The Vindicator.

VOL. XVIII. STAUNTON, VA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1863. NO. 26.

THE VINDICATOR

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,

TERMS:

The "VINDICATOR" is published weekly, at Two Dollars a year if paid within six months; One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents for three months, invariably IN ADVANCE.

Advertisements inserted at ONE DOLLAR per square of eight lines (or less) for each insertion. Larger advertisements in the same proportion.

Unless the number of insertions be marked with the manuscript, they will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

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

Business Advertisements will be limited to their individual business.—Individuals occasional changes in their business should be considered as coming under this rule.

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

ANNUAL RATES.		
One Square, (10 lines)	1 year	$10 00
" "	6 months	7 00
" "	3 "	5 00
Two Squares	1 year	17 00
" "	6 months	12 00
" "	3 "	10 00
Three Squares	1 year	21 00
" "	6 months	15 00
" "	3 "	10 00

All advertising for less term than three months, will be charged at the transient rates.

Professional Cards not exceeding seven lines, $10 PER YEAR.

Business Cards not exceeding eight lines, $20 PER YEAR.

Advertisements of Candidates $5 to be paid in advance.

Court Orders, Depositions or Notices of Executors or private character, or notices of an individual or a family, will be charged double. Court Orders signed for advertisements.

Obituaries will be charged for at the rate of Three Cents per line. They must in all cases be accompanied by the money.

Office in New Court-house Street, opposite Kinsinger's Old Stand, and near the Va. Hotel.

JOB PRINTING.

We are prepared to execute, with neatness and dispatch, JOB WORK, such as

PAMPHLETS,
BILLS,
POSTERS,
CARDS,
CARDS,
LABELS,
BILL-HEADS,
&c. &c.

☞ Terms CASH for all Job Work, on delivery.

April 17, 1863.

Advertising Agency!

The undersigned offers his services to persons desirous of advertising in the Southern and Western Confederacy. He will also receive orders from persons wishing to Advertise in the LAND OR OTHER CONTRACT Agencies, and want to visit themselves or my Agents. I will also forward subscriptions to the Northern Press at Publisher's and office rates.

GEORGE HARLAN,
Foreman "Staunton Vindicator."

April 10, 1863.

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

THE following named persons, members of the 52nd Va. Volunteers, are now absent without leave, and are hereby notified that a reward of $30 each will be paid for their apprehension:

Company A.—Privates Thos. H. Carter, John Wm Adolph, Richmond (Substitutes); Wm Rosser, Jno. Rawlings, Jas. Rawlings, Jas. Stimpson, W. H. Deerfield; Jesse Holler; Staunton; Thos H S Thigpen; Sit Sidney; John T Hunter, do; Corporal Wm Dudley; Privates Wm Dudley, Wm Gideon Millstead, New Hope; John D Mooney, do; Thomas Mooney, do; Jas. Hawk; R H Sensabaugh, Mt Sidney.

ROBT C. DALE,
Capt. Co. A.

Company B.—Privates Thos H Carter, John B Chandler, Wm Chandler, Geo T Fitzwater, Wm Frank, James Farwell, Franklin Gardner; John H S Thigpen; Sit Sidney; John T Hunter, do; Corporal Wm Dudley; Privates Wm Dudley, Wm Gideon Millstead, New Hope; John D Mooney, do; Thomas Mooney, do; Jas. Hawk; R H Sensabaugh, Mt Sidney.

ROBT C. DALE,
Capt. Co. B.

Company C.—Privates Jas T Cole, Geo Cole, Jas Cole, Jas Cole, Jr, Wm H A Curry, J A S Fawber, Dunkards Church; Henj Heim, Middlepoint; Corporal Jas Kinsinger, Mt Sidney; Privates Wm H A Kershner, Deerfield; W Mooney, P Smith, Waynesboro; Zeb Riddle, Mossy Creek; S Kagey, Middlepoint; Sergeant Henry Swartzel, Middlepoint; Corporal Samuel Swartzel, Middlepoint; Cross Keys; Giovanni Betinella (substitute.)

JOS. COINER,
Capt. Co. C.

Company D.—Privates Samuel Bowman, New Hope; Jas Bowman, do; Jas Kerrick, do; Jas Kerrick, Middlepoint; Wm Mitchell, do; Thomas Mitchell, North Mountain; W H Moore, J Hager, Mossy Creek; D. A. Randall.

A. ANDREW, Capt. Co. D.

Company E.—Privates Jas Bell, Middlebrook; J Pond, Alexander Mann, Cullerstown; J Joseph Cash, Sweet Hall; Kirk's Creek; near Lexington.

THOS. H. WATKINS,
Capt. Co. E.

Company F.—Privates D E Crosslands, J H Crosslands, Middlebrook; Corporal Jas Bell, Middlebrook; Privates Thos Gorman, Substitute; A Knapp, Shenandoah—D Landes, F Loyd, J Nagenger, Staunton; H M Wade, Harrisonburg; J Switzer, Geo Stover, J Wenger, Dayton.

JAS. BUNGARDNER,
Capt. Co. F.

Company G.—Privates D N Harper, J W Coyner, Middlebrook; Wm Culler, New River; J D Coyner, Irish substitute—J B Coyner, Waynesboro—A A Groom, J G Hume, Long Branch; Thos H Wright, Middlebrook; Corporal J W Marshall, John Pallone, Leopard Shoemaker, Jas Shasey, B C Taylor, Jno. Taylor, Sergeant Henry Swartz, New Hope.

Capt. Co. G.

Company H.—Privates Jas White, Middlebrook; Corporal Jas Wright, Middlebrook; Privates Jas Wright, Middlebrook; Jacob Clem, Middlebrook—Patrick Cooley, Staunton; T H Crawford, Middlebrook; Jno Doneghal, residence not known—Henry Kiley, do; Middlebrook—Joseph Ingram, Cephas Bridge Creek; Jas Kinsinger, Mossy Creek; Jas Lockhart, Middlebrook; Jas Mahaffy, residence not known—Samuel Lambert, Fordices mill creek; Jas Mahaffy, Fort Republic—Stephen Mahaffy, Fort Republic; John W Regan, Charlottesville—Dayton, near Staunton—Thos Taylor, Fort Republic; Sergeant Jas Wood, W Taylor, Greenville—Henry Wineman, Mill Creek; Corporal Jas Weber, residence not known—W Barracks, Mt Clinton—Jas W Swint, near Staunton.

Lieut. JAMES DOLL,
Commdg Co. H.

Company I.—Privates, Elias, Charlottville Cavalry—I C Beaston, Staunton.

JOHN M. BUMGARDNER,
Capt. Co. I.

Company K.—Privates J M Burns, J H Cook, Red Hole, Rails—Alex Curry, J N Curry, Rock Creek; Jas Gillespie, Cedar Valley—J A Harper, Rock Creek; Jas Jones, A Kagerise, J M Miller, Jack Rider, Rock Creek; Bernard Speed, J J Stoner, The Wilderness, Rockingham.

Lieut GILLET,
Comd'g Co. K.

Staunton, Feb. 20, 1863.

LARD! LARD!!

WANTED TO PURCHASE

10,000 Pounds of

CLEAN LARD,

For which the highest price in CASH will be paid.

☞ Apply at the Office of the Vindicator.

Staunton, Feb. 20, 1863.

NEW AUCTION CONCERN.

THE undersigned having taken Put AUCTION LICENSE, offer their services to the public. Sales at Dwellings, Stores, Warehouses, Farms, and Merchandise, either in town or country. Auction Room at Mr. Kinsinger's Old Stand, Corner of Main and Court-Streets.

