The Vindicator.

J. H. B. LYNN, Editor & Proprietor.

VOL. XVIII. STAUNTON, VA., FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1863. NO. 14.

TERMS.

The "VINDICATOR" is published weekly, at Staunton, Va., at the following rates, viz: Two Dollars per annum, in advance, for three months, invariably IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISEMENTS of ten lines (or less) inserted once for *Ten Dollars, and Twenty-five Cents* for each additional line.

Larger advertisements in the same proportion.

Those who advertise by the month or quarter, will be charged at the rate of Ten Dollars per month for the space of one square, and Twenty-five Cents for each additional square.

A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements not specified in their number of insertions, will be published until forbidden, and charged for according to the terms of the advertisement may be made during the year.

Transient advertisements payable in advance; all others will be considered due when called for.

	Annual Rates.	
One Square, (10 lines)	1 year	$15 00
" "	6 months	12 00
" "	3 "	8 00
Two Squares	1 year	20 00
" "	6 months	15 00
" "	3 "	10 00
Three Squares	1 year	25 00
" "	6 months	20 00
" "	3 "	15 00

All advertising for a less term than three months will be charged for at the usual rates.

Professional Cards not exceeding eleven lines inserted one year for $10—eq. months for $7.50.

Announcements of Candidates $5; to be paid in advance.

All Communications or Notices of a personal or private character, or intended or calculated to promote any private enterprise or interest, will be charged for as advertisements.

Obituaries will be charged for at the rate of TEN CENTS per line.

Office on Beverly Street, two doors East of B. Crawford's Corner.

JOB PRINTING.

We are prepared to execute, with neatness and dispatch, JOB WORK, such as PAMPHLETS, HANDBILLS, POSTERS, CIRCULARS, CARDS, LABELS, BILL-HEADS, &c. &c.

Terms CASH for all Job Work, or work by the Job.

April 17, 1863.

Advertising Agency!

The undersigned, more its services to persons desiring to Advertise in any of the papers in the Southern Confederacy. Persons in the North wishing to Advertise their LAND OR OTHER PROPERTY, can do so to great advantage by addressing the undersigned.

N. B. Agents will also receive Subscriptions to the Southern Field and Fireside and other papers.

GEORGE M. BAILEY,
Formerly of Staunton Vindicator.

April 10, 1863.

List of Deserters from the 52nd Regiment, Va. Volunteers.

THE following named persons, members of the "Bath Grays" Volunteers, are now absent without leave, and are warned to return forthwith and report themselves to the Commandant of Regiment, or they will be dealt with as deserters.

Company A.—Privates, Jno D. Ayler, Dorphide Wm. Allen, Sylvester Bell, Geo. W. Bell, Jno. W. Bell, Wm. Wm. Ryan, Ryan's; J. D. Beard, Mint Spring; W. C. Gwinn, Deserter; Lewis Helton, Stanton; Thos. Jno. Hamilton, Deserter; Jas. Hamilton, Deserter; Jno. Hamilton, Deserter; Jno. Hamilton, Deserter; Jno

The Spectator.

W. S. LYNN, Editorial Director.

STAUNTON, VA.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1863.

Many of our subscribers have promptly responded to our terms, but in both Staunton and Augusta alone their now subscriptions. To those who are backward we give notice that they must comply with our terms. The subscriptions can be sent by mail at our risk and the receipt will be returned in the next paper after the receipt of the money. We have issued the paper for near three months without appealing to our friends, and we hope that they will now see the necessity of promptly responding as we have to pay cash for everything connected with the office.

May 1st 1863.

STILL DODGING.

