. S. Johnston; at Saltville, John J. Moorman.

The Fourth district is entitled to 14,197 bushels in February, at the rate of 1,800 per day, Sundays excluded, after the Fourteenth district has been supplied. The counties will be furnished in the following order: Petersburg, 2,442; Dinwiddie, 1,594; Chesterfield, 2,542; Powhatan, 1,122; Amelia, 1,437; Nottoway, 1,181; Cumberland, 1,331; Goochland, 1,424; Prince George, 1,124. Place of deposit, at Petersburg; State agent, Lewis Lunsford.

This distribution divides the 150,000 bushels precisely.

RICHMOND, Nov. 17th.—The latest news from Fredericksburg says the enemy are on the opposite side of the river, and skirmishing has been going on all day. The enemy held in check thus far.

RICHMOND, Nov. 16.—Intelligence direct from the Army to-day represents everything quiet. The reported fight at Harper's Ferry is untrue.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Western District of Virginia, I will proceed to sell, at the Court House in Abingdon, on the 22d day of December, 1862, for cash, the Lot and Store House now occupied by T. G. McConnell & Co., and the Dwelling House occupied by Dr. Strong. Also, a Lot containing about half an acre, on the back street, in the rear of said Store and Dwelling.

JOHN W. JOHNSTON, Receiver.

Nov. 21, 1862—4w.

DESERTERS.

THE legal reward of \$30 each will be given for the apprehension and delivery to me at my office in Abingdon, of the following deserters:

Floyd Shupe, aged 18 years, light hair, hazel eyes, florid complexion, 5 feet 10 inches high, by occupation a farmer, and from Johnson co., Tenn.

George W. Bumgardner, aged 21, dark hair, eyes and complexion, 5 feet 7 inches high, and by occupation a farmer.

Thomas J. Davis, aged 25, black hair and eyes, dark complexion, 5 feet 8 inches high, and by occupation a farmer.

Also, Jefferson Dye and John T. Martin, description unknown to the undersigned.

J. H. ERNEST,

Provost Marshal.

Nov. 21—3w.

\$25 REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the night of the 14th inst., ABRAM, a slave belonging to Col. I. N. Clarkson. He is about thirty years old, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, slim built, wears a moustache and goatee, military cap, black clothes, with sack or frock coat, is quite fancy in his appearance, and intelligent. He was bought during the past summer in Charleston, S. C., and will, most likely, try to make his way into the enemy's lines. The above reward of Twenty-five Dollars will be paid for his return, or lodgment in jail, and information of the fact sent us by mail or otherwise.

STUART, BUCHANAN & CO.

Saltville, Va., Nov. 21, 1862.

FIVE CENTS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 18th inst., in the lower end of Washington county, Va., an indentured apprentice by the name of GEORGE STATZER.

Said boy is fifteen years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, light hair and blue eyes. I will give the above reward of Five Cents, and no thanks, for his delivery to me.

JAS. L. F. CAMPBELL.

Nov. 21—3w.

Washington County, to wit:

To the Clerk of the County Court of said County: WE, William Miller, Hugh M. Campbell, and William F. Barr, three freeholders of the said county, do hereby certify, that by virtue of a warrant to us directed by John C. Campbell, a Justice of the said county, we have this day, on our oaths, viewed and appraised a horse, taken up by Walter P. Browlow, in Valley street, in the town of Abingdon, and assess the value of the said estray at sixty-five dollars (\$65.00.)

The said horse is a dark grey, about fifteen hands high, supposed to be seven years old, saddle marks on his back, and a large lump on the left side, and poor.

Given under our hands this 13th day of November, 1862.

WM. MILLER,

H. M. CAMPBELL,

W. F. BARR.

A copy.—Teste,

JOHN G. KREGER, C. C.

Nov. 21—3t.

A FARM FOR SALE.

FOR sale, a tract of Land in the lower end of Washington county, 11 miles south of Abingdon, containing 150 acres. Good house and good out-buildings, and the best of water and fruit trees. The farm is well set in grass.

JAS. L. F. CAMPBELL.

Nov. 21—1w.

RAN AWAY.

WILLIAM CUNNING, an indentured apprentice to the undersigned, ran away on the 8th inst., without cause. He is about twelve years old, quite sprightly, and as bad as sprightly. All persons are warned against harboring said boy; and I will give a five cent postage stamp for his apprehension and delivery to me in Abingdon.

S. A. PRESTON.

Nov. 21—3w.

Two Horse Wagon for Sale.

I HAVE for sale, a second-hand Two Horse Wagon and Harness.

WM. M. G. SANDOE.

Nov. 21—3w.

VIRGINIA:—At Rules held in the Clerk's office of the County Court of Washington county, on Monday, the 3d day of November, 1862:

Robert G. Stoner, Plaintiff,
vs.
Leland Hathaway, Defendant.

IN CASE.

The object of this suit is to recover of the defendant the sum of \$400, due by account, and subject to sale for the payment thereof, certain personal property, which has been attached for the purpose: And it appearing by legal evidence that the said defendant is not a resident of this Commonwealth, the said defendant is required to appear here within one month after due publication of this order, and do what is necessary to protect his interest in this suit.

A copy.—Teste,

JOHN G. KREGER, C. C.

Nov. 21, 1862—4w

VIRGINIA:—At Rules held in the Clerk's office of the County Court of Washington county, on Monday, the 3d day of November, 1862:

James T. Rogers, Plaintiff,
vs.
Leland Hathaway, Defendant.

IN CASE.

The object of this suit is to recover of the defendant the sum of \$400, due by account, and subject to sale for the payment thereof, certain personal property, which has been attached for the purpose: And it appearing by legal evidence that the defendant is not a resident of this Commonwealth, the said defendant is required to appear here within one month after due publication of this order, and do what is necessary to protect his interest in this suit.

A copy.—Teste,

JOHN G. KREGER, C. C.

Nov. 21, 1862—4w

VIRGINIA:—At Rules held in the Clerk's office of the County Court of Washington county, on Monday, the 3d day of November, 1862:

Austin M. Appling, Pff.
vs.
Madison W. Jones, D'ft.

In Case.

The object of this suit is to recover of the defendant the sum of \$45.16, due by account with legal interest thereon from the 1st January, 1861, and subject to the payment thereof certain funds in the hands of William King Heiskell, S. W. C., who has been garnished for the purpose. And it appearing by legal evidence that the defendant is not a resident of this Commonwealth, the said deft. is required to appear here within one month after due publication of this order, and do what is necessary to protect his interest in this suit.

A copy.—Teste,

JOHN G. KREGER, C. C.

Nov. 21—4w.

VIRGINIA:—At Rules held in the Clerk's office of the County Court of Washington county, on Monday, the 3d day of November, 1862:

Edward S. Smith, Pff.
vs.
Madison T. Crowell, D'ft.

In Case.

The object of this suit is to recover of the defendant the sum of \$113, due by account, with legal interest thereon from the 29th day of Sept., 1862, and subject to sale for the payment thereof, a certain house and lot, in Goodson, No. —, which has been attached for the purpose. And it appearing by legal evidence that the defendant is not a resident of this Commonwealth, the said deft. is required to appear here within one month after due publication of this order, and do what is necessary to protect his interest in this suit.

A copy.—Teste,

JOHN G. KREGER, C. C.

Nov. 21—4t.

Washington County, to wit:

To the Clerk of the County Court of said County: WE, Robert E. Cummings, Noble I. McGinnis & Arthur C. Cummings, three freeholders of the said county, do hereby certify, that by virtue of a warrant to us directed by John N. Humes, a Justice of said county, we have this day, on our oaths, viewed and appraised a horse taken up by William W. Barker, on the premises in his occupancy, viz: the jail lot, as an estray, and assess the value of the said estray at \$80. The said horse is grey—nearly white—five years old next spring, about fourteen hands high, low in order, no apparent marks or scars.

Given under our hands this 5th day of November, 1862.

ROBERT E. CUMMINGS,

NOBLE I. MCGINNIS,

ARTHUR C. CUMMINGS.

A copy.—Teste,

JOHN G. KREGER, C. C.

Nov. 21—3t.

VIRGINIA:—At Rules held in the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court of Washington county, on the 3d day of November, 1862:

Matthew Buchanan, Executor of Andrew E. Fullen, dec'd, Plaintiff,

vs.

Joseph Posten, Administrator of Thomas Dolan, dec'd, James Dolan, the unknown heirs of John Lazwell and Susan his wife, formerly Susan Posten, the unknown heirs of Julius T. Davenport and Polly his wife, formerly Polly Posten, and the unknown heirs of Edward Posten, and William Posten and Sally his wife, Defts.

IN CHANCERY.

The object of this suit is to subject the interest of the defendant, James Dolan, in the estate of his Grand-father, James Dolan, dec'd, to the payment of a debt due by him to the plaintiff, as Executor as aforesaid: And it appearing by affidavit filed, that the defendants, James Dolan, the unknown heirs of John Lazwell and Sally his wife, the unknown heirs of Julius T. Davenport and Polly his wife, and the unknown heirs of Edward Posten, and William Posten and Sally his wife, are non-residents of this Commonwealth, it is ordered that they appear here within one month after due publication of this order, and do what is necessary to protect their interest in this suit.

A copy.—Teste,

PETER J. BRANCH, C. C.

Nov. 21, 1862—4w

400 LBS. best Copperas, pure and good—

500 lbs. Epsom Salts, just to hand.

T. G. MCCONNELL & CO.

Nov. 21, 1862.

Wanted,

A YOKE of good Oxen. Apply at this Office.

[Nov. 21, 1862.—tf]

ATTENTION CONSCRIPTS.

I HAVE received orders from the commandant of the Camp of Instruction, Dublin Depot, to enroll, as conscripts, all persons not legally exempted from military duty, between the ages of eighteen (18) and forty (40) years, and I call on all such persons to report promptly to me, at Abingdon, on Monday, the 24th, and save me the painful duty of calling at their domicils.

D. A. P. CAMPBELL,
Enrolling Officer, Washington county, Va.
Nov. 21, 1862.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE undersigned will sell, on the first day of December, at his Farm near the Alum Well in this county, all his Farming Utensils, comprising the usual variety, together with a Corn-Shellor, Grindstone, Crosscut Saw, Cutting-Knife &c., &c.

Also, Horses, Mule Colts, Milch Cows, Yearlings, Sheep and Hogs. Also a quantity of Hay, Fodder, &c.

The farm, containing 276 acres, in a tolerable state of cultivation, will be sold or rented at the same time.

Terms.—For all sums under ten dollars cash—that amount and over, a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with security bearing interest from date.

Nov. 14th, 1862—3w T. L. WADE.

Lynchburg Republican will please insert three times, and send account to this office for collection.

STRAY CATTLE.

FIVE stray cattle got in with my drove somewhere in Russell county on Thursday last. The owner can get them by applying to me 4 miles South of Abingdon.

