1864. CA[illegible]

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MERCHANTS [illegible]

M'CORKLE, LEE & CO.,
JORDAN'S POINT,
Richmond, Va.

HAVING taken the old stand of McCorkle & Lee at the Point, for the purpose of conducting the Commission And Forwarding Business [illegible]

[illegible] ARTHUR [illegible]

GOOD MATCHES.—I have removed my *Friction Match House* [illegible]

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

VIRGINIA HOTEL, Staunton, Va.
PROPRIETOR.
European Style,
Week or Month.

HORSES TAKEN UP.—On Sunday, the 24th day of February, the subscriber took up three quiny Horses, on the farm of Mr. Geo. Miller, near Hanoverton, Rappahannock county, of the following description:
1st, Dark Bay,
2d, Dark Dapple Gray,
3d, Light Bay,
ISAIAH M. MAYS.

$100 REWARD.—There was stolen from [illegible] a horse of the following description: [illegible]

$50 REWARD.—On Thursday night, the 3d inst., was stolen from the stable of Mrs. [illegible] near Middlebrook, one sorrel mare about 15 hands high, [illegible] BARBARA BEARD.

$100 REWARD.—Absented from the subscriber, at Staunton, on Tuesday [illegible]

EXCHANGE.

SITUATION WANTED.—A young lady desires to get a situation as teacher in a private family. [illegible] P. O. S., Staunton, Va.

The Young Husband's Soliloquy.

[illegible]

I gaze on them with wonder
And in Viola's eyes
I try to read the secret
But she is all too wise.

And with all my questions
She makes but this reply:
If you'll have patience, The time
I'll tell you—by and by.

From the Spectator.

No! Prohibition.

In Richmond when the cash was low,
And "paymaster" were slender go,
Then rapid, constant, was the flow
Of the paper currency.

But Richmond felt another fright,
When Congress passed a bill one night,
Commanding, as they had the right,
The funding of the currency.

By committee, both sides arrayed,
Endeavored the bill the other made,
And said together, "Who's afraid
Of d—d responsibility?"

Then quaked the holders of the "stuff,"
Then were the brokers "up to snuff,"
And bought of bonds and stocks enough,
By funding them so rapidly.

Tis soon—yet scarcely is begun
Upon the Treasury the run,
Where Dutch and Yankee, Jew and Hun,
Meet in stock jobbery.

But higher yet the bonds shall go,
And on the market scarcely grow,
And small notes shall a premium show,
Over longer, funded hastily.

Ah, few shall not be April fool'd,
Though by the hopes put brokers school'd,
When Congress, with discretion ruled,
Shall gobble up its progeny.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, on the 29th ult., the joint resolution in relation to the employment of free negroes, &c, was agreed to. Also one in relation to B. F. Murray, Sheriff of Shenandoah county.

A motion to institute night sessions in the Senate was disagreed to.

The following bills were passed:

A bill for the relief of J. C. Heikkell, Sheriff of Hampshire county.

A bill for the relief of T. M. Hendley, Commissioner of the Revenue in Mathews county.

A bill authorizing the receipt of the treasury notes of the Confederate States in payment of taxes and other public dues, and regulating when and how the same shall be received.

The bill to provide a fund abroad for the use of the State failed for want of a constitutional majority in its favor. Ayes 22, noes 16.

A bill to increase the compensation of the clerk of the Richmond Circuit Court was reported.

The bill suspending the law imposing taxes for the support of Government was ordered to be engrossed.

A bill was reported on Saturday for extending the Southern boundary for the city of Richmond.

In the House, a bill was passed amending and re-enacting the act incorporating the Richmond Importing and Exporting Company.

An act to amend the charter of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Insurance company of Richmond, were passed.

Also, a bill refunding a sum of money to A. G. Ingraham, which had been illegally paid into the treasury.

Also, a bill amending certain provisions of the act establishing an army agency for soldiers in Richmond. It appropriates $100,000.

A bill to establish a soldiers' confidential agency for Richmond, and appropriating one million dollars for the purpose, was discussed. Adjourned.

In the Senate March 1st., Brigadier General Jackson, the Senator elect from the city of Norfolk, appeared, and after the administration of the oath required by the Clerk, took his seat.

House bill for the relief of A. G. Ingraham was passed.

The bill to suspend the law imposing taxes for the support of the government was considered. A rider was adopted requiring the Commissioners of the Revenue to issue licenses as usual, but to make no assessment. The bill was opposed by Mr. Hunter and Mr. Marshall, but finally passed by a vote of ayes 34, noes 7, and its passage was communicated to the House.

The vote by which the substitute to the bill to provide a fund abroad for the use of the State was rejected on Monday, was reconsidered and the bill laid [illegible]

In the House, a bill was reported for the relief of indigent soldiers and sailors of the State.

Also, a bill to increase the rates of pay for the tuition of indigent children in primary schools.

And a bill to provide for the education of disabled soldiers at primary schools.

A number of adverse reports were made upon resolutions of inquiry.

Senate bill to suspend the law imposing taxes for government support was made the order of the day for 12 1-2 o'clock to-morrow.

The report of the joint committee on salt being the special order, was considered till the hour of adjournment.

The Senate March 2nd., passed a bill to repeal the 8th section amend and re-enact the 9th section of the Code, so as to dispense with the office of Treasurer of the Central Lunatic Asylum, and to direct the funds of said Asylum, to be kept in a bank of the Banks of Staunton; also,

A bill to authorize the funding of certain currency belonging to the State in Confederate bonds, and to authorize the sale of such bonds, if necessary, and to authorize the conversion of other notes into other issues;

And a bill to incorporate the Confederate States Porcelain Company.

