Staunton Spectator.
STAUNTON, VA.
TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1863.

THE CAPTURE OF WINCHESTER, &c.

At the time of going to press last Week we had no other reliable intelligence concerning the operations of our forces down the Valley than that contained in the despatch of Gen'l Ewell, which merely stated that our troops, under the immediate command of Gen'l Early, had captured the town of Winchester, and a considerable number of pieces of artillery, &c., without saying anything about the character of the fight or the number of prisoners taken. As usual, in the absence of official information, there has been such a contrariety of reports that it has been impossible to learn satisfactorily what was the disposition of our forces, the character of the conflict, and the exact results accomplished. It seems, however, that on Friday morning, Gen. Ewell, much to the surprise of the enemy, reached Front Royal, Warren county, eighteen miles from Winchester, and at once pushed on to the latter place, encountered a force of the enemy when within some ten miles of the town, with which skirmishing immediately commenced, the enemy retiring and the skirmishing continuing, our forces being in pursuit.

It was at the time of this skirmishing that Lieut. Charles Norvell, a gallant officer, and son of Lorenzo Norvell, Esq., of Lynchburg, belonging to the 14th Regiment, Va. cavalry, commanded by Col. James Cochran, of this county, was seriously wounded. He was in command of Capt. Pack's company, who was absent, and in conjunction with one other company of his regiment, the whole numbering about 80 men, were pursuing a body of the retreating enemy, when they were led into an ambuscade of a battery of artillery masked, and forty of them killed or wounded, among them Lieut. Norvell.

On the morning of Saturday our army renewed the advance, the enemy contesting the ground with some stubbornness, but they were compelled to continue their retreat. About noon of that day our forces reached the confines of the town, when a flag of truce was sent in, demanding a surrender of the place. The officer commanding replied that he would abide the issue of battle, and if attacked would burn the town; to which Gen. Ewell answered, if any house was burned other than those fired by the bombardment, the black flag would be hoisted and no quarter given. The assault upon the enemy's entrenchments was then commenced, and continued until dark. At an early hour on Sunday morning the attack was renewed and continued throughout the day, the cannonading most of the time being very severe. On Monday morning, early, the garrison capitulated, and our army took possession of the town, as well as the works from which the enemy had been dislodged.

As to the immediate material fruits of this capture the accounts vary, but as near as we are able to learn at this time, they are as follows:

Prisoners, from three to four thousand; horses, 800; wagons, from 100 to 200; stores, from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000.—In accomplishing this, we lost, it is reported, not more than two hundred in killed and wounded. The only "drawback" to this brilliant achievement is the fact that the brute, Milroy, succeeded in making his escape. There are many surmises as to the manner in which he effected his escape, but the material fact is that he succeeded. We think it very probable that he eluded the vigilance of our pickets by dressing himself in the garb of a citizen.

What is the main object of the important expedition upon which our troops have entered, is only known to General Lee and his Lieut. Generals. They did not remain any time at Winchester, the capture of which was but an episode in the grand expedition, but hurried on to Mason's and Dixon's Line, and the following despatch from the greatest Captain of the age shows how soon they made an eagle's swoop upon the town of Martinsburg, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad:

CULPEPER C. H. June 18th.

Gen. S. Cooper, A. & I. Gen:

General:—On the afternoon of the 14th, Gen. Rhodes took possession of Martinsburg, capturing several pieces of artillery, more than two hundred prisoners, a supply of ammunition and grain. Our loss, one killed and two wounded.

(Signed) R. E. LEE, Gen'l

The column under Gen'l Rodes pushed on to Martinsburg and captured that place simultaneously with the capture of Winchester. Our forces, at least portions of them, have crossed the Potomac at Williamsport and at several other places lower down that river, and some are in Maryland whilst others are in Pennsylvania. The whole Yankee nation is now in a stir and buzz like a hornet's nest when a stick has been punched through it. They are running hither and thither beating up the blood-minded *melish*. Lincoln has issued a proclamation calling for 100,000 men to repel the invasion of Maryland, Pennsylvania, Western Virginia and Ohio. The Governor of Pennsylvania calls for 30,000, the Governor of Ohio for 30,000 and the Governor of Maryland is calling earnestly upon Marylanders to defend their State against their best friends.—The New York Herald of the 18th reports that our forces captured 500 Yankee cavalry near Greencastle, Franklin county, Pennsylvania.

BLUE DEVILS.

In response to the *Early call* made upon them at Winchester, 1,608 Blue Devils made their appearance in this place on yesterday. They are but the vant couriers of several thousand more who may be daily expected. The South has been greatly afflicted for the past two years with *Blue Devils*, but by the liberal administration of *blue pills* is now deriving some relief.

☞ Capt. E. T. Albertson, Assistant Quartermaster at this place, died on Sunday morning last, after a painful illness. His untimely death is mourned by a large circle of acquaintances, whom many genial traits had attached to

"A SOLDIER"--HIS ABSURD CHARGES.

