

Staunton Spectator.

STAUNTON, VA.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1863.

LOOK FOR THE CROSS MARK!

Those who find a cross mark upon their papers or wrappers, will understand that they are owing for subscription from the 1st of May, 1863, or near that time, to September 15th, 1863, and that their papers will be discontinued after the issue dated September 15th, unless they pay \$2.00—the amount now due—and \$4.00 additional for the next year's subscription. Those, therefore, who desire their papers continued, will enclose the sum of \$2.00, and those who do not, will enclose the sum of \$4.00—the amount now due. In those cases, we cannot afford to send the paper to any who do not pay promptly. Our terms are cash in advance.

We hope and believe that those whom we have indulged for this length of time will pay up as soon as they see this notice; and we should be pleased if they would continue to remain subscribers. Their failure to do so, not only deprives us of the amount due, but from neglect alone—they have not thought of it. We are brought to this conclusion by observing that some of our most respectable, able, responsible and substantial subscribers are in arrears to the amount and for the time mentioned. We are satisfied that this reminder is all that is needed to induce them to pay at once, both what they are now owing and what will obtain the paper for the ensuing year—to wit: \$12.00.

ADVANCE. The advance in the costs of publication and of living has compelled us to raise the price of subscription to \$4.00 per annum. We will furnish the paper for \$1.50 per annum to those who will pay us in wood or produce at the prices before the war. To this fair proposition no responsible man can object. Those are most apt to complain who demand the very highest price for what they may have to sell. The price of weekly papers now ranges from \$5 to \$10—the majority charging \$7 per annum. We regret the necessity which compels us to advance our rates. We would prefer lower rates if we could possibly make them meet expenses.

THE YANKEES CAME NOT. On yesterday's week, the military authorities have received intelligence that the enemy, in considerable force, had made their appearance at Moorefield, the county seat of Hardy, and were probably contemplating an attempt to reach this place. This caused some excitement here for a short time, and preparations were being made to "relieve them with bloody hands to hospital graves." Gen. Imboden moved his command up the Valley with the view of keeping it between the enemy and this place. He came up as far as Bridgewater, in Rockingham county, eight miles southwest of Harrisonburg, when he learned that the enemy, if they had contended a raid into this section, had abandoned the idea for the present. The enemy seem to have left the vicinity of their forces at Moorefield, and other places. We think it probable that they are stationing their forces to guard against approaching raids on the part of our troops. There is no indication here at this time, as there seems to be no probability of a visit by the Yankees. There is no truth in the statements of the Richmond papers that there were conflicts between the forces of General Imboden and the enemy in Brock's Gap on Monday and Tuesday of last week. The "reliable gentleman" on the Central train proved as usual to be a liars' descendant of the world renowned Minchewen. There was no conflict at any of the gaps, because the enemy did not make their appearance at any of them.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE? We learn from good authority, that when our forces evacuated Winchester not long since, a large quantity of arms, accoutrements and other necessaries were taken away, and were being transported in wagons, and were being taken away from the hands of the enemy. There is a report that some responsibility should be attached to some person should be attached. There were, we learn, a number of men of the very best quality, who were taken away from the hands of the enemy, and were being taken away from the hands of the enemy. There is a report that some responsibility should be attached to some person should be attached.

DEPARTMENT OF THE POST. Colonel R. E. Davidson, who has been appointed to the post of Staunton, has been in the active service of the army, and has been in the active service of the army, and has been in the active service of the army.

CHARLESTON. An official telegraphic despatch from General Beauregard, dated August 18, says that the Forts were again bombarded on the night of the 18th and the morning of the 19th instant. No damage done to our works, and the casualties very slight among our men.

PROMOTIONS. Brigadier-General William Smith, of Virginia, to be Major-General; Brigadier-General U. M. Wilcox, of Alabama, to be Major-General; Colonel S. H. Hunter, of Virginia, to be Brigadier-General; Colonel G. G. Bagley, of Mississippi, to be Brigadier-General.

REPORTED DEPARTURE OF YANCO. We have a report that Jackson's cavalry, which was sent to Staunton, has been reported to have departed for the front.

HEADS UP—HEARTS RIGHT!