A bill was reported from a special committee to prohibit the granting of ordinary licenses to any person within a city or town, or within five miles thereof, or at any depot, station, or other point on any railroad.

Most of the day was consumed in considering the report of the joint committee on salt and the joint resolutions in regard to the impressment of furnaces, &c., at Saltville, for the purpose of continuing the present policy of manufacting salt for the people.

The House passed Senate bill authorizing the receipt of the Treasury notes of the Confederate States in payment of taxes and other public dues, and regulating when and how the same shall be received.

Senate bill suspending the law imposing taxes for the support of Government until the 31st of January, 1865, was amended and passed.

The consideration of the bill to complete the Covington and Ohio Railroad through Western Virginia was resumed and passed.

Adjourned.

In the Senate March 3rd., a bill was passed to amend the act repealing the fence law of Virginia so to include Madison county.

A bill forfeiting the lands of alien enemies and transferring the same to loyal claimants holding title under the Confederate Government.

Also, a bill making an appropriation to pay the damages incurred by the destruction of the public warehouses.

And a bill to further to county levies.

The joint report and resolutions of the state convention were taken up again, and the Senate also amended. Finally, the report was adopted [illegible] o'clock P. M. and the Senate took a recess till that hour.

In the House to-day a bill authorizing the funding of certain currency belonging to the State in Confederate bonds was passed.

Also, a bill incorporating the Confederate States Porcelain Company.

The bill appropriating the public revenue for the fiscal years 1863-4 and 1864-5—the order of the day—was taken up, and the appropriation to the Western Lunatic Asylum extended to one hundred and fifty-two thousand dollars for each year. The bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The report of the Salt Committee was then taken up and considered, Mr. Gambling on the floor. The discussion lasted until the hour of recess.

In the Senate March 4th—The bill to provide for the completion of the Covington and Ohio railroad and construct a branch thereof, was reported with amendment.

The special committee on the resolution as to what measures may become proper to be adopted by the Legislature in view of the recent act of Congress known as the military act, so far as it may affect the officers of the State, made a lengthy report, which was ordered to be printed.

The following bills were passed:

A bill to establish an army agency in the city of Richmond.

A bill to amend and re-enact sects. 2d and 7th of the act for improving the navigation of White river, passed January 28th, 1817.

A bill to amend and re-enact the act authorizing the Court of Appeals to hold its sessions at other places than at Lewisburg, passed March 12th, 1863.

And a bill to authorize an appropriation to pay for tobacco injured or destroyed by fire at the Public Warehouses.

The consideration of the subject of salt was then resumed and continued till the hour of adjournment.

House.—The following bills were passed in the House of Delegates to-day:

A House bill appropriating the public revenue for public purposes for the fiscal years of 1863 '4 and 1864 '5.

And Senate bill to increase the salaries of the Professors of the University of Virginia, and providing for the education of soldiers disabled in the service.

The subject of salt occupied the balance of the session.

In the Senate, on Saturday, the 5th, the joint committee appointed for the purpose, reported an address to the Virginia soldiers in the Confederate service.

A joint resolution was adopted by both houses, extending the session of the General Assembly until Thursday next.

A bill amending the act authorizing the Construction of the Wytheville and Grayson turnpike, and to make branches thereof to the lead mines of Wythe county and Hillsboro', in Grayson county.

The consideration of the salt question was resumed and the discussion continued. The resolutions reported were adopted with a slight amendment.

Adjourned.

In the House, there was but little done besides considering the Salt question.

A Senate bill authorizing the Court of Appeals to hold its sessions at places other than Lewisburg, was passed.

Also, a bill providing for county levies.

The order of the day—The consideration of the report of the joint committee on salt—was resumed and continued until the recess hour.

In the Senate, on Monday, the 7th, a resolution was also adopted inquiring what legislation is necessary to do justice between the banks of this Commonwealth and their depositors, under the operation and requirements of the act lately passed by the Confederate Congress, commonly called the currency act.

A joint resolution was passed requiring the Auditor of Public Accounts to instruct the Commissioners of the Revenue in the several counties to make out and return to his office detailed statements of the losses of slaves and other property, personal and real; also, churches, court houses, records, and other public property sustained by the citizens thereof from the commencement of the war to the 1st July, 1864, &c.

A bill appropriating $500,000 to provide for the purchase and distribution among the people of the State of cotton, cotton yarns, cotton cloths, and hand cards, was passed.

The bill authorizing the impressment of certain salt wells, furnaces, and other property, was taken up, discussed, amended, and ordered to be engrossed. Adjourned.

The House adopted a joint resolution recommitting the report of the joint committee to prepare an address to Virginia soldiers to said committee, with instructions to embody therein a proper reference to the recent raid upon this city, and to have the address printed for the use of members.

A bill was passed authorizing the sheriffs of counties to summon *posse comitatus* to aid in the enforcement of the impressment law in certain cases.

The bill appropriating the public revenue for the ensuing fiscal year was passed.

A joint resolution was introduced directing the collection and certifying of all the facts in connection with the recent attempt of Kilpatrick and Dahlgren to enter and ravage Richmond, and providing for their preservation upon record in the office of Commonwealth. The resolution lies over under the rules.

The joint resolution on the salt question was considered until the hour of recess.

In the Senate on the 8th, the House bill to authorize the Governor to lease a portion of land adjoining the armory, was passed by the Senate to-day.

Also, House bill to authorize sheriffs to summon the *posse comitatus* to aid in enforcing impressments in certain cases.

The Senate bill to authorize the impressment of certain salt wells, furnaces and other property at Saltville was passed by a vote of ayes 27, noes 13.