A. G. BRUCE,
H. M. PECK.

Staunton, Feb. 20, 1863.—y1

PUBLIC SALE OF WAREHOUSE & HOUSES.

WE will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Friday, the 27th day of August, next, the WAREHOUSE & HOUSES, now occupied by us, on Main Street, in Staunton.

TERMS—Cash.

J. H. & J. M. BOOTH.

July 31, 1863.—3t

Wanted a Substitute!

THE undersigned will apply at the Office of Jno. A. Wood, Esq., President, or George E. Bolton, Treasurer of Staunton Hat Company, for the substitute to relieve Jacob Rowe, Jr., from the draft.

WATERHOUSE & BOWEN.

July 31, 1863.

10,000 Wanted Immediately,

For which the highest price in CASH will be paid by the undersigned, at Staunton, Va.

J. H. & J. M. BOOTH.

April 24, 1863.

The Pope on the American War.

Archbishop Hughes, of New York, has just received a letter from the Pope on the subject of our American difficulties, saying that he is shipping his sword to the Archbishop of New Orleans in pursuance of the object. The new York Tablet, which publishes the letter in the original Latin, states that it is the duplicate of a letter addressed to the same prelate, under date of Oct. 18, 1862! but which must have been lost, as it never reached its destination.

[TRANSLATION.]

To our Venerable Brother John, Archbishop of New York.

POPE PIUS IX.

VENERABLE BROTHER, HEALTH AND APOSTOLIC BENEDICTION:—Among the various and most oppressive cares which weigh on us in these turbulent and perilous times, we are greatly afflicted by the truly lamentable state in which the Christian people of the United States of America are placed by the destructive civil war broken out among them.

For, Venerable Brother, we cannot but be overwhelmed with the deepest sorrow while we contemplate, with paternal feelings, the slaughter, ruin, destruction, devastation, and the other innumerable and ever-to-be-deplored calamities by which the people themselves are most miserably harassed and dilacerated. Hence we have not ceased to offer up, in the humility of our hearts, our most fervent prayers to God, that he would deliver them from so many and so great evils.

And we are fully persuaded that you, also, Venerable Brother, pray and implore, with unceasing the Lord of Hosts, to grant solid peace and prosperity to that country. But since we, by virtue of the office of our Apostolic ministry, embrace, with the deepest sentiments of charity, all the nations of the Christian world, and, though unworthy, administer here on earth the vicegerent work of Him who is the Author of Peace and the Lover of Charity, we cannot refrain from inculcating again and again, on the minds of the people themselves, and their chief rulers, mutual charity and peace.

Wherefore, we write you this letter, in which we urge you, Venerable Brother, with all the force and earnestness of our mind, to exhort, with your eminent piety and episcopal zeal, your clergy and faithful to offer up their prayers, and also apply all your study and exertion, with the people and their chief rulers, to restore forthwith the desired tranquility and peace by which the happiness of both the Christian and the civil republic is principally maintained. Wherefore, omit nothing you can undertake with your episcopal prudence, authority and exertion, as far as is compatible with the nature of this ministry, to restore to the minds of the combatants, peaty, reconcile, and bring back the desired tranquility and peace, by all those means that are most conducive to the best interests of the people.

Take every pains, besides, to cause the people and their chief rulers seriously to reflect on the grievous evils with which they are afflicted, and which are the results of civil war, the direst, most destructive and dismal of all the evils could befall a people or nation.

Neither omit to admonish and exhort the people and their supreme rulers, even in our name, that with conciliated minds, they would embrace peace, and love each other with uninterrupted charity. For we are confident that they would comply with our paternal admonitions and hearken to our words the more willingly, as of themselves they plainly and clearly understand that we are influenced by no political bias, no hatred, no ambition, but impelled solely by paternal charity, to exhort them to charity and peace. And study with your surpassing wisdom, to persuade all that prosperity, even in this life, is sought for by peace and by the observance of the laws of God and its salutary doctrines.

We have no hesitation, Venerable Brother, but that calling to your aid, the services and assistance, even of your associate Bishops, you would abundantly satisfy these our wishes, and by your wise and prudent counsel bring to a close of such moments a happy termination.

We wish you, moreover, to be informed that we write in a similar manner this very day to our Venerable Brother John Mary, Archbishop of New Orleans, that, counseling and exhorting with you, he would direct all his thoughts and care most earnestly to accomplish the same object.

May God, rich in mercy, grant that these our most ardent wishes to be accomplished, and as soon as possible our beloved may enjoy the Lord over peace restored to that people.

In fine, it is most pleasing to us to avail ourselves of this opportunity to again testify the special esteem in which we hold you—that, also, receive a most assured pledge, the Apostolic Benediction, which, coming from the inmost recesses of our heart, we most lovingly bestow on you, Venerable Brother, and the flock committed to your charge.

Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, Oct. 15, 1862, in the seventeenth year of our Pontificate.

POPE PIUS IX.

Copartnership Notice.

WE have this day entered into Copartnership under the firm and style of BOOGE & BOOGE, TILE BUSINESS in the Town of Staunton, as the successors of J. H. & J. M. BOOTH.

We solicit the patronage of our friends and the public generally.

S. S. BOOGE,
J. E. BOOGE.

Staunton, May 11, 1863.

NOTICE.

ACCOUNTS due by us in Staunton, may be paid to Jno. A. Wood, Esq., President, or George E. Bolton, Treasurer of Staunton Hat Company, for the use of the Company.

WATERHOUSE & BOWEN.

July 31, 1863.—3t

10,000 Wanted Immediately,

For which the highest price in CASH will be paid by the undersigned, at Staunton, Va.

J. H. & J. M. BOOTH.

April 24, 1863.

From the Mobile Register.

What of the Mind Register.

Let those who think Vicksburg has fallen look at what we have lost, and what they possess.

The Mississippi river is conquered to us, and is open from its mouth to its fifty sources to the uninterrupted commerce of the enemy. Let its foll them. Do they imagine that Yankee craft are that they comfort that Yankee craft are that they plant on a volcano. In study days that great current will become a river of death from New Orleans to Cairo, and no Federal prow or bale of goods will dare to tempts its waters. The plan is laid and ripe for execution. Look to the West and hearken its revelation in the howls of the disappointed foe. The blow will be so sudden and unexpected as it will be sure and deadly. Brave and energetic men are engaged in it, and the Government backs the enterprise.

From beyond the seas there arises a beacon of hope and succor. The British courts in the case of the Alexandra have given the *imprimatur* of legality to the construction of Confederate ships in English dockyards. It will be vigorously improved. The cruisers already under way, ends with this month. We may soon expect to hear of a navy afloat and some of the ships iron mailed, are a match for a whole fleet of Yankee wooden walls.

From the yet extensive land boundaries of the Confederacy come up cheering words of strength. The great State of Texas, at an empire in itself, and a conquest single-handed of no ordinary magnitude by the most powerful military, stands intact to her boundaries. Not one hostile soldier's footsteps pollute her soil, nor is one of her ports in hostile possession. Louisiana west of the Mississippi conquered and overrun six months ago, has been since wasted from the grasp of the foe, and with all the strong points in our possession, is defended by skillful Generals and the bravest of troops. Mississippi is only an occupied on the borders of the great river, and to these borders the enemy can be restricted if Mississippi will put on her armor, send back her truants and disturbed for the mouths of her timid croakers, Johnston, Ruggles and Chalmers, each with an army and at least eight thousand cavalry, are on her soil to defend, and with the help of the people, can defend it, and drive the Yankees to their gunboats.