An anonymous writer, to whom we have never referred in the remotest manner, in the last "Vindicator" offers an insult to every soldier in our heroic armies by adopting the honered title "A Soldier," as the signature to an article which contains charges against us so evenly compounded of malice and absurdity that it is difficult to tell whether they excite more indignation than ridicule. The palpable absurdity contained in these charges shows that the ignorance of the author is only equaled by the malice which prompted them. The man who can assert that another, who was within the lines of the enemy, where all know the conscription act is of *non* effect, was "forced back by the conscription act" into the Confederate lines, where alone that act could operate or affect him in the slightest degree, exhibits a degree of stolid ignorance which is truly astounding.

The absurdity of this charge is equaled only by that of another of the same author, which no other but himself could be guilty of perpetrating. He maintains that it is inconsistent for an individual to desire the establishment of organized companies to repel raids and plundering parties of the enemy, who did not go *solitary and alone* (for at that time there was no organization and no other citizen thought of going) to meet and drive back the whole army of the "enemy marching triumphantly up the Valley, driving the small band of veterans under Stonewall Jackson before them, who on account of the paucity of his numbers was compelled to leave the main road, retreating to Port Republic, thus leaving, as it was thought, the town of Staunton at the mercy of the invaders."

As "Stonewall Jackson and his veterans," deeming "discretion the better part of valor," had gotten *out of the way* and left an opportunity for a fair fight between the "enemy marching triumphantly up the Valley" and *ourself*, "A Soldier" thinks that we were very remiss because we did not "pitch in" and drive the whole army of the enemy defeated, discomfited and totally routed, confused, confounded and disgraced to their own homes beyond the flowing waters of the lovely Potomac. We are much obliged to him for the compliment, but it is so much above our deserts that we blush in the apprehension that it may verge upon flattery, which is always offensive. He seems to think that we possess in our single person the military prowess of Achilles multiplied ten thousand fold. We have a more modest opinion of ourself, and think that such an adventure "upon our own hook" would have excelled in madness anything ever undertaken by the chivalrac knight De La Mancha. We never conceived that the madness of Don Quixote would ever be excelled till we witnessed the folly, madness and absurdity exhibited by this anonymous writer who pays us such *undeserved* compliments.

This writer may consider it compatible with the character of "A Soldier" to take advantage of the concealment furnished by a fictitious signature to calumniate the character of one who has never given him the slightest cause of provocation, but we suppose that there is not *a soldier* in our army who concurs with him in that view. When he shall have the manliness to announce his name, company and regiment in the "Vindicator," we will give to him and his false charges such further notice as we may deem them worthy of receiving.

We are at a loss to know what can be the character of the ideas respecting editorial courtesy entertained by an editor who allows his paper to be made the medium for anonymous writers to calumniate the character of another editor. We do not mention this in the way of complaint, for we know that *we* cannot be injured by it, but we mention it as showing a remarkably nice sense of propriety and an unusual degree of good taste. We acknowledge the right of any editor to conduct his paper according to his own taste. "*De gustibus non est disputandum.*" "Every one should consult his own taste," as the fellow said who nursed the skunk.

An editor who declines to correct a false charge which he, himself, has made against another, and that, too, when his special attention has been called to it, and when not only his sense of simple justice, but his "magnanimity" has been appealed to, may very readily consider it consistent with *his* ideas of editorial propriety to allow the use of his columns to anonymous calumniators of another editor.

Whilst it is our disposition to be upon terms of amity with all men, particularly members of the editorial fraternity, yet we wish it distinctly understood that we "know our rights, and dare maintain them."

As to those who are now vainly endeavoring to injure us by calumny, or influence our conduct as an editor by threats or personal violence, we defy the whole pack, including every

"Mongrel, whelp and hound,
And cur of low degree."

RETURNING THANKS.

Our readers will be pleased to read the following General Order of General Ewell asking the officers and Chaplains of his command to return thanks to our Heathenly Father for the victory gained at Winchester, for a copy of which we are indebted to a friend:

HEADQ'RS 2d CORPS,
June 13th, 1863.

General Orders,
No 44.

The Lieut. Gen'l Commanding, asks the men and officers of the corps, to unite with him in returning thanks to our Heavenly Father for the signal success with which he has crowned the valor of this command.

In acknowledgment of Divine favor, Chaplains will hold religious services in their respective regiments at such times as may be most convenient. With wonderfully small loss—less than 300 killed, wounded and missing—we have carried strong works defended by an abundance of superior artillery, capturing over 3,000 prisoners, and large quantities of military stores and supplies. Such a result should strengthen the reliance in the righteousness of our cause which has inspired every effort of our troops. By command of

(Signed) Lt. Gen'l R. S. EWELL.
A. S. PENDLETON, A. A. G.

VICKSBURG, PORT HUDSON, HELENA, AND MILLIKEN'S BEND.