Mr. Grice offered a preamble and resolution in regard to the arrest and confinement in hard labor by Brent Butler, of the Rev. Geo. M. Bain, Wm. H. H. Hodges, and John H. Wingfield, of Portsmouth, and requesting the Governor to invite the attention of the Confederate Government to the fact, and respectfully ask that the facts may be investigated, and if found as stated, and believed, that three citizens of the Federal States, if there be such in the hands of the Confederate authorities, be held at hard labor as hostages for the three citizens of Virginia; and if none, that three Federal officers be placed at hard labor, and with ball and chain, on the public streets, and held as hostages for Messrs. Bain, Hodges and Wingfield.

The preamble and resolution were unanimously agreed to.

The report of the joint committee relative to the exemption of State officers, was considered until the hour for recess.

House—The House passed Senate bill providing for the distribution of cotton, cotton yarns, &c., among the counties of the State.

The bill authorizing the impressment of certain salt wells, furnaces and other property, was also passed.

Also, an act to prevent the destruction of enclosures on public highways in the State.

And an act to amend and give authority to the Code of 1860. Adjourned.

In the Senate, on the 9th, a large number of bills were passed, among them the following:

To prevent the destruction of enclosures and private property on public highways.

To amend and re-enact the 24 section of chapter for 9th of the Code, relating to the election of [illegible]

Authorizing the payment of a sum of money to Wm. J. Morgan, for a slave emancipated by his [illegible]

Extending a part of a license tax paid for River Rappahannock.

Incorporating the Opequon Railroad Company.

To amend the 4th section of chapter 9 relating to the production and distribution of cotton, [illegible]

The following bills passed the House of Delegates, of the Senate, with an amendment, and [illegible]

The resolution to investigate the alleged use of cowhides at Camp Lee, and [illegible] the officer at that place from [illegible]

The bill to provide for the purchase and distribution of cotton, cotton yarns, &c., which had been returned from the House with amendments, was taken up. Some of the amendments were adopted and many others disagreed to.

The execution of the joint order of the day resulted in the election of Col. John M. Clarkson as Superintendent of Salt.

Adjourned.

In the House a bill was introduced amending the law to provide for the voting by persons in the military service and refugees in camps and corporations other than those to which they belong.

After the execution of the joint order of the day, the House took a recess till eight.

In the *Senate*, on the 10th, a joint resolution from the House, authorizing the Auditor to pay the accounts of Mr. W. F. Ritchie, Public Printer, was discussed and tabled.

House amendments to the bill authorizing an increase in the rates of tolls on railroads, canals, &c., were concurred in.

House bill to provide for the purchase of shoes, blankets, and other articles of clothing for the troops of this State in the service of the State or of the Confederate States, was rejected.

A bill to amend and re-enact the 40th section of the Code, so as to increase the allowance for clothing for lunatics in jail, was passed.

Also, a bill authorizing and directing the payment of the "Dixie Boys."

Joint resolutions in relation to the defence of Richmond against the recent raid of the enemy were referred to a committee.

Recess till 6 P. M.

The *House* passed the Senate bill exempting State officers from service in the Confederate army.

A letter from Gen. Bragg, in response to House resolution inviting him to a privileged seat, was read and ordered to be spread upon the journal.

The following bills were passed:

Confirming the character of the Richmond Glass Manufacturing Company.

Increasing the fees and compensation of sheriffs and sergeants for keeping prisoners.

Amending the Code concerning and fixing the pay of county patrols.

Amending the act to suppress gaming, and making its provisions more stringent.

For the relief of Thos. M. Hundley, Commissioner of the Revenue for Mathews county.

To increase the compensation of the Clerk of Richmond Circuit Court.

After the passage of several other bills, the House took recess till 8 P. M.

FOR THE SPECTATOR.

A CARD.

In your issue of the 1st inst., a call is made by "Citizens and Soldiers of the Greenville District" on me to announce myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the next Election. The estimation placed on my qualifications, I fear, does me more than justice, yet it is a gratification to one who has attempted diligently to discharge his duty in public as well as private life, to have the evidence of friends that his efforts have not been without some reward, and for which I tender to the "Soldiers and Citizens" my grateful acknowledgements. I must be allowed to respectfully decline being a candidate at this time for different reasons—First there are two gentlemen willing to serve the people before you for your votes—Secondly, I deem it the duty of every one that is able, to render such aid as he can in the great struggle we are making for our Independence, requiring where it can be done without detriment to the public interest, such offices to be filled by those who are unfit for military duty—Lastly, as I am enlisted for the war I conceive it to be my duty to attend exclusively to the duties assigned me until the last rebel shall be driven from our soil, provided Divine Providence spares my life. No man feels under more obligations to the people of this county for public favors than myself, and to that generous public I tender my gratitude.

March 15th 1863. R. TURK.

APPLICATIONS FOR EXEMPTION OR DETAIL.

It is required by the Bureau of Conscription that all applications for exemption or detail, except for service in the military bureaux, departments, &c., shall be made in writing to the enrolling officer of the appropriate county or district, and be supported by the affidavit of the applicant and other testimony under oath. The enrolling officer will endorse his opinion on each and every application, and transmit it to the commandant of conscripts for his approval, with a certificate for approval. If the enrolling officer approve the application, he may grant a certificate of exemption for a period not exceeding sixty days, which shall remain in force for that period unless countermanded by the commandant of conscripts. Every applicant for exemption or detail whose claim shall be refused by the enrolling officer and commandant of conscripts, will be allowed an appeal to the Bureau of Conscription and the War Department. But until the application has been made to the enrolling officer and the commandant of conscripts, applications will not be entertained by the War Department.

