Staunton Spectator.
STAUNTON, VA.
TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1863.

THE EDITOR'S CONDITION.

Though the editor is still confined to his room, *yet* he thinks it will not be a great while before "Richard will be himself again." Though it will be some time before he will be able to have the use of his left arm and shoulder, yet, as the right arm is sustained, he hopes, within the space of another week, to be able to resume the labors of his office. His personal pulchritude is not damaged, as his most prominent feature, which was disproportionately magnified, has assumed its original size, (which, however, was never very diminutive,) and the colors which were added to his face in a manner more *striking* than beautiful, and with vigorous *strokes* rather than artistic pencilling, have disappeared. Our patient seems to be very slow in its recovery, as it is still in a *breathless* condition, and, as a consequence, it gives a nasal twang to his voice which is too Yankee-like to be very agreeable to his Southern feelings. He will soon appear again at his post of duty, when such *bruisers* and *shoulder-strikers* as think they can suppress the freedom of speech, and the freedom of the press, by breaking the bones of an editor, can have an opportunity of demonstrating the fallacy of their theory. Flesh and bones constitute but the casket in which the *spirit* is enshrined, and though the casket may be bruised and broken, the spirit will be unharmed, and will be as ready to perform its duty, without "fear, favor, or affection," as it was before.

MAGNANIMOUS (?)

"We publish, by request of the editor of the 'Spectator,' his comments on the Card of Col. A. W. Harman, but deem it due to our friend, who is absent, to correct the impression likely to be made by the predatory remarks of the editor. We had supposed (as I others were like us) that the editor had magnanimously inserted Colonel H's card, as it was not marked as advertisements usually are, but upon speaking of it as a magnanimous act, we were informed that it was charged for at the usual advertising rates. What astonishing magnanimity, bounded only by the sum of $3 50!"

We take the above from the last *Vindicator*. The allegation it contains, that we charged for the publication of Colonel Harman's card, is not true. We did *not charge* for it; but published it *gratis*. It "was not marked as advertisements usually are," for the simple reason that it was not published as an advertisement, but, in the language of the *Vindicator*, "magnanimously inserted." The only foundation for the charge made by the *Vindicator* rests upon the fact that Dr. T. A. Berkeley called at the office, in our absence, and inquired of a hand in the office what the cost of publishing Col. Harman's card would be, when the hand, without having conferred with us, and acting upon the rule that "all communications of a personal character are chargeable," told him that it would amount to ($2.50) three dollars and a half. As soon as anything was said to us upon the subject, which was Tuesday evening, the same day the card was published, we informed the hand who spoke to us in reference to it, that we did not charge anything at all for the publication. If we had known that Dr. Berkeley expected us to charge for it, we would have secured him when he gave it to us, that no charge would be made. As nothing was said about the charge, we supposed, of course, that it was understood that no charge would be made. Will the *Vindicator* be sufficiently "magnanimous" to make the correction?

CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge Thompson has been holding his court for this county during the past week, and will probably continue the session a week or two longer. The grand-jury made last week a few presentments for assault and battery, and adjourned over to yesterday. We have not learned the result of yesterday's session. The time of this court has thus far been wholly occupied in the trial of persons charged with felony of one kind or another. Three have already been convicted, and we understand that quite a number of cases remain to be tried. Most of the convictions, we learn, are deserters and stragglers from the army, who, tired of service in the field, are about to obtain places for the Government workshops at Richmond over which Colonel Gorgas presides.

P. S. Since writing the above we learn that four of the convicts, Lockler and Lamont, and a man not yet tried named Hinkle, have escaped from jail and are going at large. It seems to us that some of the money so freely offered in rewards might better be spent in making the jail secure. Our county has now the credit of having the best-looking and worst-working jail in the State.

CONFEDERATE RETURNS.

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF THE 11TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	Receives.	Letters
[illegible]	162	
[illegible]	520	
[illegible] majority for Baldwin.	446	
[illegible]	187	
[illegible] for Letcher,	150	
[illegible]	220	

[illegible] votes for MAXILLAN.

[illegible] Flournoy, 80; Mumford, [illegible]; Price, [illegible]; Baldwin, 140.