When will the Editor of the Spectator stand up to all issue he has made? He assailed those men, who choose to differ with him in the support of a congressional candidate, for a want of patriotism, and we asked him to substantiate the charges he had made against them by a FAIR COMPARISON OF THE POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE DISTINGUISHED CANDIDATES. We did not care what might or might not be his reasons for preferring Col. Baldwin to Gov. Letcher, nor how morbid was the Governor's appetite for clover," nor what Col. Baldwin's right to nibble, for ever, upon congressional "short grass", or any thing of the kind, but simply that he should prove the charges he had made to be correct or like a candid and fair man to acknowledge that he was not able to substantiate them. We were satisfied that he would not be able to maintain the position that he had assumed and we candidly stated at time that the only test of patriotism in the matter, but he adhered to his charges and continued to assail "a FOE." To avoid this issue of his own raising and to throw the ONUS to DO SOMETHING UPON US, he says we have asked him to give his reasons for supporting Col. Baldwin. Did ever mildness go farther? Why my dear sir, if you could pile reasons upon each other as high as Pelion upon Ossa, to show why you had preferred Col. Baldwin, it could not for one moment sustain your charging a man of patriotism the charge of being a friend of Letcher, and hence we DID NOT ask your reasons for supporting Col. Baldwin, but simply that you should show in what the want of patriotism in Gov. Letcher's supporters consisted, by the fair comparison we spoke of.

We knew that the Editor was an accomplished dodger, but we did not think that he would place himself in any such position as he has assumed in his last. He must be hard pressed, sir, when Gov. Letcher. Well it may not be making war upon one to urge, time and again, that he was only desired for the position to AVOID A FOE and that he would move to decide beneath the dignity of a gentleman, thus attempting to undermine his character, but it may be the Spectator's way of defending a man, and for the Spectator's purposes it may be a very good way, but for ourselves we would prefer a different defence, and would say save us from such a defender.

We asked the Editor in reference to his sudden change, AFTER the mass of the people of this county had, without leaders, though formerly true to the Union, spurned all connection with it. We believed it natural for the circumstances to have caused the revulsion of feeling among the people, (in and out of the Stonewall Brigade) and we had no reference to "them. But the Spectator, which claims to be an exponent of the feeling of the people and to lead them, certainly had no place in this instance to the rear, and now bellows as lustily as though his clarion notes rang out at the head of the column. No Mr. Editor you can not make us take any position you desire and you need not attempt it. WE DID NOT denounce the people who were in favor of the Union and changed their sentiments, but simply repelled your personal insinuations and charged you with lagging behind in the fresh movement, and now we repeat the charge, that you have to change ground, which every one in this community knows, when, on account of this compulsory change, you now claim to dictate how the people, who compelled it shall vote.

All see your attempt to avoid your issue in your last, however well you may have supposed you had concealed it, and hence you had better acknowledge the untenability of your position, and show for once a spirit of fairness.

We are not vain enough to believe that the public have any desire to learn our sentiments prior to Lincoln's proclamation for 75,000 men, and consequently have no disposition at this time to publish them. We will say however, to the Editor of the Spectator, for his ear alone, that our opinions before that proclamation time, were in direct opposition to his and we now, not changed by that act, nor by the two years that have elapsed since that period, we have our opinions, we have, in truth and in fact, kept adhered to neither pole either:

"We sing the praises of nature's every plan,
And honor the honest by the part of man"

Rockbridge and Carpenter's Battery.

Kinde, Private H. W. Smith.

Wounded—Privates H. Pont, leg, severely; Wm. Hicks, shoulder, severely; J. Kiser, shoulder, slightly; Geo. Paine, side, slightly; Allen Gold face, slightly.

Captains Rockett's Captain Carpenter.

Killed—Private Wm. Tyler.

Wounded—Sergeant J. C. Carpenter, leg, severely; Private Wm. Young, head, severely; Sergeant Wm. Hogg, thigh, slightly.

We put notices of others into our paper with Jackson. Miss. the place being quiet elsewhere.

The Yankees under Grant moved on Vicksburg. Gen. Pemberton in the interior was in the direction of Jackson Miss. Johnston was at Jackson and Gen. Gregg was at Port Gibson. The Yankees in the country and retreating from Port Gibson, was the most desperate battle yet in Mississippi, Brigadier General Tilghman of Kentucky was killed. We copy the tel. graphic dispatches, in reference to the occupation of Jackson, which we have received up to the present time. It will be seen that the Yankees have met with their match in their military.

