

Staunton Spectator.

STAUNTON, VA. TUESDAY, FEB. 4, 1862.

Wood.

Those who desire to pay their subscription in wood can do so by sending us good loads and good wood.

Trial and Discharge of Henry J. Webster.

The County Court were engaged during last week in the examining trial of Mr. Henry J. Webster, of Columbia, Tenn., who, in November last, killed Mr. John B. Suter in the oyster saloon of Mr. John Beck, of this place. When this act was committed, and our citizens found that one of their number, who was highly esteemed, had been shot down by a soldier to whom he had offered no provocation, they were naturally indignant, and feeling that an inexcusable outrage and a horrible crime had been committed, were excited to an intense degree against the perpetrator of the act, and desired to have what they conceived to be merited punishment inflicted upon him.

Great interest was manifested in the trial, and the Court House was nearly filled with spectators from the beginning to the conclusion of it. As the testimony was being developed, showing that the act was the result of an unfortunate accident, instead of a malicious and murderous intent, the hearts of those most excited against the prisoner began to relent, and before it was concluded their feelings of vengeance were converted into emotions of lively sympathy for the unfortunate prisoner, and instead of desiring to see him punished, hoped that he would be discharged and set at liberty. The cause was argued on the part of the Commonwealth by Capt. Henderson M. Ball and Col. Wm. H. Harman, and on behalf of the prisoner, by Hugh W. Sheffey, Esq., Hon. Alex. H. Stuart, and Thos. J. Michie, Esq. The Commonwealth was well represented, and as strong a view as the testimony would justify was presented against the prisoner. The speeches on behalf of the defence, having the advantage of testimony, were able and conclusive, and having the advantage of the strong feelings of sympathy which the character of the testimony had excited in behalf of the prisoner, were pathetic to an unusual degree, and many persons "unconscious to the melting mood" shed tears of sympathy profusely. The prisoner was proven to be a young man of pre-eminently good character, of a kind and humane disposition, of a mild and even temper, of good morals and pure integrity, honorable, high-minded, brave and obedient soldier, a dutiful son and a faithful and chivalrous; a dutiful son and a faithful and chivalrous soldier, who never disobeyed an order, and who was never absent from his post of duty; (that he was Sergeant in the Company to which he belonged, and was exceedingly popular with the whole Company. When the Commonwealth had concluded the argument, and whilst the members of the Court were consulting as to the character of the decision they would announce, and when, to the Spectator, the fate of the prisoner seemed to be suspended in a doubtful balance, the profoundest silence prevailed, and the vast number of spectators seemed to be holding their breath, fearing that the next word which should break the silence would recognize him to the prisoner's gloomy cell. When the Presiding Justice announced that the majority of the Court were in favor of discharging the prisoner, the pent up emotions of the sympathizers, unmindful of the impropriety and indecorum of the act, found expression in loud, repeated and heart felt cheers. An Arden load of oppressive dread was removed from their hearts, and without taking time to think that they were in the presence of a Court still in session, they gave expression to their emotions of relief and pleasure by loud cheering and repeated ejaculations of gratification.

This decision of the Court will be gratifying to the friends of the worthy deceased, as it will satisfy them that their dear friend was considered by his untimely grave by an accident and not by the fabled sin of a murderer—that the hand which slew him was innocent of guilt, and not stained with a crime which the waters of ocean could not efface. It must be a relief to them to know that his fate, though sad and untimely, was not caused by a murderer, but by a mere accident on the part of a worthy young man who meant not the slightest ill to him. It is to be hoped that this sad affair will have the effect of causing the unfortunate instrument of it to resolve never again to put that into his mouth which will stain away his brains.

It is hoped that he will firmly resolve never to lift the wine cup, though pleasure may swim 'Mid the bubbles that flash round its rosyate brim; For dark in the depths of the fountain below Are the sirens that lurk by the vortex of woe! They have torn the live wreath from the brow of the brave, And changed his proud heart to the heart of the slave, And on the fair fame of the good and the just, With the gray hairs of age, he's trampled in dust.