Heads up! Why that long face and gloomy countenance! You must be ill, and should take a blue pill; for there is no cause for discouragement even, much less for despondency. The prospects of the enemy have never been so bad as at this moment, and we have never been so near the end of our trials. The much dreaded conscription act of the enemy will avail them little, and they can never venture upon another. We have no sufficient men in the army, if not in the service of the Confederacy to defeat the enemy at all points. All that is necessary is to get them to their point of duty. The danger, if any exists, is not in the strength and numbers of the enemy, but in the remissness of our own officers and soldiers, who are at home or hiding in the woods, instead of being with their more gallant comrades in the "rented field." The Confederate Government has now about as many men in its pay as it can well afford to support; and, unless there be a real and urgent necessity, it would be a bad policy to take more men from their homes, where they are producing and converting them into consumers, and thus, at the same time, diminish the resources of the country, whilst greater hardships are imposed upon the Government. The President says: "The men now absent from their posts would, if present in the field, suffice to create an equality between our forces and that of the invaders—and when, with any approach to such equality, we have failed to be victorious." The President ought to be good authority, and upon his authority we say it is not more men, but greater fidelity, which we need. On the part of the soldiers there should be more fidelity and less shirking; and on the part of the citizens, there should be more cheerfulness and less despondency, more hope and less fear, more patriotism and less speculation, more loyalty and less extortion, more honesty and less robbery, more Christianity and less Mammon-worship; and, with a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together, we would soon attain the "summa bonum" of our wishes, the freedom and independence of our country.

THE DIFFERENCE. The Confederate Government takes one-tenth of the farmer's products in the shape of a "tax in kind," and leaves nine-tenths in the possession of the owner, whereas the enemy, when they now have possession of our country, take nine-tenths and leave the farmer one-tenth. They seem to act upon the principle that it is a "poor rule which does not work both ways." This conduct of the enemy in levying a tax nine-tenths as great as that of the Confederate Government, should make our farmers pay their tithes with cheerfulness. The motto of our people should be, "millions for defence, but not a cent for tribute." They should give all to the Confederacy, rather than a blade of grass to the enemy.

HORSE THIEVES. There are a number of men at Buffalo Gap, in this county, claiming to be soldiers, who are stealing horses and depriving the citizens generally. The proper authorities should look into the matter, see to whose company they belong, and, if a band of robbers, as some suppose, should have them arrested. During last week four horses were stolen in Staunton by some of these men in one day. Two of the horses have been recovered and one of the thieves arrested.

MOBILE. It is stated by the Mobile Tribune that the Government has made ample arrangements to provision the city, and that private parties are also making arrangements to get enough of provisions for family consumption to last for a considerable time. It is to be hoped that, with the fate of Vicksburg and Port Hudson fresh in their minds, the ample provision of the Government will not fail to be carried out.

ACCIDENT BY FIRES. We have been informed that, on Wednesday night, the 12th inst., a car loaded with Government goods was accidentally burned at Waynesboro, and that, on the same night, a barn of Mr. Wm. Ramsey, lying near Hermitage, was destroyed by lightning.

YANKEE GOODS. The Secretary of War has given notice that the passage of goods from the United States into the Confederate States is strictly prohibited, and that all merchandise arriving from that quarter will be seized and retained.

SOUTHERN FUNCH. We have received the first copy of the "Southern Punch," published weekly in Richmond by (Vernal, Campbell, Hughes & Co. The title page is an excellent specimen of engraving, and well designed. Its literary department is under the supervision of Mr. Overall, formerly of the New Orleans Press, and is filled with humorous articles, original and selected.

CHARLESTON. The price is \$10 per annum.

COURT OF INQUIRY. The Court of Inquiry to investigate the capitulation of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and the campaigns attending those events, was to meet Saturday last at Montgomery, Alabama. It is composed of Major-General R. Remond, of North Carolina; Brigadier-General Howell Cobb, and Brigadier-General John Echols; Major W. S. Barlow, Judge Advocate.

PRELIMINARY GRATITUDE.