THE "Mississippian" is informed that a Mr. Jarman, a highly respectable and gallant gentleman residing in the neighborhood of Aberdeen, was captured and shot by Grierson in his recent raid. After his was dead, the fiends severed his head from his body, quartered him, and left his remains hanging by the road side. Their excuse for this hellish act was that Mr. Jarman and a few others had fired on them in their passage through the country. According to the report of Gen. Forrest, Grierson's loss was 300; 125 killed outright, 50 mortally wounded, 100 severely and slightly, and the rest prisoners. Our loss 25 killed.

LIEUT. DIXON.—We regret to learn that Lt. Dixon, who blew up the Monmouth on the 13th ult., was either lost or captured by the enemy on his return. A despatch was received in the city yesterday morning, stating that he was last seen heading in the direction of Fort Sumter, between which and himself were two lines of the enemy's picket boats. It was expected that his fate would be ascertained by the next flag of truce. (Mobile Advertiser.

THE Dalton correspondent of the Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer*, writing, on the 29th ult., of the late movements in Georgia, says:

"For the first time since my connection with this army, we have had no stragglers. Heretofore, when a battle was progressing, many of the cowards would avail themselves of every imaginable pretext to get to the rear. This is indeed gratifying, not only to those men who tend square up in their duty, but to our Generals also. Our strength is increasing daily."

AN AFFAIR OF HONOR.—The "South Carolinian" contains a correspondence between Brig. Gen. N. G. Evans and Col. J. W. McIlwaine, by which it appears that on the 25th ult., the former challenged the latter for having traduced his character, and that the latter refused to give the required satisfaction on religious, military and patriotic grounds.

[illegible] Fellow-citizens, before an Assembly of Virginia gentlemen I will be pardoned for saying a word of one of those men of history whose [illegible] rately comprehends. One who is daily making or moulding events which shall never die. I refer to the President of the Confederate States. We know him now better than we did when he came into our midst personally a stranger. He was said to be one who, [illegible] and honest in intent, was, perhaps, [illegible] and obstinate. He toiled steadily on in the duties of his high office, and into the [illegible] surrounded him the popular eye [illegible] strate. Success, the test of administrative ability, sometimes rewarded his toils—[illegible] unpardonable sin of statesmanship, which [illegible] founded his counsels, and brought the [illegible] to the verge of doubt and despair [illegible] gentlemen, the profoundest sympathy [illegible] historic man in his hidden toils, and [illegible] heavy responsibilities, laboring on [illegible] and day for his country's good. [illegible] occasional lifting of the curtain has [illegible] to persuade us to every pulse of the [illegible] the heart, and will, and mind, and [illegible] which animate the man, traits of noble [illegible] him and heroic firmness—of [illegible] and chivalry, and of unselfish patriotism [illegible] in God, have given joy to the [illegible] and confidence to the mind of [illegible]

Gentlemen, I thank God that [illegible] with the true courtesy of her ancient [illegible] never uttered one word to bring a [illegible] his brow, or added one feather's weight [illegible] burdens of his cause. Our people trust him [illegible] women receive and honor him; [illegible] every where would die for him; [illegible] teems and appreciates him, and [illegible] exalt him to the true position he is destined to fill, as one of the great men of this age!

We have hope, gentlemen, in our public men, in our public measures, in our army and in our cause; in such men as our President, [illegible] leaders of our gallant armies. I had intended, gentlemen, to have spoken of the measures adopted by Congress and yourselves, for the public good—but, at this late hour, [illegible] we all are by protracted labors, I must [illegible]

And now, gentlemen, in this solemn [illegible] hour, the future all wrapped in doubt, and [illegible] union uncertain, our paths diverging [illegible] common point of concentrated feeling and [illegible] emotion, I can only commend you to the care of Him who is our fortress and defence; [illegible] bidding each of you a kindly and fraternal farewell, invoke heaven's best blessings on you and yours. I pronounce this House adjourned [illegible] *Dis.*

ANTI-LICENSE LAW.—The Legislature adjourned about 12 o'clock on Thursday night. Before adjournment both Houses passed, by a considerable majority, the following anti-liquor law:

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly, [illegible] it shall not be lawful for any Court of this Commonwealth to grant license to keep an [illegible] to any person within a city or town, [illegible] five miles of the limits thereof, or at any depot, station, or other point on any railroad.

"Any person who shall, without [illegible] obtained an ordinary license, sell by [illegible] ardent spirits, or a mixture thereof, [illegible] or beer, or such like drinks, to be drunk at the place of sale, he shall, in addition [illegible] penalty now prescribed by law, forfeit [illegible] meet where the sale is made, if he is [illegible] thereof, or such interest as he may have [illegible] if he is the lessee; and shall, moreover, [illegible] the stock of liquors on hand, and [illegible] sonal property used in such business [illegible] Court, before which a conviction shall [illegible] shall take such steps as is may deem proper [illegible] the condemnation and sale of the property [illegible] ed by this act.

"This act shall be in force from [illegible]

THE YANKEE PRISONERS.—[illegible] hundred of the Yankees who [illegible] wounded and will be captured at [illegible] Ocean Pond, on the 20th ult., [illegible] warded from this place to-day [illegible] ther in the hospitals.—(Lake City [illegible]

WATER FOR [illegible].—We are [illegible] plaint about military potatoes. [illegible] a plate of them as large as a [illegible] hour tendency unless the potatoes are [illegible] when the water is poured off the [illegible] be perfectly dry and mealy.

FOOT FIGHTS.—The [illegible] after the battle of Oceola Pond [illegible] 600 ambulances, which were [illegible] troops. The powder being [illegible] but the balls were taken [illegible]

Staunton Spectator.