Another Alarm in Greenbrier. During the past week a company of 250 of the enemy's cavalry were found to be advancing towards Lewisburg. They expected (so they said) to form a junction at Meadow Bluff with 1,000 infantry, who would reach that place by way of the Wilderness road from Nicholas C. H. As we had but a small force at Lewisburg, not sufficient to meet such a force of the enemy as seemed to be advancing upon that place, there was a great deal of alarm there, and many were preparing to leave. Col. Alex. W. Reynolds with the 22d Regiment, about 200 strong, and the Greenbrier Cavalry, and several hundred citizens who took up arms for that special occasion, marched from Lewisburg to give them battle. As the rise in the waters prevented the infantry of the enemy from getting over to Meadow Bluff, the Yankee Cavalry considered "discretion the better part of valor," and retired before Col. Reynolds had an opportunity of paying his respects to them.—They were pursued for some distance by the Greenbrier Cavalry under command of Capt. B. F. Eakle, but they had so much the start and made such good use of it that Capt. Eakle could find nothing more than their tracks which they made in a hurry.

Resignation of Gen. Thos. J. Jackson. It is with emotions of pain and sorrow we announce the fact that Gen. Thos. J. Jackson has resigned. We do not know what has caused him to take this step, but hope that he may be induced to withdraw it, and that he may be prevailed upon to remain in command of the gallant soldiers who are so devotedly attached to him, and who, with him as their leader, would not hesitate to march boldly up to the cannon's mouth. We very much fear that his resignation, if accepted, will have a bad effect upon the spirits of the gallant soldiers who have been so long under his command, and who have deservedly won the complimentary sobriquet of the "Stonewall Brigade." Rumor reports that he resigned because he was ordered by the War Department to evacuate Romney, whilst he believes that it should be held by our troops.

MILITA. BUL. The Senate bill in reference to organizing Virginia's quota of the Confederate army passed the Senate by a vote of 85 yeas to 5 nays. This bill authorizes the Governor to call out a force of not less than fifty thousand nor more than seventy-five thousand men to serve for two years, unless sooner discharged, to be tendered to the Confederacy, and to constitute Virginia's quota of the Confederate army; that the troops be levied from the entire military population of the State, and drafted by lot; but the population of those districts now held by the enemy to be excluded, but volunteers not held to be accepted from such districts. The times and places of drafting to be appointed by the Governor. To facilitate drafting, the whole population between 18 and 45 years of age to be enrolled, whether now in service or not; that whenever 68 men shall unite to form a company, or 84 shall be drawn, the same to be forth with organized, and to elect their captain and two lieutenants to be commissioned by the Governor, or four to a battery of artillery; and no distinction as to rank between those drafted and volunteers. Non-commissioned officers to be appointed by the Captains. Whenever thirty-five men in an enlisted company shall agree to re-enlist, the deficiency to be made up by draft from the district where they were raised, and the new company to have the same designation as the old. Depots to be established as rendezvous for the levies at convenient places, to serve also as camps of instruction, until they are duly called for by the President. The Governor to appoint and commission officers above the rank of Captain; for four companies, not to exceed one Major; a Brigadier General to four regiments; and to four brigades, a Major General. Drafted companies assigned to any arm of the service, but only one troop of cavalry and one battery to a regiment. Volunteers to select their own arms. The Governor may order drafts wherever needed.

All persons liable to military duty to report themselves forthwith. Penalty for failure, three days of service for each day of failure. Citizens of other States, being here, may organize themselves and be accepted by the Governor. Volunteers now in service may re-enlist, and, if they choose, can re-organize; otherwise, to return to the militia. Those who re-entitled to receive fifty dollars within six months after the termination of the war. Officers re-enlisting to retain their seniority, but the commissions of others to be vacated. After the forces shall be embodied, whether under draft or enlistment, they shall determine whether to serve for two years or for the war. In addition to those exempted, all militia soldiers; one physician to one thousand inhabitants; the Lieutenant Governor, and members and officers of the General Assembly. Mariners liable to draft for naval service.

