

INCIDENTS OF THE RETREAT OF GENERAL JACKSON FROM WINCHESTER LAST SPRING.

There are several incidents related in connection with falling back of General Jackson from Winchester last spring upon the approach of Banks in overwhelming force, which are interesting in connection with his recent exploit at the same place. They were related to the writer while in Winchester since its occupation by the Yankees. As the glittering lines of the Federal troops entered the town, with their drums beating and the bands playing "Hail Columbia," General Jackson superintended the evacuation of the place by his own troops, and rode leisurely up the main street to the south end, occasionally turning in his saddle to inspect the invader's column, whose cavalry were dashing through town in every direction. Said a lady, weeping, "Oh, General, you are not going away, and leave us here!" He replied, "Yes, madam, for a little while," and with a wave of the hand the General centered on after his command. But he kept his word. He did return "in a little while."

Colonel Ashby and several of his men did not leave town until half an hour after the enemy had full possession. As Ashby walked his horse along the street, turning his head towards the enemy now and then, the ladies urged him to flight, and some of them besought him to go, even with tears. But the Colonel said, "I could not—one of my men was at the stable saddling his horse, and he would not have him." Finally when further delay would have been foolhardy, he joined his command, in waiting for him at the head of the Winchester turnpike. Then brandishing their sabres they gave "three cheers for the Southern Confederacy and a rocking chair for the ladies," and fell to their work of protecting the retreat of the infantry.

The night following the departure of their friends and the entry of their enemies was one of gloom and sorrow to the citizens of Winchester. Had a corpse lain in every house the sadness and grief could not have been more universal. The streets were deserted except by the invader, and the shuttered window and closed blinds told him he was not welcome. Thank God, the night of grief has passed, and the morning of their rejoicing has come.

Rich. Examiner.

The Fight near Barhamsville.

It was stated, and then positively denied at Richmond, that a severe encounter had taken place at Barhamsville, near West Point, on the Peninsula, two days after the battle at Williamsburg. Recently we have both Confederate and Yankee accounts of it. Why it was denied we cannot tell, as it was evidently a Confederate success.—The Richmond Whig has been favored by one engaged in it with an account, from which we extract—premising, that the 6th North Carolina Regiment, Col. Pender's though not mentioned in this Texas account of the engagement, was in it, and has the credit, by one of high position and undoubted qualifications to judge, of having done some of the best fighting in the war. Riley's battery, which is incidentally mentioned, is also from North Carolina, and is stated to have done much of the work. Gen. Whiting of Mississippi (and not a native of Massachusetts as was once said of him) commanded in person.

Fay. Observer.

While the main column, with the 4th Texas in front, and Gen. Hord and staff at its head, were marching along the road, the General and staff were fired upon by a party of Yankees, lying in ambush. Nobody was hurt. The General waving his hat, the brigade immediately closed up, and the 4th Texas was formed into a line of battle. Riley's Battery, supported by the 18th Georgia Regiment, was then left on the hill, and the 4th and 1st Texas Regiments pursued the march. After gaining the woods, which had to be done by marching through an old field, the skirmishers found the enemy and engaged them in the woods, driving them back steadily. They came upon any quantity of knapsacks, haversacks, &c., scattered through the woods, but nothing indicating where the main force of the enemy lay.—In the meanwhile, the 1st Texas came upon them in large force, and being fired upon were immediately ordered to charge.—They did charge them gallantly, and in a few volleys of musketry, sent them scattering through the woods to their gunboats in close proximity. Promiscuous firing was kept up for a while, everywhere a blue jacket offered, which was but for a short time. After the engagement, we found on the field some 250 killed and wounded Yankees, together with 42 prisoners.—Hampton Legion, which was on the field, but not engaged, (our informant thinks) picked up some 82 more prisoners.

Our loss was ten killed and twenty-one wounded, as appears from the Surgeon's report of the casualties. Among the killed were Lieut. Col. Black, of the 1st Texas, and Capt. Decatur. Our wounded were all brought off the field by us, as were the enemy's wounded, and all came to Richmond together.

This little skirmish, which was not enough to give our Texas boys an appetite for breakfast, has been magnified by Mc-

Clellan into a battle, and he has reported that we had a force of 30,000 troops on the field while he had 20,000. The prisoners taken represent the 95th Pennsylvania, 31st and 34th New York, and 1st California as in the engagement, and that there were fifteen regiments posted in the woods near the scene of encounter, but who were it seems afraid to come out.

ANOTHER CONFEDERATE VICTORY.

The Jackson *Mississippi* of the 12th instant, learns from a passenger just through from Texas—that an engagement between 1700 of Gen. Sibley's brigade, and 2300 Federals, occurred on the 10th ultimo, at Glorieta Canton, New Mexico. Colonel Scurry, commanding, had his men posted in the canon through which the Federals were compelled to pass to communicate with Fort Craig.