Nov. 14, 1862—3w JOHN C. GRAY.

LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL sell to the highest bidder, on six months time, on the first day of the November Court, 1862, in front of the C. H., the one-sixth interest in the Carpenter Land, lying about 4 miles east of Abingdon, supposed to be 80 acres.

JAS. L. F. CAMPBELL,

Nov. 7th, 1862—3w Auctioneer.

VIRGINIA:—At Rules held in the Clerk's office of the County Court of Wise county, on Monday, the 3d day of November, 1862:

Henry Skeen, Plaintiff,
vs.
W. R. and John W. Powers, Defendants.

ABINGDON VIRGINIAN.

VOLUME 23.

ABINGDON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1862.

No. 34.

Terms.

The VIRGINIAN is published every Friday morning, at \$2.50 per annum, if paid in advance, or within six months after subscribing, otherwise \$3.00 will be charged.

No subscription will be received for a less period than six months, for which \$1.50 will be charged.

No subscription will be discontinued except at the discretion of the proprietors, until all arrears shall have been paid up.

Any person procuring five responsible subscribers, shall be entitled to a copy gratis.

Terms of Advertising.

One square of 10 lines or less, 75 cents for the first insertion, and 50 for each continuance. The number of insertions must be marked upon the margin, or the advertisement will be continued till forbidden, and charged accordingly.

To those who advertise by the year, a liberal discount from the regular rates will be made. All dues to the office may be remitted by mail, in good and available Bank notes, at the risk of the Editors, the person remitting taking the Postmaster's receipt that the money was deposited in the mail.

THE NEW YORK ELECTION.

The Scenes and Speeches at the Political Headquarters—The Democracy Jubilant.

The New York Herald, of the 5th, devotes a page to a description of the scenes at the several political headquarters, on the night of the election. We copy the following:

TAMMANY HALL.

At this "ancient hunting ground," as the Herald styles it, the "unterrified" assembled in overwhelming numbers—Mr. Purdy presiding, as usual.

Ex-Marshall Isaiah Rynders was presented to the crowd, and was received with a good deal of noise and applause. He occupied the best part of an hour, read the election returns as they gradually dropped in, and commenting in his well known rough but caustic style on the melancholy demise of the Republican party. He thought it was high time that such an occurrence should take place. The Abolitionists had hoped to deprive the people of their ancient liberty altogether, but the results of this day's election will show that the people of New York have not forgotten the value of those rights for which their fathers fought, bled and conquered. [Applause.]—No democratic government that ever existed had been guilty of infringing on the rights of the people. They never imprisoned men—free citizens—without due process of law.—The rights of the people were always respected, and individual liberty was not then a farce. [That's so.]

A voice—Rynders, you will be sent to Fort Lafayette if you don't look out.

Rynders—What? Fort Lafayette! You may rest assured I shall not be alone in my glory there. Establish the democratic government, and liberty will be so free that there will be no fear of any forts or prisons for free men. [Applause.]

A voice—Tell us something about Greeley, and how the old man feels to-night.

Another voice—The Tribune is closed up, or if not, it should be. [Loud laughter.]

Rynders—Why, friends, Greeley himself gave up Wadsworth as a case without hope. He informed the public that Tammany and Rynders supported Wadsworth! Not a bit of it. He knew that poor old Wadsworth was nowhere, and that Seymour would sweep the State as we have swept the city to-day.—Wadsworth, you know, is a great warrior.—He went to Washington and drew his sword, and that is all we know about it.

A voice—In what battle?

Rynders—My friend, history has not yet recorded that fact. [Laughter.] From all sides the most cheering news is coming in from every part of the Empire City. A return was just put into his hand announcing that the Ninth ward has given nine hundred majority for Seymour—[loud cheers] and the Eleventh [good old ward] has given him 3,514. [Renewed cheering.] Do you wonder, then, that the Black Republican papers were so terrified at what they saw would be the result of this contest? It was for this that the Times proposed that the whole election power should be set aside. This was to bring the military power right among us here; and, in case of Seymour's election, to set it aside by military authority. But Seymour has been elected, and if he mistook not, they would "see more" of the same kind before long.—[Loud laughter.]

Cries from the rear—Here are returns from the Thirteenth ward. Give them to us, Rynders.

Rynders—Fetch them along, boys.

Cries of let's hear from the old Thirteenth. How is Duffy?

Rynders—The Thirteenth ward has given an overwhelming majority for Seymour.—[Cheers.] Alas! poor Duffy. [Loud laughter.] There is but one story to be told to-night—victory everywhere. [Applause.]

A voice—How is Dickinson, the apostate? Let us hear from him.

Rynders—Talk of victory to-night, boys—that is the first and last thing. Then we will talk to traitors afterwards. [Applause.]

A Mr. McSweeney was the next speaker.—He thought that in the triumph of Democracy liberty would be re-established. There could be no more arbitrary arrests. [Applause.]—In the last steamer from California there were, he was sorry to say, a number of clergymen, brought as prisoners for Fort Lafayette, because they would not pray for the President. [Hisss.] Now he believed that religion had nothing to do with politics, and a man might pray for whom he pleased.—[Applause.]

A German orator next addressed the meeting in the language of faderland. The masses of Irishmen present did not understand one word he was saying, but cheered in the most enthusiastic and genuine manner.

Another gentleman, full of enthusiasm, and eyeing his auditors through an immense pair of spectacles, then took the rostrum with as much dignity as the equivocal position of his pulpit would allow. He was exceedingly hilarious over the utter route of Black Republicanism—may, he was somewhat inclined to be serious about it, so various were the sentiments that filled his swelling bosom. He said it was a great and tremendous victory. Democrats could now give their shouts without fear of Fort Lafayette, and they could tell the Administration and nefarious traitors at the corner here—[Three cheers for Greeley, given with a good deal of gusto]—that the Union of the States is now settled forever.—[Applause.] The victory of the Democracy was, in his opinion, the great harbinger of the return of peace and Union to our divided country. [Applause.]

The arrival of Mr. John Van Buren, at this juncture, threw all the occupants of the wigwam into political convulsions. After considerable trouble, he reached the platform, and was duly introduced to his old Democratic friends.

Mr. Van Buren said he thanked his friends kindly for the enthusiasm which greeted him. He had talked to them at great length last night, and now he would talk briefly in the hour of victory and triumph. [Applause.]—He congratulated them on the appearance of a great and decided victory through the State—certainly throughout the city. [Applause.] Such an uprising of Democratic strength had not for years been seen. But yet it was not wise to halloo too loud till they were all out of the woods. [Loud applause.] It was a very common thing to find men in one place all agreed upon a subject, and others, elsewhere, all opposed. A great revolution had, however, been effected, and he had no doubt a great spirit had been engaged in the fight.—The men engaged in the contest had shown that they are men that can't be beat. The audience before him showed victorious faces. [Applause.] No man could stand where he stood and not see that such men must be triumphant, and he wished that each one would come on the platform and take a look at the rest, to feel as well as he felt. They all looked like men, who, in the language of the Collector, "had just come home from the wars." [Applause.] The men now here must surely have accomplished a great victory, in common with their friends in other parts of the State. The returns, he was sure, would carry joy to all true hearts as they were read by the old War Horse of the Democracy. [Laughter and applause.] It is, he continued, a victory, not of party, but a victory of the whole country. The people of New York will now be freemen again. If we are to be arrested and imprisoned, we shall know the reason why. [Applause.] The great privileges of civil liberty shall henceforth be sacred to the people. [Applause.] New York, in this election, will not stand at the side, but at the head, of her sister States. They must remember that the majority against them at the last election was 105,000. It was but right that New York should take the lead in this work of reform; for from her midst have gone forth all those great elements that have built up the giant cities of the West. [Loud cheers.] They must, however, bear in mind what was promised before the election—that this is not a party victory, but a triumph of the principles of liberty for the good of the people of all the States. Let them, therefore, remember magnanimity in the hour of victory, and in their relations to those who are defeated; for they were all our brethren, entitled to all our love and sympathy, and, in dealing with them, we must only express the hope that they will soon be awakened to a better policy and a more accurate estimation of the principles of government. [Applause.]

After some other remarks, from volunteer speakers, bearing entirely on the advantages of the victory to the Democratic party, "The War Horse" announced that the Black Hole of the Republican party, in Twenty-third street and Broadway, had admitted a majority of thirty thousand to the Democratic party. He was able to correct this, by saying that their victory, so far as known, showed a majority of twenty-seven thousand.—[Applause.]

A voice—Is Greeley ready for execution? Another voice—No; he is coming on with nine hundred thousand more.

All—Bully for Greeley.

The returns, now, were nearly all in, and people began to drop off so rapidly that the directors of the meeting found it necessary to propose an adjournment.

More Iron Clads for the Yankees.

The Yankees are determined to have an iron clad navy. A dispatch from Washington says:

The Government is not asleep to the necessity of preparing for the coming struggle for the protection of our coasts and commerce on the high seas, now menaced by British built men-of-war sailing under the rebel flag. One or more iron-clad steamers are to be constructed, of about 7,300 tons burden, including machinery with masts, spars and bolts of iron, and all other equipments necessary for an efficient cruising ship-of-war. Bids will only be received from parties known to be able to execute the work. Each vessel to be delivered at a specified Navy Yard on the Atlantic coast.

Speculation and Extortion.

The Macon Telegraph expresses our sentiments exactly, when it says that Speculation and Extortion are the great enemies of the Confederate cause. The rage to run up prices is going to ruin us if anything does. It is impossible to over-rate the degree of uncertainty and alarm felt by the masses of the people from this cause alone. The fact that everything has, within the past year, run up from three to twenty and thirty prices, opens the gloomiest prospect for the future. Where is this thing to end? If it has traveled thus far, what is to hinder its going twice, three times, five times or twenty times as far in the next year? How, then, can we live? Who can do business, unless he happens to be among the infamous crew of harpies who boast of making their thousands out of the universal scarcity and distress? What, then, is before us if things go on only for six months, in the future, as they have gone for six or eight months past? Plainly ruin! We see little chance of escape from this conclusion, and there is some comfort in the thought that the money-makers who will have brought on the catastrophe will at least perish with the rest. They have been carefully investing their unholy gains in real estate, stocks, &c., but the Lincolnites will find them out, and universal confiscation will reduce everybody to the same level of poverty.

The Legislature of Alabama, we see, is trying to devise some statutory remedies for this ruinous abuse, but we frankly confess a belief that the evil is beyond the reach alike of law and public opinion. The unholy and insatiable greed for money-making seems to render men deaf alike to the voice of public opinion, the calls of patriotism, and a regard even for their own safety against the common foe. Everything that has been said or done, so far, to prevent or to remedy the mischief, seems only to aggravate it. Every passing day and hour add to prices, and increase the difficulties of living.