At Vicksburg the bombardment is still continued and Grant's sappers and miners are busily at work to blow up our works if they can effect it. They have abandoned the idea of taking the city by assault. Gen. Grant is now, as Gen. Scott used to be, wonderfully afraid of a "fire in the rear," and is now busily fortifying and cutting down trees beyond the Big Black river to interrupt General Jos. E. Johnston's movements. Our garrison at Vicksburg are still holding out manfully.

At Port Hudson our forces have repulsed, it is reported, twenty seven assaults of the enemy. Our loss 300—the enemy's loss 5,000. Officers report all safe and in good spirits, with provisions for three months. Gen. Magruder is marching to the relief of Port Hudson. He will probably do for Banks what Gen. Johnson promises to do for Grant

General Price, with a reported force of four brigades, has attacked, or is about to attack, the enemy at Helena, Arkansas. We have but little doubt "Old Pap" will "obtain" them.

The attack of our forces upon the enemy entrenched at Milliken's Bend, about 25 miles North of Vicksburg, was not successful. The enemy had three lines of works and were driven out of two but made a desperate stand at the third and with the assistance of gunboats repelled our forces.

Nothing is known outside of official circles of Kirby Smith's movements.

Advices from Memphis state that the wounded in transports are still arriving from Vicksburg.

THE PROGRESS OF DISCONTENT.

The unanimous nomination of Vallandigham by the Democracy of Ohio, for the highest office in the gift of the people of that State, indicates, says the Lynchburg *Virginian*, the progress of discontent towards the Lincoln Government, which is steadily increasing in the North. It will embolden the opposition everywhere; and one may expect to see still more out-spoken utterances respecting the despotism enthroned at Washington. The people of Ohio have dared to question, and to denounce the validity of that act by which one of their most prominent citizens was driven into exile. What will Lincoln do? Can he accomplish what Edmund Burke, quite as good a statesman as himself, could not? Can he "frame an indictment against a whole people?" Burke knew not how to do it. Lincoln may. Yet, we believe Vallandigham, who stated it as his conviction that no more prominent men would be exiled. Meanwhile, the opposition will strengthen by the aliment it feeds upon. It will increase, but Lincoln must decrease. Already we see the beginning of the end. The progress of discontent at the North, and the growing clamors for peace, will, after a while, paralyze the energies of the Administration.—Whilst our armies are energetically engaged in conquering a peace, we shall find co-workers in the Northern men, who, convinced that war will never restore the Union, are determined to inaugurate peace. They will have peace, and that secured, if natural affinities and argument cannot effect a re-construction of the Union, as they wish, they will never consent to try again the arbitrament of arms. This we understand to be the position of Vallandigham; now the most prominent, the most popular, and the ablest statesman of the North.

We cannot, therefore, divest ourselves of a certain degree of interest in what is now transpiring in Ohio and other Northern States. The agitations that are seen there promise the speediest solution of our national troubles, and are the only signs that foreshadow the end of the war. Heaven speed them!

GOOD NEWS FROM THE WEST AND NORTH.

The news from the West and from the North is of the most gratifying character. Port Hudson and Vicksburg still hold out in gallant style, while grant is fortifying his rear to keep off Johnson and Smith. In the North the invasion of Pennsylvania and Maryland by Lee, has stirred up the whole Yankee nation, as the showman stirs up the monkeys, with a "long pole." Such scenes of consternation and terror were never before exhibited. Well may that nation of Vandals be alarmed, for we hope the day of fearful retribution for all their vandalism and crimes is at hand.

THE LATEST NEWS.

There has been a cavalry fight in the vicinity of Salem, Fauquier county, but no reliable details have yet been received. Our forces were commanded by Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, and it is understood that the enemy were repulsed.

From Knoxville we learn that a force of about 2,000 Yankee cavalry approached the city, and were met beyond the suburbs by our troops and repulsed.

There has been some fighting on the Blackwater, in which the Yankees, who attempted to break through our lines, were badly worsted.

THE BLACK FLAG.—In the recent battle of Port Hudson it is said that the black flag was raised defiantly to the breeze by the Confederates. This was justifiable under the circumstances.—Let it be understood that the black flag is to wave in every battle in which the negroes are made the tools of the cowardly Abolitionists, and let there be no officer in command of a black regiment or company taken prisoner, unless it be for the purpose of giving him a more merited death by hanging.

GOV. LUBBOCK, in his message, states that Texas has furnished 87,000 troops for the Confederate army. He recommends a State conscription law, to embrace all between the ages of sixteen and sixty, and this law has been adopted by the Legislature, and is now in force. The Governor states that, according to the closest calculation, this law would add about 27,000 men to the rebel army.

Dr. Elison, the Surgeon-in-Chief of Stuart's Cavalry, reports from official returns, the following casualties in the late cavalry engagement in Culpeper: Killed, 50; wounded, 280; missing, 153. Total, 483.

YANKEE ORDERS.