[illegible] re-elected to the [illegible]

[illegible] Wm. Fraziers ma[illegible]

[illegible] County, Frazier's [illegible] 345. Bath [illegible]

[illegible] to learn that [illegible] in their [illegible] did not [illegible] like [illegible] Yankees.

CONFEDERATE VERIFIED.

At the beginning of the canvass for Congress, relying confidently upon the patriotism of the masses of the people without distinction of former party divisions, we expressed the belief that the election in this county would present the sublime spectacle of the whole voting population, with the exception of axe-grinders and those under their influence, rallying, with an approximation to unanimity, to the support of the re-election of Hon. John B. Baldwin. The result has verified this prediction, and has shown that our confidence in the disinterested patriotism of the masses of those who had been formerly classed as Democrats was well founded. We are gratified to know that this is as true of the Democrats of Rockingham, our native county, as of those in "old Augusta." When we expressed our confidence in those patriots, the "Vindicator" called it "sickly flattery." The result has proven that instead of being "flattery," which is praise *undeserved*, it was praise *richly merited*. We said at the time that the result would show who had the better appreciation of the patriotism of the Democracy. The result *has* shown, and it is favorable to their patriotism, and in accordance with our expressed confidence in them.

By virtue of the pure patriotism of the masses of the Democracy of this District, Hon. John B. Baldwin is re-elected to Congress by a larger majority than any other candidate for Congress in the whole State. By this act, the voters of the District have secured the continued services of a member of Congress who is an honor to the District and a credit to the State. They will never have reason to regret the choice they have made.—The friends of Baldwin, also, have the gratification to know that they did not secure his re-election by slandering the character of his opponent. "All has worked together for good."

"MAGNANIMOUS."

Though the *Vindicator* published, in its last issue, the result of the election for the House of Delegates in Rockingham county, and gave the vote each of the candidates for the House of Delegates received in this county, yet, by a most remarkable *casus omissus*, it failed to give the votes the *candidates for Congress* received in this county.—This must be attributed to the "exceeding magnanimity" of the editor of that journal. The vote for Letcher was so great and overwhelming in this county, and the feelings of that editor were so kind towards the friends and supporters of Baldwin, that he could not consent to mortify them by the publication of the vote each of the candidates for Congress received. This, it must be confessed, was very kind, considerate and "magnanimous" on the part of that editor, and we hope the friends of Baldwin will properly appreciate it. As Letcher received the support of all the *disinterested* patriots yclept axe-grinders, *et id omne genus*, he received in Augusta county the *enormous* vote of 162, whereas Baldwin only received the insignificant vote of 1352! and this remarkable disparity accounts for the failure of the *Vindicator* to publish the result of the Congressional poll for Augusta county. What sublimer virtue!—what magnificent magnanimity!!

"HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE."

During the recent canvass for Congress, some of the *friends* of the election of Letcher *complained* of the course pursued by the "Spectator," alleging that it would lose Baldwin 200 votes in Augusta county or cause 200 persons to vote for Letcher who would not otherwise have done so. Some persons thought it very strange that the friends of Letcher should *complain* of the character of the articles in the "Spectator," when, as they alledged, they tended to increase the vote for Letcher. It can only be accounted for upon the supposition that they were confident Letcher would have votes enough to elect and to spare, and did not desire to be under any obligations to us for any of the votes cast for him. But as they gave us credit for securing more votes for Letcher than we deserve, it is proper that we should be sufficiently "magnanimous" to acknowledge the error, and to claim no more credit than the result of the election shows we are entitled to receive.

As Letcher received only 162 votes in this county, when they award us the credit of securing him 200, they give us more credit than we are justly entitled to receive. We hope, therefore, that the friends of Letcher will only give us credit for securing him 162 votes in this county. *For all the other votes he received in this county*, the credit is justly due to the potential influence, the strong arguments, the "inexorable logic," the stirring appeals, the warning admonitions, the fervent zeal, and the persuasive eloquence of the "Vindicator," the only paper in the district which oppposed the re-election of Hon. Jno. B. Baldwin.