It is plain that this, and not the Yankee armies, is the real problem of Southern independence, liberty, and security. If, as seems but too probable, our people prefer heaping up gains in Treasury notes, to their own preservation from a cruel, rapacious and remorseless foe, the great Judge himself will and must say to such a people—"THY MONEY PERISH WITH THEE!" The Almighty is not going to work miracles or reverse the moral law in our behalf; and if we choose to prey upon each other, instead of standing by, assisting and encouraging each other to withstand the common enemy, we must abide the awful consequence. Then shall repentance come—but too late. Let us be subjugated in this struggle and we may envy the victims of Asiatic despotism, for we and our children must forever endure their oppression without even their measure of security. Heaven pity us, unless we wake up to some decency, reason and duty upon this subject.—Richard Whig.

A Cry for Peace.

The Boston Pilot, of the 25th ult., contains an editorial strongly urging Lincoln to offer terms of peace to the South. It says:

The President has issued many proclamations which he patriotically believed would be followed by an increase of Unionism in the South. But his manifestoes are spit at and himself derided. His documents are of no avail but one—that of enlarging the spirit of rebellion. Can he mention a single proclamation of his that has realized his hopes? We should be sorry to impede him in saving the Union. But his past experience should tell him now that an armistice would do good. What does the South want? Can he not put a question in this nature? Can he not try the value of a suggestion for peace? This may not be the highest spirit—it may not be according to the way on which guilty rebels should be treated. But it is prudence. We cannot break the spirit of the South by arms, and without their spirit in its freedom, their overthrow would lead to nothing. Enough of blood has been shed—enough of lives have been lost, enough of desolation to all branches of industry has been done, and enough coercive proclamations have been issued; let us now try the virtue of peace.

The President is, indeed, in a most unpleasant situation. There is no doubt that he is honest; but the faction that elected him to the White House want the war continued, for their enterprises to realize large fortunes are in the balance; and notwithstanding the pre-eminence of his position, Abraham Lincoln is, in too many instances, the flexible tool of an unscrupulous party. But he should remember his oath of office, and be untrammelled by anything save the Constitution.—That is now in the worst danger, and as it owes most of that danger to the havoc of war administered by Know Nothings, Abolitionists and Republicans, an armistice—a suspension of hostilities—might be offered.

The abdication of Queen Victoria is again seriously talked of abroad. The Patrie says that the discussion of the measure, with her German relations, is the cause of the Queen's visit to Germany. The act of abdication, of course, in favor of the Prince of Wales—will, it is said, take place next spring, immediately after the marriage of the Prince, with the Princess Alexandra, of Denmark.

It is stated positively at Indianapolis, by those who have the facts, that the rumor that General Buell boxed Governor Andy Johnson's ears at Nashville, a few weeks since, for calling him a traitor, is true. The indignity was offered publicly, but nothing will grow out of it probably.

Fears of Morgan in Kentucky.

A correspondent writing from Owensboro', Kentucky, of the doings of John Morgan says:

On Saturday evening, the stores were all closed and business entirely suspended, and the people were arming as they best could to resist any attack of the enemy.

A courier had arrived in the afternoon bringing the information that Morgan was in possession of Hartford, Ohio county, only twenty-two miles from Owensboro', with between one thousand and fifteen hundred men, where, it was said, he would be joined by a portion of Johnson's guerrillas for a raid upon Owensboro'.

This information caused the most intense excitement at Owensboro', which place is but poorly defended, the troops there being armed with old muskets, which are deemed next thing to worthless, and which are of little service against the mounted guerrillas.

The citizens of Owensboro' expected an attack at any moment, and in the event of its capture the rebels declare their intention to be to move at once upon Evansville and capture that city.

At Big Chilly, on Wednesday last, Morgan robbed the post-office, capturing and paroling a number of the Home Guards there, and taking away the Federal flag which has floated over the post-office since the war commenced. Morgan's troops were dressed in the Federal uniform, and in this manner succeeded in entering the town without exciting the suspicion of the citizens.

In this fory Morgan stole every good horse in the neighborhood, robbed one citizen of five hundred dollars, another of one hundred and fifty, and others of various sums. Such provisions as he could not carry away with him he destroyed.

Prayers for Peace.

We very cheerfully comply with the request of a lady friend to publish the following, and in doing so we do not hesitate to give to it our hearty and unqualified endorsement:

To the Editors of Lynchburg Republican.

GENTLEMEN—I wish to make public through your columns, and those of various other influential journals, a suggestion to the women of the South.

It is, that a day be appointed on which, at a certain hour, they, with one consent, shall unitedly beg for Peace from Him in whose hands are the hearts of men and the destinies of nations. Prayer has been made continually for the success of our arms in battle, and these prayers have been answered, in many instances, beyond our hopes. Every prayer has doubtless breathed an earnest petition for peace, but it is suggested that now our faithful women should unite to pray in an especial manner for it—that God would forgive our enemies and turn their hearts, and that he would also forgive us our debts, and would speedily open a door of deliverance for us from the hands of bloody men.

Let Monday, the 1st of December, be appointed, and on that day, at 12 o'clock M., let the heart of every wife, mother, sister and daughter, in every State in our Confederacy, go out in solemn, fervent prayer to God, for PEACE.

In places and churches where female prayer meetings are usual, let the women themselves order the matter. Where such meetings are not usual, or are considered undesirable, or are impracticable, let the women at home stop all work at the hour named—suspend the carding, and spinning, and knitting, and weaving, and sewing, and teaching, if for only one half hour, and alone with God plead with Him for their country. Let the sick woman on her bed remember the day and hour; let the busy forego her business, and—I was going to say let the gay suspend her gaiety, but I trust there are not many gay women in the South now. But let the young, and beautiful, equally with those who can lay no claim to such titles, think of the broken-hearted, the destitute and the homeless—think of the dead, and the dying, and the mangled—think of the widows, and the fatherless, and the childless, of this awful war,—and let every woman's heart be raised as with one voice on that day to God for help and for PEACE—an honorable PEACE.

A TRUE SOUTHERN WOMAN.

All papers friendly to this suggestion are requested to copy.

Patriotic Examples.

The Lexington, Va., Gazette says: Col. R. H. Brown, the proprietor of the Rockbridge Woolen Factory, has set an example worthy of all imitation. He manufactures an excellent article of jeans, which he sells at \$1.00 and \$1.75 per yard, to consumers. He will not sell to speculators at any price. The goods sold at so low a figure could not be bought in Lynchburg at less than \$4.00 or \$5.00.

The man who can be satisfied with a moderate profit, when the necessities of the community would enable him to treble that profit, deserves the lasting gratitude of every true-hearted citizen, and deserves to be remembered when the war is ended.

We have also been informed that William Withrow, Esq., of Brownsburg, continues to sell leather at forty or fifty cents, whilst others are getting \$2.00. A noble heart throbs in his bosom.

Neill McLeod, of Petersburg, Va., announces to the families of soldiers, that he will furnish all the corn he can spare at fifty cts. per bushel, and says to all who need it to come, with or without the money.

Yankee Cruelty to Negroes.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Newbern, N. C., under date of October 18th, gives the following picture of the condition of the negroes in that Department:

"The situation of the poor, unhappy blacks in this Department, fed though they are by Union bounty, is such as should excite the sympathy of every Christian man. I am sorry to say that they are treated with the greatest sternness and severity, amounting to positive cruelty, by many of our soldiers, who seem to regard them as hardly better than beasts. Not a few of our officers conduct themselves in the most unfeeling manner to word these unfortunate creatures, and are, in fact, ostentatious in expressing their hatred and contempt for the 'd-d nigger.' It is a sad truth that the Northern pro-slavery prejudice, where it exists, is much more harsh and intolerant than the traditional feeling in favor of the institution entertained by the native Southerners; and the most despicable form of its expression is when it is vented upon the poor African himself. How any gentleman of refined sentiments could act the petty tyrant and oppressor towards these poor, sensitive people, fond of praise and keenly alive to censure as they are, is more than I can understand."

The Ravages of Fever at Headquarters.

Death of Gen. Mitchell and other Prominent Officers.

Port Royal,
Nov. 1, 1862.

A Correspondent of the N. Y. "Times," says:

I regret to have to announce the sad news of the death of Maj. Gen. Ormsby M. Mitchell, who commanded this department. He died at Beaufort, on Thursday, at 6 o'clock in the evening, from a malignant fever, contracted here. But a week ago, we were suddenly visited by a type of fever, to which, it pains me to say, many of our chief officers have fallen victims, within the short period of one week. The doctors cannot agree in determining the name of the disease, which, in its symptoms and nature, has every appearance of yellow fever. Many adhere to the opinion that it is nothing else than yellow fever, while some assert that it is a swamp fever, arising from the malarial of the surrounding marshy ground, and the mephitic exhalations of the soil; others again call it a const fever, peculiar to this latitude. Among those of the former opinion are medical men holding the highest positions, whose opinions are entitled to weight. The disease is accompanied by all the symptoms of yellow fever; and, although not quite so rapid in its effects, it seems to be quite as fatal. The fact that the disease made its appearance so late in the season, induces the belief that it has been brought here from Key West or some other infected port, and does not arise from local causes.

The dread pestilence seems to have confined itself to the immediate vicinity of the headquarters, where its worst ravages were made. Officers upon Gen. Mitchell's Staff, and those immediately surrounding him, were the first attacked. The death of Capt. L. A. Warfield, which I mentioned in my last letter, was followed by that of Capt. J. G. Williams, Aide-de-Camp to General Mitchell. These two cases were followed by the illness of Gen. Mitchell's two sons, both upon his Staff, and Captain J. J. Elwell, Assistant Quartermaster, and then the disease spread so rapidly as to create great alarm and anxiety. The disease appeared to be so confined to that one spot—headquarters—that General Mitchell removed to Beaufort, but unfortunately too late. The seeds of the fatal malady had been sown here, which soon carried him away. On Thursday morning, Colonel N. O. Brown of the 3d Rhode Island Artillery, died from fever, and upon the evening of the same day the intelligence was telegraphed from Beaufort that General Mitchell was dead. His death cast a gloom over all, not only because of the death of such a man, who had secured the love and esteem of all here, but our dismal forebodings were realized, and his death seemed to verify the conclusions which had been forced upon us, that when this monster attacked, there was no hope.

A Machine Factory.

We are gratified in hearing that it is contemplated to establish a large factory of agricultural implements and machines in common demand. The factory will be eligibly located in Dade county, Georgia, and will be established soon under the supervision and direction of Capt. George W. Harris, now of the Ordnance service at Chattanooga, lately of Knoxville, and formerly known to many readers as "Sut Lovengood." The factory will furnish all the machines and implements needed by planters, farmers, gardeners, millers, builders, &c.—[Charleston Courier.]

Pass Him Round.

Mr. Richard A. Rozzell, of Mecklenburg county, N. C., has sold a large crop of wheat to his neighbors for seed, at \$2 per bushel, while it could command \$3.50 to \$4 at his door. He refused to let speculators have a bushel at \$4. The Charlotte "Democrat" says this gentleman has two sons in the army.