Yesterday we saw two gentlemen who took a look at Jackson and report the city. The enemy had evacuated about 2 o'clock. It is supposed that they number 20 or 25 thousand, and have retreated towards Port Gibson.

Gen. Johnston is said to be there, but Gen. Pemberton is not heard of.

Before leaving the place, Gen. Gardner had burned the Depot, Machine shops, Phillips factory, Stevens's foundry, Jennings's Factory and a lot of buildings on State street, including the Medical Purveyor's and other Government offices. The Yankees had shelled the town, and destroyed several miles of the railroad track.

It is reported in Mobile that some of this burning was done before we retired. The Confederate House was burned by the president.

MOBILE, May 18.—The *Advertiser and Register's* special report, under date Jackson, 12th, says there was a heavy and indecisive battle near Edwards's depot, on Saturday. We fell back to our entrenchments during the night, and retreated to Jackson. Tilghman, of Ky., was killed.

SECOND DISPATCH.

MOBILE, May 18.—The special reporter of the *Advertiser*, dated Jackson, 17th, says:

Arrived in reconnoitering train pears, presents accounts of damages. The Mobile Cotton office gutted, the press broken and type thrown into the street. The furniture in the Capitol was badly abused, and the Governor's mansion ransacked. Ladies were robbed of jewelry and money. All the stores were sacked and contents destroyed; iron safes broken open; the railroad was badly torn up for several miles, and the telegraph wires torn down. About 3000 negroes from Hinds county joined the Yankees. Their company was plundered generally. Damages estimated at from one to two millions. Much destruction and suffering prevail.

The enemy evacuated Friday and Saturday, retreating hastily. No serious engagement took place. The last of the rear guard left about two o'clock, when our cavalry pickets dashed in, killed a Federal Officer and captured two others. The Yankees captured and paroled 200 South Carolinians and Georgians. They left 200 wounded at Jackson and 900 at Raymond.

Grant occupied Jackson in full force. His entire army is not more than 50,000 strong.

Gen. Loring on Friday cut off and captured his supply trains.

CAMP BREWER, LYNNSPORT, BROWNSVILLE, May 18, 1863.

General S. Cooper:

Lieut. Gen. Pemberton was attacked by the enemy at the morning of the 16th inst., in force, and after a short, but very hard fighting, was compelled to fall back behind the Big Black. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, General Commanding.

From those dispatches we are led to believe that we have failed to accomplish what we had looked for in the South West, but we are still encouraged by the circumstances, General Johnston having arrived the Wednesday before and consequently had but five days to prepare for Grants advance. We hope to give more cheering news next week.

GAS! GAS!!

We notice a communication in the last Spectator in reference to the want of this necessity in our town. The writer states that it is with no difficulty that the Central Lunatic Asylum procures a supply of Rosin and hence that the failure to supply the works of Gas Company is obvious, due to the neglect of the lessees, and proposes a meeting of the Stockholders, on Saturday next to devise the ways and means to compel the lessees abandoned and proceed to sell the stock which has been pledged for its faithful fulfilment, and take possession of the works and put them in operation on behalf of the Company. We like the tenor of this article, it comes to the point and is as the writer says in conformity alike with law and justice." We hope the stockholders may take steps to put the works in operation, and let us have that which we are most desirous of now—light.

A Card.

"A Voter" has read the answers of Col. John B. Baldwin to his interrogatories, and considers them in the main satisfactory. There can be no controversy, so far at least as he is concerned, in regard to them. The very kind friends of Col. Baldwin may find themselves placed in a predicament by some of the answers will have to take care of themselves—Their silence, after selling to create a public impression, will be their own condemnation.