Alabama is freer from the enemy than she was a year ago, and has only to unite her reserved force to that of Georgia and join General Bragg, for delivering both States from the presence of the enemy. Essay an occasional raid on the Atlantic coast from gunboats, the powerful State of Georgia holds the integrity of her soil. We have lost that part of Tennessee between Murfreesboro and the Tennessee river, but still our rear is secure and we have a powerful force in its fastnesses. Even in Kentucky, the guerrillas are busy, and we just read of their driving the Federal troops back into Columbus, Kentucky, and holding sway over all the country around it.

South Carolina, except a few islands on the coast, is free of the enemy, and is now gallantly breasting the fire and steel of the enemy at Charleston.

The same may be said of North Carolina. Virginia, God bless her, stands erect in the fullness of her manhood and the plenitude of her arms, with not one plunderer of her crest dropping although the fires and storms of battle have been poured upon her devoted head. Never was the Virginia press so buoyant in hope and so full of the spirit of fight. Lee is yet at the head of an unconquered and unconquerable army that has proved its mettle and its discipline on fifty battlefields. It fights next on the sacred soil of the "Old Dominion," a ground every inch of which is known to the commander, and almost every mile of which he has made classic by its victories.

Of casualties of war we have lost arms, powder and ball. Of food, God has given us a harvest of unprecedented bounty. Of men, there are enough on the rolls of the army to overwhelm the hireling forces in the field, and of men there are enough to the number of one hundred thousand in the harness and mail of war.

With such element of strength as these in affluent abundance, to talk about being "overrun" and whipped! The work of whipping has not fairly begun, much less nearly ended. When the Yankees shall have taken every seaport, Mobile, Savannah and Charleston, and we are driven to the interior, the real troubles of subjugation will just have commenced. The enveloping marches to the interior of a vast country, huge, and unmanageable supply trains, the perils of communication cut off, of starvation, of enemies from behind every stump and tree, and all those insurmountable obstacles which a people determined to be free can ever interpose to an army of invasion and subjugation. No we are not "whipped," and we never shall be until we throw down our arms and bend our backs like slaves to the lashes of the Yankee master.

LOUISIANA.

In conversation with one of the Vicksburg prisoners, who came by the way of New Orleans, he informed us that when the boat arrived, thousands of the ladies of New Orleans crowed as close to it as the guard would allow them. There were no many gentlemen to greet the prisoners. The ladies expressed to the Federal officers to turn up the prisoners with some fresh provisions, leave being granted, enough provisions, including every delicacy, wines, brandies, two bagheads of rice, &c., for the sick, were brought to land the prisoners to their respective rooms. New clothing enough to give every man of them (four hundred in number) a suit, was piled upon the ward; but the Federal officers thought they dare not let the prisoners so were destitute of any particular article to receive anything of the kind. Some informant pretended that every bringing prisoners to New Orleans was greeted by ladies in the same way.

Next day when the boat left, a similar crowd of ladies and gentlemen were present. Thousands of many handkerchiefs waved adieu to the prisoners, while the shouts and cheers of the men on the navy sent the boat on her way.—*Montgomery Mail.*

Official Report of the Engagement Between the Alabama and the Hatteras.

The following extract from a report of Captain Semmes, to the Secretary of the Navy, gives a correct statement of the action between the Alabama and Hatteras.

C. S. S. ALABAMA,
Bahia, May 12th 1863.

I arrived at Galveston (under sail) on the 11th of January, and just before nightfall made the enemy's fleet lying off the bar, consisting of five ships of war. One of the steamers was soon observed to get under way, and steer in our direction. I ordered seven to be got up, and kept sail on the ship as a decoy, that I might entice the enemy's ship sufficiently far from the fleet to offer her battle. I were ship, a stand away from the bar, permitting the enemy to approach me by close degrees. When the enemy had approached to the distance of about one mile, I laid down and waring short around, ran up within hail. It was now dark, being about seven o'clock. The enemy hailed, "What ship?" that? We responded, "Her Majesty's steamer Petrel." The reply was, "Lower off a boat." We replied, "We have failed in turn, to know who the enemy was, and when we had received the reply, that he was the "United States steamer Hatteras," we again hailed him, and informed him that we were the Confederated steamer Alabama, and the moment I directed my 1st. Lieutenant to open fire upon him. Our fire was promptly returned, and a brisk action ensued, which, lasted, how ever, only thirteen minutes, as at the end of that time the enemy fired an off gun and showed a flag, and upon being hailed again, we knew if he had surrendered, he replied that he had, and that he was in a sinking condition. I immediately dispatched boats to his assistance, and had just time to remove the crew when the ship went down. The casualties were slight on both sides, although the action was fought at a distance of from one hundred and fifty to four hundred yards. Our shot all told on his hull about the water line, and hence the small number of killed and wounded on the part of the enemy—two of the former and twenty of the latter. We had none killed, and only one wounded. The Hatteras mounted eight guns, and had a crew of 18 officers and 108 men. The Alabama mounted 8 guns (with a small captured piece, a 24 pounder, so light as to be of any service,) and had a crew of 110 men, exclusive of officers. Four of the Hatteras guns were 32-pounders—the same calibre as our broadside guns, but our pivot guns were heavier than theirs—thus being the only disparity between the two ships.

We received a few shots fired from the enemy's ship, no material damage. The enemy's steamer Brooklyn and another steamer also came out to the assistance of the ship, but missed us in the darkness of the night. Being unharassed and in good condition, we proceeded pretty for Jamaica, where I arrived on the 20th of January. Here I landed my prisoners, reported damages, coaled ship, and on the 26th of January, I proceeded to sea again. On the 5th of January, I touched at the Island of St. Domingo, to the island of the same name, and landed the crews of two of the enemy's ships which I had seized. I sailed again the same day, and made my way to——, thence to the island of——, and thence to this place, where I arrived yesterday—burning, sinking, and destroying enemy's ships as our fleet enclosed.

* * * *

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
R. SEMMES, Commdg.

Hon. G. J. Mallory, Secretary of the Navy, Richmond, Va.

An Incident of Optical Illusion.

This morning, soon, hundreds, if dressed, sat by the west fountain in Capitol Square graphic: yesterday morning, laughing and chatting pleasantly and hilarously. While there, a respectable looking citizen, whom head was rather gray, and expression somewhat stern and cynical, took a seat on the same bench, and managed to glide into the conversation, turning its course, meanwhile, to the army. At length he asked, "How is it, gentlemen, that you are in the full tide of health, with apparently plenty of time and money, well brought up, and all that—how is it, that you can sit here idly, and set others fight and be butchered up, and yet others fight for you—and—well, I don't know, I suppose I could sit on Mill Creek, though, for one thing: If you will pull off that neat by fitting shoe and roll up my drawers, you will find a leg made of leather straps and iron rivs. The original I left at Sharpsburg—'As for me,' remarked the second, 'if you will take the trouble to feel this left arm, you will discover that the bone between the shoulder blade and the elbow, to the length of five inches, has been removed. When I stand upon my right foot, also, I am following so far into the left being gone. Recently I bailed—in the second battle of Manassas.' The third youth scarce by knew what to say, but looked daggers at the cynical old coger, and broke out: 'The same sort of talk fired me in I was a shaking skeleton when I joined, and I can't march 10 miles to-day, and put in one of the crowded hospitals in the country, and came out paralized on one side. [Here he lifted up a shriveled, and lifeless arm.] 'And may I ask, sir,' he added, 'what keeps you out?' 'You seem to be in excellent vigor.' 'Me?' 'Why—them—*the cheer fairy fire*'—Inquirer.

