Staunton Vindicator.

VOL. XVIII. STAUNTON, VA., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1863. NO. 30.

The Vindicator.

J. J. LINN, Editor & Proprietor.

TERMS.

THE "VINDICATOR" is published weekly, at Three Dollars a year; Two Dollars for six months if paid within the year, and Two Dollars for three months if paid within the year.

[illegible] Inserted at the rate of [illegible] Cents per line for the first insertion, and Twenty-five Cents for every subsequent insertion in the same space. Larger advertisements in the same proportion.

[illegible] the number of insertions be marked on the manuscript, they will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

[illegible] Advertisements published in the Weekly Vindicator will be inserted in the Daily for the same price per square for each insertion, or the rate of the advertisement may be made during the year.

[illegible] Transient Advertisements payable in advance; all others will be considered due when called for.

	ANNUAL RATES.	
One Square, (10 lines)	1 year	$15 00
Half "	"	12 00
Quarter "	"	8 00
One Column	"	50 00
Half "	"	31 00
Quarter "	"	21 00
One Square	3 months	5 00
Half "	"	3 00
Quarter "	"	2 00

[illegible] for a less term than three months, will be charged for at the rate of [illegible] per square for the first month, and [illegible] for each subsequent month.

[illegible] Professional Cards not exceeding one square, $10 00 per annum, or $6 00 for six months.

[illegible] Announcements of Candidates [illegible] to be paid in advance.

[illegible] Communications or Notices of a personal character, or in the nature of advertisements, will be charged for as advertisements.

[illegible] Obituaries will be charged for at the rate of Five Cents per line. They must in all cases be accompanied by the cash.

[illegible] Office on New Court-House Street, opposite the Exchange Hotel, and over the Valley Hotel.

JOB PRINTING.

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

PAMPHLETS,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
CHECKS,
CARDS,
LABELS,
BILL-HEADS,

[illegible] Terms CASH for all Job Work, on delivery.

April 17, 1863.

Advertising Agency

The undersigned offers his services to persons desiring to Advertise in any of the papers in the Southern Confederacy. Persons in the North desiring to Advertise their Farms, Old Established Business, or PROPERTY, would do well to call, or address the undersigned. He will also receive subscriptions to any Agricultural or Literary Journal, or other papers. The Baltimore Prices Current, and other papers, can be seen at the Vindicator Office.

JOHN B. CAMPBELL.

April 10, 1863.

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

[illegible] Company A—Corp. D. F. Gilliam, Sergeant Wm. Wade, Corporal Jno. Clark, Wm. Wade, Wm. Wade, Jno. Clark, Wm. Wade, Franklin Graham, John Wade, Franklin Graham, Wm. Wade, Franklin Graham, Wm. Wade, Franklin Graham, Wm.

The Vindicator.

J. H. RICHARDSON, Proprietor & Editor.

Staunton, Va.

FRIDAY MORNING, Sept. 5, 1863.

Notice to our Subscribers.

Many of our subscribers have promptly responded to our terms, paying both their old indebtedness and their new subscription. To those who are backward we give notice that they must comply with our terms. The subscription 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 more than three months without paying 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.

REMOVAL.

We have removed our office to the old Bell Tavern buildings, on New Court House Street, one door east of the Provost Marshal'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.

WARNEWS.

The news from Charleston on Thursday informs us of the evacuation by our forces of Morris Island. About 250 of our men were killed and wounded at batteries Wagner and Gregg. Great havoc is supposed to have been played in the enemy's boats by our grape and canister at dark. The enemy advanced their sappers up to the very moot of Wagner, and it being impossible to hold the Island Roger Gen. Beauregard ordered the evacuation, which took place between 9 o'clock P. M. and 1 A. M. with success. After spiking the Guns of Wagner and Gregg our forces withdrew noiselessly in forty Barges. One barge containing 12 men was captured. The enemy now hold Chimming's Point, distant 6 miles from Charleston and in full view of the city. On the 7th inst. Admiral Dahlgren sent a flag of truce—demanding of Maj. Elliott, commanding at Fort Sumpter a surrender of the Fort—Gen. Beauregard telegraphed to Maj. Elliott to say to the Admiral that he can have Fort Sumpter when he takes it, and can hold it, and that in the meantime such DEMANDS are puerile and unbecoming. The Iron-clads and Monitors had approached Fort Sumpter nearer than usual and opened fire against it. Our batteries on Sullivan's Island and Fort Moultrie were replying heavily. The firing still going on.

From Tennessee we learn that our forces have evacuated Knoxville but to what point they had fallen back we are not able to say.

At Chattanooga all was quiet save a few shells thrown by the enemy at our pickets. Two privateers, four regulars, and one of Rosencrans telegraph operators were captured near Running Water Bridge. Another force of the enemy is said to be advancing on Rome Georgia. All reports concur in stating that our army is anxious to meet the enemy and feel confident of the result.

Nothing new from Gen. Lee's army suppose every thing is quiet in that direction.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The General Assembly of Virginia convened in extra session on Monday last in accordance with the Proclamation of the Governor. What will be the result of their deliberations we cannot determine, but if we were permitted to give a guess, would say that they will be characterized by high and patriotic motives, such as become so enlightened a BODY, reflecting creditable upon the CITIZENS and upon the State (United States) whose interests they are called upon to guard and protect. We have no doubt that the members of the General Assembly are fully impressed with the responsibility under which they act and the extreme anxiety their constituents, await the results of their deliberations.