The case gives taken to the question asked, he will further remark, are simply absurd. They are both sectional and representative character, and were based upon allegations from time to time heard and against Col. Baldwin. Either, however, is an opinion to be known by everybody, and if false, that they should be corrected.

In regard to the green epithets which Col. Baldwin hurls hypothetically in the dark with such apparent indignation, "A Voter" has but little to say. The Col. knows nothing of the gang to which he refers, and is unwilling to recognize the possibility of such a compatriot within the compass of his acquaintance. We can guess, and nothing from his language except that it is not in a very bad humor. If however, Col. Baldwin feels aggrieved by the writer, and wants a quarrel with him, he can have it upon equitable terms.

A VOTER.

☞ Spectator copy, and receipt bill at this office.

DEATH OF GEN. JACKSON.

The Yankees and Southern papers contain long accounts of the wounding of Gen. Jackson, and of the Battle of Chancellorsville, in which he was wounded, and many thousands on both sides killed. The Yankees claim a victory, but they have lost the prestige of success, and have been the aggressors in the campaign. The Yankees are now in retreat, and we hope that the Southern people will now be aroused to the fact that there is still a war waging, and that we must be prepared to meet it. We have lost our best General in the Confederacy, but there is still a host of others, who are not be supplied, if there willing ministers at the bedside of the suffering soldier—it is the sweet presence and gentle influence of noble woman. How many of these suffering martyrs, away from their homes their mothers and sisters, with nothing but the unfortunate soldier of sickness and the most gloomy walls of the Hospital to look to for comfort, pine away and die, in spite of the efforts of medicine and the skill of their Surgeons, when their drooping spirits might have been aroused and lives saved by the sweet consoling presence of the ladies. When we were far away from the place of our nativity it afforded us a great deal of pleasure to hear that the ladies of Staunton and Augusta county, were universally spoken of as being extremely attentive to the sick in their hospitals, and we regretted exceedingly to see that they were prevented, by the precaution of Small Pox, from continuing in the good work for which they seem so suited. Now that the number of these unfortunate heroes is on the increase, and the ladies are no longer prevented by contagious diseases from ministering to their comfort, we ask that they will again resume their attentions to the sick soldiers. The ladies in our town, (and especially those who are so unfortunate as to have but few friends or relatives in the service) who are anxious to add their mite to our glorious cause by having our gardens, and type throws into the street. The furniture in the Capitol was badly abused, and the Governor's mansion ransacked. Ladies were robbed of jewelry and money. All the stores were sacked and contents destroyed; iron safes broken open; the railroad was badly torn up for several miles, and the telegraph wires torn down. About 3000 negroes from Hinds county joined the Yankees. Their company was plundered generally. Damages estimated at from one to two millions. Much destruction and suffering prevail.

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The "Wilderness" and Chancellorsville.

Accounts of the great battle on the Rappahannock continue to come in—each one adding something to our previous knowledge of the entire battle, which occasioned so recent statements. The heavy of writing so far, is in error. Our attention has been somewhat drawn to the fact that the battle was fought on the Wilderness; and this context will be known in history as "The Battle of the Wilderness." Soon after 9 o'clock at night Gen. Jackson received the wound which caused his death, and which is generally known, but he was removed *hors de combat*, and forced to leave the field 2. We have received from authority which places the statement beyond question the following particulars which we briefly put on record, for the information of our readers:

Gen. Jackson made his great flank movement against the right and rear of the enemy on Saturday. Getting into position, he attacked with his corps about an hour before sunset, and drove the Federals from their entrenchments. The Federals fell back, and rallied, and made a stand, but Jackson's corps swept all before it, and drove the Federals before him, routed and pursued them nearly two miles. The last assault was made at the well known locality of the *Wilderness*; and this context will be known in history as "The Battle of the Wilderness." Soon after 9 o'clock at night Gen. Jackson received the wound which caused his death, and which is generally known, but he was removed *hors de combat*, and forced to leave the field 2. We have received from authority which places the statement beyond question the following particulars which we briefly put on record, for the information of our readers:

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