Assassination Field of Wheat.—Wm A Myatt, Esq., residing 18 miles county, within 10 miles of Raleigh, on the Petersburg turnpike, has a field of wheat containing one hundred and three acres of purple straw wheat, which yielded him by actual measurement when threshed out one *hundred and thirty six* bushels of the very best and heaviest kind of wheat. The yield is about thirty-six bushels to one—whereas 12 to 1 is considered a fine yield in this neighborhood. These are *facts*, and the statement can be verified by abundant testimony. Who can beat Mr Myatt? *Rich, Whig.*

☞ See advertisement of Fish Sports, Fishing Tackle, &c., on 4th page.

From the Mobile Register.

Our Defences.

General Johnston returned to Mississippi Wednesday night, after several days diligently employed in inspecting the defences and inquiring into the resources of Mobile. Of the results of his visit we have learned some things which, of themselves, there is no harm in telling, and others which it might not be proper to mention, but we feel perhaps of a delicate nature, yet there is not the slightest prospect of the end of the struggle. Sir Sidney is beginning to see a his victory. Lay prospects. The fall of Vicksburg has given him a very lesson of caution. He is certainly fortunate the date at which the fighting ended, if the South will have become exhausted by the rate of a million or a million and a half of Northerners for five hundred thousand Confederates. And as Washington is safe, as Philadelphia is not in flames, and the guns of Fort McHenry still repress secession in Baltimore, he is confident the day of exhaustion is not far distant. The news which he will receive from this country by the next mail will strengthen his hope. He will know that at least another six or nine months for the execution of his finishing work. He will learn that the word which might have given peace to a continent, and probably saved the lives of fifty thousand men, has not been spoken. He will hear that the English Government, which is prepared to accept any issue in behalf of a peoples alias race, language and faith, staging war, not so much by native valor as by Northern gold, shrinks from acknowledging the independence of a nation which alles from it absolutely asking and begged a formal recognition and which *after two years of incessant fighting over half a continent, maintaining an unimpeached authority and a respectful civil order, such as no other people striving for freedom has ever attained in the first or last year of its struggle for national rights.* We can understand Mr. Seward's feelings and objects. If the Union cause is to cease to be nothing. He is worse than nothing, for the cause of the Union is wrecked by him as the facile tool of the most *corrupt and blood-thirsty administration the world has ever seen.*

From the Richmond Sentinel.

Official Report of the Battle of Main-Street.

To Jimmy Seddon, Esq., Secretary of War.

Mr Dear Jeffy—The battle of Main street fire plug, occurred between the undersigned and the proprietor of the "Magnolia Bar-room," about the settlement of a "mint julep." Still The Proprietor aforesaid represent in the appreciation of "Suggs" I came to the premises of Suggs to make (in military parlance) a requisition for a short horn of "Peach" then I come to words—then I come to blows—then Suggs and myself were "collected" and the enemy hitherto unknown, fled in dismay.

Our forces of operations soon collected and made a circle so that the Provost Guard was unable to get a sight, or prevent the manœuvres. Observing that the enemy (Suggs) largely outnumbered me in the fore-arm of the profession, I fell back to a port of rapid long-wallop to the curb stone, were I fortified with a resolute determination to die in the last ditch. Enemy advanced in a serpentine crawl and took firm hold on my hair. I immediately advanced a thumb and took possession of the adversary's left eye. He skirmished vigorously with his right fist, and made a desperate charge on the back of my neck with his teeth. We held this position, until I drove his nose back to utter confusion with my left arm. I then ordered my right arm to disengage, and I took possession of the back of his neck below his ears, with instruction to garrote. This order was promptly obeyed. The enemy then brought up his heels, (until this time held in reserve) and proceeded to kick a hole in my broad basket in order to cut off my supplies of wind. With the same design I advanced my left hand into his mouth—but in this the enemy anticipated me, by taking five of my fingers prisoners in his teeth, evincing a determination, emphatically to make war to the death. My mouth then went forward at a double quick and captured his nose. He then locked me in both flanks with his toes, with a total disregard of the rules of civilized warfare. Disengaging myself flanked in this manner, I thus addressed to the rear and raised the white flag, which I had held in reserve, and left the field. I then deemed it prudent to fall back, which I did so as to avoid being in the crowd could be effected and then by sacred myself and an unnecessary effusion of blood. It was one of the most critical contests on record. One of the best generals of the Confederacy, in a retreat

It is a matter of congratulation to know how to fight. Anybody can fight and fighting is common. But to know how to retreat when you are whipped is the highest perfection in the school of high tactics.

By the blessings of the Gods of war I have achieved a complete and decisive defeat over the left.

J. HAPPY,
Lieut. Commdg. Dep't Main St.

Kennedy Hill, July 31st.

Colonel Jenkins.—It is well known, that the Yankees sought Parker fairly, and that the Yankees had Parker fairly in their power, and yet Parker escaped the Yankees, with the prisoners of the Yankees, bringing their servants, and Sunday was essentially more than a match for them. The servants of Colonel Harrison and Lieut. Colonel Peake, 131 Yankees fell into the hands of Parker, having been in close quarters so long, so far in the rear of the world, and their equipments, and a full stores of how their master had intended to cut up those thieves of the tried to have them, and the consequence was they were so under Parker's protection and carried down to Parker's Ferry. These thieves, Abolitionists of Abroad, disgraced themselves as teamsters and Sunday made an impression and showed the Yankees in the service, each selected a pair of shoes, and themselves footed out of their cowardly hearts.—*Mobile Advertiser.*

From the London Times, July 25.

The second invasion of the Northern position of affairs is successful. The South is still too weak for successful aggression, the North finds each fresh effort in itself a more disastrous failure; and yet there is not the slightest prospect of the end of the struggle. Sir Sidney is beginning to see a his victory. Lay prospects. The fall of Vicksburg has given him a very lesson of caution. He is certainly fortunate the date at which the fighting ended, if the South will have become exhausted by the rate of a million or a million and a half of Northerners for five hundred thousand Confederates. And as Washington is safe, as Philadelphia is not in flames, and the guns of Fort McHenry still repress secession in Baltimore, he is confident the day of exhaustion is not far distant. The news which he will receive from this country by the next mail will strengthen his hope. He will know that at least another six or nine months for the execution of his finishing work. He will learn that the word which might have given peace to a continent, and probably saved the lives of fifty thousand men, has not been spoken. He will hear that the English Government, which is prepared to accept any issue in behalf of a peoples alias race, language and faith, staging war, not so much by native valor as by Northern gold, shrinks from acknowledging the independence of a nation which alles from it absolutely asking and begged a formal recognition and which *after two years of incessant fighting over half a continent, maintaining an unimpeached authority and a respectful civil order, such as no other people striving for freedom has ever attained in the first or last year of its struggle for national rights.* We can understand Mr. Seward's feelings and objects. If the Union cause is to cease to be nothing. He is worse than nothing, for the cause of the Union is wrecked by him as the facile tool of the most *corrupt and blood-thirsty administration the world has ever seen.*

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The Vindicator.

W. H. H. LYNN, ... EDITOR

STAUNTON, VA.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUG. 18, 1863.

Notice to our Subscribers.