☞ The Banks at Richmond, Lynchburg, and elsewhere in Virginia, having given notice that after the 10th of June they would neither receive nor pay out Confederate issues dated prior to Dec. 2, 1862, the Staunton Banks, in consequence of said action, as well as for other reasons of a less interested nature, gave notice to the same effect.—We observe from the Lynchburg papers that the Banks of that city have rescinded their order in that regard; and, as the Banks in Staunton were largely governed by the action of the Lynchburg Banks, we think it probable they, (the Staunton Banks) will also recind it;—unless, however, events should indicate that the greater part of the State Banks should adhere to their order, in which case, we presume, that a due regard for the parity of our county currency would compel them, also, to adhere to the same. We are advised that the Staunton Banks were loth to adopt any policy adverse to the credit of any part of the Confederate States, but the reason above indicated seemed imperatively demanded at the time.

Gen. Richmond has defeated all [illegible]

VICKSBURG.

The news from the Southwest, says the Dispatch, continues to be of the most cheering character. Nobly has General Pemberton vindicated the confidence placed in him by President Davis.—From all accounts, the defence of Vicksburg is the most glorious episode in the already crowded annals of our military history. Hecatombs of Yankees attest the valor of our troops and the skill and success with which they have been handled in every attack. The heroic garrison has immortalized itself. The Yankees give up the attempt to take the city by storm, and now talk of a regular siege—a plan which General Joe Johnston may possibly interfere with.

The telegraph also brings the report of a brilliant victory gained by Kirby Smith over Banks at Port Hudson. We have every reason to believe that this news will also be confirmed. With Grant's army all but annihilated by the terrific execution of our musketry and artillery at Vicksburg, and Banks's "strategic movements" suddenly cut short at Port Hudson, the great campaign of the West, from which so much was expected by the enemy, bids fair to prove by far the most disastrous and gigantic of all their failures in this war.

CHEERING NEWS FROM THE NORTH

The dark cloud which hung for a while over the theatre of war in the West is rapidly disappearing, and a flood of light is poured upon the hitherto confused history of the siege of Vicksburg by the glad tidings which come to us from the North. Awakening from their short lived dream of conquest and subjugation, the deluded subjects of Abraham the First have at last found out that Vicksburg is not to be had except by hard fighting—by such fighting as they never have done and never will do so long as Yankee courage and Yankee Generalship remain unchanged. While the heroic garrison of the Western Gibraltar, surrounded by an overwhelming host, are mowing them down by thousands at every point of their line of attack, Johnston, with retribution, disaster and death in his train, is swiftly approaching in their flank and rear, and may at any moment strike a blow that will reverberate through all Yankeedom, and close by one single thunderclap the campaign of the West. Meanwhile, Sterling Price is again on the war path, and the name of the hero resounds like the trumpet of judgment in the ears of the cowardly oppressor.

Gen. Lee.—It is too generally known, to raise any question of prudence in speaking of it, that Gen. Lee has put his army in motion. His designs are known only to himself and those with whom it was his duty to confer. A few days will disclose them to the public, who are willing to wait patiently, in full confidence that the result will vindicate the wisdom of what he undertakes. A forward movement on his part has been for some time anticipated by the enemy, and is regarded with very perceptible uneasiness. Whether he is about to justify their apprehension, by crossing the Rappahannock, we have no better means of determining than our readers. Should he do so, events of great consequence must speedily follow.—*Rich. Whig.*

SKIRMISH NEAR FREDERICKSBURG.

On Saturday morning, at an early hour, several regiments of Yankees crossed the Rappahannock at Deep Run, below Fredericksburg, and made a movement against the right flank of our forces at Hamilton's Crossings. They were permitted to come within four hundred yards of the Crossings, when our men fired and rushed upon them. Never were Yankees subjected to a more terrible fright. A few fell, and the rest fled, many dropping their muskets, and all striking for the other side of the river with unparalelled rapidity. Some prisoners were taken.

☞ The command of the Valley Department has been assigned to Major General J. R. Trimble. As one of Jackson's officers in his glorious Valley campaign, General Trimble has already distinguished himself on the field of his present duty. We trust he may be as successful in his separate command as the chief whose successes he then so nobly contributed to promote.

A beautiful Confederate Flag, manufactured by some ladies of Washington city, was presented to President Davis on Wednesday morning, by a gentleman who had been deputized for that purpose. Rev. J. P. Davidson was the introducer. The President received the flag with many thanks to the fair donors. It is made of the finest material, and in the most elaborate style.

