

industry at home; and with a revenue large enough to pay off our present war debt in five years, and therefore to put the credit of our Government beyond all doubt.

To the People of Virginia.

Exempt as I was from military duty—having no position in the Army, and never having sought one, from the belief that I had no capacity to command men in the field, many of you, without regard to old party lines, had invited me to become a candidate for a high civil station.

To this same office I had been nominated four years ago by the unanimous vote of one of the fullest Conventions ever assembled in the State.

In response to that nomination, I endeavored faithfully to discharge my duty in a long, laborious and active canvass of several months. I was defeated, as was said, by the vote of a particular section of the State, now adhering to our enemies. And one year thereafter, with the fullest opportunities for reflection and observation, it was again publicly declared in another Convention, composed of the same parties, that I had been "elected, and elected triumphantly too, in the hearts and judgments of the people of Virginia, though not formally proclaimed Governor of the Commonwealth."

I asked no other reward than the happiness derived from a conviction that I had done my duty. But I was told by hundreds, indeed I might say thousands, after the result of that election was known—and by some of those, too, who had voted against me—that they desired to cast their votes for me at the next election. Under the influence of these feelings and assurances, I accepted a call made upon me, to become a candidate this Spring. This I did without supposing for a moment that I was to encounter the opposition of those who had made no objection to me that I was aware of—having ever been an old-line Whig.

I now find, however, that there are some "Americans and others," who, perhaps, have not well studied the improved maps of the State, taking the ground that I am not on the right side of a particular river. And there are some Democrats, who have better studied party tactics, maintaining that I have "not had 'experience' to qualify me for such a position as that of Governor of the Commonwealth. These objections, however late, may be well taken. I am satisfied at least of one fact, and that is, that old parties are not to be forgotten at the polls.

I will not be instrumental, however, in promoting such a division at such a time—though I continue to receive the most cheering accounts of my probable success. I therefore take upon myself to withdraw my name as a candidate, and I most earnestly desire my friends throughout the State, to cast their votes for others and without regard to me. Information obtained to-day has induced me to take this course. I regret that I had it not before, so as to enable me to do so earlier. Duty to my country—gratitude to old, tried and trusty friends—remembrances of the past, and a bright hope of happiness to all in the future—of reunion in every part of the State, and peace to the whole land—require this course on my part; for anything like division amongst ourselves, but strengthens the cause of our enemies. I am for my country; and I only ask, as an humble individual, to know in what manner I can best discharge my duty in defending it.

I am, very respectfully,
Your old servant,
May 22, 1863. WM. L. GOGGIN.

Gov. Seymour's Letter to the Vallandigham Meeting.

The New York "Tribune" publishes the subjoined letter, addressed by Gov. Seymour, to the "Vallandigham Sympathy Meeting," held in Albany, on Saturday evening last:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
May 16, 1863.

I cannot attend the meeting at the capital this evening, but I wish to state my opinion in regard to the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham. It is an act which has brought dishonor upon our country. It is full of danger to our persons and our homes. It bears upon its front a conscious violation of law and justice. Acting upon the evidence of detailed informers, shrinking from the light of day in the darkness of night, armed men violated the house of an American citizen, and furtively took him away to military trial, conducted without those safeguards known in the proceedings of our judicial tribunals. The transaction involved a series of offenses against our most sacred rights. It interfered with the freedom of speech; it violated our right to be secure in our homes against unreasonable searches and seizures; it pronounced sentence without trial, save one which was a mockery, which insulted as well as wronged. The perpetrators now seek to impose punishment not for an offense against law, but for the disregard of an invalid order, put forth in the utter disregard of the principles of civil liberty.

If this proceeding is approved by the government, and sanctioned by the people, it is not merely a step towards revolution, it is revolution; it will not only lead to military despotism—it establishes military despotism. In this respect it must be accepted, or in this respect rejected. If it is upheld, our liberties are overthrown, the safety of our persons, security of our property, will hereafter depend upon the arbitrary will of such military rulers as may be placed over us, while our constitutional guarantees will be broken down. Even now the Governors and courts of some of the great Western States have sunk into insignificance before the despotic powers claimed and exercised by military men who have been sent into their borders. It is a fearful thing to increase the danger which overhangs us by treating the law, the judiciary and the State authorities with contempt. The people of this country now wait with deepest anxiety the decisions of the administration upon these acts. Having given it a generous support in the war, we pause to see what kind of government it is for which we are asked to pour out our blood and our treasures. The action of the administration will determine in the minds of more than one half of the people of the loyal States whether this war is waged to put down rebellion at the South, or to destroy free institutions at the North. We look for its decision with solemn solicitude.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

The Nassau correspondent of the Charleston Courier mentions another outrage committed upon an English vessel by an United States vessel. This case is one of the most flagrant instances of Yankee insolence that has come under notice. But we suppose it will lead to no serious result, as the English Government is not disposed to break the friendly relations existing between themselves and the Government of the United States.