A general order published in the Memphis papers, issued on the 26th of May, directs that within the States of Tennessee and Mississippi, wherever the Federals have the rule, that all citizens shall be registered in three classes: First, avowed enemies; second, neutral foreigners; third, loyal citizens. The first class are all to leave their lines by or before the 16th of June, and their property confiscated—the second are to take an oath of neutrality—the third bear certificates of loyalty. The subjoined extract will show the spirit of the orders, as they apply to "registered enemies."

VII. Registered enemies, as described in section 6 of this order, shall not be permitted to vote at any election or exercise any other franchise or privilege, or to appear as plaintiffs or attorneys before any court, or to hold any office of trust, profit or emolument, or to conduct any business or profession within said city.

IX. Giving aid or comfort to the public enemy is punishable with death, and the leniency with which such persons have been treated must cease. Any person who shall hereafter utter insult by word or act to the United States, or who shall express sympathy with the enemy, or satisfaction at any imagined or real success of the Confederate arms, will be arrested at once and severely punished.

X. All real estate of registered enemies will be liable to seizure by the United States, and all conveyances of the same, after the day of the date of this order, are hereby declared fraudulent against the United States and void. The question as to their personal property, will be determined in each case according to the necessities of each.

ARE WE PREPARING?

Here follows an extract from an article of the Nashville "Union," a Yankee paper now published in Nashville, under the name, and with the types of the old and well known Nashville "Union." Its present editor is, of course, a tool of the traitor Andrew Johnson, and the Federal General Mitchell. We print it, and solicit attention to it in all the country districts. They will know what is coming upon them, and act accordingly, we trust. General Lee cannot be everywhere. Association for local defence is an absolute necessity, and our farmers may be assured that if there be a fair show of resistance made anywhere, by old men, boys and women, the Yankee chivalry will run. At any rate, let every reader ponder and lay to heart the following warning:

"The Southern harvests are said to be very flourishing. Now let our cavalry, of which we will soon have an immense force, destroy these harvests in all directions to such an extent as to make them valueless for supplies for the rebel army. The negroes will be the very ones to aid our expeditions in this work. Had the advice we urged upon our military authorities been adopted last summer, there would have been no rebel raids into Middle Tennessee this side of Shelbyville for provisions, for there would have been none worth coming for. Let our troops destroy all stores which they cannot use. To spare them is to leave them to feed rebel armies. We must burn out treason with fire, and then drown its embers in blood."

RAID GUARDS.

The revival of the barbarous practice of Raids renders necessary the revival of the system adopted to counteract it. Yankee raids will have two objects: 1. To cut our lines of communication; 2. To carry off or destroy our property. As it is impossible to foresee where a raid may come in, it will be impossible to provide a drilled force to resist it at every point. Our object must be two fold. 1. To guard bridges and public stores; 2. To remove from the line of a raid families, slaves, stock and provisions, or other property liable to destruction. For this object, the following plan is proposed:

SIGNALS.

1. The county courts of the border counties subject to predatory invasion should appoint an officer or committee, whose duty it should be to examine the quarter liable to raids, and adopt a system of plain signals, adapted to the character of the country, preferring "beacon fires" or smokes, where the points of view are sufficiently conspicuous, and providing adequate notice to "Raise the Country" upon the earliest information of a raid.

RAID GUARDS.

2. The courts should appoint a commander with a company of 30 men, in each magisterial district, whose duty it should be first to examine the roads and points capable of easy obstruction, and secondly, upon notice of a raid to block and obstruct the roads in every manner possible.

3. Upon notice of a raid, thus spread throughout the country, the citizens should first remove their families, horses, cattle and provisions from the line of the raid. The force intended for the protection of public buildings, stores, bridges, &c., should at once repair to their posts of defence.

4. The roads throughout the whole country having been thus obstructed, the citizens should turn out to embarrass the enemy, and increase the chances of capture upon their retreat.

This plan is recommended as easy of execution—taking the people but little from their crops—enabling every one to do something, and, in the end, tending to defeat and capture or destroy the enemy. To rely alone on the organization of Home Guards for resistance, must expose us to much danger. Mounted men can easily avoid small companies of infantry, if the roads are open, but if the roads are obstructed, the delay occasioned will be of great use, and the Home Guards can then inflict more damage than in other way. Let the two systems be combined.—*Whig.*

A New Orleans correspondent of the New York Herald, writing under date of the 27th May, in reference to the number of killed and wounded at Port Hudson, says:

The public must remain a little longer in ignorance of the number and names of the killed and wounded in the fight of the 27th ult. The authorities have not yet allowed any list to be published, and have refused every application made to them for permission to publish them in the Northern papers. Any list that may appear will be in direct opposition to orders of the General commanding, and will have been obtained in a clandestine manner. When Port Hudson falls we will have the names—not before.