STAUNTON, VA.

TUESDAY, [illegible] 1864.

CHANGE.

Finding it impossible to be able to have sufficient paper to make change, when paying out our dividends to-day, we have decided to issue our patrons that they should come prepared to make the change.

[illegible] NEWSPAPER.

In several issues of the "Rockingham Register," the Editors stated that they had been informed that there were some of the members of those churches, the members of which are exempt in consequence of religious faith and the payment of five hundred dollars, who did not intend to raise any more forage than would be necessary for their own families. We were astonished at the statement, and thought that there must be some mistake about it, and we planned to learn from the fountain of the "Register" that our confidence in the loyalty of that class of citizens was not misplaced. Those who will do all they can to raise supplies will perform as efficient service as if they were in the field, for it is as necessary to plant corn as to plant batteries, and as necessary to reap wheat as to reap victories. The enemy temper making war upon our means of sustenance, and every one is efficiently doing his military who is engaged in increasing the supplies of subsistence. The "Home Soldier" wields the peaceful implements—the plough, the shovel, the hoe—whilst the soldier in the battle's front uses the gun, the sabre, the bayonet—the former laboring to save, whilst the latter strives to destroy life; yet both are using means for the accomplishment of the same end—Liberty and Independence. The soldiers in arms will do their duty and we hope those at home will do theirs also. We are pleased to hear that more ground than usual has been already ploughed, and that the prospect for planting a large crop of corn is very flattering.

NEGRO GENIUS.

Some time since, a colored boy, "Bob," 15 years of age, the property of Mrs. Margaret A. Crawford, went to the depot where the Engine, "B. D. Whitcomb," was standing. A gentleman observing that he seemed interested in the engine, asked him what he thought of it. He replied, "pretty big work, Master, but I think I can make one like it." The gentleman addressed laughed at what he conceived to be the absurdity of the negro boy's presumption. The boy went home with his mind full of the project of vindicating the truth of his assertion, and, sure enough, with no tools but an axe, hammer, saw, knife and gimlet, he made in wood an exact counterpart of the Engine, complete in all its parts. This model can be seen at the Law office of Mr. Wm. B. Kayser of this place, where it has excited the admiration and wonder of all beholders. They all agree that "Bob" must be a boy of remarkable mechanical genius. Such genius should be cultivated, and "Bob" ought to be placed in some good machine shop where his genius can be made serviceable to the country.—"Bob" would be as happy in a machine shop, as a "common nigger" would be at a dance or "shouting."

ENROLLING OFFICER—COLONEL PEYTON.

Col. Payton, who has been acting for several months as Enrolling Officer for the City of Lynchburg and the Counties of Campbell and Amherst, has been assigned to this place to act as Enrolling Officer for the Congressional District. Col. Peyton is endorsed by the "Lynchburg Republican" as a most excellent officer and estimable gentleman. Enrolling officers should combine courtesy of manners with justness, firmness, and firmness of character. From the manner in which Col. Peyton is endorsed where he has been acting, we suppose he combines these good qualities.

A WITTY REPLY.

The Yankees having captured Anthony Kennedy, a Union Man, Judge in the Jefferson District, one of them asked a lady "if she thought of it?" She replied that, "the thought, under the circumstances, it was duty appropriate." Being surprised at such a reply from a Southern Lady, the Yankee asked her, "Why she thought so?" "Because," she replied, "you have kept your horse in the Court-House, and thus made a stable of the temple of Justice, it is altogether proper that you should put an ass upon the bench."

DWELLING BURNT.

On Monday, the 7th inst., the dwelling house of Mr. Jos. A. Riley, near Middlebrook, in this county, was destroyed by fire, with all the furniture it contained with the exception of two feather beds. The fire was accidental. The loss about $10,000.

MILL BURNT.

On Sunday night, the 5th inst., the mill of Mr. Thomas McCormick, near Midway, in this county, was burned, it is supposed, by an incendiary. The mill contained at the time about 2000 bushels of grain. As the enemy is now making war upon our sustenance instead of our armies this may have been the diabolical work of some traitor. We hope he may be brought to justice.

HON. SAMUEL PRICE.

On the adjournment of the Senate, Lieut. Governor Samuel Price concluded his address as follows: "Senators, when we shall [illegible] this Assembly, we will [illegible] the field, and all our [illegible] in the army as much as we can. [illegible] who are [illegible] full of vigor and [illegible] to the battle-field; the [illegible] must be [illegible] field. These [illegible] must cultivate the [illegible] Who cannot handle the [illegible] must handle the plow [illegible] must raise corn, [illegible] for the army."

[illegible] NEWS.

[illegible] states [illegible] Union places [illegible] in South-[illegible] are not giv-[illegible] of a similar [illegible] Pennsylvania, Ohio, and

LOSS AND GAIN.

The following [illegible] of slaves in the counties named between the years 1860 and 1863, as exhibited by a comparison of the census of 1860, and the number listed for taxation, by State authority, in 1863:

	1860.	1863.		
Augusta,	4,700	4,515.	Loss,	185.
Alleghany,	600.	671.	"	71.
Bath,	904.	1,[illegible]	"	300.
Highland,	473	575	"	102.
Pendleton,	901	1,[illegible]	"	[illegible]
Rockbridge, 8,856		9,145	Gain	291.
Rockingham 2,407.		2,[illegible]	Loss	[illegible]
	17,841.	17,[illegible]		

The difference between the number given in the census of 1860, and that shown by the tax list of 1863 is 1,141—But as tax lists usually fall about 5 per cents. below lists made for statistical purposes, we should add that per centage to the number furnished in the tax list, to ascertain the number actually present in 1863. By adding 8 per cent. or 1,004, to 17,550, we have 18,554, which is only 107 less than the number given in the census of 1860. This number, 107, indicates the absolute loss above natural propagation and other causes.