East Tennessee.—A correspondent of the Knoxville Register states that the cavalry force of General Morgan and Holton are doing good service on the front, constantly watching the movements of the enemy on the North side of the Cumberland, and that while these men are there no fear may be entertained of a raid on East Tennessee.

General Tilghman, who fell while gallantly defending the soil of Mississippi, was of an ancient Maryland family, long distinguished in the military annals of the country, and himself commanded Fort Henry at the time it was taken by the enemy. Another gallant officer and true soldier and patriot is taken from us.

☞ Colonel J. R. Jones, of Pennsylvania, who commanded the late successful Federal attack on our position at Gum Swamp, in North Carolina, was killed behind his breastworks by the forces that pursued him on his retreat.

☞ The 53d regiment Virginia Volunteers, Early's Division, have forwarded to the Governor ($481) four hundred and eighty-one dollars for the Jackson Statue, which has been handed over to the treasurer.

The Charleston Courier gives an account of a raid by the enemy, on Good Pelkin Ferry and Edisto Point. [illegible] burned houses, [illegible] property [illegible] the manner of their excellent [illegible]

[From the Atlanta Confederacy.]
A GLANCE AT AFFAIRS IN THE NORTH-WEST.

A friend who has had an opportunity of reading the Cincinnati Enquirer of the 23d May, furnishes us with the following items of news from the Northwest:

The Democratic State Convention of Ohio will meet on the 11th of June next; and it is almost absolutely certain that Vallandingham will be the nominee for Governor of that State without opposition.

The columns of the Enquirer teem with accounts of outrages by Lincoln's soldiers upon unoffending citizens in Ohio, Illinois and Indiana, and several cases are referred to wherein soldiers and officers have been assaulted and beaten for no other cause than merely wearing Lincoln's hated livery.

The comments upon the war and its general features are melancholy and full of foreboding.

The follies of Lincoln, the incompetency of his Directory, and the atrocious prodigality of his administration, are sorrowfully deplored.

The story of Mrs. Vallandingham's insanity is a sheer fabrication—the glorious in the fearless and patriotic attitude her husband has taken.

The speech of Vorhees, made in the midst of threatening bayonets, and surrounded by loaded cannon, is pronounced the ablest and most plain and fearless utterance ever done in the [illegible] and the enough to turn to ashes the [illegible] of Lincoln's agents.

The resolution stated that Government powers are vested in three departments—Legislative, Executive and Judicial; and all legislative power, other than granted, should be vested in Congress.

All power is inherent in the people. Military power must be in strict subordination to civil authority.

The Constitution exacts that Congress can make no law abridging freedom of speech, and of the press; the right to assemble, petition for the redress of wrongs, &c.

The people have a right to discuss the acts of public servants.

The day has arrived when the servants of the public, setting themselves above their employers, have two wars on their hands—one on the rebels, the other on the Constitution and those attempting to uphold it at the North.

The legislature of Indiana are denounced for deserting their seats in a time of emergency, and the Governor can only free himself from participation in their crime by repudiating their action.

The arrest of Vallandingham for no other cause than the exercise of his right of free discussion, has been received by the democracy of Indiana with feelings of just disapprobation, as another evidence that the first and most sacred right of the citizen has been stricken down in his person; and we send to that gallant tribune of the people the sympathies of his democratic friends of Indiana, who, though assailed at home by kindred oppression, are yet prepared to stand by him in his defence of the sacred rights of of constitutional freedom.

INSODEN'S COMMAND,
June 1st, 1863.

Mr. Editor:—A day or two ago I happened to see a copy of the Staunton "Spectator," which you are engaged in publishing. In that paper you are placed in a somewhat anomalous position—but still a position that does credit to you as an editor and truthful recorder, in these "piping times" of war. I allude to your castigations of rascality, as exhibited by some officers and men in the late expedition to Northwestern Virginia.

Being a Northwestern Virginian myself, (from Barbour county,) and having been in the service of the Confederacy since April, '61, and my home in possession of the enemy since June of that year, I can appreciate the services of the man who can raise his voice against the plunderers of our people over these. By "our people" I mean those who have been true and steady friends, and who have been proof against the machinations and persecutions—the persuasions and threats of the most unscrupulous, relentless and damnable foes.