About six hundred of the enemy were killed and wounded, and less than 100 of Scurry's men—among whom, however, were Majors Raquet and Shropshire, killed; and Lieut. Col. Sutton, mortally wounded. Gen. Sibley's A. D. C., Capt. Oublitre, who was bearer of despatches from Gen. Sibley, reported to our informant that the result of the battle at Glorieta would be the surrender of Fort Craig to our forces, and the occupation of all New Mexico and Arizona by the Confederates. The following, which is telegraphed from Vicksburg, gives a few additional particulars:

The Houston (Texas) *Telegraph*, of the 7th, contains the particulars of a battle at Glorieta. The *Courier* says that the enemy left five hundred killed and wounded on the field, and lost besides two hundred. The Confederates loss was sixty-eight killed and wounded, including Major Raquet, Capt. Buckhoitz and Major Shropshire.

THE SPOILS IN THE VALLEY.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of yesterday, says:

The victories of Gen. Jackson at Front Royal and Winchester are fully confirmed by despatches from the old hero himself, published in this morning's paper. The material and moral results of these brilliant *coup de main* are believed to be fully equal, if they do not surpass, the combined results of any others, that have been accomplished upon the soil of Virginia. At Front Royal the spoils of the victory were rich in arms and included a sufficient number splendid sabres, as yet unused, to arm the entire cavalry force of the command. At Winchester the acquisition of munitions of war was superb. The quantity of medical stores which fell into our hands was exceedingly valuable, and occurs at a time when their capture seems a dispensation of Providence. The prisoners, we learn, will be marched down to Staunton, and probably thence to some point in the South.

When Gen. Jackson entered the town of Winchester the Vermont Cavalry were panic stricken at his approach, dismounted from their horses and fled to the woods. Their horses, twelve or fifteen hundred in number, were captured. The First Maryland Regiment (Federal) were quietly amusing themselves, principally in playing bluff, and were taken prisoners, *in flagrante delicto*, and handed over to the gallant Marylanders of the Confederate army, to be taken care of.

CHEERING NEWS.

The Richmond *Examiner* has been informed through a source that cannot be doubted of the safe arrival of two steamers in a Confederate port. They entered last Saturday morning just before the dawn of day, and their cargoes, which are very valuable are now being safely landed, and removed to places where most needed.—Among other articles brought by these vessels we see mentioned 4,700 improved muskets, 80,000 pounds of powder, a quantity of salt petre, mercury, and many other much needed articles.

ENGAGEMENT IN SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA.

We had news Monday evening of a disaster to Gen. Heth's command in Southwestern Virginia, but, as the intelligence of it was not entirely confirmed, and, at any rate, very unwelcome, we were not in any haste to announce it to our readers. From what we have since learned, it appears that General Heth was badly whipped, losing two hundred men and two pieces of artillery. The fight took place at Lewisburg last Saturday. Our force was about eighteen hundred men, and, although unwilling to believe it, we are constrained, from the best information we can get on the subject, to think that our defeat was accomplished by an inferior force of the enemy.—*Rich. Examiner*, May 28.

SALT.—The Virginia papers regularly quote North Carolina made Salt in their prices current. When cotton and woolen goods, leather, &c., are forbidden to be carried out of the State, it is not surprising that we allow the most important article of all to be carried to a State which has Salt works of its own!—*Fay. Observer*.

The Watchman.

SALISBURY, N. C.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 2, 1863.

At no time, since the commencement of hostilities, has the war spirit been more prevalent, deeper rooted and more vigorous in growth, than now. The people are relinquishing, one by one, the false hopes they at first cherished of deliverance, by foreign intervention, the failure of the enemy to sustain his financial strain, raise troops, &c., &c., and are learning to look the ugly subject full in the face with a firm determination to meet the issue upon the strength of their own arms, served by the Almighty for the defence of their homes, their rights and their altars. If Mr. Ely's declaration of the South, as "a people terribly in earnest," lacked any thing of truth at the time he uttered those significant words it lacks nothing now. Each day that passes, every man that quits his home and buckles on the armor, every soldier that falls by the hand of the enemy or by sickness in the camp, every outrage committed by the enemy, every advance of his troops, only add to the impossibility of a settlement except upon the basis of a full acknowledgement of our independence and an equitable settlement of all questions of right and property. The people are gradually becoming inured to hardships and privations, and in the goodness of God will doubtless be found in a frame of mind to bear the darkest hour and the heaviest trials which He in his infinite wisdom may lay upon them. Let them not forget to trust in Him, and to put forth their might in support of the cause unto the end. It will work out right at last, and we shall have gained moral strength and grandeur by this trial of our faith, self-sacrifice and courage in defence of constitutional rights and freedom.