The number of slaves in the entire State in 1860 was 491,028. The number in that portion of the State under our control was, by the census of 1860, 376,559, and, by the tax list in 1863, was 340,468, to which add 8 per cent., or 27,[illegible], and we have 374,596 in 1863 in the district under our control, or only 3,963 as the actual loss above natural propagation and other causes.

Horses.—The following shows the loss in horses, in the counties given, between the years 1860 and 1863, as shown by the tax lists of these years:

	1860.	1863.	Loss.
Augusta,	8,317	6,944	1,373.
Alleghany,	1,450.	906	544.
Bath,	1,765.	1,697	68.
Highland,	1,848.	1,555	293.
Pendleton,	2,704.	1,941	763.
Rockbridge,	8,166	8,089	78.
Rockingham,	7,670	6,656	1,014.

The number of horses lost in the above named counties between the years 1860 and 1863 amount to 4,959. The proportion of horses to the white population in the State is about 38 of the former to 100 of the latter. In that portion of the State under our control, we have lost, in the time specified above, 25,201 horses.

Cattle.—The following shows the loss in cattle in the same counties during the same time:

	1860.	1863.		
Augusta,	22,227.	19,710.	loss,	2,517.
Alleghany,	9,861.	9,962.	gain,	101.
Bath,	8,118.	4,079.	loss,	834.
Highland,	4,574.	4,966.	gain,	392.
Pendleton,	9,284.	6,894.	loss,	2,390.
Rockbridge,	18,855.	18,912.	gain,	57.
Rockingham,	21,818	14,739.	loss	6,674

The counties of Alleghany, Highland and Rockbridge (strange to say) gained 772, whilst Augusta, Bath, Pendleton and Rockingham lost 13,518—making the excess of loss over gain in the counties named 12,743.

In 1860, the number of cattle returned for taxation in the entire State was 1,091,132, or *ninety-seven* for every one hundred white persons. In 1863, the number of cattle within the territory free from the occupation and incursions of the public enemy was 507,159, to which add 8 per cent., the usual difference between the actual and taxable numbers, and we have 547,724 cattle within our control in the last mentioned year, which is *one hundred and five* head of cattle to every one hundred white inhabitants.

In view of these statistics, where can a justifiable reason for the present very high price of beef be found?

Sheep and Hogs.—Sheep and hogs were not separately listed for taxation till the year 1861. In 1861, the number of sheep was 489,351, and in 1863, 561,687, showing an increase of 72,336.

In 1861, the number of hogs, in the counties and corporations under our control, was 939,768, and in '63, was 782,798, showing a loss of 156,970, or at the rate of more than 8 1-3 per cent. per annum.

Staunton.—Staunton contained, in 1860, 909 slaves; in 1863, 749—a loss of 160. In 1860, it contained 170 horses; in '63, 186—a gain of 16. In '60, it contained 144 cattle; in '63, 185—a gain of 41.

The statistics of 1863 show that our resources had not, at that time, been materially diminished. We would hope, though it is not reasonable to expect, that the exhibits for '64 and '65 will be equally encouraging.

LAUDABLE CONDUCT.

Mr. Abram Ross, of Powell's Fort in Shenandoah county, had 40 lbs of wool for which he was offered by a speculator the sum of $400 or $10 per pound. But instead of selling for this price, as nine hundred and ninety-nine in a thousand would have done, he sold it in parcels to the poor of his neighborhood for Confederate money at the following rates: Such as he had carded, he sold at 50 cents per pound, and such as was not carded he sold at 33 1-3 cents per pound. Mr. Ross is a man of moderate means, and has in the army two sons and two sons in-law whose families are now dependent upon him, and besides these supports a portion of two other families. It will thus be seen that if any one were justified in selling their wool at $10 per pound, he was that man; yet he preferred selling it to his poor neighbors at the rates mentioned. If all were actuated by a similar spirit of benevolence and patriotism, how much better it would be for the country. This laudable conduct needs no comment—it bespeaks its own eulogy.

VICTORY IN FLORIDA.

The enemy admit that their defeat in Florida, in what they designate as the battle of "Ocilustee", was disastrous. They acknowledge that of less than 5,000 men engaged on their side they lost 1,500 in killed and wounded.—This defeat has given great dissatisfaction in the North. Our loss was about 600 wounded and 90 killed.

☞ On the passage of the bill improving the Salt works of Messrs. Buchanan & Co., Wickliffe voted in the affirmative, and Chrisman, Shelby and McCoy in the negative.

[illegible] mandant of the D[illegible] which position he [illegible] two years, enjoying all the while the confidence of the General, who, on yesterday week, arrested for treasonable correspondence with the enemy and consigned to Castle Thunder. He went on board the boat to City Point, which conveyed the 600 Yankee prisoners who were exchanged for the 600 Confederate prisoners, whose arrival we mentioned last week. On the way down, Captain Hatch, of the Confederate Bureau of Exchange, who was in charge of the expedition, noticed that Cashmeyer was in very earnest conversation with one of the prisoners, and upon watching him a short time, saw him hand the Yankee some papers.—Captain H. immediately walked up to the Yankee and demanded the letters, which were given up.

One of the letters was in German, Cashmeyer's native language, and the other in English. The import of the former was treasonable and the latter contained memoranda of all the orders, etc., issued from the Department of Richmond since the accession of General Winder recently, and calculated to afford the enemy a full insight into the military organization of Richmond.