What a spectacle it would be to see a nation of such men! And who believes that Mr. Rozzell does not feel himself a richer man, in the true sense of the term, than if he had forced \$4 per bushel for his wheat out of the necessities of the people?

Abingdon Virginian.

BY COALE & BARR

Friday, Oct. 10, 1862.

Thos. A. R. Nelson, Esq.

See in our columns to-day, the address of Mr. Nelson, to his deluded brethren of East Tennessee. Although the scales have fallen from his own eyes at a very late period, we always knew that he would have the honesty and manliness to acknowledge his error when he should see it. Lincoln's last proclamation has unmasked him to even blinded Union eyes, and he now stands forth in all his naked deformity. All true men will extend to Mr. Nelson the right hand of fellowship, as he is not the man to acknowledge an error unless he sees it, or to persist in a thing he knew to be wrong. We hope to hear—and believe he will conceive it to be his duty to do so—that he has gone into Carter and Johnson, and other disaffected counties in Tennessee, where his influence may be felt, and undeceive his misguided fellow-citizens. He can do more in bringing them to light, than any other man in his district or State.

From Gen. Marshall's Command.

A courier arrived here from Gen. Marshall's Headquarters, at Mount Sterling, Montgomery county, Ky., on Tuesday afternoon, having been but four days on the way. He brings a cheering account of the state of affairs in Kentucky. He says our forces are confident of capturing the Federal General George Morgan and his army, who lately skedaddled from Cumberland Gap. He was in Carter county, with Gen. Williams' forces at Catlettsburg in his front, Gen. Marshall on his left flank, and Col. Jack Morgan all around him. The latter had harassed him all the way of his long and weary march, having captured and paroled about 1,000 of his men, and killed between 4 and 500. It was the general opinion that he could not possibly escape, and would be compelled to surrender or have his army annihilated.

Horrid Murder.

The most horrid murder that has occurred in this part of the State since the Indians left it, took place upon the premises of Col. John Preston, in the lower end of this county, on Saturday afternoon last. Wm. McDaniel jr., who lived at the old Samuel Preston place, four miles east of Bristol, went out with his gun, as was his custom at the close of the week, to shoot squirrels. Not returning at night, his family became alarmed, and the neighbors being called together, made search for him during the night. Failing to find him, a large number started out on Sunday morning, and in the course of the day, at a point in the woods about half a mile South of Col. Preston's residence, found signs of violence, as if a scuffle had occurred, and clotted blood. Late in the evening, one of the persons searching the neighborhood, in crossing the creek some three-quarters of a mile below where the supposed scuffle had occurred, saw Mr. McDaniel lying in the bottom of the creek, with a large rock lying upon him. Upon being brought out of the water, he was found to have been murdered with an axe. One of his arms, as if warding off a blow, had a long deep gash in it, with another just above the ear, five inches in length, and two inches deep. On top of his head also was another fatal stroke, supposed to have been made with the pole of an axe, and which had fractured the skull.

As there are said to be several runaway negroes hiding in that particular neighborhood, among whom is the notorious Montgomery's Jerry, the supposition is that Mr. McDaniel met with and attempted to arrest them, and was murdered by them. His gun was with him, empty and broken off at the lock, as though he had attempted to defend himself with it. At this writing, the murderers have not been discovered, though diligent search and examinations have been made. We understand that a reward of \$1,000 has been offered for the apprehension of the murderer or murderers, and \$200 for Jerry.

No certain clue to the murderers, as far as we have heard, has been obtained, but all the country around is aroused, searching every nook and corner, and the escape of the fiends seems almost impossible.

The Potomac Army.

We have nothing of special interest from Gen. Lee's army, his forces, we presume, are at and near Winchester. McClellan, with all his forces, is on this side of the Potomac. A great battle—perhaps the battle of the war—is hourly expected. Both armies have been strongly reinforced, and preparing for a tremendous struggle.

The Kanawha Valley.

Gen. Loring's headquarters are still below Charleston. The Saltworks of that region are manufacturing from 6 to 10,000 bushels per day—some of the Works sell at 50 cents per bushel, and others at \$1. Many of the

merchants and others refuse Confederate money, but take U. S. Treasury notes without a grunt. They ought to be made to take the former or leave. We hope Gen. Loring will see to it before he leaves there.

Death of Bull Nelson.

We insert in another column, the particulars of the death of Gen. Bull Nelson, the commander of the Federal forces in Kentucky. Best Butler, Pope, Mitchell and Bull Nelson, composed a class of their own, noted only for tyranny and brutality, and as Nelson has gone, so will go the others—by violence.

There are different accounts of the slayer of Nelson. One is, that he is a General in the Federal army, and hails from Indiana. Another is, that he is an old commission merchant of Louisville, and a Southern man. The first statement is probably true, as he seems to have been subordinate to Nelson. But let him be whom or what he may, he performed a righteous act in ridding the world of a vulgar tyrant, and it will be credited to the account against him in the other world.

The Knoxville Register.

This old Journal, that has, for three-fourths of a century, been esteemed one of the best papers of the "Western country," has recently appeared in a new dress and an enlarged form. It is now one of the handsomest dailies in the Confederacy, and is conducted with as much tact and ability as the best. Mr. Sperry deserves great credit for the improvement he has made in the appearance of the Register, as well as for the ability and energy that have marked its conduct since it has been under his control. We wish him the fullest success.

The adjournment of the Confederate Congress has been postponed until Monday next.

Thirty-Seventh Regiment.

The following is a correct and more extended list of the casualties which occurred in the 37th Regiment, in the late battle at Sharpsburg, Maryland, than the one published in our last:

Lt. Col. J. F. Terry, wounded in arm severely.
Co. A.—Killed, Capt. C. W. Taylor, Corp. B. Green, Lt. J. Kelly, H. Grubb, Wm. Rhea. Wounded, Lt. J. Rhea severely, C. Conly, J. Booher, D. Malone, Wm. Pride, Wm. Barker slightly.
Co. B.—Killed, A. McDaniel.
Wounded, Lt. C. M. Knott arm slightly, Lt. J. N. Humes hand slightly, Sergt. Wm. H. Sultz severely, J. N. Hilliard head slightly, J. W. Collins leg slightly, Corporal Wm. E. Roberts knee slightly, J. S. Mize shoulder severely, Lt. J. E. Hortenstine missing.
Co. C.—Wounded, Wm. Harman, leg amputated.
Co. D.—Killed, Lt. S. W. Walden.
Wounded, Lt. C. S. Duncan head slightly, Willis Campbell arm, W. J. Jewel shoulder severely, J. I. Pendleton head, T. Snodgrass leg, S. Taylor arm, M. D. Wood leg, J. Riggs hand slightly.
Co. E.—Wounded, Lt. J. W. Orr, arm amputated, D. S. Bishop arm, G. Weddle neck, H. Rouse arm, J. Grosselose, M. D. Ledbetter missing.
Co. F.—Wounded, Sergt. J. R. Love head slightly, Wm. McVey leg broken, J. Widner arm slightly, Lt. Wm. Ma. Hagy missing.
Co. G.—Wounded, Lt. J. B. Kendrick arm slightly, G. Williams both arms head, neck, back and thigh severely.
Co. H.—Killed, J. Holloway.
Wounded, Capt. J. E. Berry slightly, V. H. Duff and J. W. Wilson severely.
Co. I.—Killed, Lt. J. H. Barlett.
Wounded, Sergt. J. A. Gilmer arm slightly, Co. K.—Wounded, Lt. R. S. Bowie in ear slightly, J. Johnson head slightly, A. R. Kiser shoulder slightly, I. T. Forrest shoulder, Wm. Minnick head, J. W. Rigal shoulder, G. Shaver slightly.

Mr. Hiram S. Dooley of this vicinity, has our thanks for a present of Irish Potatoes, the largest and finest we have seen this year. As "garden sars" is exceedingly scarce, this evidence of the good will of Mr. Dooley comes exactly in place. How many more of our friends will do likewise?

Cols. W. E. Jones, of this county, and J. C. Vaughan, of Tennessee, have each been promoted to the office of Brigadier General in the Confederate service.

See in this paper Gov. Letcher's response to resolutions of the Virginia Legislature, upon the subject of the State Line Service.

"Illustrated News."

We had intended before this to refer to this excellent Literary Journal, but somehow we failed to do so. It is published at Richmond, weekly, by Messrs. Ayers & Wade, at \$7 per annum, or \$4 for six months. It is a large sheet, and filled with choice literary matter, as well as with the current news of the day. It is intended to fill the place once occupied by the Northern literary journals, and will, as soon as arrangements can be made, be handsomely illustrated. We are glad to hear that it is securing, as it deserves, a very liberal encouragement.

Drowned.

On Wednesday or Thursday of last week, Michael, son of Mr. Leander M. King, of Sullivan county, Tenn., was drowned in the river at Knoxville.

He was about 18 years old, and a member of Capt. Ingle's cavalry company, on duty at Knoxville. He lost his own life in attempting to save that of a colored boy.

The Salt Bill.

This bill having passed the Legislature, the Senate, on Friday last, appointed the assessors of damages as follows:

R. L. Gordon, of Orange; P. R. Grattan, of Richmond; Samuel C. Price, of Greenbrier; A. C. Cummings, of Washington, and E. B. Dean, of Lynchburg.

We are under obligations to Col. D. C. Dunn and Lt. Robt. M. Wohlford for Cincinnati and Ohio papers, and a number of letters taken from the Yankees near Charleston, Kanawha.

The Old Pony.

As celebrated characters as well as good ones, ought to be commemorated, we deem it due to *brutality*, if not to *humanity*, to chronicle the death of Mrs. Col. D. C. Dunn's old pony, at the honorable and extraordinary age of some 35 years. This pony belonged to Mr. Leander McChesney, dec'd, (the father of Mrs. Dunn,) and was a favorite riding animal with him some 25 or 30 years ago. It died several weeks since, as quietly and peacefully as horses usually die, and if there is a place of reward for horses hereafter, the old pony has gone there, for its morals and habits were correct, and it was true and faithful in its extended and difficult sphere of action. Peace to its *manes*.

The 4th Quarterly Meeting of the M. P. Church of Abingdon and Good Hope Circuit will, by Divine permission, be held in this place, on the 3d Saturday and Sunday in this month, (18th and 19th.)

The official members are especially requested to be present.

For the Virginian.

John W. Johnston, Esq.

The death of the lamented Col. Fulkerson having vacated the Judgeship of this Circuit, the Governor of Virginia has, by proclamation, directed an election to be held on Thursday, the 10th inst., in the counties of Tazewell, Smyth, Washington, Russell, Scott, Lee, Wise, Buchanan and McDowell, to fill the vacancy.

