

## Staunton Spectator.

STAUNTON, VA.  
TUESDAY, JAN. 21, 1862.

### A Hospital View.

The Lynchburg Express takes a hospital view of affairs and expresses the conviction that the North will be unable to prosecute the war longer than the present year. With an empty treasury, a ruin of credit, an enormous public debt, and a heavy taxation, it is impossible for the Union to maintain its armies at such a large position as those which the war has now assumed. The Northern volunteers are not fighting from patriotism or for defense, but for pay, and when they come to get that, they will cease to be soldiers. The grand army will melt away like morning mist, and disorganization will be the order of the day. The people of the North, too, will renounce for peace when the tax collector goes around with his drafts upon their purses for the money to foot any bills.—Direct taxation at the rate of three or four hundred millions a year, is more than the dollar-loving Yankee is going to stand. Their attachment to the "glorious Union," and to the "Stars and Stripes" were never known to equal their love of the dime. Patriotism was never known to interfere with their purse. They committed a war as a money-making operation. The loss of the South is a loss of two hundred millions of dollars to the Yankees; but to conquer the South will cost them at least \$500,000,000 per annum. This fact is just beginning to break up on their astonished vision. The New York Herald says that something must be done or universal peace and bankruptcy will prevail in the North. "The money question is assuming an alarming shape. It is estimated that the Government is expending \$100,000,000 per month. The people will soon echo the sentiment, and the administration will be left without money and without friends. But this is not all. The leading minds of the North are now satisfied that to conquer the South is an impossibility. They are running up millions of debt, therefore, for nothing, which will become a permanent tax upon them and their posterity. The prospects of becoming involved in disastrous hostilities with England and France, are imminent, and will constitute an almost insupportable tax to a prolonged war. We think it highly probable, however, that in view of all these impending difficulties, which throw such a deep gloom over the North, the Federal authorities will make a desperate effort to force our lines and achieve a series of brilliant victories, upon which they can afford to retire with some degree of honor from the contest. A party in a desperate straits will always be inclined to desperate means to extricate itself. But all the South has to do is, to remain firm and vigilant, and relax not a single nerve until the struggle is over.

### The Army at Hanging Rock.

It will be remembered that our militia force stationed at Hanging Rock, in Hampshire county, Va., was compelled to retire before an overwhelming force of the enemy. The Yankee force, being reported, as is usual with them, to be 10,000 men, they were ordered to retreat to Hanging Rock. The following statement in relation to this affair was furnished to the Staunton Spectator by a gentleman who was present at the time, and for the truth of which that gentleman vouches.

"Our force here for service, all told, did not amount to over 300. They consisted of a skeleton of one troop of cavalry, Capt. Blunt's, a part of Capt. Moore's Brigade of Hampshire militia, Capt. O'Brien's 8th Virginia Cavalry, and a part of Capt. Mann's 10th Virginia Cavalry. We were ordered to retreat to Hanging Rock, in Hampshire county, Va., on the 20th of January. The Yankee force was reported to be 10,000 men, and we were ordered to retreat to Hanging Rock. The following statement in relation to this affair was furnished to the Staunton Spectator by a gentleman who was present at the time, and for the truth of which that gentleman vouches.

### The Fight at Hanging Rock.

The Yankees, on the 20th of January, moved out from their camp at Hanging Rock, and were met by our force at the point of Hanging Rock. The fight was a desperate one, and was fought with great gallantry on both sides. The Yankees were repulsed, and were compelled to retreat. Our force, however, was severely wounded, and was obliged to retreat to Hanging Rock. The following statement in relation to this affair was furnished to the Staunton Spectator by a gentleman who was present at the time, and for the truth of which that gentleman vouches.

### Remono, Dec. 20, 1861.

Rev. J. B. Grant, Nashville, Tenn.—Dear Sir: I have received with great pleasure your letter of the 15th inst., and in reply to inform you that I am glad to hear that you have received the Bible in such a beautiful specimen of Southern workmanship, and if I live to be inaugurated the first President of the Confederacy on the 22d of February next, my high self would be glad to have your name as one of the names on the list of subscribers to the Bible. I have no time to examine the school books, but I do not think they are improvements on those formerly used, and I am gratified that a Mississippi has been the first to engage in this work so important for the present instruction of our children.