To this bill the Richmond Whig suggests the following objections: 1. It disbands the present army, and creates a new one—leaving us to the mercy of the enemy at the moment of re-enlistment. 2. The number of companies are too small. Sixty-eight is not enough. 3. The cumbersome and costly machinery of camps of instruction. 4. Volunteers may re-enlist; but no mode is provided for ascertaining in time how many will; and it will not be known till the expiration of their term whether we have an army at all.

The first objection is sufficient. We cannot afford to lose this army before we get another.—That must be the result, according to this bill.—The draft is to be made indiscriminately from those now in the field and those not. They cannot organize until the present terms of service are at an end. Even admitting that the present volunteers are entitled to no special consideration, this mode of blending the two sets, and so late a day, cannot fail to result in confusion and disorganization.

Incendiaries in Pocahontas. On the 25th of January, between two and three o'clock in the morning, the stables of Mr. M. B. Gilliam, of Mill Point, Pocahontas county, were consumed. Five very valuable horses, a considerable quantity of rye, oats, and corn—all he had—carriage, loggy, harness, farming utensils, and other articles were burnt. His loss is supposed to be about \$1800. There is no doubt but that it was the work of an incendiary. The sufferer being an active Southern man, who, during the time Gen. Long's command was operating in that section, acted as Assistant Quartermaster to Major Corley, it is supposed that some vile Union traitor has sought revenge by applying the torch to his property. We hope the citizens of that section will exercise sufficient vigilance to detect some of these vile rascals and succeed in having justice done to them.

North and South. It is somewhat remarkable that, whilst the North try to conceal all their defeats by denying them, and even go so far as to claim them as victories, the South, on the other hand, when defeated, frankly and honestly acknowledge the fact. In this connection, the Richmond Dispatch asks: "Why is it that this uniform system of deception is exhibited by the North, whilst the South admits the truth boldly, however disagreeable it may be? It results simply from a radical difference in the character of the two people. The one is sly, secretive, and has little veneration for truth; the other open and above board, and more sensitive to the degradation of falsehood than the pain of disaster. Which character is worthiest of success? Which will be most likely to win the approval of Heaven and the respect of mankind?"

Strength of the Enemy in Kentucky. The New York Tribune says that the aggregate of the Federal forces in Kentucky is about 100,000 infantry, 11,000 cavalry, 8,000 artillerymen, with over 100 guns. Of these 114,000 men, about 75,000 have been pronounced fit for the field, and formed into brigades and divisions, including about 68,000 infantry, 5,000 cavalry and 2,500 artillerymen. Of the remaining 39,000, probably 5,000 will yet be added to one or more of the divisions, and the balance form a reserve, to be partly kept in a camp of instruction, and partly employed in guarding railroad bridges and crossings, preventing the rising of secessionists in disloyal counties, conveying trains, etc.

Jim Lane. This marauder and murderer has left Washington for Kansas, and the Northern papers state that he is going to lead an expedition for the extermination of Texas. He will use no proclamation; but gather his forces, white, red and black, and precipitate the whole like a thunder-bolt upon the Rebels, annihilating all things in his terrible course. The same papers say that Gen. Sigle has already left Bolla with 20,000, in a Southwest direction, to co-operate with him. The Yankee armies are already immensely large until after they are whipped.

Tennessee Forts. Fort Henry is on the Tennessee River where it forms the boundary between Tennessee and Kentucky. It is ninety miles above Paducah, and twenty miles below the long bridge, across the Tennessee, of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad. It is an open fort (not casemated) but, we understand, several very heavy guns in battery. Fort Donelson is on the Cumberland River, and thirteen miles distant from Fort Henry.