Cashmeyer, who is about thirty-five years of age, came from Baltimore to Richmond at the outbreak of the war, and was one of the first Government detectives appointed. In that capacity, and having an extensive acquaintance in Maryland and the District of Columbia, he was often called upon to vouch for the loyalty of parties coming into the Confederacy. At his instigation, suspected persons have been arrested, and upon his intercession others have been released. He has travelled without check or restraint, from one extreme of the Confederacy to the other, as the custodian of despatches of the utmost importance; in short, had the private and confidential ear of the commandant of the Department, such was the unlimited faith universally reposed in his integrity to the Southern cause. If the charge so unexpectedly alleged against him be true, then his opportunities for inflicting vital mischief upon the Confederate cause have been numerous, and their importance incalculable.

P. S. Since the above was put in type, later intelligence in reference to this matter has been received, from which it appears that the package given by Cashmeyer to the Yankee was intended for his wife and contained nothing treasonable, the "special orders" being simply "orders" relating to functions of Cashmeyer in sundry special cases, and, in accordance with the tone of the letters, designed evidently to impress the members of his family, to whom they were addressed, with a fine idea of his (Cashmeyer's) importance as a Confederate official. The only circumstance connected with the affair deemed reprehensible was the manner in which Cashmeyer chose to communicate with his friends, through a prisoner of war, and in a clandestine manner.

DECISION OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

The court of appeals of this State have decided that the law of conscription and the law repealing the exemption of those who had employed substitutes are constitutional—that the privilege of employing substitutes was an act of grace, and not a contract on the part of the Government—that Congress had no power to make such a contract, and that if it had possessed such a power and had exercised it, yet the conditions necessarily attaching would have rendered the contract repudiable whenever in the judgment of Congress, the exigencies of the country should require it. The Court, composed of judges Allen, Daniel, Moncure and Robertson, is reported to have unanimously agreed in this decision. From this decision it follows that those who have been exempted on account of religious faith, and who have paid the tax of $500., may have their exemptions revoked whenever Congress may deem the exigencies of the country such as to demand it.—The Government is rather an uncertain party to make contracts with, as it can make and revoke them at its pleasure—it plays the game, "*Heads, I win; tails, you lose.*"

VIRGINIANS IN GEORGIA.

From the army correspondence of the *Atlanta Intelligencer*, we learn that Gen. A. W. Reynolds, of this State, with his Brigade, composed of Virginia and North Carolina troops, assisted by the 25th, 38th and 58th Alabama regiments of Gen'l Clayton's Brigade, with a force of 2,000 men defeated the enemy with a force of 5,000 in an important engagement within a few miles of Dalton, in Georgia, on the 25th of February. The success of the engagement was very important as it prevented the enemy from flanking Stewart's Division which occupied the Gap leading to Tunnel Hill.

The army Correspondent of the *Atlanta Intelligencer* says:

"The total loss of the Confederate forces is estimated at not more than two hundred in killed and wounded, while that of the enemy must have been very severe. We captured about thirty prisoners.

To General Reynolds' activity, and promptness, are we indebted for this brilliant little success, while I learn that all the members of his staff behaved with their usual coolness and gallantry."

European news to the 26th ult., has been received. Recognition rumors are again current. In financial circles, it is said, that France will act alone in case of a negative reply by England.

An exciting debate occurred in the House of Commons, relative to the Laird rams. A motion calling for the correspondence in the case was rejected, yeas 143, nays 178.

[illegible] TAIN.—On Friday the [illegible] Pendleton Pitchings and [illegible] crossed Cheat River [illegible] man, and destroyed a large amount of commissary and quartermaster's stores and six wagons. One schooner and two steamers were burned at the wharf. He burned [illegible] of the steamers and [illegible] across the bay and beached it high up on the Pinnacle [illegible] with the design if possible, of saving its machinery, which is very valuable. Captain Pitchings would have extended his raid beyond Cherrystone, but one of his men having deserted, he felt sure that the information he would furnish the enemy would very soon bring down overwhelming force upon his little party. He returned safely to Mathews County without any other casualty than the desertion mentioned.

The following is the official despatch in reference to this brilliant exploit:

Headquarters, Mathews County, March 4, 1864.

Hon. S. R. Mallory, Sec'y of the Navy:

Sir:—We have, with the assistance of Capt. Fitzhugh, 5th Virginia cavalry, and thirteen of his men, captured, this morning, the post and town at Cherrystone, Eastern Shore, Va., also the steamer "Giles," which gave bond, and propeller "Texas," now run into Pinnacle, scuttling the schooner "Mary Parker," and burning upwards of nine hundred barrels of different stores, six hundred boxes of smokers, Government wagons, &c.

We captured 80 men—paroled 10—twenty prisoners sent on to Richmond. All the men behaved well.

(Signed) Benjamin Romes,
Acting Master, C. S. N.

(Signed) John Maxwell,
Acting Master, C. S. N.

Speed the Plough.—With the diminished labor and reduced area of production now at command, the tillers of the soil cannot afford to waste time or misdirect their energies. They have been, and still are, greatly favored in weather, and have, to the present time, made good use of their opportunities.—They should allow nothing to cause a relaxation. The great armies now burnishing their weapons for a Spring and Summer of marchings and battles must be sustained at every cost. They are fighting not only for political rights, but for the very property that our farmers hold, and it is as reasonable as it is necessary that the property for which they bear and risk so much should support them. No class of our citizens are more interested than the producers in the success of our great struggle. How would it be here in Virginia if the noble army of Lee had to be removed or disbanded for lack of supplies. The armed mercenaries of Lincoln would immediately swarm through the State, like the destroying locusts of Egypt. Slaves, horses, cattle, provisions, everything that sustains life, would pass from the hands of the owners. Lands themselves would be declared confiscated, and sold to Yankee adventurers. To avert such a possibility, farmers and planters have as important a part to play in the army itself, and indolence or neglect would be as base in them as cowardice or desertion among the soldiers. They have heretofore done well, and answered the calls that have been made upon them. But there is occasion now to put forth increased efforts. We are sure they will strain every nerve.—*Richmond Whig.*

Whipped Again.—The following despatch was received at the War Department Thursday night:

Weldon, March 10.