### Telegraphic Despatches.

St. Louis, Jan. 19.—The Provost Marshal-General has issued an order requiring all publishers of newspapers in the State of Missouri to furnish him with a copy of their papers, containing all news of the war, and to comply with which rule renders the paper liable to suspension.

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### MARRIED.

On the 19th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. R. H. Taylor, of Staunton, Va., was solemnized a marriage between Miss Mary A. Taylor, daughter of Mr. R. H. Taylor, and Mr. J. W. Taylor, of Staunton, Va.

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### MISCELLANEOUS.

VIRGINIA.—A Bill was introduced in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of the County of Monroe on Monday, the 19th day of January 1862, by the Hon. J. P. Marshall, Secretary of War, for the purpose of providing for the relief of the soldiers of the Confederate Army who have been disabled in the service of their country.

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These who desire to pay their subscription for wood on do so by paying us good notes and good word.

The flight of the enemy from Roanoke. On Friday week, the Federal force of 7,000 troops, under the command of Genl. Lamb, who surrounded Kelly, in appreciation of the advance of the Confederate force under the command of Genl. Thomas J. Jackson, stampeded and scattered away from Roanoke as fast as their cowardly legs could carry them and this, too, when Genl. Jackson's forces were at the "Cross Roads," which is the route from Bath to Winchester, and from Martinsburg to Romney Intersect, a distance of more than a day's march.

The enemy retreated away to such a sorry, that they left to fall into our possession, 400 tons, 1,000 overcoats, many papers, among others those of our Adjutant General, and supplies of flour, beef, bacon and groceries. Thus Romney was won without the firing of a single gun. Genl. Jackson has sent a strong force into Berkeley county, with the view, it is surmised, of checking the contemplated operations of Genl. Banks and Lander who have united their forces and are concentrated there in the counties of Washington and Allegany in Maryland. These Yankee Generals will find the "Stone-wall" hard to climb over—they will meet with a little more difficulty than "Hotter," who he over-leaped the walls of Verona.

Principal part of the clothing, bedding, Co., Co., belonging to Capt. Wm. Bates, and other officers, was captured by the enemy, and burnt according to their manner of disposing of what they cannot use and carry off with them. They captured the two guns belonging to the 8th Virginia Cavalry, and a great many arms, all of which, with the exception of "one big gun," they destroyed.

Mr. Editor.—I would like to know what would be the result if the Federal Government were to issue a law, that no man should be allowed to enter the service of the Government, unless he had first been educated in a school, and that no man should be allowed to enter the service of the Government, unless he had first been educated in a school, and that no man should be allowed to enter the service of the Government, unless he had first been educated in a school.

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In the House of Delegates on the 16th inst., the Speaker of the House presented a communication from the Governor, transmitting a letter from the Hon. J. P. Marshall, Secretary of War. The letter from the Secretary of War is dated December 10th, 1861, and informs the Governor that the following persons had been examined by Hon. James Lyons, Commissioner for the War Department, who reports that they are traitors and ought to be hung. They are confined in the city jail. Their names are: George A. Aubrey, Henry And, Benjamin Boos, John Berrydale, Aaron W. McDonald, and John Alford.

The following acknowledgment (says the *Staunton Spectator*) by President Davis's package of books, consisting of a copy of the Southern Bible and Testament published in the Southern Confederacy, also the new Confederate edition of School books, is characteristic of the man and must be gratifying to the authors of the same—the one a Georgian, and the other from Mississippi.

St. Louis, Jan. 19.—The Provost Marshal-General has issued an order requiring all publishers of newspapers in the State of Missouri to furnish him with a copy of their papers, containing all news of the war, and to comply with which rule renders the paper liable to suspension.

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