Gen. Jos. E. Johnston's Official Report. The official report of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, giving a clear and detailed account of the operations of the forces under his command from the time he went to Harper's Ferry to the division of the great battle of Manassas, has been published. We have room only for a few brief notices. In reference to the fight at Falling Waters, better known as the fight at Hainesville, in which a battalion of Col. Harper's Regiment, (the 6th) with Pendleton's Battery engaged the enemy, the report says: On the 2nd of July, General Patterson again crossed the Potomac. Col. Jackson, pursuant to instructions, fell back before him. In retreating he gave him a severe lesson in the affair at Falling Waters. With a battalion of the 5th Virginia Regiment (Harper's) and Pendleton's Battery of Field Artillery, he engaged the enemy's advance, skillfully taking a position where the smallness of his force was concealed, he engaged them for considerable time, inflicting heavy loss and retired when about to be outflanked, scarcely losing a man, but bringing off forty-five prisoners.

In speaking of the gallant manner in which our troops conducted themselves in the battle of Manassas, Gen. Johnston says: The admirable character of our troops is incontestably proved by the result of this battle; especially when it is remembered that little more than six thousand men of the army of the Shenandoah, with sixteen guns, and less than 10000 of that of the Potomac, with six guns for full five hours successfully resisted thirty-five thousand United States troops, with a powerful artillery and a superior force of regular cavalry.

It will thus be seen that 8,000 Southern troops successfully withstood, defeated, and routed 35,000 of the enemy. The importance of the junction of Gen. Johnston's forces with that of Gen. Beauregard will be appreciated when it is observed that there were three times as many of his men engaged as there were of Beauregard's. The following will show the respective losses in these commands—the army of the Potomac being that of Beauregard, and the army of the Shenandoah, that of Johnston: The loss of the army of the Potomac was 108 killed, 510 wounded, 12 missing. That of the army of the Shenandoah was 570 killed, 979 wounded, 18 missing.

Total killed 878 Total wounded 1489 Total missing 20 That of the enemy could not be ascertained.—It must have been between 4,000 and 5,000.—Twenty-eight pieces of artillery, about 5,000 muskets, and nearly 500,000 cartridges; a garrison of 10,000 men, and 1000000 lbs. of provisions in the pursuit. Besides these we captured 64 artillery horses, with their harness, 26 wagons, and much camp equipment, clothing, and other property abandoned in their flight.

It will be remarked that the three Brigadier-Generals of the Army of the Shenandoah were all wounded. The only one who was not, was General Johnston. General Jackson, though painfully wounded early in the day, commanded his brigade to the close of the action. General Bee, after being exposed to the commencement of the engagement, was mortally wounded, just as our reinforcements were coming up. Gen. Johnston concludes his report by assigning the following satisfactory reasons for not pushing on to Washington: The apparent firmness of the United States troops at Centreville who had not been engaged, which checked our pursuit, the strong forces occupying the works near Georgetown, Arlington, and Alexandria, the certainty, too, that General Johnston, if needed, would reach Washington, with his army of 10,000 men, and that, if we could, and the condition and inadequate means of the army in ammunition, provisions, and transportation, prevented any serious thoughts of advancing against the city. It is certain that the fresh troops, within the works, were, in number, quite sufficient for their defence; if not, Gen. Patterson's army would certainly reinforce them soon enough.