STONEWALL JACKSON'S FAMILY.—The Savannah "Republican," noticing the proposal to erect a monument to General Jackson, says:

"We have heard that the widow and child, who should be adopted by their country, are left in very moderate circumstances, and if this be so, while we approve the project for a monument, we are first for placing them in circumstances entirely independent. This is the first duty we owe to the memory of Jackson."

HOW ABRAHAM LOOKS.—According to the correspondent of the Chicago "Times," no one who sees Mr. Lincoln can now fail to be struck with his altered appearance as compared with his looks of two years ago. He looks ten years older, and the expression of his face is haggard and careworn in the extreme. His eye is restless, and is constantly wandering, at times with a vacant expression; at others in a manner indicative of positive terror. He has exactly the demeanor of a man whose rest is broken by remorse, and to whose pillow tranquil sleep is stranger.

GEN. MAGRUDER AND THE MEXICANS.—The Houston Telegraph, of the 13th ult., announces the return there of General Magruder, from the Rio Grande. It says:

The object of his visit to the Rio Grande was to cultivate friendly relations with the Mexicans. This he has succeeded admirably in. He was visited by Governor Lopez, of Tamaulipas, and received him with all the honors due his station. The General and his staff were invited to attend a banquet in Matamoras, which they attended the next day. They were in return received with most distinguished courtesy, amid salvos of artillery, music, etc. The occasion was a gala day for Matamoras, and nothing occurred to mar the pleasure of the occasion.

THE WOMEN AND THE CONSCRIPTION.—The Milwaukie correspondent of the Chicago "Tribune" (Republican) says:

"Another disgraceful scene occurred in our city this afternoon, similar to that of a few days since. An enrolling officer, while engaged in his duties in one of the wards, was attacked by a large number of women, armed with clubs, stones and other missiles, who very seriously injured him. He succeeded in escaping from the infuriated vixens by taking refuge in a grocery near by, and the mob dispersed without committing further outrages."

"STONEWALL" JACKSON'S NAME AND MEMORY.

[From the London Times, May 26.]

The Confederate laurels won on the field of Chancellorsville must be twinged with the cypress. Probably no disaster of the war will have carried such grief to Southern hearts as the death of Gen. Jackson, who has succumbed to the wounds received in the great battle of the 3d of May. Even on this side of the ocean the gallant soldier's fate will everywhere be heard of with pity and sympathy. Not only as a brave man fighting for his country's independence, but as one of the most consumate Generals that this century has produced, "Stonewall" Jackson will carry with him to his early grave the regrets of all who can admire greatness and genius. From the earliest days of the war he has been conspicuous for the most remarkable military qualities. That mixture of daring and judgment, which is the mark of "Heaven born" Generals, distinguished him beyond any man of his time. Although the young Confederacy has been illustrated by a number of eminent soldiers, yet the applause and devotion of his countrymen, confirmed by the judgment of European nations, have given the first place to Gen. Jackson. The military feats he accomplished moved the minds of people with astonishment which it is only given to the highest genius to produce. The blows he struck at the enemy were as terrible and decisive as those of Bonaparte himself. The march by which he surprised the army of Pope last year would be enough in itself to give him a high place in military history. But perhaps the crowning glory of his life was the great battle in which he fell. When the Federal commander, by crossing the river 12 miles above his camp, and pressing on, as he thought, to the rear of the Confederates, had placed them between two bodies of his army, he was so confident of success as to boast that the enemy was the property of the Army of the Potomac. It was reserved to Jackson, by a swift and secret march, to fall upon his right wing, crush it, and, by an attack unsurpassed in fierceness and pertinacity, to drive his very superior forces back into a position from which he could not extricate himself except by flight across the river. In the battle of Sunday, Jackson received two wounds, one in the left arm, the other in the right hand. Amputation of the arm was necessary, and the Southern hero sank under the effect of it, supported to the last by his simple and noble character and strong religious faith.

A PARLIAMENTARY TRIBUTE.

At the annual dinner of the Royal Geographical Society of London, on the 25th of May, the Right Hon. Spencer Walpole, M. P., when returning thanks for the toast of the "House of Commons," said:—Need he add that, crossing the Atlantic, they had also to concern themselves with North America? And in association with this could he forget that lamentable news had to day reached this country to the effect that one of the noblest descendants of the English race—Stonewall Jackson—was now no more?

[From the London Telegraph, May 27.]

* * * Add to the splendid valor of a Murat the fervid faith of a Cromwell and the unbroken success of a Havelock, and we have a captain whose waving sword and fearless voice the Southern whites would have followed "to the pit." That he never lived to exchange a division for an army, a flying corps for the massed columns of the field of battle, may perhaps have been good for his fame; but the leader who could find the weak place in Hooker's line at Chancellorsville, and hurl his twenty-five thousand men upon it so soon as found, as Jackson did, would surely have ripened into a renowned General.—Assuredly the most fatal shot of the war to the Confederates, whether fired by friend or foe, was that which struck down the life of Stonewall Jackson—a soldier every inch of him, for whatever cause he contended.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Sentinel.]