The requisites of a good Judge are, that he shall be an industrious, intelligent, honest man, a sound, experienced lawyer, and a citizen as free as possible from the prejudices and passions, the arts and practices of a politician. In all these respects, Mr. John W. Johnston, of Abingdon, presents peculiar claims to the support of the people. Impressed by a conviction of his eminent fitness for the position of Judge, a very large number of the people of this Judicial District have earnestly solicited Mr. Johnston to permit his name to be used in the election; and although Mr. Johnston's practice at the Bar produces a revenue exceeding the salary of the Judgeship, he has consented to become a candidate. Mr. Johnston is a native of this district—has lived all his life within its boundaries—is thoroughly identified with its people, and twenty-three years of practice at the bar, has acquainted him minutely with their interests. Mr. Johnston has never held a political position, except to represent the people of Wythe, Smyth and Tazewell for one term in the Senate of Virginia, which position he doubtless could have held longer if he had desired it. His whole life, since arriving at the competent age, has been devoted to the law, and his practice now in the Court of Appeals of Virginia, in the Confederate Court at Wytheville, and in the Circuit and County of Wythe, Smyth, Washington and Tazewell, is a leading one, and I venture the assertion, is as great, if not greater, than that of any lawyer in the Circuit.

Mr. Johnston has earned and enjoys the reputation of being an energetic and successful lawyer, and as it is an old rule, that industrious lawyers make industrious Judges, the people of the district have the best guarantee that if he be elected, their business in the Courts will receive a prompt hearing and adjudication.

As Mr. Johnston will not descend to the arts of an electioneering politician to secure his election to a judicial office, and a great many idle and false reports may, as usual, be put out to his injury on the eve of the election, the writer deems it due to the people that the foregoing facts should be stated, to guard in advance against the hundred tongues of malice and rumor.

A VOTER.

For the Virginian.

The Judgeship.

The election that is to occur on Thursday next in this Judicial District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Fulkerson, is one of no ordinary importance. Several gentlemen have been announced as candidates, all of whom, perhaps, have the requisite qualifications, but I think I may say without disparagement to the others, that Col. John A. Campbell is at least the equal of any of them in the qualifications necessary to discharge the important duties of the station. He has, as we all know, been a lawyer of large practice in the district for many years, and for honesty of purpose, integrity of character, industry, energy and perseverance, has been surpassed by no advocate at our Bar. All this, I am persuaded, will be conceded, and thus all things else being equal, may it not be the patriotic duty of the people to remember his services in the cause of the South

in this her darkest and most perilous hour? With the exception of Mr. Cecil, Col. Campbell is the only one of the candidates who has laid aside his practice and social comforts, and given his time and his energies to the great cause which we all have so much at heart. He is now the only one of the candidates that is actually present in the bloody struggle for Southern independence, and that, too, when he has abundant excuse for absence, in the loss of the use of his right arm by a severe wound at the battle of Winchester. And this is the reason of my present writing—he is not here to speak for himself, while all his competitors are.

To my knowledge, it has been objected by a few, that Col. Campbell was slow to fall in to the doctrine of Secession, and therefore less patriotic than those who were earlier in their decision, as was the case with two of his competitors. While some of us may have seen the cloven foot of despotism a little earlier than he did, he is not less a patriot who clings as long as possible to a blood-bought heritage, and certainly more of a patriot when he bears his breast to the storm, and stakes his life for the cause he has espoused.

Col. Campbell is now in the field taking part in the struggle, and submitting to the privations of camp, for the sake of his bleeding country. In such an hour, the people of this Judicial District will not forget him, but remember with gratitude the motto, and act upon it—"honor to whom honor is due."

CLINCH VALLEY.

For the Virginian.

Tribute of Respect.

CAMP NEAR CHARLESTON, KANAWHA CO., VA., Sept. 23d, 1862.

At a meeting of the officers and privates of Co. F, 63d Va. Regt., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, to remove from our ranks our esteemed friend and fellow soldier, Sergt. JOHN M. EDMONDSON, who by his death, has added another to the long list of slain by this iniquitous war—and by his devotion to the South, his name will long remain enshrined in the hearts of his countrymen, therefore

Resolved, That we, the members of Co. F, do hereby bear testimony of deep respect and affection for our fellow soldier, John M. Edmondson, who fell at the battle of Charleston, distinguished for his gallant services, his faithful attachment as a friend, his exemplary life as a son and brother.

Resolved, That the members of this Company deeply sympathize with his parents, brothers and sisters, who will hear of his untimely death while nobly battling for the rights of his beloved country.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his parents, and published in the Abingdon Virginian and Bristol Advocate.

JAMES CLARK, CHM'N.

A. ROSENBAUM, Sec'y.

For the Virginian.

Tribute of Respect.

CAMP NEAR CHARLESTON, VA., Sept. 23d, 1862.

At a meeting of the officers and privates of Capt. John E. Snodgrass' Company, 63d Regt. Va. Vols., Lieut. Jas. Clark was called to the Chair, and Sergt. A. Rosenbaum appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting being made known by the Chairman, on motion the Chairman appointed Lieut. James H. McCall, Sergt. A. H. Crow and Josiah Cole a Committee, who reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it has pleased Divine Providence, to remove from among us our esteemed friend and fellow-soldier, A. W. HUFFMAN, who died at Emory & Henry College, and while we are called to mourn his loss, we bow with submission to the will of an Allwise Providence.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his family and friends, who are so unexpectedly called to mourn their loss.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, and published in the Abingdon Virginian and Bristol Advocate.

JAMES CLARK CHM'N.

A. ROSENBAUM, Sec'y.

Executive Communication.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

September 30, 1862.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates:

I received this morning a resolution, adopted by you on the 27th instant, calling upon me "to inform the house of delegates under what clause of the constitution, or under what law or laws of the state, his [my] proclamation of the 30th day of August, 1862, calling out the militia of certain counties of the commonwealth, and ordering them to report to Major-General Floyd, was issued."

In reply to the first branch of the resolution, I have the honor to state, that in section fifth of article fifth of the constitution, prescribing the duties of the governor, it is, amongst other things, declared:

"He shall be the commander-in-chief of the land and naval forces of the state; have power to embody the militia to repel invasion, suppress insurrection and enforce the execution of the laws."

The law declares (see Code 1860, chapter 17, section 2): "If any combination, whether for dismembering the state, or establishing in any part of it a separate government, or for any other purpose, shall become so powerful as to obstruct in any part of this state the due execution of the laws thereof, in the ordinary course of proceeding, the governor may call forth the militia, or any part thereof, to suppress such combination."

"3. Whenever the governor shall call forth the militia, whether by virtue of the constitution, or of the preceding section, he shall issue such orders and take such measures for procuring and transporting the detachments, as to him shall seem best; and for their accommodation, equipment and support, shall appoint such quartermasters, commissaries and other staff as to him shall seem proper."

"4. Such orders shall be sent to such officers, and in such manner, as the governor may deem expedient, with a notification of the place of rendezvous; and the officers to whom the orders are sent, shall proceed immediately to execute the same."

"5. If such officers as the governor deems necessary, do not attend at the place of rendezvous, or if the governor shall be satisfied that they will not attend, he may appoint from the counties from which the detachments are called forth, so many officers, as may seem to him proper for the said detachments."

The contingency contemplated by the constitution, and provided for by the act, had occurred, not only in my estimation; but also in the opinion of the general assembly, as they had conclusively indicated in the passage of the law authorizing the raising of a state force of ten thousand men, to be placed under the command of Major-General Floyd. When this act was passed, the legislature unquestionably believed the force to be needed for the defence of the people of Western Virginia; the reclamation of the territory then desecrated by the invading hosts of Lincoln, and the re-establishment of the laws in those counties which had been taken possession of by the usurped government inaugurated at Wheeling.

Volunteers to fill this state line did not come forward as promptly as the legislature or I supposed they would; and considering it important to raise the force as speedily as possible, I considered it my duty to adopt such constitutional and legal means as were within reach, to accomplish it. At the time I ordered the militia to report to Major-General Floyd, nearly one-half of the territory of Virginia was in the possession and under the control of the public enemy; a government had been inaugurated; laws enacted; officers appointed; the authority of the rightful government of Virginia repudiated; peaceful and quiet citizens arrested and imprisoned, and held in confinement until they would agree to take an oath of allegiance to the Lincoln government; others, upon fictitious charges, arrested, and after going through the forms of a trial, convicted, and incarcerated in the penitentiary at Washington, where they yet remain. They had senators and representatives in the federal assembly, pretending to represent this commonwealth; the judicial officers of the state had been deposed by the Wheeling legislature, and elections held to supply their places. All these things had been done. Every thing necessary to show the existence of "a combination for dismembering the state," and "establishing in a part of this state a separate government," in the language of the act, was then palpable to every one. The existence of an "invasion," in the language of the constitution, was patent. In making the call, I was acting in strict conformity not only with the spirit but the letter of the constitution and this act of the legislature.

The law regulating the term of service (see Code, chapter 39, section 12), declares:

"The militia, when called into service by state authority, shall serve for six months after their arrival at the place of rendezvous, unless sooner discharged. But the governor shall at all times have power to retain them in service for such time as the militia in the service of the Confederate States may be retained by authority of congress."

This militia, when called into service, was to remain six months; but I intend, in the language of the law, "to retain them in service" for a period of twelve months, the term of service prescribed in the act establishing the state line, if the interests of Virginia required it.

Whenever a call has been made for the militia, either by myself or by the generals in command of Confederate forces, it has become common with those called upon to render service, to question the authority, and thus discontent and dissatisfaction have been created, operating most mischievously, seriously impairing the value of this arm, relied upon for the public defence. This spirit ought to be discontinued and put down, and I appeal to the general assembly to give me their aid in support in effectually crushing it.

Respectfully,

JOHN LETCHER.

Gen. Bull Nelson Killed by Gen. Jeff. C. Davis.

The Herald has a series of dispatches from Louisville, giving different versions of the shooting of General Bull Nelson by General Jeff. C. Davis, of Indiana, at the Galt House, in that city, Monday morning.

The subjoined dispatch seems to give the most correct account of the affair and its antecedents:

About a week ago Nelson placed Davis in command of the Home Guard forces of the city. At night Davis reported to Nelson the number of men working on the entrenchments and enrolled for service. Nelson cursed him for not having more. Davis replied he was a general officer, and demanded the treatment of a gentleman. Nelson, in an insulting manner, ordered him to report at Cincinnati, and told him he would order the Provost Marshal to eject him from the city.

This morning Governor Morton of Indiana, and General Nelson were standing near the desk in the Galt House, when General Davis approached and requested Governor Morton to witness a conversation between himself and General Nelson. He demanded of Nelson an apology for the rude treatment he had received last week. Nelson, being a little deaf, asked him to speak louder. Davis again demanded an apology. Nelson denounced him and slapped him in the face. Davis, stepped back, clenched his fist, and again demanded an apology. Nelson slapped him in the face, and again denounced him as a coward. Davis turned away, procured a pistol from a friend, and followed Nelson, who was going up stairs, Davis told Nelson to defend himself, immediately thereon firing.