It is notorious that in the late expedition, General Jones' command, or a large portion of it, made no distinction whatever, between friends and foes. Neither spoke the subjects of [illegible] and not of [illegible]. Nay, this is not all—Many who are in the Confederate States service, [illegible] relatives of their country and [illegible] neighbors are in our armies shared with the rest indiscriminate pillage!—My pen is too feeble, even had I the inclination, to depict the deep-seated, burning indignation of the soldiery of this command (who are mostly refugees from the Northwest) at such diabolical conduct.

For speaking out against such barbarity you will have the thanks of many Western Virginians; and, as something more substantial than words, I send you herewith ($8.00)—three dollars for your paper.

INSODEN'S COMMAND.

From the Vindicator.

HOSPITAL DISPENSARY, BRIGADE,
NEAR WOODVILLE GOLD MINES,
May 24th, 1863.

Mr Editor:—With your permission I ill intrude on your columns briefly to express on behalf of the wounded of this brigade, remaining at "Wilderness Hospital," many and sincere thanks for the much needed and beautiful supply of well selected preparations, that reached us opportunely yesterday. Coming as they did, when we were moved from the great lines of transportation, by 20 miles of bad roads—secluded amid the Wilderness of Spotsylvania, with no money forthcoming, by the week of his late incident in [illegible], and dependent upon a tardy Commissariat, for the mere necessaries of life, at a time when, the most nutritious diet and rare delicacies of home were required and earnestly longed for, the best assistance was offered than, the separated by miles of intervening hill and Valley, we were still held in remembrance by the citizens of Augusta, in a manner that, speaks louder than words.

Acknowledging the receipt of these donations from the ladies of Staunton congregation, through the kind attention of Capt. St. F. C. Roberts, and their safe arrival at their intended destination, and that, they are being appropriated in the best possible manner, let the sick of those they were intended, be assured, express sufficiently strong, the gratitude of our sex, due the ladies of Augusta for their varied acts of kindness in this and other extremes of need, but can merely assure them that they would have felt amply rewarded if, in the instance, they could have witnessed the smile of gratification and pleasure that lit up and spread from countenance to countenance, as the intelligence passed from one to another of the wounded sufferers, far from relatives and friends, that, the box or box containing hams, light bread, biscuits, pies, jars of butter, bottles of wine, jars of fruit, preserved and dried, which were being unloaded at the door, were sent them by the "ladies of Augusta."

Respectfully,
J. WM. WALLS,
Surgeon 5th Va. Infantry,
in charge 1st Brigade Hospital.

The Carnage at Vicksburg.—The Montgomery "Advertiser" publishes the following private dispatch, dated meridian, May 27th: "News has been received from Vicksburg up to Sunday evening. Fighting has taken place every day. On Saturday, a tremendous assault was made by concentrating most of the enemy's cannon upon one point. Our breastworks were broken, and the enemy entered in considerable numbers. They were terribly repulsed, almost all being killed or taken prisoners. We captured their flag on our works. Our loss thus far is between two and three hundred. The enemy admit a loss of from [illegible] to twenty thousand."

Fight at Arkadelphia in Arkansas.—A gentleman arriving from Ouachita to Little Rock, says that a few days since a Federal scouting party left Fayetteville with the black flag hoisted. They murdered twenty five citizens, among them Lewis Hewitt and three of the Applebys. The tories there openly preached secession, and threaten to murder every Southern man, woman and child.

The proceedings of the meeting in [illegible] to the suffering Ladies [illegible] were published in the Richmond papers of Tuesday morning. We [illegible] them to the readers of the Spectator [illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

[illegible] Vicksburg [illegible] Port Hudson [illegible] Fifteen Millions, [illegible] die in the trenches before they would surrender.

The Federal troops are demoralized, and refused to renew the attack on Saturday.

The enemy's gunboats are firing hot shot at the city.

The Federal loss is estimated at twenty-five to thirty thousand, including Generals Karr, Ley, Burbridge, Boomer, and one other. Port Hudson is invested.

Jackson, June 4.—The result of the siege of Vicksburg, so far, is very encouraging to our side. The enemy have been repulsed, with immense slaughter, in every attempt to storm the works. Grant must be compelled to raise the siege in a few days. It is reported that he is turning to Grand Gulf. The storming of the works is looked for within the next forty-eight hours. [So reads the dispatch.]