We have been led to make these remarks by the words of a Yankee correspondent of a Northern newspaper, writing from Williamsburg, Va., shortly after McClellan got possession of that place. The same observation has been made by other Yankee writers who have come into Southern States at other points, with the invading armies. Our Williamsburg writer says—"a search with candles in day light would not discover a Union man in this city, nor in the surrounding country.—The article is not here." An unwelcome truth to them, to be sure; but full of joy and hope to us. Just in proportion as our people become united in views, feeling and purpose, in that ratio our strength increases and the prospect of the final success of our arms brightens into certainty. Eight millions of people firmly united and zealously co-operating cannot be crushed by the power of man. It is estimated that every Southern man that falls in this war, costs the Yankee Government two men and a hundred thousand dollars. True or false, there can be no question of the impracticability of subduing and holding in bondage eight millions of intelligent and brave people by mere brute force.

Candidates for Governor.—A correspondent of the Fayetteville Observer, nominates Col. Z. B. Vance for Governor. Other correspondents of the same paper have nominated Hon. W. A. Graham and Ex-Gov. Morehead. Mr. Graham has published a Card declining to be considered a candidate. Wm. Johnston, Esq., of Charlotte, Maj. Gen. Hill, and W. W. Holden, Esq., have also been nominated. We suppose any one of these gentlemen will serve if elected.

The Salem Press says: We would respectfully recommend to the people, since Gov. Graham declines, such men as R. C. Puryear, John A. Gilmer, Gov. Morehead, John Pool, Colonel Vance, R. P. Dick, Bedford Brown, and others, to select from as suitable persons to fill the Executive chair.

Suffering.—We learn by a private letter from Richmond, there is considerable suffering among our troops there, for provisions. The price of every staple is two or three times higher than here in Salisbury, and the prices here are about three times higher than before the war.

Telegraph Line.—We shall soon have a telegraph office in Salisbury. A Company is now busily engaged in putting up the line between Charlotte and Raleigh.

Is There an Organized Company?—There have been several robberies of smoke-houses, &c., committed in this town within the last two or three months, under circumstances so peculiar as to arrest the serious attention of those interested in the security of property in this Town. Some five or six smoke-houses have been entered in the night time, and from one to two hundred and fifty pounds of Bacon carried off. In nearly every case false keys to open and close the doors seem to have been used. These depredations have been managed with such consummate skill as to make the impression that there is an organized band of robbers in and about this town. It may be so; and in a community which has been so little given to watching against rogues, they may go on for some time longer before proper measures will be instituted to discover the robbers. We will see.

Tribute of Respect.—The citizens of Lexington N. C. held a public meeting the 13th of May, to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of Richard A. Perry, of that town, who fell at the battle of Williamsburg, Va. B. B. Roberts, Esq., presided.

White Sulphur Springs.—We learn by a private letter from this place, that there is already a good deal of company there, and that preparations are being made to accommodate large additional numbers. We again invite attention to the advertisement of this watering place in this place.

EPW. H. Dops has been appointed by the Treasurer, D. W. Courie, with the approbation of the Governor, to sign for the Treasurer, State coupon bonds.

Save the Bacon.—We observe that the Mayor of Asheville in this State, under the authority of the Commissioners and in compliance with Gov. Clark's proclamation, on the 15th inst., seized upon 15,000 pounds of bacon, which had been bought by speculating parties to send out of the State. The Mayor very generously and properly offers it for sale to the poor and needy of that section in lots of 50 lbs. each, at cost. The poor in other sections of the State need even now, and in July and August will need much more, a similar interference.

Raleigh Standard. If all our public officers would thus act up to their solemn obligations, these speculators would find it an up-hill business, and cease their efforts to starve the poor of their own State for pelfish gain. We commend the example of the Asheville Mayor to all like officers.

THE LINES ABOUT RICHMOND. There was no remarkable incident yesterday on our lines in the vicinity of Richmond. The day was entirely quiet, with the exception of a few cannon shot in the neighborhood of Bottom Bridge.

We learn that in Tuesday's fight near Hanover Junction, General Branch succeeded in getting off his entire command, with the exception of one regiment, which got out of position, but which yesterday effected a junction with the main body. The force of the enemy was largely superior to that of General Branch. The retreat was conducted in good order to Ashland, where a panic suddenly broke out among our troops, and great confusion followed. Ashland is still within our lines.

The report circulated in the city yesterday of the junction of Burnside with McClellan is without foundation, as it is known that Burnside, who has indicated a movement of this sort, is still held in check in North Carolina.

It appears that the report of McDowell's descent from Fredericksburg in force has also but little foundation, as he could not have made the march in so short a time. Whatever success he has in Hanover must have reached that portion of country by transports up the Pamunkey.

Richmond Examiner, May 30.