The ball penetrated his left breast, and General Nelson died in about twenty minutes.

Two Days Later News.

The Europa, with dates to the 21st ult., had arrived off Cape Race. The political news is unimportant.

The London Times denounces the policy of the abolitionists of the United States in the most unqualified terms, asserting that they are seeking to raise the negroes of the South against their masters. In the same article Mr. Lincoln's emancipation proclamation is condemned beforehand, and such action of the President is characterized as a "crime and a blunder."

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VOLUME 23.

ABINGDON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1862.

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TERMS.

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Confederate States Congress.

SENATE.

Monday, September 29th.

Lincoln's Proclamation.

Mr. Semmes, of La., introduced the following resolution, which was ordered to be printed and laid upon the table:

Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, issued at the city of Washington on the 22d day of September, in the year 1862, wherein he declares that on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord 1863, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall be in rebellion against the United States, shall be thenceforward and forever free, is leveled against the citizens of the Confederate States, and as such is a gross violation of the usages of civilized warfare, an outrage upon private property and an invitation to a servile war, and therefore should be held up to the execration of mankind and counteracted by such severe retaliatory measures as, in the judgment of the President, may be best calculated to secure its withdrawal or arrest its execution.

Mr. Clark, of Missouri, said the resolutions did not go far enough. He thought the President should be authorized immediately to proclaim that every person found in arms against the Confederate Government and its institutions, on our soil, should be put to death, and that every citizen of the Confederacy be proclaimed a soldier, for the time being, to execute the proclamation upon the persons of every murderer, thief and scoundrel endorsed and acting under the proclamation of Lincoln. Our people have been murdered, our property destroyed, and now this last and atrocious measure is proclaimed. It is now a matter of life and death. Let us meet the exigency. The resolution was not sufficient. He moved its reference to a special committee.

Mr. Semmes, of La., considered the question of retaliation as an executive question, and to be left to the discretion of the Executive to carry out such measures of retaliation as circumstances may justify.

Mr. Henry did not think the resolution strong enough. The time had arrived when we should declare a war of extermination upon every foe that puts his foot upon our soil, no matter what may be the bloodshed it may cause. We should meet a foe of the character that menaces us, under the black flag, and neither ask nor receive quarter from this day henceforward. In Europe armies have been known to pause when they knew no quarter would be given; officers have deserted their commands when conscious of the fate that would meet them if they fell into the hands of the enemy whose territory they were invading. The way was to declare a war of extermination, and his life for it, we would not be troubled with invasion hereafter.

Mr. Phelan said the introduction of the resolution indicated the dawn of a better policy with reference to the future defense of our country. I am now and ever have been in favor of fighting this contest under the black flag. If it had been erected over the plains of Manassas, one year ago, in my opinion this war would ere this have been ended. I move it be made the special order of the day for 12 o'clock to-morrow.

After some further discussion, the resolution, on motion of Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Confederate States Congress.

RICHMOND, Oct. 2.—The Senate to-day, refused to agree to the amendments of the House to the Exemption bill, and asked for a committee of conference.

House bill, appropriating one million dollars for the construction of the Bene Mountain and Rome railroad, was passed; also Senate bill to provide for the transmission of trans-Mississippi mails.

At one o'clock the Senate went into secret session to consider the order of the day, being the bill to repress the atrocities of the enemy. Nothing of importance was done when the doors were opened.

Several communications from the President were presented. The House was occupied all day in the discussion of the bill to raise revenue.

LARGE NUMBERS of the wounded in the various battles in Maryland continue to arrive at the Richmond hospitals. The train from

Gordonsville on Saturday evening brought down some four or five hundred, and Tuesday evening a similar number arrived. We learn that many of them owe their wounds to the infernal Yankee contrivance, known as the "shell-balls," filled with a poisonous substance, and arranged so as to explode in the flesh upon striking a bone, creating mortification in a short time; consequently, wounds of this nature are more generally fatal.—*Richmond Examiner.*

The Close of "The Greatest Battle of the War."

The correspondent of the New York Tribune gives a highly interesting account of the close of the great battle of Sharpsburg. It shows how narrowly the Federal army escaped utter defeat:

In another moment a rebel battle-line appears on the brow of the ridge above them, moves swiftly down in the most perfect order, and though met by incessant discharges of musketry, of which we plainly see the flashes, does not fire a gun. White spaces show where men are falling, but they close up instantly, and still the line advances. The brigades of Burnside are in heavy column; they will not give way before a bayonet charge in line. The rebels think twice before they dash into these hostile masses.

There is a halt, the rebel left gives way and scatters over the field, the rest stand fast and fire. More infantry comes up, Burnside is outnumbered, flanked, compelled to yield the hill he took so bravely. His position is no longer one of attack; he defends himself with unflinching firmness, but he sends to McClellan for help. McClellan's glass for the last half hour has seldom been turned away from the left.

He sees clearly enough that Burnside is pressed—needs no messenger to tell him that. His face grows darker with anxious thought. Looking down into the valley where 15,000 troops are lying, he turns a half questioning look on Fitz John Porter, who stands by his side, gravely scanning the field. They are Porter's troops below, are fresh, and only impatient to share in this fight. But Porter slowly shakes his head, and one may believe that the same thought is passing through the minds of both Generals: "They are the only reserves of the army; they cannot be spared."

McClellan remounts his horse, and with Porter and a dozen officers of his staff rides away to the left in Burnside's direction. Sykes meets them on the road—a good soldier, whose opinion is worth taking. The three Generals talk briefly together. It is easy to see that the moment has come when everything may turn on one order given or withheld, when the history of battle is only to be written in thoughts and purposes and words of the General.

Burnside's messenger rides up. His message is, "I want troops and guns. If you do not send them I cannot hold my position for half an hour." McClellan's only answer for the moment is a glance at the western sky. Then he turns and speaks very slowly, "Tell Gen. Burnside that this is the battle of the war. He must hold his ground until dark at any cost. I will send him Miller's battery. I can do nothing more. I have no infantry." Then as the messenger was riding away he called him back—"Tell him if he cannot hold his ground, then the bridge to the last man!—always the bridge! If the bridge is lost, all is lost."

The sun is already down; not half an hour of daylight is left. Till Burnside's message came it had seemed plain to every one that the battle could not be finished to-day. None suspected how near was the peril of defeat, of sudden attack on exhausted forces—how vital to the safety of the army and the nation were those fifteen thousand waiting troops of Fitz John Porter in the hollow. But the rebels halted instead of pushing on, their vindictive cannonade died away as the light faded. Before it was quite dark the battle was over. Only a solitary gun of Burnside's thundered against the enemy, and presently this also ceased, and the field was still.

The peril came very near, but it has passed, and in spite of the peril, at the close, the day was partly a success—not a victory, but an advantage had been gained. Hooker, Sumner and Franklin held all the ground they had gained, and Burnside still held the bridge and his position beyond. Everything favorable for a renewal of the fight in the morning. If the plan of the battle is sound, there is every reason why McClellan should win it. He may choose to postpone the battle to await his reinforcements.

The rebels may choose to retire while it is possible. Fatigue on both sides might delay the deciding battle, yet if the enemy means to fight at all, he cannot afford to delay. His reinforcements may be coming, his losses are enormous. His troops have been massed in woods and hollows, where artillery has had its most terrific effect. Ours have been deployed and scattered. From infantry fire there is less difference.

It is hard to estimate losses on a field of such extent, but I think ours cannot be less than 6,000 killed and wounded—it may be much greater. Prisoners have been taken from the enemy. I hear of a regiment captured entire, but I doubt it.

Excitement in Washington.

The Fredericksburg News, chronicling the return of Mayor Slaughter, Dr. Broadus and other citizens who had been arrested and sent to Washington, says:

Washington is reported to have been in a terrible state of excitement over Lincoln's Proclamation. Officers of the army and dignitaries of State were resigning, arrests con-

tinually made, high officials imprisoned, and as the keeper of the prison expressed it, "the devil to pay" generally. We have no doubt the Yankee nation owes his Satanic Majesty an enormous debt, which eternity itself will scarcely be able to liquidate. The interest is beyond computation already.

Affairs in Washington.

A Marylander who has reached here from Washington, says that Lincoln rides between Washington and his present quarters at the Soldier's Home, surrounded by his body guard of forty cavalry. Arriving in Washington in the morning, his first duty is to confer with Gen. Halleck upon the latest news. That over, he has a diary interim until night, when attended by his guard, he again seeks his country quarters. For the last two weeks two gun-boats have been lying at the Navy-yard constantly fired up ready for exigencies.

It is said that Seward asked Lincoln, after Pope's return to Washington, how many men the Confederates had in the field, and that Lincoln replied: "I don't know; but we have had seven hundred thousand, and as our Generals have declared that they have always been beaten by double their numbers, they must have a million and a half!" To which Seward replied "hem."

The draft is still held over Maryland, although Stanton has publicly stated that they wanted no more recruits from that State, giving for a reason that they have enough rebels in the Northern army already.

The Marylanders, for no cause alleged, are taken from their beds and homes and dragged to prison. When the Confederate army effected a crossing, the Marylanders were wild with enthusiasm. The Yanks doubled the guards upon all the roads. A sentinel was found at every town. Travel was entirely interrupted, and nearly all the young men that started were captured, and are now lying in the old Capitol. Could our army get into Maryland, 60,000 would rise in arms against the tyrants that now hold them in the most abject state of degradation.

When the Confederate army crossed the Potomac, a large force (40 to 50,000) mostly raw recruits, started from Philadelphia towards Fredericksburg with the view of passing on to Richmond, but they were recalled immediately, from an apprehension that they might be needed to defend Washington.

There are eight or nine forts stretching from the Potomac at Washington City, to Beltsville, in Maryland, 15 miles distant. The Yankee forces are still throwing up dirt all around the city.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

From Western Virginia.

The following is a copy of a letter addressed to a member of the Virginia Senate from an officer of the army in Gen. Loring's command:

CHARLESTON, KANAWHA COUNTY, Sept. 18th, 1862.

My Dear Sir:—On last Saturday we took possession of this place. We had a fight at Fayette Court House, Cotton Hill, and here. In all the fights the enemy's loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, amount to between four and five hundred. In his retreat he contested every inch obstinately. We captured immense stores and supplies, and about 500 wagons. He tried to burn, as he retreated, but was so closely pursued that he succeeded in burning nothing but his own camps and storehouses, one furnace, and six or eight buildings in Charleston. He is now across the Ohio river, and we have the country from the mountains to the Ohio, and from the Kentucky border to the Little Kanawha. The prospect is most favorable for raising five or six thousand recruits for our army. The chance is great for the South arming the people. We have 20,000 bushels of salt in our hands, and are making 6,000 bushels per day. The growing corn crop is enough to feed our army this winter.

Yankee War Debt.