ARMY OF WEST VIRGINIA, May 26th, 1863.

There are, I believe, abuses connected with the army that demand exposure. I propose to enumerate one or two of them, under (I confess) almost vain hope that the correction may be applied.

First: Some Quartermasters and Commissaries are making enormous fortunes; men who, at the beginning of the war, were insolvent, now have their thousands! How have they made this money? They are only allowed a regular fixed salary. They can not have made it fairly and legitimately. A famrmer sells a Quartermaster or Commissary five horses, or 6,000 bushels of wheat. This Government employee affects to be in a great hurry; has not time to fill up a receipt, but gets the farmer to put his name at the bottom, and filis the receipt at his leisure. He bought the horses at $200 each, or the wheat at $2.50 per bushel. At his liesure he fills the receipt with $800 each for the horses, and $3.50 per bushel for the wheat. Who is the swindler, and who is swindled?

Again: a Government employee forms a copartnership with an outsider; the outsider buys a horse at $200, sells it to his co partner, the Quartermaster, at $300, and the $100 profit is divided between the two plunderers!

Again: a Government employee buys, with Government funds, a lot of horses; the best of them he retains for private speculation—the inferior ones are turned over to the Government. Who is swindled, and who is the swindler?

Again; a man liable to military duty is, by the influence of a friend, perhaps a relative, detailed as a Government agent; from the secret co-partnership existing he realizes quite a fortune for nimself and the kind friend that procured his detail. He then turns out on his own book, buys horses or commissary stores, and sells to his old co-partner; gives a fictitious or lying receipt—and both continue to fatten on Government funds. This man has been detailed—withdrawn from the dangers and privations of camp—and, protected by the detail, goes on swimmingly amassing a fortue, while honest and patriotic men expose their breasts to the leaden hail of battle.

There can be no doubt that there are thousands of such cases all over the Confederacy. Is there no remedy? Cannot the covering be stripped from these wolves in sheep's clothing—these vampires who are gorging themselves with the life-blood of the land?

They will come out of this war rich, while the truly worthy and deserving will be poor in everything but "consciences void of offence." These Government thieves will aim to set themselves up as the aristocracy of the land; but they are known and marked to be despised by all honorable men! Wounded serpents will hiss, writhe and wriggle. ARGUS.

FIGHTING COCKS.—From a letter in the Chicago Times the following is extracted:

You remember seeing an irrepressible and pugnacious barn-door fowl, with gigantic spurs and an immense and blood-red comb. This cock walks up and down, his comb erect, scratching fiercely in the ground—crowing defiance to all comers. He is your true fighting cock. As Mr. Lincoln said to Judge Taney, we'll call him Joe. But on a day he encountered a rival bird—a rooster of another breed—who, as Mr. Lincoln said of Judge Douglas, we'll call Bob—and a terrible tussle took place. The earth is torn up; the grass is demolished; the feathers fly; the spurs do what spurs are made for; and, finally, you see the rooster Bob jump up and flap his wings, and give a loud, triumphant cock-a-doodle-doo! There, it's all over! Where's the cock Joe? Ah, there he is, retreating across the—the spring branch! Look at him now! His comb hangs down; his air of defiance is gone; his pugnacity exists no longer. He has no desire to meet the rooster again. That cock is Joe Hooker. The crowing cock is Rob Lee.

RUMORS FROM TEXAS.—A reliable officer of Colonel Bates' regiment, who arrived last evening, brings the information that, before he left Columbia, a courier arrived from Corpus Christi, with information that General Magruder had fitted out several small steamers at that place and attacked the blockading fleet. He succeeded in sinking two of the enemy's vessels, capturing 15 prisoners and raising the bleckade. Hurrah for the horse marines! Huarah for Magruder!—[Weekly Telegraph, May 26.

IN DIFFICULTIES.—Francis P. Blair, Jr., a son of the Yankee Postmaster-General, who deserted to our troops in Virginia, some time ago, and joined the Maryland Line, has gotten himself into sundry scandalous scrapes recently, while hanging about the city. He was recently put in Castle Thunder, till further orders.

HEADQ'RS 32D REGIMENT, VA. MILITIA,
Middlebrook, June 22nd, 1863.

Agreeable to orders received from the Adjutant General of Va., there will be a Regimental muster in Middlebrook on Saturday, July 4th, at 11 o'clock A. M. All men liable to militia duty are required to attend. Viz: All persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years not in the Confederate service. All those who have substitutes. And also those who have been excused by any board whatever.

Any failing to obey the above orders, the law will be rigidly enforced against them.

Commandants of Companies who are not in the Confederate service will enroll all men in the bounds of their Company districts.