Many of our subscribers have in multiplied instances, put in their money and subscription. Yet we are backward in sending the paper. This must, simply with our terms. The subscriptions can be sent by mail at our risk and the money will be returned in the next paper after the receipt of the money. We have stopped the paper for near three months without appealing to our friends and we hope that they will now see the necessity of promptly respecting us as we have to pay cash for everything connected with the office.

May 1st 1863.

REMOVAL

We have removed our office to the old Bell Tavern buildings, on New Court House Street, one door east of the Provost Marshall's office, (upstairs) where we will be pleased to see our old friends.

We are prepared to do job-work in the neatest manner and with dispatch.

THE MISSISSIPPI.

It is the Mississippi river in the possession of the enemy? It may seem strange that such a question can be asked when New Orleans, Vicksburg, Port Hudson and Memphis are all in the possession of the enemy, but nevertheless we ask the question and expect the reader to do it along here. We all know that the people of the States bordering on the Mississippi been impressed with the idea that to successfully hold that river would necessitate a larger army than the enemy have had in the field. Seven hundred miles of the Mississippi on either side, equivalent to 1400 miles, as an assistance can be afforded from one side to the other of the River, is rather more than the enemy have bargained for. Their Gun-boats can not be brought into use so effectually in attacking a battery of light artillery as in bombarding fortified points. The Chicago Times speaking of the rejoicing of the Northern people over the possession of the river, says: "It is now in the possession of the North from its source to the Gulf and what are the prospects? We have fourteen hundred miles of navigable water in an enemy's territory, which we must guard with a constant patrol of Gun-boats in order to secure the most remote possibility of safety, either of property or life. These patrol boats can command all permanent obstructions such as fixed batteries, but the guerrilla detachment will flit by twilight and disappear with light fold by twilight and disappear with light fold guns appearing suddenly on the river bank and riddling or capturing a passing boat, and then scampering off to inaccessible swamps and bayous, they can not control. There will hence be no safety and merchants will find the investment a hazardous one." Already has the statement of the Times been partially realized. Col. Matt Johnson with light artillery has sunk one transport and disabled two others in plain view of Memphis, Indeed with merchantmen, to turn back. These batteries of light artillery will increase at a rate not in the power of the enemy to prevent it. Banks has only 15000 men with whom to garrison New Orleans, Port Hudson, Donaldson and the forts and to compete with Taylor and McGruder—altogether impossible, and Grant has some 40,000, with which to destroy Johnston's and Kirby Smith's armies and to garrison Vicksburg and other points which it is plain he can not do. Much less can he prevent the sudden and fitting movements of light artillery. Hence it will be impossible for the Yankees to keep the river open for commercial purposes, in view of the increase in light artillery batteries which must take place, without an immense accession to their South Western armies, and until then the river will not really be in their possession however much it may be nominally.

WARNING.

From Charleston we learn that the firing continued at intervals, during the past week without any result on either side. The courier of the 7th gives an account of a brilliant little naval exploit. Capt. Tucker of the Gunboat Chicora, accompanied by the steamer Juno captured a Yankee launch with 16 men, all except a few who jumped overboard. The prize was secured and the prisoners sent to the city.

We have nothing from Gen. Johnson's army and presume they are rejoicing quiet in their Camps between Meridian and Jackson.

From the Trans-Mississippi the telegraph informs us that Col. Logan is at work. He attacked the enemy (700 strong) near Jackson La. and routed them killing a large number, capturing 200 prisoners and 2 pieces of artillery. (This is official.)

Nothing from Gen Bragg's army during the past week.

From the army of Northern Va. all is quiet along the Rappahannock. The larger portion of the Yankee army is encamped to be between Beauly Station, and the lower fords on the river.

Our Cavalry still holds Culpeper, and in advance of our army is looked for by officers in high position, so says the Richmond Enquirer.

☞ Those subscribers whose papers are marked with a cross will take notice that their subscription expires with the next issue.

☞ Soldiers absent from the army without leave remember that the Law gives them but THREE FULL PAY DAYS if they return at once.

Day Is Set Apart.

It is human nature when successful in any enterprise to lay the blame upon some one, and this obtains whether in small or large undertakings, and especially so when it is complicated in our glorious struggle for liberty and independence. When our armies of brave and gallant men have achieved victories there are none so great as the Generals who have command of them, but in the instance of Vicksburg, as in single instance and we complain of the prosperity of the General commanding or some one else. This is especially the case in regard to the fall of Vicksburg. We confess that we have not been able to see why the causes which led to the surrender of Vicksburg were not anticipated and provided for, but we do not possess the information necessary to form a correct decision as to whom the blame should attach, if to any one, and hence we have not censured any one.

Many are for the immediate dismissal of Gen. Pemberton, others censure Gen. Johnston, while some turn the whole of their invective against the President. That President Davis may not have been always happy in his appointments is very possible, since it is the lot of humanity to err, but those who declaim against him now should remember that if he had been influenced by the public wishes we would not have our present able Commander-in-chief at the head of our armies. The good of his country induces him on account of his belief in the ability of officers appointed to remain fixedly in his determination, now as then, regardless of popular clamour. It can not for one moment be believed that for the sake of his personal feelings he would sacrifice his beloved State of Mississippi, with which it is natural to suppose his interests are most closely allied, by retaining an incompetent officer knowing or believing him to be such, and hence we regret to hear these complaints made in reference to the man, who is acknowledged by the world to be PAR EXCELLENCE a patriot and man of ability, because he may not have suited every Confederate citizen in his appointments. Let us then give a hearty support to our Generals in the field and to our President, cease our complaining, relying in the justness of our cause and the God of battles for the triumphant success we must inevitably meet with.

ACCIDENT

Wm. Conner, of Rockbridge and a member of the Provost Guard on Monday evening last while standing on the fence in the Court House yard and attempting to draw the rammer from his gun, which was resting on the ground for the purpose of knocking a nail from a tree close by, caught the rammer in the fence, thereby discharging his gun, the load passing through his right arm in several places, so shattering it as to necessitate amputation above the elbow. The amputation was successfully performed and at present he is doing well.

EXCESSIVE HEAT.

The heat for several days past has generally been very oppressive. We have not suffered excessively from it having confined ourselves to the shade, in the meantime administering, semi-occasionally, a saucer of ice cream, which is made to perfection in that excellent eating saloon, just below our sanctum and presided over by John Christian. John's ice cream is a soothing balm these hot days, and we advise those who are troubled with excessive heat to apply our remedy.

☞ We call attention to the notice of the Agent for the collection of Arms and Ordnance stores in another column. The Government is desirous of collecting all the guns, pistols, bayonets, sabres &c. belonging to Sit or abandoned by the enemy. It is proper that those who have any of the articles named, should promptly return them to the Agent. Bring them in at once to the Ord. Department.

☞ The Wesleyan Female Collegiate Institute commences its fall session on Wednesday the 16th of September under the superintendence of Rev. Wm. S. Baird, A. M. We call the special attention of our readers to the advertisement of this Institution in another column.

From all the reports of the recent election in Alabama Gen. Watts, present Attorney General of the Confederate States, is elected Governor of Alabama.

The lyrical contribution to the Vindicator, entitled "Sallie Black's reply to Joe Bowers," is respectfully declined, the author can get his MSS by applying at the office.

The Artillery of Port Hudson.