The New York Tribune some weeks ago said:

WHAT IT COSTS.

Putting down the slaveholders' rebellion is a very expensive as well as bloody business. Congress, at its recent session, passed bills which, in the aggregate, appropriated out of the Treasury the sum of \$913,078,527.63. At the extra session last summer, Congress appropriated \$265,103,296.99. The total amount, therefore, for the two sessions reaches the enormous sum of \$1,178,181,824.62. Nearly all of this vast outlay was rendered necessary by the rebellion. At the recent session, the army bill alone appropriated within a fraction of \$539,000,000—an amount larger no doubt, than was ever before embraced in one law or decree of any Government on earth. Look at the aggregate of the two sessions—eleven hundred and seventy-eight millions, one hundred and eighty-one thousand, eight hundred and twenty-four dollars and sixty cents—and tell us if the work of crushing out this "irregular opposition" to the National Government, which "our misguided Southern brethren" have organized, will not only make them expensive relatives to their cotemporaries, but cause their memories to be very dear to posterity?

Old Abe Factious as Ever.

A Hessian recently from Washington city tells a Yankee paper a characteristic anecdote of Abraham. In response to a very high recommendation for a Brigadier Generalship, Mr. Lincoln replied that as the number of officers of this grade allowed by Congress (two hundred) was already full, he could make no more appointments. What we needed was the rank and file. There was enough Generals.

Latest from the North.

Buell Relieved of His Command.

Seigel at Warrenton to Cut off the Communication of the Rebel Army with Richmond.—Renewed Activity on James River.—Bull Nelson Shot and Killed at Louisville.

RICHMOND, Oct. 2.—The Baltimore American of Monday afternoon says it is reported that Gen. Buell has been relieved from his command, and assigned to Indianapolis to organize paroled prisoners into regiments. Stocks were rampant in New York Monday, and prices went up three per cent on the first call.

Gen. Seigel had advanced to Warrenton and was preparing to cut off all communication between the rebel army in the Shenandoah Valley and Richmond.

The American also reports that there are intimations of renewed activity on James River, indicating that the present apparent suspension of operations is only preparatory to a systematic movement that will produce important results.

The Anglo Saxon, from Liverpool, had arrived in New York.

The defeat of Pope at Manassas, was universally regarded in England and France as fatal to the Union.

A powerful ram was openly being built in the Mersey, to be used in opening the blockade of Charleston.

The addresses of the Governors to Lincoln is not to be made public.

Reports from Galveston, Texas, say that the yellow fever is raging there.

The Enquirer has received the New York Times of the 30th.

Bull Nelson was shot in the Galt House in Louisville, on Monday, by Gen. Jefferson C. Davis. He expired in a few minutes after receiving the wound.

Gold had advanced to 23½ premium.

Commercial circles in Europe predicted the speedy recognition of the Southern Confederacy. Negotiations were pending before France and Russia for the same result.

Later from Europe.

The steamer Anglo Saxon, with Liverpool dates to the 18th ultimo, has arrived. The defeat of Pope was regarded in England as a most disastrous Federal reverse. A Paris correspondent believes that Count Mercier has been ordered by the Government of France to make a conciliatory attempt to put a stop to the war in America for the sake of humanity.

The Paris Patrie looks upon the American war as "about over." The Constitutional says "Europe cannot wait any longer before recognizing the Southern Confederacy." The London Times says all Europe, enemies as well as friends of the Confederacy, will yield its admiration. It has "gained a reputation for genius and valor which the most famous nations may envy." It opposes recognition, however, until the South has both "won and kept its frontiers by its own exertions."

The London Herald (Derby's organ) urges interference, if mediation is refused. The Liverpool Courier urges France and England now to interfere. It thinks they can no longer refuse the application for recognition.—The London Globe thinks "revolutionary symptoms are but too apparent in the Federal States."

The news from the Continent is unimportant. Garibaldi is worse.

The Opinion Nationale, of Paris, Prince Napoleon's organ, condemns the idea of an emancipation proclamation for the negroes in anticipation, and in very severe terms, while the Dublin Freeman's Journal (a Union paper) points out the inutility of such a measure for the negroes themselves.

From the Rockingham Register, Sept. 26th.

Our Wounded Soldiers.

The public highway in the Valley of Virginia from Winchester to Staunton, is now crowded with suffering, wounded soldiers—poor fellows who were in the fights of Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and especially in the terrible fight of Wednesday of last week. These poor soldiers are wounded in almost every part of their bodies, some in feet, some in legs, and others in their hands, arms and heads.

They left the battle field to make their way to some hospital or other, or to their homes. Many of them are not able to hire a conveyance, whilst they are scarcely able to trudge along the wearisome and toilsome road which stretches out before them. Many of them, we doubt not, frequently suffer from hunger, as almost every farm-house by the wayside has been "eat out" by the numbers who throng this great highway of travel. It is an exceedingly painful sight, to us to see these poor, ragged, toll-worn, battle-scarred heroes trudging wearily and painfully along, with the pangs of hunger superadded to their other afflictions. It is the duty of every man and of every woman in our once smiling and peaceful Valley to look to the comfort and welfare of these patriots. Many of them are native-born Virginians, whilst others come from other and distant States of the Confederacy. They are all our brothers and friends, and as such deserve not only our gratitude, but our promptest and kindest attentions.—Let this Valley maintain its ancient and well-known character for hospitality. Let these

soldiers be looked after—let their wounds be dressed anew—let them be fed, and made as comfortable as our circumstances will allow us to do. It is an imperative duty, prompted alike by the noblest patriotism and the most exalted sense of Christian obligation.

The Yankee Version of the Battle of Ball's Bluff—their Forces Driven Panic Stricken into the River and Immense Slaughter of their Men.

The Yankees confess to the terrible disaster that befell that portion of their army that was thrown, after the battle of Sharpsburg, on this side of the Potomac as an advance. Instead of pursuing our forces, as was intended, they were driven back, panic-stricken into the river, and but few were left of them to tell the tale. The slaughter was terrible.—The correspondent of the New York Herald writes of the affair:

I regret to say I have a disaster instead of a victory to chronicle. This morning a brigade from Morell's division, not observing the presence of the enemy on the opposite side, advanced to the river and crossed meeting no resistance but the depth of water, which all overcame by wading or swimming.

The 118th Pennsylvania and the 18th Massachusetts had no sooner crossed and advanced to the bluff about fifty rods, than they suddenly discovered that they were hemmed in on three sides by overwhelming masses of infantry, who immediately opened a most terrible fire of musketry from every part of their line. General Barnes, who commanded the brigade, instantly ordered his men to fall back and recross the river. A scene of the wildest confusion and most terrible slaughter then occurred. The rebels pressed them closely, and shot down our men by hundreds as they attempted to ford the river. Great numbers of the wounded could not contend with the rapid current, and were almost instantly drowned. The rebels kept up their fire, while they were in the water, and all who did not escape were shot down without mercy.

The 118th Pennsylvania passed over the river 1,040 strong. I have just seen all there is left of this splendid regiment, which left the Old Keystone State but a few weeks since.—Portions of two companies are all that remain of the fine men who crossed the river this morning. All the rest are killed, wounded or taken prisoners. Only thirty of the wounded succeeded in reaching this side. To night, in position, we are exactly where we were last evening, but in numbers we have lost at least 800 brave men.

Various opinions are expressed about the policy of attempting such a move without sufficient force. It appears that it was planned and carried out by a corps commander, without the consent or knowledge of General McClellan, who had not at that time fully made up his mind what would be his future course.

A Touching Incident.

A more touching incident than the following published in the last number of the Southern Literary Messenger, we have rarely read.—It was on the dash of Gen. Stuart around the enemy's lines that Capt. Latane fell. His remains were taken care of by Lieut. Latane, his brother:

Lieut. Latane carried his brother's dead body to Mrs. Brockenborough's plantation an hour or two after his death. On this sad and lonely errand he met a party of Yankees, who followed him to Mrs. Brockenborough's gate, and, stopping there, told him that as soon as he had placed his brother's body in friendly hands he must surrender himself a prisoner.

Mrs. Brockenborough sent for an Episcopal clergyman to perform the funeral ceremonies, but the enemy would not permit him to pass. Then, with a few other ladies, a fair haired little girl, her apron filled with white flowers, and a few faithful slaves, who stood reverently near, a pious Virginia matron read the solemn and beautiful burial service over the cold, still form of one of the noblest gentlemen and most intrepid officers in the Confederate army. She stretched the sods heaped upon the coffin lid, then sinking on her knees, in sight and hearing of the foe, she committed his soul's welfare, and the stricken hearts he had left behind him, to the mercy of the All Father.

From the Army of Northern Va.

By arrivals yesterday we have intelligence from the army of Northern Virginia as late as Sunday last. Our forces were then in position at and around Bunker Hill—Mill Creek—a strong position ten miles north of Winchester, our right flank resting upon Opequan creek. The previous reports of the excellent condition of our army and increased numerical force are confirmed. It is believed we confront the enemy here with double the number of troops we carried into action at Sharpsburg.

McClellan's headquarters were, on last Sunday, at Martinsburg. With the main body of his force he crossed the Potomac at Williamsport, whilst detached corps crossed lower down—at Shepherdstown and Harper's Ferry. It was rumored here, throughout the day yesterday, that the battle had begun, but a late hour last night the rumor had not been confirmed by any official dispatches, and should therefore be discredited. Telegraphic communication between Richmond and Winchester being complete, early intelligence of any important movement of event connected with this arm may be confidently expected.—*Richmond Examiner, Oct. 1.*

LATEST FROM THE WEST.

Gen. Bragg's Forces Reported at Hodginsville.

All Business Ordered to be Suspended in Louisville.—Great Excitement in Cincinnati.—Gen. Bragg within Ten Miles of Louisville.—The Federal Forces Reported as Sufficient to Defend the City.—Movements of our Army.—From the North.—&c., &c., &c.

MOBILE, Sept. 23.—A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register dated Senatobia, Sept. 27, says the Chicago Times of the 23d contains a dispatch from Louisville of the 22d inst., which states that Gen. Bragg's forces, fifty thousand strong, were reported at Hodginsville en route for Bardstown, which they would reach at the same time.

The Mayor had ordered all business to be suspended, Gen. Nelson also ordered all the women and children to prepare to leave.

Gen. R. Nelson has issued a proclamation calling the citizens to arms, under Nelson. The latter has issued an address to his troops exhorting them to give a bloody welcome to the hordes now invading Kentucky.

Cincinnati dates of the 22d report the city in a blaze of excitement.

Gen. Bragg was doubtless within ten miles of Louisville.

Gen. Buell had not reached Manfordsville. His movements were severely commanded upon.

Gen. Wright had just returned from Louisville. He regards the Federal force there as sufficient to defend the city, and credits the report that Gen. Bragg will make a dash on Louisville. The secessionists are confident that Bragg will break through the Federal columns and take the city, and that he has not less than fifty thousand troops.