Before the late election for Congress, all the proclamations of Governor Letcher, which were published in this place, were published in the Spectator, but now they are ordered to be published in the Vindicator alone. As the Vindicator has only about one-third of the circulation of the Spectator, many have been at a loss to understand why the Governor should have his proclamations published in that paper in preference to the Spectator; and have inferred that he was actuated by personal prejudice and had lost sight of the public interests, and have expressed surprise that he should be guilty of such littleness. These people have mistaken the motives of our friend, the Governor. We think we have a better appreciation of his character. He remembers, and no doubt with a proper degree of heart-felt gratitude, that, in the opinion of his friends, he is indebted to the influence of the Spectator for the 162 votes which he received in this county. He does not wish to impair his usefulness as Governor of the State, and, consequently, must so act as to show the public that he, in the performance of his duties as Governor, never suffers his conduct to be controlled in the slightest degree by personal gratification, and to effect this end he must withhold favors from the papers which rendered him service in the election, and confer them upon such as rendered him none. We have no doubt that, as the Governor, formerly styled the "watch dog of the treasury," thought of the less which the State was suffering in having his proclamation published in a paper of much smaller circulation, experienced a struggle between his "sinister of economy and his duty to his personal gratitude; but the scale was turned by the reflection that he, in this instance, consulted economy, the people would infer that he was reciprocating the favors of the Spectator, and was engaged in the refined employment of "turning the grindstone." The exalted patriotism and refined sensibilities of the Governor revolt at the idea of availing himself of his official position to reward personal favors. He wishes to be not only pure, but, like Caesar's wife, above suspicion; and, therefore, confers his favors where no suspicion can attach that he is rewarding services rendered. We have the consolation to know that whilst we cannot expect, for the reasons given, any favors in the way of publishing proclamations as advertisements, that we must have the personal gratitude of the Governor; for how would he have felt if he had not received those 162 votes in this county?

THE CRISIS AT CHARLESTON PASSED. The Charleston correspondent of the Augusta Constitutionalist expresses the opinion, based on high authority, that Battery Wagner is still intact, and not likely to be taken, and that Charleston has passed the crisis of the siege. The correspondent of the Savannah Republican writes that "it is said upon what ought to be very good authority, that General Beauregard and Ripley have both expressed the conviction that they will successfully repel the enemy, in spite of his immense preparations for the overthrow of the city."

PATRIOTISM OF A COLORED MAN. A day or two ago a letter was received at the Treasury Department from a negro man, named Henry Jones, of the property of Mr. E. Cannon, of Clarkeville, in this State, which is worthy of the highest commendation, and justly entitled to be imitated by those who have been hearing their treasures during the troubles which at present afflict our country. Henry places at the disposal of the Secretary of the Treasury \$100,000, which he hopes will be of some service to the Government. In his letter he speaks of "our glorious cause," and declares that the States of the South have a deeper interest in the establishment of Southern independence than the white population. He thinks if the Yankees are successful the negroes are destined to the most cruel treatment at their hands.

GENERAL TRIMBLE AND HIS STAFF. A letter written by General Trimble, at Gettysburg, and dated July 30th, states that he is doing well, and says that in two weeks he expects to be entirely cured. His sufferings with the wound which now afflicts him have not been near so great as those which he endured from the wounds he received in the second battle of Manassas, in August last. Lieutenant Charles O. Grogan and Frank Chantillon, his orderly, are with him and doing well. Lieutenant Samuel Davis, another of his aids, who was wounded at Gettysburg, is at Chester, Pennsylvania, and recovering rapidly. The General writes in cheerful spirits, and is willing to take the chances of a prisoner of war.

THE NEXT LINCOLN CONGRESS. The New York Herald publishes a list of members of Congress elected, showing a majority of six adverse to the Administration. It says in consequence the opposition will elect a speaker, and the committee appointed by him will investigate the conduct of the Administration since its accession to office on all questions relating to the war. The Herald says a majority favor the vigorous prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion. The Herald pronounced the draft inexpedient, unnecessary and unpopular, and urges Lincoln to interfere before it is too late.

CAPTURE OF A LIGHT HOUSE. About a week ago a party of gentlemen, organized under the act of Congress for the creation of a volunteer navy, proceeded in a sail vessel to Smith's Island, in the Chesapeake Bay, where they destroyed the light house, and brought off all the lamps and about three hundred gallons of oil. This feat was accomplished by only ten men, armed with revolvers.

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NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

The Convention of delegates representing the North Carolina troops in the Army of Northern Virginia, met at Orange Court House on Wednesday last, and was organized by the election of Colonel Bryant Grimes as Chairman. Nine secretaries were appointed.

On motion, a committee of nine (one from each brigade) was appointed to prepare resolutions for the action of the Convention. Colonel Garrott, chairman of the committee, reported a series of resolutions pledging the loyalty of North Carolina, and of her sons in the service of the Confederacy, denouncing the Raleigh Standard, and its supporters, and expressing their confidence in Governor Vance, and the conviction that he will sustain the good cause.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted. Col. Garrett, Jones, Cox and Grimes were appointed a committee to prepare an address to the people of North Carolina. The Convention was enthusiastic and unanimous.