The Memphis Bulletin of the 30th claims 5,000 prisoners at Young's Point, and says the news from Vicksburg is not stimulating; that the slaughter on the part of the Federals was not as large as reported; that the place is closely invested, and no apprehensions felt for the result at Vicksburg.

Mobile, June 3.—Refugees at Pascagoula report another brilliant victory at Port Hudson.—Gen. Banks is said to have lost an arm.

Jackson, June 3.—All quiet at Vicksburg yesterday. No firing is heard. Grant is evidently making preparations for a movement in some direction.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Jackson, June 4.—A courier reports that Gen Kirby Smith crossed to Port Hudson on Sunday.

The gunboats made a serious assault, sinking one steamer and drowning seven hundred men.

The siege of Port Hudson will be raised. No doubts are felt in regard to the result.

Interesting details of the fight on Thursday at Vicksburg are coming in.

General Grant used cotton bales for movable breastworks in the attack. General Pemberton mounted 200 pounders and directed the fire at the cotton bales, mowing down whole platoons of the enemy.

Official dispatches state that the enemy's loss was about (40,000) forty thousand! Our entire loss, including the action of Baker's Creek, does not exceed five thousand.

Confidence in General Pemberton since his answer to Grant's demand for a surrender, has been fully restored.

No fears are felt regarding the result either at Vicksburg or Port Hudson.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

Jackson, June 4—P. M.—Heavy firing in the direction of Vicksburg has been heard all day. Nothing reliable has been received from there since Sunday. The weather is cloudy, and it is raining slightly.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY IN EASTERN VIRGINIA.

Persons who arrived here in hot haste yesterday from Hanover Court House reported that a Yankee cavalry force, five hundred strong, had approached within fifteen miles of that place and were laying waste the county of King William with fire and and sword—burning the barns, destroying the growing crops, and breaking up the agricultural implements. The parties who brought this information could not tell definitely whence the Yankees came or where they were going, but had a general idea that they were on another flying raid, and most probably started from Gloucester or thereabouts.

Intelligence had, however, been previously received at headquarters here which throws some light on the movements of the enemy. It seems, from what our can learn from this source, that on Monday the Yankees evacuated West Point and Yorktown, and sailed down the York river into Chesapeake Bay and up the Piankatank river, where they landed a force of five thousand men, infantry, cavalry and artillery, with the design of marching across the country to join Hooker on the upper Rappahannock. There seems to be some doubt as to the exact locality at which the Yankees landed, but that they are attempting the execution of some such movement as above stated is believed in official circles.

The cavalry said to be desolating King William, are doubtless foraging parties sent out laterally from the main body, which is on its march northwestward. [illegible] through [illegible] conflagrations. [illegible] say no more.—Enquirer of the 4th.

FROM VICKSBURG.

The Mobile "Tribune" has the following special despatches:

Jackson, May 30.—There is no news from Vicksburg since yesterday, but there is no apprehension felt here as to events at that place.

The "Mississippian" of this morning publishes a speech made by Gen. Pemberton, after three repulses of the enemy. It is as follows:

"You have heard that I was incompetent and a traitor, and that it was my intention to sell Vicksburg. Follow me and you will see the cost at which I will sell Vicksburg. When the last pound of beef, bacon and flour; the last grain of corn; the last cow and hog, and horse and dog shall have been consumed, and the last man shall have perished in the trenches, then, and only then, will I sell Vicksburg."

No fighting at Vicksburg.

The enemy has quit the storming process and is going to try the starving.

From reliable authority I learn that Grant is entrenching in parallel lines with our batteries, but out of reach of our guns, and keeping up communications above and below Vicksburg, thus cutting off Vicksburg entirely.

He is also entrenching at Big Black bridge, and the forts above and below.

Information received states that the enemy's cavalry went to Bolton's Depot, twenty miles from Jackson, on the Southern road, and burnt a depot, a large lot of corn, and 800 or 900 bales of cotton, besides committing other depredations.

VICKSBURG—PEMBERTON.