Bragg holds Mulgrove's Hill, 25 miles from Louisville, and will check Buell's passage in that direction or force him to take a circuitous route, and delay him four days. In the meantime Bragg expects to capture Louisville.

The attack was expected to be made on Wednesday last, but no intelligence had been received.

Gen. Heth, with 15,000 men and 16 cannon, is at Eagle Creek, near Cincinnati; Humphrey Marshall, with 12,000 men and 45 cannon, is moving from Paris, northward, and Kirby Smith, with 10,000 men and 16 cannon is moving north from Lexington. John Morgan, with 2,500 cavalry, is scouting from Bridge's Station to within ten miles of the fortifications.

It is believed that simultaneous with Bragg's attack upon Louisville Kirby Smith with 40,000 men and over one hundred cannon will attack Cincinnati, Covington, and Newport.

Washington dates to the 21st say that nothing official has been received to-day from the army in Maryland. Private dispatches say there is no doubt that on Thursday and Friday, the 18th and 19th, a large portion of the rebel army crossed into Virginia, and immediately commenced fortifying, with the view to cover a retreat. Another authority says that a considerable body of rebels yet remain on the Maryland side, and are busy entrenching.

From the Rockingham Register.

Another Ball's Bluff Affair.

A CLEAN SWEEP.

10,000 YANKEES USED UP.

The Yankees have again caught "Jackson." On Saturday last two of their Brigades were induced to cross the river at a point near Shepherdstown, in pursuit of Jackson, and whilst in the act of doing so, they met with "masked batteries," which pretty nearly wiped them out! Intelligent travellers from Winchester represent the slaughter of the poor, foolish Yankees as exceeding anything that has occurred during the war. Grape and canister were poured into the dense mass crowded into the river, until the water was reddened with the blood of the slaughtered Federals.

It seems that Jackson's "decoy" and most tempting bait at which they bit most eagerly, was a battery of artillery, placed full in their view. The force attached to this battery was seen to be a small one, which, of course, increased the eagerness of the brave Yankees to take it. On they came, "horse, foot and dragon," to devour the hapless Confederates who had charge of the battery, which they felt sure was already theirs! But lo! and behold, when the Confederates at the battery retreated, a new force appeared and new batteries began to play upon them. The result was, that but few of the two brigades of Yankees that had crossed the river ever returned again! One account represents this force at about 10,000. The slaughter was awful.—We got no prisoners, because the terrific work of our "masked arrangements" left us none to take!

Our attentive friend, Lieut. A. B. Fisher, Provost Marshal of Winchester, sends us the following brief account of this latest "Yankee victory!"

WINCHESTER, Va., Sept. 22, '62.

Friend Wartman:—Gen. Jackson almost annihilated two Yankee brigades on Saturday last, at Shepherdstown. The enemy was pressing, and Stonewall placed a battery of artillery in view, and as two brigades crossed to take it, (the battery,) Gen. J. ordered it to fall back, when the enemy pursued and our men cut in, and left but few to cross the river again. It was a regular Ball's Bluff affair.

Hastily, A. B. F.

General Beauregard, accompanied by his Aids, and also by Maj. Gen. Pemberton and staff, arrived in Savannah Saturday afternoon by a special train from Charleston. Col. A. J. Gonzales, Chief of Artillery, is also of the party.

Bad as was the weather, the rain pouring throughout the day, General B. was engaged through the whole of yesterday in inspecting the defences of the city, which we hope he found fully up to his expectations.—Savannah Republican.

LATEST FROM YANKEEDOM.

PROCLAMATION OF LINCOLN.

Negroes of Rebels to be set Free.—Great Excitement in Louisville.—Gens. Bragg's and Smith's Army divided.—Demand for the Surrender of Louisville.—The Demand Refused.—Citizens Leaving for Indiana.—Heavy Loss at the Battle of Shepherdstown.—The Yankees Burying 10,000 a day.—Gens. Hooker and Crawford wounded.—New York Markets, &c., &c., &c.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 26.—Northern dates of the 23d have been received.

Lincoln has issued a proclamation declaring all the slaves of rebel masters to be free from and after the 1st of January next.

There is tremendous excitement in Louisville.

Dispatches from Jeffersonville to the 22d say:

The rebel Gens. Bragg and Smith have divided their forces.

Smith is to hold Buell, who is marching for Louisville, in check, while Bragg advances on the city.

Bragg summoned Nelson, who is in command of the army for the defence of Louisville, to surrender.

Nelson refused, and has ordered all the women and children to leave the city at one hour's notice.

Thousands of citizens are crossing the river into Indiana.

Bragg is some distance from the city, but rapidly advancing.

The Herald acknowledges a heavy loss near Shepherdstown on Sunday, and says:

The rebels were dressed like Union soldiers, and displayed flags of truce to induce the Federals to cross the river.

Sumner's corps d'Armee lost five thousand two hundred and three, at Shepherdstown, in killed, wounded and missing.

A correspondent writing from the battlefield on the 22d says:

The Federals are still burying their dead at the rate 10,000 per day, but expected to get through that day.

Gen. Hooker was shot through the foot by a rifle ball, and will not be able for duty for a long time.

Gen. Crawford's wound is more serious than expected.

Lieut. Col. Dwight, of the 2nd Mass., killed.

Col. Hinks, of the 19th Mass., badly wounded.

Gen. Richardson wounded in shoulder and head, will die.

General Dana was wounded badly in the knee.

In the 38th Mass., Col. Wild lost an arm at the shoulder.

Lieutenant Colonel, Adjutant and eight Captains of the 38th Massachusetts were wounded.

A correspondent of the New York Times says:

The slaughter was awful, particularly among the officers.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.

Exchange firm at 120 1/4.

Gold 117 3/8.

Cotton 54 cents.

Latest from Yankeedom.

Another Proclamation from Lincoln.

Lincoln's Serenaded.

LOUISVILLE SAFE.

Mumfordsville Reoccupied by the Federals.

Nothing Later From the Army of the Potomac.

Convention of Governors.

New York Markets. &c., &c., &c.

Announcements for Judge.

MARRIAGES.

OBITUARIES.

Northern dates of the 25th have been received.

Lincoln has issued a proclamation declaring that all aiders and abettors of the rebellion, and all persons discouraging enlistments, shall be subject to martial law, and liable to trial by court martial, without the benefit of the writ of Habeas Corpus.

Lincoln was serenaded on Wednesday night, and made a speech declaring that he had issued his emancipation proclamation, after very calm deliberation, and under a heavy and solemn sense of responsibility.

Dispatches from Louisville, say:

The city is now considered safe.

Buell has arrived there with several brigades of his army.

The Federals have reoccupied Mumfordsville.

There is no late news from the army of the Potomac; matters there are very dull.

At the Convention of Governors—sixteen present,—held at Altoona, Pa., on last Wednesday, they rejected a proposition for the removal of McClellan, and finally decided on the approval of the President's proclamation, and urging the more vigorous prosecution of the war.

In New York on Wednesday, Exchange

Gold 119.

Cotton 57 cents.

A private note to the editors of the "Appeal" from Little Rock, dated the 22d ult., says: "John Ross, and two-thirds of the Cherokees have joined the Federals and are making war upon us. We shall soon dispose of them, and the four thousand Federals who are with them."

The Brooklyn, New York fourteenth regiment is reported by the Washington "Republican" as numbering only fifty now, "out of about one thousand fine fellows," as the "Republican" calls them, "on entering the service." They were "used up" mostly in the late fights on Manassas Plains.

The Federals at Lexington, Mo., lately burned up \$175,000 worth of Hemp, to keep the rebels from using it as breast works.

The Very Latest from the North.

All Quiet Along the Potomac.

Louisville no Longer Threatened.

The Truth Coming out about the Shepherdstown Fight.

Gen. Lee at Falling Waters.

Loss in the Battle of Antietam, &c., &c., &c.

[Special to Mobile Advertiser and Register.]

SENATORIA, Sept. 30.—The Memphis Bulletin, of the 28th, has been received. It says there is nothing important from the North.—All quiet along the lines of the Potomac.

Private dispatches received in Washington represent matters dull at McClellan's headquarters.

A dispatch dated the 24th, says Louisville is no longer threatened. Buell's division had arrived there via Salt river. Bragg is concentrating at Bloomfield.

The Tribune's correspondent says Barnes' brigade crossed the Potomac at Shepherdstown, on Saturday, but no sooner had they crossed than it was discovered they were hemmed in on three sides by overwhelming masses, who immediately opened a most terrific fire of musketry from every part of their line. General Barnes, who commanded the brigade, instantly ordered his men to fall back across the river, when a scene of the wildest confusion and the most terrific slaughter then occurred. The rebels pressed them closely, and shot our men down by hundreds as they attempted to cross the river. Great numbers were wounded, and not being able to contend with the rapid current, were almost immediately drowned.

The Chicago Times has received advices from the Upper Potomac. Our troops had made no forward movement, though active operations will not long be delayed.

General Lee's headquarters are at Falling Waters.

The rebels are concentrating at Winchester, which place is being fortified.

The Federal loss in the battle of Antietam is officially stated at 9,220, while that of the Confederates is said to exceed 10,000.

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

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cured alike the devotion of his family, and the love and admiration of his comrades. If a "heartfelt desire to be like Christ, and a child of God" makes us so, (for in a letter to his sister, he said, "I hope the spirit of God is moving upon my heart," while his knapsack contained evidences of much reading on the subject of religion,) then we claim for him the title of "Christian soldier," a title, in our estimation, far more exalted than that, so well deserved, and given his distinguished father of Christian Statesman.

Truly there is consolation for his bereaved wife and sisters for this great sacrifice made on their country's altar.—Richmond Eng. P.

Died, of Camp Fever, at Flint Hill, Rappahannock county, on the night of the 17th Sept., DAVID ALDERSON, of the 37th Regt. Va. Vols., and eldest son of Capt. Geo. W. Alderson. Anxious that his family should have a representative in the army, this youth entered the service before he was 17—was in several battles—once wounded—and at all times acted the brave and dutiful soldier. And more, from all we know, we have good grounds to hope that he has exchanged a world of sorrow and pain, for one where the carnage of war is never known, but where peace and joy reign evermore.

Call and Examine our Stock.

A great trouble and expense, we have secured a good supply of Indigo, Copperas and Extract of Logwood, Foolscap and Note Paper, and Envelopes;

Pen, Pencils, Ink and Wafers;

Shears, Scissors, Pocket and Pen Knives;

Pins and Needles, and a large stock of School Books, Slates, Copy Books, Slate Pencils, &c., &c.

Also "The Partizan Leader"—a novel; and an Apocryphal of the Origin and Struggles of the Southern Confederacy.

"The Seven Day's Battles in front of Richmond."

"Cavalry Tactics"—Illustrated.

The Maps of Virginia, N. and S. Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky.

Besides a very extensive variety of almost every thing in our line.

G