The enemy occupied Suffolk in force on Sunday. We attacked them to-day, and, after a sharp struggle, drove them in a route out of the town, killing a number, capturing one piece of artillery and a large quantity of ammunition and quartermaster stores. The enemy are flying in confusion, burning bridges and leaving everything behind. We pursued them beyond Reuse's Mills.

(Signed) M. W. Ransom, Brig. Gen.
G. E. Pickett, Major Gen'l.

The Command in Florida.—In General Orders, dated "Headquarters in the Field, February 24th, published in the Tallahassee papers, Brig. Gen. W. H. Gardner, assumes the command of all the *forces* in Florida." Gen. Gardner has been incapacitated for field service until recently, from a severe wound received at the first battle of Manassas.—He is a native of Savannah, Georgia.

J. Marshall McCue, Esq.—The Richmond Sentinel says that "among the citizens who took arms to assist in repelling Dahlgren's column, was Mr. McCue, one of the delegates from Augusta. He fell in with the Departmental battalion, and bore a part, as we learn, in its handsome rapulse of Dahlgren on Thursday night."

Narrow Escape of Gen. Hood and Staff.—The Columbia *Carolinian* learns that while *en route* to Dalton a collision took place between the cars on one of the roads, which killed a white woman, broke several arms and legs, and smashed one or two carriages. Gen. Hood was slightly injured.

Barn Burnt.—A large fine barn, on Mr. Henry E. Sipe's farm, about 5 miles North east of McGaheysville, in Rockingham county, was destroyed by fire on Sunday evening, the 6th inst., about 8 o'clock. The barn contained hay, grain, &c., to a considerable amount. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

A despatch to the War Department from Gen. Polk states that Gen. Hoge, while in pursuit of Sherman, had a collision with a company of negroes seventy strong and killed fifty-five of them.

All claims against the Government due prior to the first of April will be paid, no matter when presented, in the present issue, and if paid after the first proximo, the notes will be subject to a deduction of 33 1-3 per cent.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that the tax of five per cent. on coin, gold dust, and bullion is to be paid *in kind.*

[illegible] ND GEN[illegible]

[illegible] of *all* denominations [illegible] all ministers at half price.

II. That the present Board [illegible] their successors, to be chosen with the exception of the [illegible] for Trustees [illegible]

Although many of the [illegible] far denomination [illegible] by the [illegible] School [illegible] etc., still it will be [illegible] above [illegible] has been [illegible] catholic. During the two years [illegible] career, which [illegible] withstanding the loss of the [illegible] ding, by fire, this Institution [illegible] extensive patronage [illegible]

Inspired by the patriotic [illegible] Alabama, in providing for the education of her crippled sons, and in pursuance of her ungrudged benevolent designs, this College now proposes, after securing the necessary amount for re-building, to raise a fund for the education of [illegible] alled [illegible]

Look to your standing.—The time for gardening is now [illegible] and we would urge upon all who have [illegible] plough or mattock [illegible] put it off. Delays are always dangerous. And if the [illegible] the earth, at a [illegible] carefully so [illegible] probable in the [illegible] at all, and to plant [illegible] with scattering, and scattering will do well enough [illegible] to-day—and never [illegible] you have planted [illegible] with a stick to cut [illegible] "dun trunk" appears [illegible] ter what the distance [illegible] will not be a tree, but will command ready sale at remunerative prices. Let the management [illegible] made now be heard resounding from every garden in the County, and we [illegible] "General" Starvation, [illegible] the Yankees.

Let our people plant early and largely of vegetables. Let every one who has a perch of ground [illegible] most. Let us economize in consumption; and especially, let us [illegible] ment that the army may eat. There are many who are indulging their families, white and black, with unstinted profusion. There are thousands who, stimulated by the cry of scarcity, have put away as "supplies for the year," unnecessarily numerous. These things are very wrong. The army is suffering while gluttons are surfeiting and negroes wasting, and while timid "providers" are watching their swollen hoards. We urge economize that we may live to spare; and out of what we have, whether much or little, the army must be supplied.

Fatal Rencounter.—On the 1st of March a difficulty arose between Robert Kerr (son of Wm. Kerr) a soldier of the Confederate Army, and W. Johnson in the town of [illegible] which resulted in the death of Kerr. The wound which caused his death was a gash inflicted with a large bowie knife, [illegible] the side of the [illegible]

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

TO THE PEOPLE OF AUGUSTA.

In response to the [illegible] of many friends [illegible] I have decided to [illegible] the office of Sheriff of Augusta [illegible] Election. By strict attention to business and a due regard to the rights and feelings of my fellow-citizens, I hope to merit a share of your votes. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected, I will do my duty to the best of my ability, without fear, favor or partiality. Very respectfully, [illegible]

March 11—td.

To the Independent Electors of Augusta County:

Clerk of the County Court, and at the same time discharged my duties to the satisfaction of the Court, the Bar and the public generally. Should you honor me with your votes, I will do my duty to the best of my ability, without fear, favor or partiality. Very respectfully, [illegible]

March 11—td.

[illegible]

March 11—td.

[illegible]

March 11—td.

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