The country will be startled to learn the deficiency of heavy artillery in our works at Port Hudson. A confederate officer river the New Orleans "True Delta" statements of the number and character of the guns. At first most of the guns that arrived were old-fashioned ordnance. There were a couple of 42 pounders, a couple of 32 pounders, and a couple of 24 pounders, all smooth bore, with one 8-inch howitzer. None of them had breech sights, and they were but a little poor armament for a place that was to be surrounded by over one hundred guns of the most improved make. Then came a couple of Parrott guns, a 30 and a 20 pounder, which had been captured in Virginia, one of them a present to Miles' Legion from President Davis, it is they were of the oldest pattern. A rifled 32 pounder and some rifled 24 pounders came afterward, and finally, one 10-inch and one 8 inch rifled howitzer. At the time of the investment of the place there were but 10 heavy guns at Port Hudson, classified as follows: 10-inch columbiads, 2; 8 inch columbiad, 1; rifled 24-pounders, 2; 32 pounder Parrott, 1; two 20 pounder parrott; eight 32's, 2 24's, 2 18's, 1 12 pounder, and 2 8 pounder rifled pieces. Since then some of the Mississippi River batteries have been added to the Hundred, Richmond or Mississippi.

An Order From Lincoln Regarding Retaliation.

War Dept., Adjt. Gen. Office, Washington, July 30.

General Orders No. 252.—The following order of the President is published for the information and government of all concerned:

Executive Mansion, Washington, July 30.

It is the duty of every Government to give protection to its citizens, of whatever class, color or condition, and especially those who may venture or are compelled to the public service. The law of nations and the usages and usages of war, as carried on by civilized powers permit no distinction as to color in the treatment of prisoners of war as public enemies. To sell or enslave any captured person on account of his color, is a crime against the laws of war, is a relapse into barbarism, and a crime against the civilization of the age. The Government of the United States will give the same protection to all its soldiers, and will treat and punish any violation of the law of war, a rebel soldier shall be executed, and for every one enslaved by the enemy or sold into slavery, a rebel soldier shall be placed at hard labor on the public works, and continued at such labor until the other shall be released and receive the treatment due to a prisoner of war.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adj. Gen.

Sub-Marine Battery on James River.

Official Report of Lieutenant Commanding Wenter Davidson, C. S. N.

Near Varina, James River, Va.,
August 6th 1863.

Hon. S. R. Mallory, Sec. of the Navy:

Sir: I have the honor to report that the enemy's squadron, consisting of one "monitor" and two wooden gunboats, proceeded yesterday afternoon rapidly up this river, using both barks indiscriminately on their way, and attempted to pass our lower gun-marine battery, Fort Cobb, which, by the firing of one gun, opened upon the occasion, one of our tanks was exploded near here with effect, ripping off heavy timbers, screening the boat so as to throw nearly everything overboard from her gun-deck, and, from the quantity of gun-powder which was ignited upon her, which no doubt, enabled her to right herself, as she was seen to disappear for a moment or so in the commotion of the waters.

This explosion panic-struck the enemy, as their shrieks and cries could be heard a long distance, and effectually arrested their progress up the river, got out of their vessels passing our position at any time.

The gunboat with her engine disabled and in a shattered condition, was towed now by the other vessels of the squadron down the river, rejoicing at the sacrifice required to get out of the scrape. Our loss is nothing, and we are very anxious to be allowed to try our battery on the next time they attempt to pass, which they will do, if they do at all, in the night time.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient,

Hunter Davidson,
Lieut Com'g.

Vallandigham at Niagra Falls.

A letter from the Clifton House, (Canada side,) at Niagra Falls, speaking of the presence of Vallandigham there, says:

The mighty cataract and the grand mountain scenery are forgotten, the delightful drives are abandoned. The exiled statesman is the absorbing subject of interest and consideration. Eager groups, anxious to learn every particular of his eventful career, collect around him. I have been favored with a few words with personal intercourse with the foremost man of the age. Crowds press upon him, whenever his presence is accessible, to congratulate him upon his sublime moral heroism and political prophecy. He is manly, modest, and unassuming. He has a kind word and genial greeting for all his friends. Yet his manners are not wanting in dignity befitting his position; but the dignity is blended with cordiality, so that while he commands the respect from every one, he at the same time excites the love of all who love to see.

Mr. Vallandigham was treated in all respects as a prisoner of war in the South, and permitted to depart on giving his parole. He succeeded in running the blockade from Wilmington, North Carolina, about the middle of June, in a small steamer which took him to Bermuda. From the latter place he proceeded in a small steamer to Halifax, where he arrived safely a few days ago, and took passage up the river St. Lawrence to Quebec, whence he came by rail to Clifton.

Hon. D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana, and Hon. Richard T. Merrick, of Chicago, were among the first to welcome him on his arrival. Hon. Messrs Pendleton and Nicleas are shortly expected to arrive.

Yankee Officer Killed at Vicksburg.

A correspondent of the Memphis Appeal relates the following incident that took place after the surrender of Vicksburg:

Col. A. B. Watts, who was noticed in your paper for his gallant conduct at Port Gibson has again rendered his name a glorious one. Just after the surrender of the city he went down to the landing on the Yazoo River, in view of the huge, and had turned and was in the act of mounting his horse, when a Yankee captain, with a good, fleshy face, ran up to him and said, "Stop! I know that that horse belongs to Uncle Sam. Capt. Watts informed him that he was an officer, and was entitled to his horse and side-arms. Whereupon Capt. Yank called him a d—d liar, and cursed him for some time, and commenced abusing the women of Vicksburg, and called them a d—d set of outcasts. Capt. Watts drew his pistol and remarked to the captain that he hated to killed as mean a dog as he was, but his honor compelled him to do so, and fired, the ball entering the right breast and killing him. The guard tried not to kill the rebel!" "Yes, kill him down!" Capt. Watts presented his pistol and said, in a very composed manner: Proceed, gentlemen, but I will kill four of you before you accomplish your object. The guard came to the conclusion that he was a brave man, and let him alone. Decided to let him pass. Capt. Watts mounted his horse and rode out of town; and we are happy to say that the gallant young hero has arrived safely in Brandon, Miss., waiting to be exchanged.

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber on the 1st inst. Bright Sorrel Mare, by Cow. Has a blemish on one of her hind legs, and a small star in her forehead, white mane and tail. Any person taking up said mare and delivering her to the subscriber, near Middlebrook, or to Capt. Wm. Lewis, Staunton, will be liberally rewarded.

F. A. WEBER.

Aug. 14—3t.

FOR SALE!

THE Subscriber offers for sale the following MACHINERY, viz:

WRAPPING TWINE, SATURN PUMP, COTTON PACKING, VALVES, CAMBRIC, BATTING, FINE STEEL SHOVELS, 100 lbs WHITE LEAD, OIL, &c.

BRUCE & PECK,
Staunton, Va.

Aug. 14—3t.

Dixie.

Four years of a warfare unexampled in the number, magnitude, and the strange mixture of its battles, a warfare in which our courage and fortitude have triumphed in the country and astonished our early friends at home, but admiration turned into wonder continues a struggle in which our final triumph must be inevitable. Unduly elated with their recent successes, they imagine that temporary reverses can quell our spirit or shake your determination, and they are now gathering heavy money for a general success in the vain hope that by a desperate effort, success may at last be reached.