W. S. SPROUL,
Col. Commanding 32d Regt. Va, Militia.

June 23—2t
☞ Vindicator copy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

MOBILE, June 17.—A special to the Tribune, dated Jackson, 17th, says a courier arrived at Brook Haven last night, from Port Hudson, who reports that our troops are in fine spirits; that they have repulsed the enemy twenty-seven times, and the attack successfully. Aid was close at hand.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

JACKSON, June 17.—A courier from Port Hudson has arrived. He states that the enemy has been punished severely. His companies in front (a Zouave regiment) made good marks, and our boys took deliberate aim and killed and wounded immense numbers. The courier says they have sixty days' provisions, and have no fear, but are determined to hold out to the last.

[THIRD DESPATCH.]

OYSKA, June 16.—A desperate fight took place at Port Hudson on the 12th. The Confederates left their entrenchments, charged the enemy and drove him from his fortifications and spiked his siege guns.

A citizen from New Orleans, Saturday, reports that many regiments are arriving from Baton Rouge. The Federals are despondent, because they cannot take Port Hudson by assault. Provisions are high and rising in New Orleans. The river is very low. There is other cheering, but contraband news. The St. Charles Hotel is filled with wounded from Port Hudson. They are brought by boat loads at night.

SUMMIT, MISS., June 17.—A courier from Logan's headquarters states that Logan dashed into Jackson, La., on Monday, and captured 100 Yankees of the Fortieth New York cavalry, 20 negroes, with their wagons and arms, and 120 horses. A major and other officers are among the prisoners.

CLARK'S DIARY for the War for Separation has the following estimate of killed, wounded and missing, from the commencement of the war to the 1st of January, 1863:

Nationals—Killed, 43,874; wounded, 97,029; prisoners, 68,218. Total, 209,116. Died from diseases and wounds, 250,000.

Confederates—Killed, 20,893; wounded, 59,615; prisoners, 22,199. Total, 102,677. Died from diseases and wounds, 120,000.

MARRIED.

On the 6th of June, by Rev. J. Broos, in Rockbridge county, W. H. DAWSON, son of Stephen Dawson, of Upshur county, to Miss BETTIE J. FOX, daughter of John Fox, of Nelson county.

On the 13th of April, by Rev. Mr. Crawford, D. A. KENNEDY, and Miss MARY VIRGINIA FOX, both of Augusta.

Lynchburg papers copy.

On the 18th instant, in this place, by the Rev. Mr. Dice, Mr. TIMOTHY CASHMAN, and Miss SARAH JANE BOWES, of Fishersville, Augusta co., Va.

DIED.

Died on the 2d day of June, at the residence of Rev. S. Kennerly, in Augusta County, SALLIE M., wife of John T. Kennerly, of Dyptheria. The sting of death being extracted, the grave lost its victory; she passed away as the morning dew before the rising sun, and sweetly sleeps in Jesus.

Vin. and R. Register copy.

CITIZENS' MEETING.

At a meeting of the citizens of Augusta county, held in the Court House, June 22d. The purpose of which being explained by Col. Baldwin Col. Bell being appointed Chairman, and James Cochran, Secretary. It was

Resolved, That we concur fully with the people of Albemarle County, as to the importance of a prompt and effectual organization for Home Defence, and that we will gladly co-operate with them in securing uniformity and efficiency.

2d. That a Central Committee of seven persons be appointed whose duty it shall be, upon conference with the Central Committee of Albemarle, to adopt and recommend to the people of Augutsa a proper plan of organization.

3. That the Central Committee be authorized to appoint a committee of three persons in each Justice district of this county, to call for volunteers for Home Defence, to be organized under the system to be agreed upon as aforesaid. The Chairman appointed the following Central Committee:

J. B. Baldwin, Chairman; N. K. Trout, Geo. Baylor, C. C. Francesco, J. Wayt Bell, J. N. Hendren, A. H. H. Stuart. W. A. BELL, Chairman.

JAS. C. COCHRAN, Secretary. Vin. copy.

PUBLIC SALE.—We will sell at Public Auction, at Buchanan, Botetourt county, Va., on *WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of JULY next*, about FIFTY STAGE COACHES,

CARRIAGES and HACKS,

together with a large quantity of

STAGE and CARRIAGE HARNESS;

also, at Staunton, Va., on *MONDAY, the 13th day of JULY next*, a large lot of

STAGE and CARRIAGE HARNESS

in very good condition, much of it as good as new, all belonging to the late firm of Harman, Mason & Co.—The above sale was advertised to take place on the 6th day of May last, but was prevented by unadvoidable circumstances. The sales will certainly take place on the days above mentioned, and I earnestly request the attendance of all the stockholders.

By order of the stockholders

C. R. MASON, Gen'l Sup't.

June 23—tds.

LAND FOR SALE.

SATURDAY, 27th of JULY.

In pursuance of a decree rendered in the Circuit Court of Augusta County, in the cause of John Mines, &c., against Mary Mines, &c. I shall proceed, on the premises, on the day above mentioned, to sell, at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, an undivided interest of one-half of a piece of land, containing about NINETY ACRES, the other half being the property of Henry Ott, adjoining Wm. Armstrong and said Ott, and about 3½ miles of Newport.