From Bragg's Front.

The Winchester Bulletin of the 22d inst., says:

Our pickets are almost within cannon shot of Murfreesboro', but an engagement with the enemy seems less probable than it has seemed for some time. Some say that Bragg will advance, and some say he won't. The same as to Rosecrans. In fact, since Rosecrans—the dog—has issued such stringent orders in regard to our ladies—saying that they shall not pass from Louisville to Nashville, or to Murfreesboro', or within the lines of his department—this leads some to think he intends to commence a forward movement, for the purpose of "pulverizing" the South. As he stands now, he certainly is defeated, for his business is to advance. That's what he came for—to crush the rebellion. But for months he has stood behind his fortifications, while in his front and all over the country down here the rebellion waxes more bitter still.

It is reported to us, by a gentleman just from the enemy's lines, that Rosecrans' force has been greatly diminished by the sending of troops to Grant, and that he has no idea of advancing. His excuse last winter was—the roads. Surely the way is open now, and the roads are good. But he might meet with some obstacles worse than bad roads and high water courses. We don't consider a fight imminent.

The Siege of Vicksburg.

Latest Official Despatches.

The following despatches, from Gen. Pemberton, the commander at Vicksburg, were sent to Jackson, Mississippi, and from thence telegraphed to President Davis:

Vicksburg, May 20.

The enemy assaulted our entrenchments yesterday on our centre and left. They were repulsed with heavy loss. Our loss small.

The enemy's force is at least sixty thousand.

Vicksburg, May 21.

The enemy kept up a heavy artillery fire yesterday.

Two of our guns were dismantled in the centre; our works, however, were uninjured.

Their sharpshooters picked off officers and men all day.

Our works were repaired and guns replaced last night.

Our men are encouraged by a report that Gen. Johnston is near with a large army and are in good spirits.

May 21, 2 P. M.—We have had brisk artillery and musketry firing to-day; also heavy mortar firing from gunboats.

3 o'clock P. M.—During the past two days transports with troops have gone up the river. Their destination is unknown.

Latest from Vicksburg.

REPORTED REPULSE OF THE ENEMY.

MOBILE, May 23d.

A special reporter of the Advertiser and Register, Jackson 22, says heavy firing was heard in the direction of Vicksburg this morning.

It is reported and believed in official circles that the enemy assaulted the works at Vicksburg Wednesday, and were badly repulsed.

Snyder's Bluff was evacuated.

A courier reports Yazoo City captured yesterday by the Federals.

The Navy Yard was burned by U. S. officers.

Reports from Vicksburg say that Grant was whipped back.

The enemy have made three desperate assaults on Vicksburg and been repulsed.

Semi-official intelligence reports the capture of Helena by Price.

A Jackson correspondent of the 19th says: Johnston this morning threw ten thousand to twelve thousand men over the Big Black to the Vicksburg side.

There are reports in Mobile that Snyder's Bluff has been reoccupied, and the occupation of Yazoo City by the Federals is disbelieved.

2D DESPATCH.

ATLANTA, May 23.

Grant entered the State of Mississippi, crossing the river five miles below Grand Gulf, 60 to 100,000, with a heavy force of cavalry.

He received no reinforcements from Louisiana, but received them constantly from the West bank of the river.

His transportation is all on the river, and he must cling to the river bank.

We evacuated Grand Gulf, falling back and fighting towards Jackson, followed by the enemy, who entered Jackson, fifty thousand, on the 14th.

Gen. Johnston reached Jackson on the 13th and fell back to Canton.

The Yankees retired, finding Johnston there.

They committed excesses two days, burning Churches and private houses, tearing jewelry from citizens, gutting residences and fled towards Vicksburg the 16th, followed by Johnston, constantly receiving reinforcements.

Vicksburg has five months supplies of every kind, and will be taken only by hunger.

The Yankees' report of the capture of Alexandria is not credited.

From Mississippi.

Latest from Vicksburg.

THE ENEMY REPULSED.

Our Men Confident.

Yankee Loss Estimated at 10,000, &c., &c.

MOBILE, May 24.