FROM THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI. A gentleman who left General Taylor's headquarters, on the other side of the Mississippi, on the 26th ultimo, informs the Mobile Advertiser that our troops hold undisputed sway of all these conquests in Louisiana West of the Mississippi. They, as well as the people, are in fine spirits, undisturbed by the fall of Vicksburg, and not only able to hold their own, but at the proper time to help on this side of the river. General Magruder is fortifying at Sabine Pass, and ready to co-operate with Kirby Smith. Taylor is securing his conquests and is zealously supported by the planters who, when Banks overran the country, were ready to give up and take the oath. Banks scouted at their oaths and took their property. They are now fighting men and war men to the bitter end. Our informant believes that our combined forces under Price, Walker and Taylor, (Kirby Smith commanding the whole,) will reach 50,000 men, and are increasing.

DRAFT IN NEW YORK. The New York Daily News says, that "the recent edict promulgated by President Lincoln in his communication to Governor Seymour, has created the most intense excitement in this community, who considered they were living under a democratic form of Government. The dictatorial spirit in which the President refuses to concede to the justice of Governor Seymour's request to have the draft suspended until its constitutional character can be tested by the courts, has fallen like a bomb-shell among the conservative men of the city."

THE "INEXHAUSTIBLE COFFERS" IN IOWA. A series of robberies at the late inst., at South English, in Keokuk county, Iowa, between the Democrats and Union men. One Democrat was killed and two others died from their wounds. The robbery was a heavy one, and was subsequently reinforced by the number of fifteen hundred men, and were hourly receiving fresh reinforcements. All are represented to be armed and full of fight. The Sheriff of Keokuk had gone to Davenport for military assistance.

"HERNAN," the well informed correspondent of the Boston Mercury, writes on the 29th ultimo, from Richmond, Virginia as follows: "Amid all our sorrows, we see gleams of comfort in the sun, down-trodden New York, and in the new French Government in Mexico. The bold and daring exploits of Napoleon III. in Mexico, Napoleon must interpose an independent Confederacy between Mexico and the North. Hence we take comfort, knowing that every day brings us nearer the goal. The tug of war is upon us."

THE REPORTED LUTHERIAN VICTORY. The Mobile Advertiser, of the 9th inst., has its article on the capture of the steamer "Lutheran" from which grew the story about Gen. Taylor having captured six thousand prisoners at Donaldsonville, Louisiana.

THE LIBRARY. We are heartily tired of hearing of the proposed rights of the colored race and of the rights of the colored race in their struggle for liberty. We should be independent enough not to require a stimulus to our indignation of independence. Our proud nation has no need of such a stimulus. We are heartily tired of hearing of the rights of the colored race and of the rights of the colored race in their struggle for liberty.

MISSISSIPPI. Our accounts from Mississippi are of the most encouraging character. When the order was given by Gen. Johnston for the retreat of the army from Jackson, a number of men who were attached to the Mississippi regiments and were eager to shed their last drop of blood in defence of her soil and capital, temporarily left the ranks without leave, to take a last adieu of the loved ones at home, who were left in the lines of the enemy. Every man who has a spark of human kindness in his bosom, while he may not justify, will appreciate and tolerate the motives while prompted to such violation of army regulations. We are happy to learn, upon the most undoubted authority, that these men are fast returning to their places to fight, and to fall, if need be, with honor over the fortunes of the war may carry them.

WE DO NOT KNOW WHETHER MENDEL'S cavalry dined their liquor or not, but from the way they "took water" at Brandy Station on the 4th inst., they must have been on a spree for a month.

GEN. ARMY'S DEATH. The War Department have received information of the death, from wounds received at Gettysburg, of Brigadier-General Amiel and Colonel Samuel Matthews of the 9th Cavalry.

POSTPONED NEWS.

GOV. SEYMOUR'S DRAFT. Gov. Seymour, of New York, has addressed a letter to the President relative to the draft, in which he complains of the legislative draft, and claims that its legality should be tested in the courts. The President replies very briefly. He says: "I cannot consent to suspend the draft in New York." He promises to see that justice is done, and will probably take the case to the Supreme Court. At present no time can be wasted or argument used, if we would prevent the role of a farce upon our own victorious soldiers.

THE FORTS AT CHARLESTON. The expedition up Charles river was accompanied by General Sherman and General Canby, and General Canby and General Sherman. A torpedo was exploded under the bows of the Barsey, lifting her completely out of the water, and throwing a great quantity of water high into the air, which was caught by the crew, and was scattered all over the deck of the boat, wounding several of her crew, including Lieut. Col. Foster, the commanding officer. Maj. Geo. Foster was injured by a shell from the Barsey.

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WYOMING NEWS.

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