You know too well, my countrymen, what they mean by success. Their malignant rage aims at nothing less than the extermination of yourselves, your wives, and children—They seek to destroy what they cannot plunder. They propose as the spoils of victory, that your homes shall be parceled among the wretches whose atrocious cruelties have stamped infamy on their Government. They design to incite servile insurrection and let the fires of incendiarism wherever they can in your homes, and they debauch, and corrupt, race, religion and order, and attempt by promising indulgences of licentious sensuality, the price of treason, to induce the slaves of their inability to prey on legitimate warfare, not daring to make grade leaders, should be buried in their seats of power, and yet, with all this, we in Washington refuse the men who have fought so long and so well, to confer on the subject of putting an end to our foes who disgrace our age, or listen to a suggestion for conducting the war in such a manner as to conciliate the yellow citizens, no alternative is left you but victory, or subjugation, slavery and the utter ruin of yourselves, your families and your country. The victory is within your reach. You need but stretch forth your hands to grasp it. To achieve it, all that is necessary is, that those who are called to the field by every motive that can move the human heart, should promptly repair to the post of duty, should stand by their comrades now in front of the foe, and thus accomplish the noble end of the Confederate Government. The men now absent from their posts would, if present in the field, suffice to create numerical equality between our force and that of the invaders—and when with any approach to such equality, have we failed to be victorious? I believe that but few of these absent are actuated by unwillingness to serve their country; but that many have found it difficult to resist the temptation of a visit to their homes and the loved ones from whom they have been so long separated; that they have left their commands under the impulse of the moment, and have failed to reflect on their duty, the intention of returning, and then have shrunk from the consequences of their violation of duty; that others, again, have left their posts from mere restlessness and desire of change, each quieting the upbraidings of conscience by persuading himself that his individual services could have no influence on the general result.

These and other causes (although farther disgraceful than the desire to avoid danger, or to escape from the sacrifices required to be made for the cause) are nevertheless, grievous faults, and place the cause of our beloved country, and of everything worth dear, in imminent peril. I repeat that the men who now owe duty to their country, who have been called out and have not yet reported for duty, or who have absented themselves from their posts, are sufficient in number to secure victory to the country and stop impending ruin.

I call on you, then, my countrymen, in tones of every compass, from the thunder of the field, to the call of duty, and summon those who have absented themselves without leave, or who have remained absented beyond the period allowed by their furloughs, to repair without delay to their respective commands, and I do hereby declare that I grant a general pardon and amnesty to all officers and men within the Confederacy, now absent without leave, who shall, with the least possible delay, return to their proper posts of duty; but no excuse will be received for any delay beyond ten days after the first publication of this proclamation in the State in which the absentee may be at the date of the publication. This amnesty and pardon shall extend to all who have been accused, or who have been convicted and are undergoing sentence for any action amounting to desertion, excepting those who have been twice convicted of desertion.

Finally, I conjure my countrywomen—the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of the Confederacy—to use their all-powerful influence in aid of this call, to add one crowning sacrifice to those which have been so freely and constantly offered on their country's altar, and to take care that none who owe service in the field shall be sheltered at home from the disgrace of having deserted their banners, or false to their country, and to their God.

Given under my hand, and the Seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this 1 day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty three.

SEAL.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President:
J. P. Benjamin,
Secretary of State.

Aug. 7—td28

☞ The papers throughout the Confederate States are requested to copy the above proclamation, at the earliest moment, and give twenty days thereafter, and send their bills to the Private Secretary of the President.

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
STAUNTON, VA.

THIS INSTITUTION offers advantages which are designed to the confidence and patronage of the public. Patronized by the best families in Virginia. Location healthy, and in a locality easy of access, rare, healthy, and refined.

Competent and efficient Instructors in every department.

A large Library, Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, Globes, Maps, Anatomical Charts, a Cabinet of Minerals, and and well prepared Chemical Cabinet, Piano, Melodeons, Velos, arbrics, &c.

Government, Parental—combining order and government with kindness and forbearance.

Fare as good as the market will afford, and charges moderate. The session not exceeding $700 per school of 10 weeks, for Board and Tuition, including Washing and fuel. Latin, French and Music, extra. Music teacher and tuner.

The Fall Session will open Wednesday, September 16th, 1863.

For Circular address

REV. WM. S. BAIRD, A. M.,
Principal.

Aug 14—td

AUCTION SALE

WE will sell at our Auction Room on Tuesday morning, August 18th, at 10 o'clock, without reserve, a large lot of

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN MISSES SHOES.

—ALSO—

100 Ass WHITE SCHOOL COTTON (10 yds) EDDINGS, COTTON HOSE, COTTON SHIRTS, AND STRIPES, RUSHES, WRAPPING TWINE, SATURN PUMP, COTTON PACKING, VALVES, CAMBRIC, BATTING, FINE STEEL SHOVELS, 100 lbs WHITE LEAD, OIL, &c.

BRUCE & PECK,
Auctioneers.

Aug. 14—3t

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BRUCE & PECK,
Auctioneers.

Aug. 14—3t

Richmond Market.

REPORTED BY W. A. BURKE.

Saturday, July 29, 1863.

BUTTERINE, per pound		$1 00
BACON,		$1 00
WHEAT, per bushel,		$1 00
CORN, per bushel,		$1 50
RAGS, per pound,		$1 00
BACON, per pound,		$1 00
LARD,		$1 00
BEANS, per bushel,		$1 00
PEAS,		$1 00
DRIED APPLES,		$1 00
DRIED PEACHES,		$1 00
POTATOES, Irish,		$1 00
Salt,		$1 00
SUGAR, Cane,		$1 00
MOLASSES,		$1 00
COFFEE,		$1 00
SALT, per pound,		$1 00
RICE,		$1 00
SOAP,		$1 00
SOLE LEATHER,		$1 00
BUTTER,		$1 00
CALF SKINS, per dozen,		$1 00
GREEN HIDES, salted, per lb		$1 00
WHISKEY, per gallon,		$1 00
COFFEE, per pound,		$1 00
HAY & STRAW OATS, per 100 lbs.		$1 00
TOBACCO.—The prices have been better maintained during the week, and we quote Lugs at $12 to $15 00; good do. $17 00 to $20 00; fine do. $21 00 to $26 00; common leaf, $23 00 to $30 00; good do. $35 00 to $40 00; fine do. $45 00 to $50 00. Fancy Leaf Tobacco $75 to $100.		

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

A PROCLAMATION.

By the proceedings of sundry counties in primary assemblies of the people, the Delegates from Virginia in the General Assembly of this State should be convened in extra session. The conditions of the country require the attention of the Legislature of the whole commonwealth at the earliest moment. The large levies of additional troops by the enemy for the prosecution of their war upon the liberties of our people, require extraordinary exertion on our part, and the interests of the Commonwealth demand that we be ready to the impending encounter with fearless fortitude and unfailing energy. I have, therefore, in pursuance of the authority conferred by the constitution, and in the exercise of my discretion, and that, come what may, he is prepared to meet the foe with a calm defiance that acknowledges no superior, but an unyielding reliance on our own independence. No friend can be consulted, no counsel can be taken, but with an abiding confidence in the justice of Heaven.

I appeal to the patriotic and enterprising capitalists of the country, to employ their great means for the public defence; to earn full additional profit of utility, that will be manifested by the benefit of the general protection; to provide for arming and equipping such additional force, and furnishing such additional supplies, as may be available when necessary; to give confidence to our people in our ability to repel the invasion; and to encourage our soldiery to set an example to our foes which shall be a lesson to the people of Europe, that our Government and our people are not to be overcome by the depredation of our enemies, and that our cause is the cause of the rights of the Confederacy.