The Yankee Yavals. A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer writing from Hampshire county says that he was shocked to see the signs of inhuman outrages perpetrated by the enemy under Col. Danney of Ohio, just before their evacuation of Romney. The appearance of the country betokens an inroad of savages rather than of men claiming to be civilized. Every where is to be seen the most wanton destruction. The greater part of the houses between Romney and Hanging Rock are in ruins. The little village of Franchburg, six miles from Romney, has been entirely consumed. Nothing is to be seen in the place of the once picture-quest and pleasant village but a smouldering mass. Not a single house of any description has escaped the incendiary; and all along the road one sees here after horse, barn after barn in ashes. At every turn dead hogs, cattle and horses, which have been wantonly shot, are to be found. When he came to the farm of Col. Blue, a sad scene of desolation presented itself. His dwelling, barn, stables, everything is in ruins, and on every side might be seen piles of rans and hogs, cattle, and even dogs, upon which these gallant warriors had wreaked their vengeance. He saw twelve hogs in one pile. They seemed to have aimed to destroy every living thing.—But one thing was yet lacking to fill up the measure of the insanity of Col. Danney and his brave comrades, and this they added. Near Colonel Blue's, lived a helpless poor old man, a shoemaker, whose humble dwelling these self styled apostles of civilization and justice rudely entered, and then shot him dead. After this they dragged his body a few feet from the door, and set fire to the premises, leaving his corpse to be roasted and partially consumed by the flames.—His crime was that he had sold shoes to the Southern troops!

Gen. Floyd's Command. A correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch writing from Bowling Green, Kentucky, under date of January 22d, says: General Floyd has been assigned to the command of a division of the army, and will leave his present position in a few days for an important post. His brigade, of which the Fifty-third Virginia is a permanent part, is under marching orders this morning. Whether its destination is Hopkinsville, Russellville, Paris or Green River, it is not in my province to surmise. It is sufficient to state that a movement of much interest is about taking place, and the public will be informed of its results in due time.

The Burnside is the fourth expedition which the Yankees have fitted out to make demonstrations on different portions of the coast of the Confederate States. The first expedition captured the Hatteras sand banks, the second obtained possession of Port Royal, and the third effected a lodgment on Ship Island, a barren isle in the Mississippi sound, remarkable for white sand and coral-reefs. It remains to be seen what the fourth expedition will accomplish.

The Burnside Fleet. This Fleet is still at Hatteras and has been greatly damaged by the storms. Seven or eight vessels have been lost and eighteen are reported missing—their fate unknown. Among the persons who lost their lives are Col. Allen, of the Ninth New Jersey regiment, and his surgeon, and the mate. We wonder what has become of the dispatches of the great international law commentators, Edward Everett, Caleb Cushing, Gen. Cass, Reverdy Johnson, who demonstrated their voluminous columns that the seizure of Mason and Slidell by Captain Wilkes was justifiable.

More of the Fight near Somerset, Kentucky. In reference to this engagement, the Knoxville Whig of Tuesday last, says: We have conversed with a gentleman who left the field for us for six days Friday morning, who gives the following account of the battle and falling back of our forces. His statements may be relied on, as he had every opportunity of knowing the facts: The attack made upon the Federals at Fishing Creek was determined upon in a council of the army of the Potomac, and the commanders were present, and was approved by all. At one time during the fight, we had every reason to believe that the day was ours, and our subsequent defeat may be attributed to the mistake of a regiment of the enemy for the 15th Mississippi, and a consequent order from Gen. Zollicoffer to cease firing. Zollicoffer, finding the enemy was retreating, was shot and fell mortally wounded, throwing the regiments immediately around him into some confusion, which, as is always the case with imperfectly drilled troops, was difficult to suppress. One gallant Zollicoffer, of the very center of the line, did not forget his duty to his command, and he was heard to utter as he fell from his horse, "I was mistaken, they are the enemy, charge them!" Had this command been heard by his men and they had charged, we probably would have had a victory instead of a defeat. Our men continued from this time to fall back. The enemy who were in superior force pressing their advantage until further attempt to rally were useless, and our brave little army was ordered to make their way back to the camp, keeping in the woods as much as possible to prevent the artillery from damaging us. The fight raged nearly three hours without any cessation, a continual volley having been kept up by both armies.