"S. L." the intelligent correspondent of the Knoxville Register, who is now in Mississippi, under date of May 28, writes:

We are told that ten thousand dead Yankees environ the walls of Vicksburg. The Federal General has sent no flag of truce to ask permission to have these putrifying bodies interred.—These they lie, beneath the burning rays of a tropical sun; just as they fell, the wounded the dead and the dying, impled, smeared for, racked with pain, tortured in their torn flesh and broken bones, dying from the pangs of hunger, and suffering the terrible agonies of consuming thirst. Yet Grant, a man born of woman, made and shaped like the rest of us, a remorseless monster, permits men whom he has sent into the jaws of death thus to suffer, die and rot. Did it ever before occur to a warrior to pollute the air that men must breathe, till it became so foul that a beleaguered garrison could not inhale it and live? Footpaths and sentinel have been poisoned, an order to compel the surrender of fortified strongholds, but never before did a warrior undertake to defile the very atmosphere in order to attain an end which the valor of his overwhelming armies could not accomplish.

FIGHT IN PRINCE WILLIAM.

A fight took place at Catlett's Station and Bristoe on Friday last, in which Major Mosby, a scout, and a large body of Yankees were engaged. We learn that Mosby attacked the passenger train coming from Alexandria, containing a large number of soldiers and civilians. With a light mountain piece he put a ball through the boiler of the locomotive, which disabled the train. He then captured between two and three hundred prisoners, and burnt the train. While marching his prisoners and booty, a heavy force of Yankees supposed to be a brigade, tracked Mosby, who charged upon the Yankees twice but finding the enemy too much his small force, he was compelled to fall back. While doing so, his men scattered to save themselves from being overwhelmed by the Yankees, and his prisoners succeeded in making their escape.

We could not ascertain the number of killed and wounded during the engagement. But a gentleman who came from Orange Court House Thursday, says it was very small on our side.—Enquirer of Sat.

Gen. Banks's Mission of Southern Disappointment.—The correspondent of the Chattanooga Rebel, in a letter, writes as follows:

There is the letter the Yankees stole from the dead bearer the adjutant of Lieut. Gen. Pemberton, and promulgated the knowledge of its contents [illegible] Vicksburg [illegible] Yankees [illegible] to us. We present them to the reader.

[illegible] to the other and Wm. A. Hooks and T. J. [illegible], Esquires, were appointed Secretaries. The object of the meeting having been briefly stated by Mr. Sheffey, the following resolutions proposed by Mr. Sheffey were unanimously adopted:

1. That a Central Committee of six be appointed by the chair, whose duty it shall be to collect money to defray the expenses of the sick women and children from the Northwestern portions of the State, to provide for the accommodation of the families who may be thrown upon the kindly and patriotic sympathies of our people, to appoint sub-committees in the various Magisterial districts of the County, to correspond with them, and to make such appeals to the religious congregations and to the ladies of the county as will secure adequate provision for those whose kindred, "where art and gore are blending in the jaws of the Vandal," are about to be thrown upon us, and that said Central Committee have full power to carry out the purposes of this meeting.

2. That the citizens of the different districts be earnestly requested to be ready with aid in its respective districts.

3. That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the papers of the town, in the Rockingham Register and Lexington Gazette.

The chair appointed the following gentlemen as members of the Central Committee:

Hugh W. Sheffey, Esq., and the Rev. Messrs. Campbell, Baker, Latane, Dice and Taylor.

A collection was then taken up, and the sum of $86 was subscribed by those present.

A. H. H. STUART, Chairman.

Wm. A. Burke, } Secretaries.
T. S. Hounshell, }

FROM THE VINDICATOR.

RELIEF FOR THE EXILES.

Mr. Editor:—The Central Committee appointed by the meeting held on Monday last, met on Tuesday, and appointed a working committee of Ladies in Staunton to visit the exiled families as they arrived at this place, to ascertain their necessities, and to co-operate with the Central Committee in providing for the destitute. They also appointed a Lodge Committee or Committees to make further collections of money in the town of Staunton. They selected John Wayt, Esq., Treasurer of the Central Bank, as Treasurer of the fund, which will be disbursed upon the orders of two of the Executive Committee. I am happy to say that the contributing has been most liberal, amounting in some instances to one hundred dollars each. The Committee also requested me to prepare and have published a brief appeal to the Ministers of religion in the county, and urge them to give their aid to the cause of humanity and patriotism which has been entrusted to our care.