While I have no power to compel the Government to call in the specie, and to endeavor to fund its debt, it is not necessary or proper, in my judgment, in the present condition of our country, that it be in the hands of the people to meet their every day transactions. The capitalist and broker in their transactions, by purchasing the Government bonds, purchase Government specie, and permit the people to use the money which the poor are required to receive by refusing to receive it on debt, and by the Government, in its turn, refusing to receive it in payment of taxes and public dues. Such acts are mischievous in the extreme, and will produce a panic, frightening the mass of the people, and rendering it impossible for the Government to its foundation. I conclude the reasonable and just course is to prohibit, by a penal enactment, those who refuse to receive the currency of the country, and who refuse to receive it in payment of debts, or to provide funds for carrying on the operation of State institutions; I do not mean those who refuse to receive it in the retail trade, many of whom are supported at public expense, without receiving any revenue, because it is necessary to make appropriation has been made for furnishing a fixed number of veterans for the service of the State, at 15 cents a day, which it is not necessary to specify, but which are necessary, essential to the public service.

I, JOHN LETCHER, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, do hereby convene the members of the General Assembly, to meet in the City of Richmond, on Monday, the twenty-fifth day of September next, at 12 o'clock, M.

Given under my hand as Governor, and under the seal of the Commonwealth, this 1st day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in the eighty-eighth year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:
GEORGE W. MUNFORD,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

July 31, 1863—td

The Richmond Enquirer, "Examiner," Staunton "Vindicator," Rockingham "Register," Lynchburg "Virginian" and "Republican," Lexington "Gazette," Petersburg "Intelligencer" and Norfolk "Day Book" will publish once a week till day of session and forward accounts to the Department.

VALUABLE LANDS, &c. FOR SALE.

ON SATURDAY, the 22d day of this month, we will sell, at public auction, on the premises, three adjoining tracts of land, to wit: No. 1, containing about 200 acres, lying on the waters of Middle River, about two miles from Staunton, on the right of the Fort Republic road; about two-thirds of each tract is cleared, and in good state of cultivation, with the present price of fuel, renders them the most desirable tracts of land in the County. There is a good house and other improvements on a good farming establishment.

No. 1, contains about 160 acres, lying nearest to Staunton.

No. 2 contains about 130 acres, has on it a comfortable dwelling, well water, out houses, stable, &c. Fine orchard.

No. 3 contains about 140 acres, has on it a comfortable dwelling, well water, out houses, stable, &c. Fine orchard.

The premises will be shown at any time by Wm. H. Lynn.

On the same day we will sell 3 colts, 1 head of young cattle, 2 yoke of oxen, 1 good sheep, farming implements, and household and kitchen furniture, &c.

TERMS.—All down, or if the purchaser prefers, he may pay one-third down, the balance in one year, interest, with personal security, and title retained; and personal property on a credit of six months, and secured by endorsed negotiable note, or cash.

Aug. 14—td. G. L. PEYTON & BRO.

TO THE PATRIOTIC PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA.

BRAVE and Patriotic Soldiers of the Confederate Government, or abandoned by the enemy are in the possession of private citizens, to the injury of the Government, and to the great injury of the owners. Any person in possession of any of the articles specified in the following notice, who shall fail to deliver the same to the Agent, shall be dealt with as a public enemy.

Notice.

Bureau of Conscription,
Richmond, Va., July 31st, 1863.

To avoid the necessity of making a correct enrollment, the following notice is published to all concerned:

1. Every commissioned officer of the Southern Confederate Government, all enlistment-men, and all persons in the service of the Confederate States, between the ages of 18 and 45 years old, and is not otherwise exempt by law.

2. Members of the Legislature, all persons employed in War Department, all local organizations for home defense or special service, confers or clerks in the employ of the Confederate States, and neither does service in the militia, unless in case of officers actually in commission who have duly qualified.

3. Hereafter any one carrying a musket can will be liable if he has no arms, wherever the arms of the substitute are lost to the Government, and the substitute are lost to the Government from any cause other than the casualties of war.

4. Any person claiming to be exempt on any ground will be required to be enrolled, to have his name rolling officer, who will report the same to the Bureau of Conscription, where it will be enrolled, and with report of the facts. All such enrolled, if found to be improperly enrolled, will be promptly and reliably referred back for legal examination and report; and the applicant will then have unlimited time for the prosecution of his claim.

Appeals against adverse decisions by the enrolling officers will be allowed to be taken, when any plausible ground of appeal is set forth.

Commanding officers will be required to publish the contents of this notice in the local press of their respective stations.

W. LAY, Lt. Col. A. A. G.,
Acting Chief of Bureau.

July 31, 1863—td

TAXES! TAXES FOR 1863.—The State and County TAXES for 1863 are now due and payable. The Collectors will be at the following places, to wit:

On the Court House Green, Mill Creek, Mint Spring, Mt. Meridian, Spring Hill, and Fishwyer, on the 13th, at Steam's Draft, Deerfield, on the 14th at Deerfield, New Port, Greenville, Stearnes, Mt. Solon and Middle Run, on the 15th; at Middle Brook, Weyersburg, Churchville, and Mt. Sidney, and at Newton on the 17th.

I have made no arrangement by which I can make the "gold tender" of Confederate money available until the 17 of August, and will receive it in payment of Taxes until that day, if the parties meet the Collectors at the above named places.

The 17th is Confederate tax day, and I must except that dated since the 1st day of April 1863.

H. H. PECK, Sheriff.

Augusta county.

Aug. 7—2t.

Land For Sale.

WILL be sold, in front of my office, in Staunton, on SATURDAY, AUGUST 22d, a tract of land containing 1 ACRES,

Said land lies about one mile and a quarter from Staunton, adjoining the land of Mr. Wm. Gilmore, fronting on the Road of the public road leading from Staunton to Rabrox Church, and, if not sooner sold, will be offered for sale at public auction on Saturday, the 22d day of August, at 12 o'clock, M.

TERMS.—Either on Time or for Cash, as may suit purchaser.

GEO. BRYAN, Agent
for Mrs. E. Bryan.

Aug 7th td

$100 Reward.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, in Staunton, Va., on Wednesday the 5th inst., a small

BAY MARE,

about four years old, 14½ hands high, bald face and white left white. She had one or more colts at her side, and is very fat. Her mane and tail are very thick and very long. Her tail is cut off about two inches from the root of the tail.

The above reward will be paid for the return of the mare, or $100 for her detention.

E. G. MARSHALL.

Staunton Va. Aug. 7th 1863.—3t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOOK HERE!!

$225 Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, in Staunton, on the night of August, the following boys, viz:

WILLIAM MARSHALL,

about 20 years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, very light complexion, hair light, face pockmarked, when spoken to. He had on when he left a dark gray roundabout and pants and a cap with a lily-white crown.

NELSON,

about 23 or 24 years old, 5 feet six or seven inches high and very black. He had on when he left a gray cap and white shirt, other clothing not recollected.

J. CHARLES,

about 1 inch from Mr. Bright, of Fauquier county, Va., a very dark mulatto, with AUBURN HAIR and BEARD, a modest before-when-spoken-to. They are all doubtless making their way in the direction of Cincinnati, Ohio, and will probably be seen by some one who will be on the lookout for the above reward.

I will give $100 reward for the apprehension of William Marshall, $50 for Nelson, and $25 for Charles, if I can get them, or $100 for either, and $25 for the apprehension and confinement of Nelson.

M. G. HARMAN.

Staunton, Va.

Aug. 7th 1863—Rock Bridge Gazette, Charlottesville, Va., Lynchburg Virginian, Richmond Enquirer, Richmond Dispatch, Richmond Sentinel, Petersburg Intelligencer, Norfolk Day Book, Lexington Gazette, Rockingham Register, Staunton Vindicator, Augusta Chronicle, Fredericksburg Arrow, Richmond Examiner, Richmond Whig