Gen. Ottendener and staff were during the greater part of the fight impudently in the rear of the attacking force and in front of the reserve, and deplored himself as a brave and gallant soldier. He it was in person who conveyed to Col. Cummings, of the 19th Tennessee regiment, in the heat of the fight, the news of Gen. Zollicoffer's fall, and that his senior Colonel, the commander of the 15th Mississippi, had fallen. Our loss in the battle is about 100 killed, and 500 wounded and taken prisoners. Drs. Cliff, Morton, and Delaney volunteered to remain in the hospital with the wounded. The enemy appearing in great force in front of the reserve, the council of war was again assembled, and it was determined to abandon a position it was mad to attempt to defend.

The forces having all crossed during the night, we took up our line of march for Monticello, where the army was ordered to halt. The enemy when ordered was in a measure again restored, and the march continued in the direction of Cartage, on the Cumberland river. It is but just to say that all the different fields of battle encourage themselves with great bravery, and cheerfully sacrificed themselves to their country, and their countrymen. Their actions their commands were called upon to praise, were wrong; for all did what they were ordered to do. The 15th Tennessee fell upon the 20th Mississippi and the latter, in the face of the enemy, were ordered to fall back. The 15th Tennessee, in the face of the enemy, were ordered to fall back. The 15th Tennessee, in the face of the enemy, were ordered to fall back.

The loss of property is great, but does not reach the magnitude of that reported in a few weeks ago. The army will again be ready for the field. Federal Report of the Fight near Somerset. The following is the report of the Federal General in command in the fight near Somerset, Kentucky. It will be seen that our loss is not as great as reported in the Southern accounts. 10th Tennessee, 21 killed, 100 wounded, 1000 missing. 19th Tennessee, 10 killed, 50 wounded, 500 missing. 15th Mississippi, 10 killed, 50 wounded, 500 missing. 15th Virginia, 10 killed, 50 wounded, 500 missing. 15th Kentucky, 10 killed, 50 wounded, 500 missing. 15th Ohio, 10 killed, 50 wounded, 500 missing. 15th Indiana, 10 killed, 50 wounded, 500 missing. 15th Illinois, 10 killed, 50 wounded, 500 missing. 15th Missouri, 10 killed, 50 wounded, 500 missing. 15th Arkansas, 10 killed, 50 wounded, 500 missing. 15th Louisiana, 10 killed, 50 wounded, 500 missing. 15th Florida, 10 killed, 50 wounded, 500 missing. 15th Alabama, 10 killed, 50 wounded, 500 missing. 15th Georgia, 10 killed, 50 wounded, 500 missing. 15th South Carolina, 10 killed, 50 wounded, 500 missing. 15th North Carolina, 10 killed, 50 wounded, 500 missing. 15th Virginia, 10 killed, 50 wounded, 500 missing. 15th Kentucky, 10 killed, 50 wounded, 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Carolina, 10 killed, 50 wounded, 500 missing. 15th Virginia, 10 killed, 50 wounded, 500 missing. 15th Kentucky, 10 killed, 50 wounded, 500 missing. 15th Tennessee, 10 killed, 50 wounded, 500 missing. 15th Mississippi, 10 killed, 50 wounded, 500 missing. 15th Alabama, 10 killed, 50 wounded, 500 missing. 15th Georgia, 10 killed, 50 wounded, 500 missing. 15th South Carolina, 10 killed, 50 wounded, 500 missing. 15th North Carolina, 10 killed, 50 wounded, 500 missing. 15th Virginia, 10 killed, 50 wounded, 500 missing. 15th Kentucky, 10 killed, 50 wounded, 500 missing. 15th Tennessee, 10 killed, 50 wounded, 500 missing. 15th Mississippi, 10 killed, 50 wounded, 500 missing. 15th Alabama, 10 killed, 50 wounded, 500 missing. 15th Georgia, 10 killed, 50 wounded, 500 missing. 15th South Carolina, 10 killed, 50 wounded, 500 missing. 15th North Carolina, 10 killed, 50 wounded, 500 missing. 15th Virginia, 10 killed, 50 wounded, 500 missing. 15th Kentucky, 10 killed, 50 wounded, 500 missing. 15th 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