THE POTOMAC CROSSED. Intelligence received in official quarters yesterday leaves no doubt but that the line of the Potomac has at last been crossed, and that a portion of General Jackson's command is now at Williamsport, in Maryland. The army has been once mobilized in a condition to make rapid marches. It is reported that in Baltimore there were recently but three thousand Federal troops, and scarcely any in Washington and vicinity. Further details from General Jackson's command will be anxiously expected.—*IL*

CHEERING INDICATIONS. We are gratified to hear such cheering responses to our suggestion of yesterday concerning the reinforcements of General Jackson's army by the Maryland companies formed, and forming. First in the field for the county of the Potomac is the Chesapeake Artillery, Captain W. D. Brown, a straight descendant from the "Old Maryland Line," and an experienced soldier. The company, which is composed of the best Maryland material, has asked for and received a transfer to Jackson's command, and will leave the Fair Grounds in a few days for the seat of war on the border. Others are preparing to follow.—*IL*

GOOD WORK. We learn that Captain Alexander, the Assistant Provost Marshal of Richmond, has, within the past two weeks, caused to be taken up and returned to their respective camps the starting number of 4,235 soldiers, who were found roaming about the streets. This was done by the Provost Guard, under instructions from General Johnston.

Our citizens have noticed a diminution in the numbers of struggling soldiers about the city, and the above is the secret of it. Let the good work continue. The modification of the order, making it applicable to soldiers and officers, high and low in rank, would make it the more acceptable.—*IL*

BULLETS VS. MARBLES. We observed yesterday, in common with other citizens in Capitol Square, the progress of a game quite different from that being played by our army, and which we foolishly thought, belonged exclusively to the soldier. The spectacle was an animated game of marbles between a squad of soldiers on one of the gravel walks of the square! There they squatted, within hearing of the guns of the invaders, and, while their bullets sought the vish of some brave defender, the cravens shot their marbles with the precision of school boys, knelt in prayer upon the "knuckle-down" and "white alley." Great Heavens! what a spectacle at this hour, when solemn councils debate and armies work out the problem of this nation's destiny!—*IL*

It will be seen by the order of the Post-Office Department, published in our columns, that hereafter postmasters are required to take payment in postage stamps for advertised, or unpaid letters or newspapers. This is a matter of plain justice and convenience to the public.—*IL*

Col. Morgan and the Boys.—While on his way to this city, Tuesday, on the West Point train, a boy came along selling cigars. Col. Morgan took one, for which he was about to pay, when the boy said: "I don't charge you anything for cigars." Col. Morgan asked him why. "Oh," says the boy, "you are the Col. Morgan who has been fighting for us, and you are welcome to anything I have got." Pleased with the answer, Col. Morgan took from a roll of U. S. Treasury notes a five dollar bill, and presented it to the boy, and told him to keep it as a memento.

Montgomery Advertiser.

The Jackson *Mississippi* learns from a gentleman who left New Orleans Tuesday evening, 13th inst., that the Foreign Consuls have protested against Butler's proclamation in regard to the suppression of the Confederate currency, and it is also stated that the grasping Yankee will revoke or materially modify its purport. The Consuls say that many subjects of their Governments are innocent holders of the Confederate notes, and that they must be paid by one government or the other.

It is further stated that the English and French who own cotton in New Orleans destroyed by the rebels, are making out their bills against the United States for their loss. England not having recognized the Southern Confederacy, and the United States ignoring its existence, it is said that the Governments of France and England recognize the validity of these claims, and will enforce their adjustment. It will be hard on the Yankees to lose the cotton which they so much coveted, and then be compelled to pay for it.

South Carolinian.

For the Watchman.

LINES

TO THE MEMORY OF GEN. A. JOHNSON.

Hold soldier! of the sunny South,
Sheathe thy sword and slay thy spear;
Close now the cannon's deep-throated mouth,
Shout not o'er thy victory here.

Tho' nobody one—and nobody all,
Bent back the blood-red tide of war,
Fearless alike of deadly ball,—
Of broadsword or of timber.

Tho' triumph crowns each manly brow,
And fame attends thy proud career,
Yet, soldier! wave no banner here;
Shout not o'er thy victory here:

For in that guarded tent there lies,
The great, the noble, and the brave—
He gave himself a sacrifice,
His own bright sunny South to save.

Then gather all in silence there,
Soldier's to conquest proudly led;
Nor shame to let your tears declare,
A glorious tribute to the dead.

Breathes there a prayer around his bed,
And lay him down from all apart;
It needs no record of the dead—
'Tis written on a nation's heart.

And there he'll live while freedom throws
Her halo o'er his country's fame,
And while a hero's deed bestows,
Renown upon his country's name.

L. E. T.

Lynchburg, N. C.

Lutheran Minutes.—The Minutes of the recent session of the N. C. Lutheran Synod are ready for delivery. Ministers and churches in this and adjoining counties entitled to them, are requested to call or send to this office for them.