A special report to the Advertiser and Register, dated Jackson, 23d, says, the latest news from Vicksburg was to Thursday night.

Our loss was slight; the injury to our batteries trifling. The garrison was well supplied, and confident of holding the place. The enemy was foiled in all of his efforts. His dead strewed the ground in front of our works. One estimate of the enemy's loss is 10,000. Firing was heard, at intervals, last night and to-day; the enemy was supposed to be shelling.

The enemy are reported at Pouchacola, running trains up that far from N. Orleans.

Orders for fifteen new Monitors have been given by the Washington government. Four or five of them are to be built in Boston.

Later Northern News.

RICHMOND, May 24th.

The Examiner has received Northern papers of the 22d.

A Democratic State mass meeting was held at Indianapolis, the 20th, and was largely attended.

D. W. Voorhees was President.

A good deal of excitement prevailed during the day.

Forty or fifty arrests were made for carrying concealed weapons. Shouting for Jeff Davis, etc.

The speeches were principally in opposition to the war measures of the Administration.

At three o'clock P. M. a resolution was introduced and hurriedly passed amid great confusion, after which the meeting adjourned, sine die.

On several trains leaving the city at night the excursionists commenced firing on the soldier's Home.

The military authorities stopped the trains and searched the passengers—about five hundred revolvers were taken.

Numerous arrests were made.

Vallandigham has been conveyed to Fort Warren.

The office of the Monitor, a Democratic newspaper, published at Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, was destroyed by a mob.

The Syracuse Courier says Mrs. Vallandigham has become a lunatic.

It is reported that the Alabama was blockaded in Bay Martinique.

Additional from the North.

RICHMOND, May 25th.

Northern dates to the 22d have been received.

Correspondents say that Grant's primary object, Haines' Bluff, is regarded as the key of Vicksburg.

The Chronicle says his junction with the force awaiting him at the Bluff to march into Vicksburg cannot be prevented.

Several Iron clads are stationed at important points on Red River, cutting off, completely, Rebel communication with Texas.

A Cincinnati despatch says the President has changed the sentence of Vallandigham to transportation through our lines. He will be delivered to Rosecrans who, under flag of truce, will deliver him into the lines of Bragg.

The news from the army of the Potomac is unimportant.

Gen. Humphrey's division is broken up by the departure of the last nine months Regiments belonging to the 5th corps.

It is rumored at Bermuda that Semmes has resigned command of the Alabama to take command of a fine Confederate ship, mounting twenty-two guns.

The officer in charge of a Flag of Truce Boat at Fredericksburg, says Grant telegraphed Halleck, that he had captured the first line of entrenchments at Vicksburg, and that his right wing rested on Haines' Bluff.

Movements in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, May 25.

The Progress' Kineston correspondent of the 23rd says:

Three thousand Yankees attacked our pickets, three regiments, at Gum Swamp, Friday, and surprised and routed them. We had several wounded and fifty to one hundred taken prisoners.

We took eight prisoners.

Gen Hill forced the enemy back and drove him to within eight miles of Newbern.

The Colonel commanding the Yankees is reported killed.

The enemy burnt the Court House and other buildings at Trenton, Jones county, Friday, and robbed and plundered the citizens as they went.

2D DESPATCH.

GOLDSBORO, May 15th.

Abolition prisoners arrived this evening from Kinston, seven, being the Captain and crew of the schooner Seabird, captured last Thursday 20 miles below Wilkinson's Point on the Neuse and forty below Newbern, by six men of Captain Barrington's Company, of Whitfield's Battalion.

The schooner and cargo of government stores were burnt; two negroes who say they belong at Norfolk, were taken off a lighter at the same time, a Yankee Doctor captured below Kinston in the enemy's retreat, near Newbern, last week, make up the balance of the crowd.

They start for Richmond in the morning.

Vallandigham in Tennessee.

He arrives under Flag of Truce at Fosterville.

[The following special dispatch to the Daily Rebel, received as we go to press, from Fosterville, a small station on the N. & C. Road, near Shelbyville:]

FOSTERVILLE, TENN., May 25.—Vallandigham reached our lines under a flag of truce this morning, from Murfreesboro'. Gen Martin refused to recognize the flag. The enemy then left him between the lines at his own request. Gen. Martin received him as a citizen of the United States, banished from his home and country, because he had dared to resist a tyrannical government.

TULLAHOMA, May 23.

The rumor of the capture of two of our regiments in front, with one piece of artillery, is not true. The enemy did surround and capture a small outpost of some forty men.—All quiet in front.

Whipped by Women.