No set phrases are needed to move the benevolent hearts of ministers and pastors of quiet and happy flocks, to provide for women and children who have been driven from their homes because their husbands, fathers, sons and brothers are in the army fighting for us and ours.

The families of the veterans of the invincible 31st and 25th Regiments and of other commands are thrown by cruel and cowardly enemies upon our kindly care; and I know that no argument is needed to induce the Ministers of the county to bring the subject plainly before their people. These women and children must not suffer.—Money must be raised! Let congregational and neighborhood committees be appointed at once to raise funds and forward them to Mr. Wayt. Vacant houses will be needed. Let information in writing be communicated to me where they can be had and at what rent. Neighbors must spare some bedding, chairs, tables and cooking utensils to help the destitute. They will be content with simple necessaries and will labor for themselves. There will be another class who can afford to pay moderate board. The name of phase in the country who are willing to take such boarders at reasonable rates should be ascertained and forwarded to me.

Under God the brave men in the army have saved Augusta county from the ravages of the ruthless enemy. Let us not pour forth wants of gratitude alone, but let us pay our vows with cheerfulness and hearty good will.—*Dec. Vindicator.*

HUGH W. SHEFFEY,
Chairman, Central Committee.

RAIDS.

We have given our views, says the Richmond Whig, of now a raid into the enemy's lines should be conducted. Unless such expeditions destroy everything valuable as they go—burn, ravage and devastate, they do the enemy no harm, and, consequently, ourselves no good. We do not see why a cavalry expedition might not be sent into the enemy's country that would destroy a hundred millions of dollars worth of property, and even this would have to be often repeated before it would balance the score of injury done us by the armies and roving bands of the enemy. Such a course would bring the war home to the people of the North, and would be the loudest and strongest argument for peace yet submitted to them. We need not fear retaliation, for they are already doing all they can in this way. Their purpose is to destroy everything that supports existence, and bring us to starvation. Their country is tempting more inviting for raids than ours, and our bold raiders are vastly better suited for such enterprises than their footpads.—The following extract from an account of their late expedition into Gloucester and Matthews shows what reason we have to adopt the mode of war recommended:

The counties of Matthews and Gloucester were well secured. All the warehouses containing grain were sacked, the mills burned, and everything that could in any way aid the rebels were destroyed or captured. Three hundred horses, two hundred and fifty head of cattle, two hundred sheep, and a hundred mules, together with a large number of contrabands, were brought back by the raiders.

The raids in farmers were all taken by surprise. They had not expected a demonstration of the kind. Not only were they made to surrender everything that could be of the least use to us, but they were compelled to be silent spectators of the destruction of their agricultural implements. Many persons will ask whether this was fair, and why did our forces destroy that for which they had no use. A little reflection will soon show. By crippling an enemy we weaken him. Men in the army must have subsistence. If we deprive them of this, discontent will manifest itself among them, and they will become mutinous. They will so longer have any regard for discipline. This weakens an adversary very materially.

FROM TULLAHOMA.

Official information received here induces the belief that southern operations are about to be renewed in Tennessee. Rosecrans's demonstrations within the last few days indicate that he is about to make an advance. It is, however, impossible to say whether he meditates a mere reconnoitre or is only threatening to deter us from sending reinforcements to Vicksburg.—Enquirer of the 4th.

Nashville is converted into a military encampment. Horses graze in all the yards, and houses are made stables. The city is full of Lincoln's detectives, who go in every guise, in order to carry on a system of espionage worse than ever disgraced a feudal kingdom.

Negroes are marshaled up in the fortifications under guard and made to work hard. They are allowed half rations, and consoled with the promise that by working hard and helping the Yankees, they will be set free when the war is over. The Yankees watch them to prevent their running away.

Lieut. Gen. Gotham.

On Sunday morning, May 3rd, 1863, near Chancellorsville, on the much-famed battle ground, he was cut by the musketry of so many horse hoofs, fell mortally wounded, this gallant chieftain, yesterday. At the time the news was received it was thought it would prove fatal, but time seems proved the wonted calculations. He was shot through the lung, the ball shattering the bone; fragments were spewed out, he coughed, he spitted blood until a quart had been thrown from his system, when it ceased, he could no longer cough, but during the time he bore his affliction with Christian fortitude and resignation.

Gladly was a good boy. By his many virtues, his sweetness of temper, generosity, impartiality and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]