TERMS—In equal instalments at six and twelve months, bearing interest, to be secured by bonds with good security, and the title to be retained as ultimate security, the purchaser to have the option on the coming in of the report of sale to pay all down.

June 23—tds.* WM. BLACK, Com'r.

SALE OF LAND.—In pursuance of a decree rendered in the Circuit Court of Augusta County, in a cause therein depending of Peter Ruebush's Administrator, &c, against Francis Ruebush, &c, I shall proceed, on the premises, on *THURSDAY, the 16th day of next month*, to sell, at public sale, to the highest bidder, a tract of land in said county, containing about **107 Acres.** It has on it a Comfortable Dwelling House, Barn and Out-houses; well-watered, and land of tolerable quality, easily improved. It adjoins the lands of Harvey Lambert, Trice, Accord, and others, and will make a desirable home for a person wanting a small farm convenient to market, good society, school, &c.

TERMS—Costs of sale in hand, and balance at six, twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months, in equal instalments, the purchaser to give bonds with sufficient personal security, and the title to be retained as ultimate security, but the purchaser, on the confirmation of the report of sale, to have the option of paying all down.

JOHN J. LAREW, Com'r.

☞ All persons having claims will present them on or before the day of sale, as I intend to close my accounts.

J. J. LAREW, Adm'r of
June 23—tds. Peter Ruebush, dec'd.

AUGUSTA LAND FOR SALE.

In consequence of the ill health of his family, the subscriber offers for sale, privately, his farm, containing

Three Hundred and Ten Acres,

lying near Churchville, adjoining the lands of Wm. B. Cochran, Jacob Zigler, and others, immediately on the Staunton and Stribling Springs road. The purchaser will have the privilege of buying all the Farming implements, and probably all the Stock on the farm.

TERMS made to suit the purchaser.

June 23—3ts* SAMUEL MYERS.

☞ Rockingham Register copy three times and charge this office—$3.50.

CONCERT.

The pupils of the Augusta Female Seminary, assisted by the teachers and several amateur performers, will give a Concert of vocal and instrumental music, on *Tuesday next, the 30th inst.*, the proceeds to be applied to the benefit of the

Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

Tickets, One Dollar each, to be had at Messrs. Roane & Alby, and P. H. Trout, and also at the door.

Performance to commence punctually at 8 o'clock, P. M. June 23—2t*.

☞ Vindicator copy.

RECEIVERS SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.—In obedience to a decree of the Confederate States Court for the Western District of Virginia, pronounced on the 1st day of November 1862, in the case of the Confederate States vs R. J. Glendy, &c, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the former residence of Stuart McClung, in Greenbrier county, on Thursday, the 23d day of July next, all the Personal property of said Stuart McClung, consisting of several valuable Slaves, stock of all kinds, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, crops, and whatever of a perishable nature may be on his fine and extensive farm. Sale to be continued from day to day till completed. The stock, furniture, &c., are said to be very valuable. THOS. J. MICHIE,

June 22—tds Receiver, C. S.

HEADQ'RS 32D REGT., VA. MILITIA,
Mt. Sidney, June 22d, 1863.

Agreeable to orders received from the Adjutant General of Virginia, there will be held a Regimental muster in New Hope on Saturday, July 4th, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M. All persons liable to militia duty are hereby requested to attend, viz: All persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years, that are not in the service of the Confederate States of America; all those who have procured substitutes, and those who have heretofore been exempted from service by any board whatever. All Commandants of Companies not in the Confederate service will enroll all men within the bounds of their Company districts.

Any failing to obey the above orders will have the law rigidly enforced against them.

June 23—2t* WM. M. WILSON
Maj. Commanding 32d Regt. Va. Militia.

FOUND.

Several months since a piece of BLACK SILK, which the owner can have by paying for this advertisement.

June 2—tf W. H. WADDELL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ass't Quartermaster General's Office,
Richmond, Va., June 15, 1863.
TAX IN KIND.

TO FARMERS AND QUARTERMASTERS.—The following is the system adopted for the collection of the tax in kind:

An officer in the Quartermaster General's Department is assigned to the special charge of the subject. A controlling Quartermaster, with the rank of Major, is assigned to each State, and a Post Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, to each Congressional District, where it is practicable to collect the tenth.

Each Congressional District will be subdivided by the Post Quartermaster in charge of it into sections, or the convenient delivery by the tax-payer of his quota of produce, and agents will be appointed by that officer to take charge of the depots to be established in each section.

Before these depots can be established, or the assessments required under the law be made, the crops of small grain, hay, and the clip of wool for the present year will have been secured.

To relieve farmers from the risk and inconvenience of storing the Government portion, as well as to obtain immediate supplies for the use of the army, the Department authorizes and requests farmers residing near posts where Quartermasters are now stationed to deliver the Government's tenth or any part of it, to that Quartermaster.

Under the