A correspondent informs us that a few days since, in Lee county, Va., near the Tennessee line, a Tory, who had slandered the widow of a deceased Confederate soldier, was tied up by some half a dozen indignant women, and received twenty stripes. The women who administered this wholesome admonition were soldiers' wives and widows.—*Knoxville Register.*

The Northern Despotism.

The Louisville Democrat says, "the military authorities are sending a number of men daily over the river, who, if they return until the war is over, will be put to death. The Ohio may be called the river of Death, for it's death to them if they cross it.—*Knoxville Register.*"

MAJ. PRENTICE.—Maj. Clarence Prentice, son of Geo. D. Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, who was made prisoner by the Yankees some time ago in the west, came on by a recent flag of truce boat to City Point, and has arrived at Richmond.

Later from Vicksburg.

MOBILE, May 25.

The Mississippi of Saturday says the enemy attacked Vicksburg six times, three times yesterday, and each time were defeated with immense loss.

Gen. Stevenson says we can hold Vicksburg indefinitely.

The following is a special despatch to the Evening News:

JACKSON, May 24.

Firing was heard until 9 o'clock this morning, nothing since then.

The 20th Mississippi, mounted, dashed into Raymond capturing 400 prisoners; 14 were brought to this city, the rest being sick and wounded were paroled.

JACKSON, May 25.

An officer from Vicksburg Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, says the enemy attacked our left centre four times; first attack lasted thirty minutes, second twenty minutes and the third twenty-five minutes, the fourth nine minutes, with great slaughter each time.

Our loss eighty men.

We took four stand of colors.

The column of assault was brought up Wednesday; officers leading troops broke, the column disappeared on Thursday, the enemy shelling.

The Federal dead were unburied.

Thursday night our works towards Warrenton not menaced.

The Federal line of investment is imperfect.

Federal prisoners report Gen. Steele killed.

Where is Grand Gulf.

Few persons know the locality of Grand Gulf, lately captured by the Yankees. It is just below the mouth of the Big Black river, on the Eastern bank of the Mississippi. The Big Black is a navigable stream that rises in the Northern part of Mississippi, runs parallel with the Yazoo as far South as the neighborhood of Vicksburg, leaving the city a few miles to the West of it and emptying into the Mississippi some thirty or forty miles below. The Yazoo empties into the Mississippi twelve miles above Vicksburg. The Big Black has been one of the routes spoken of by the Yankees as a way of reaching the rear of Vicksburg.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

The Rev. Dr. Stiles, one of the most distinguished ministers of the Presbyterian Church, will preach, Providence permitting, in the Presbyterian Church in this place, next Sabbath, at 11 A. M. and also during the week, and on the ensuing Sabbath. There will also be services in the Church, next Friday and Saturday, at 11. The community generally, and Christians of all denominations, are cordially invited to unite in these services.

ADJ. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
May 4th, 1863.

AS regards the enrollment for ordinary militia duty, all men from 18 to 45 inclusively, are subject to it, whether they have furnished substitutes or not. And those also who are in the employment of the Confederate Government at various stationary points. Magistrates are not exempt. WM. H. RICHARDSON, A. G.

A true copy.

D. A. P. CAMPBELL, Lt. Col. Com.

EMORY & HENRY COLLEGE.

THERE will be held at the College on the 10th of June next, the annual meeting of the Joint Board of Trustees and Visitors of this Institution. The election of a Faculty and other important business call for a full attendance. The visitors appointed by the Holston Conference at its last meeting are:

Rev. Jas. Atkins, Jas. W. Davis, Esq.,
" Jas. S. Kennedy, Col. Wm. J. Jordan,
" Jno. Boring, " Henry T. Bowen,
" Geo. Stewart, Judge A. A. Fulton,
" J. M. McTeer, " J. A. Campbell,
" B. N. Price, Dr. J. H. Pepper,
Wm. Robeson.

On the same day, and at the same place, will also, be held the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees. E. E. WILEY, Pres.

E. & H. College.

May 29th, 1863—2w

\$500 Reward.

I WILL pay Five Hundred Dollars for the delivery to Jos. T. Campbell, Esq., at Abingdon, my race mare Emma Tredway. She is a large dappled bay mare, with a star in her forehead, and a little white on the nose; branded on the left shoulder with the letters W. H. She was feloniously taken from Castle's Woods, Russell county, Va., on or about the 16th day of April, 1863, by one T. W. Newberry, of Wise county, Va. N. McC. MENEFFEE.

May 29, 1863.

\$100 REWARD.

RAN away from the undersigned, near Marietta, on Smyth county, Va., on the 21st of May, 1863, a negro man named LEWIS.

Lewis is near 5 feet 10 inches high, slender, black, has a knot on one wrist, a scar on his hip, (made by cupping,) and is near 50 years old.

He was purchased of J. B. Hargrove & Co., Lynchburg, Va., and belonged formerly to Wm. Hargrove, of Richmond.

Lewis was wearing a suit of gray Jeans, (roundabout and pants,) when he left.

A reward of fifty Dollars will be paid for said negro if caught in the county and returned to me; and a reward of \$100 will be paid if caught out of the county and secured so I can get him.

WM. A. JONES.

Marion, Smyth Co., Va.

May 29, 1863—3t

Substitute Wanted.

ANY non-conscript desiring to make a pile by going into the army as a substitute, can hear of a chance by applying at this office.

May 29—3t

TAKEN UP.

I HAVE in my possession, taken up in Wise county, Va., a

Negro Boy.

calling himself John, who says he belongs to Samuel Temple, of Greene county, Tenn. Said boy is about 25 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and says he had been hired at the Salt-works. The owner, by proving property and paying charges, can get him by applying to me at Guest's Station, Wise county, Va. T. W. NEWBERRY.

May 29th, 1863—3w

CHEWING TOBACCO.

ONE or two hundred boxes of Chewing Tobacco, of all qualities, in store and for sale, by

F. E. & S. F. HURT.

MARRIAGES.

Married, at Elmwood, near Abingdon, Va., on the 20th of May, by the Rev. E. E. Wiley, Mr. A. W. WINSTON, of Campbell co., and Miss LUCY E. DAVIS, daughter of Maj. J. W. Davis.

OBITUARIES.

Departed this life on the 21st inst., in this place, Mrs. MARY H. DAVENPORT, wife of Mr. E. L. Davenport, in the 50th year of her age.

Very unexpectedly to family and friends Mrs. D. has been called away, but she leaves a memory worthy of being fondly cherished, for she was a wife, mother, friend, and neighbor, in the highest sense of those terms.

She looked "well to the ways of her household. Her children arise up, and call her blessed! her husband also, and he praiseth her."

Died, on the 19th inst., at Tazewell C. H. Va., Mrs. RACHEL L. wife of Wm. L. Davis.—Her disease was inflammation of the brain. She left an infant child three days old.

Died, in this place, at the residence of Mr. Wm. Miller, on the 20th inst., LEZZIE CAMARWELL, daughter of Mr. George A. and Mrs. Catherine V. Warren, of Maury county, Tenn., but formerly of this place, in the 11th year of her age.

In this county, on the 19th inst., of Typhoid Fever, Mr. HUGH McHAFFEE, aged 63 years.

Died, in Sullivan county, Tenn., on Tuesday, the 19th inst., HEISKELL DUNN, son of Mr. Samuel Garner, aged 8 years and 2 months.

OBITUARY.

Died, near Mt. Airy Depot, Wythe county, Va., Mrs. SARAH JANE SHAVELY, wife of Dr. Aaron Shavely, at her place of residence, on the 29th of April, 1863, after a short but painful illness of Typhoid fever.

Sadly fell the shades of death
O'er the soft black eyes of Sarah;
Husband and friends knelt in silent prayer
To bid a last farewell.

Through the quivering pallid lips there came
The quick drawn dying breath,
Then a deep grief fell o'er sorrowing hearts,
Their darling slept in death.

Tearfully they laid their peerless one
In her narrow home to rest,
With her waxen fingers lightly clasped,
In peace upon her breast.

But one short week had passed away,
When thus our hearts were riven—
A rose too pure and fair for earth,
Was culled to bloom in Heaven.

The drapery fell in graceful folds
Around this form of clay,
For still in the snowy robes of death
Our cherished Sarah lay.

Lovely was that tender mother,
With her wealth of rich dark hair
Falling 'round her marble brow,
Shading the cheek so fair.

Sad and lonely is the house,
For hushed the voice so sweet
That did her friends oft love to greet.

Sad tears now fall o'er the grassy mound,
Where Springs soft zephyrs sigh,
E'en though we know a spirit bright,
Hath winged its flight on high.

May 22, 1863.—3t A FRIEND.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. A. George Wohlford deceased, will please come forward and settle. Those having claims against the estate will present them for payment.

W. F. BARR, Adm'r.

N. B.—There is a young woman belonging to the estate, whom I wish to hire out. W. F. B. Abingdon, May 29th, 1863.—3t