The mode of warfare recently adopted by the Federal and now extensively carried out, in making raids upon our citizens, driving them from their homes, destroying our Railroads, and pillaging every thing that comes in their way, calls for prompt and energetic action on the part of the General Assembly in devising ways and means to counteract such raids, and prevent a repetition of them in future.

Our Legislators will also claim attention, and will acquaint the united wisdom of the General Assembly to enact that system (of finance,) which will remedy the evils complained of and at the same time, add stability to it for the future. That such, and every measure of the old Commonwealth, now languishing which can be remedied by legislative enactment, will we believe, receive the most profound consideration of the General Assembly, and aided by our enlightened and patriotic Governor we hope for the best results.

Religious Exercises.

We learn that quite an interesting revival is progressing at Division No. 2 under the Superintendence of Rev. J. C. Dyke, Chaplain, assisted by other ministers. Several of the sick and wounded have seriously made a profession of religion, and others are seeking forgiveness of God.

HAPPY GEN. WADE HAMPTON.—We are much gratified to learn that this popular and gallant officer has been promoted to the rank of major general, the vacancy created by the promotion of Major General Fitzhugh Lee to the Lieutenant Generalship, in the cavalry division, Army of Northern Virginia. The authorities were slow in bestowing the honor of our readers are dealing in Majority.

MESSAGE OF GOV. LETCHER.

On account of the lateness of Gov. Letcher's message we are compelled to defer publishing it until next issue, and make a synopsis of the message in the meantime.

This message is chiefly devoted to the discussion of the subject of providing additional forces for local defence of the State against invasion by raids, and recommends the organization of a force to consist of all able-bodied men between the ages of 16 and 60, not in the Confederate service, said organization to embrace foreigners, exempt and temporarily sojourning here. It also recommends the repeal of the law exempting persons in certain religious denominations and classes. It urges that stringent regulations should be adopted to prevent desertion and smuggling and that it should be the duty of the local militia to arrest officers or soldiers, found abroad without furlough. It suggests that the time has come when it is indispensably necessary that we should, omit nothing calculated to insure protection to our people and success to our cause, that we must expect reverses and be prepared for them and that they instead of discouraging should only stimulate universal efforts, call forth redoubled energy, and inspire us with more determined spirit and courage. It declares that Virginia went into the contest after serious, calm consideration, that her people never murmured until repeated wrongs and aggressions were suffered, that she was not first to enter this struggle nor will she be the first to sue for peace, unless it be accompanied by the unqualified recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy. It recommends the repeal of the law of not receiving old issues of Treasury notes in payment of taxes, and discusses the financial question at some length, and says that the Congressional action last session can not fail to be most disastrous. Gov. Letcher paid a tribute to the memory of Gen. Floyd and eloquently eulogized the memory of Lieut. Gen. Jackson. He denounced extortioners and recommended legislative action. He shows the finances to be in a highly prosperous condition and suggests the sale of the State interest in the internal improvements and the application of the proceeds to the extinguishment of the State debt.

LINCOLN'S LETTER.

We publish in this issue the letter of Abraham Lincoln to the Springfield Mass meeting. It is perhaps the richest document that has emanated from Abraham Lincoln, and as such, we commend it to the perusal of our readers. In alluding to one of the three ways of being relieved of the rebellion, he admits what must have escaped his over cautious friend, Seward, viz: that he has been looking, doubtless anxiously for signs of peace from the South for peace compromises from those controlling the army. He says: "Now, allow me to assure you that no word or intimation from the rebel army in favor of any of the men controlling it, in relation to any peace compromise, has ever come to my knowledge or belief. All charges or intimations to the contrary are deceptive and groundless, and I promise you that if any such proposition shall hereafter come, it shall not be rejected and kept secret from you." This betrays almost too much; not only that he is expecting, hoping for peace propositions but even will not reject anything Abe Lincoln may consider propositions. Gen. Lee will send you and he will send them if you can. He and his brave soldiers will send their propositions to you on many a bloody field and those controlling our armies will make no other overtures for peace with you until you are ready to leave us to undisturbed peace to govern ourselves in whatever way we may elect. His negro philosophy is rich. He violate the Constitution of the United States! What a proposition! The Constitution does not give him the authority to free the slaves of the South in the Confederate States, yet in stop of war, he has as Commander-in-Chief the right to take the property of the enemy and as negroes are property and will aid the Union by saving the lives of white men, he will conscript them into his armies, for which advantage to the North he promises freedom, they escape being killed, as at Port Hudson, Morris Island and elsewhere; freedom, which promises being made must be kept, being all in the scope of Abe's Constitution. What a plea this for freedom! Yet in stop of war, is, and what a model President is Abraham Lincoln. The whole document affords a rich treat and we hope our readers may enjoy it as we have.

Sentenced to be Shot.

The sentence of the Court Martial in the case of prisoners arrested for the murder of Adjutant Richard Mallott, from Raleigh, N. C., near Scottsville, Albemarle county, Va., a few days since, we made known at Richmond Thursday. Their names are as follows:

Francis Burns,	Co. H, 13th	N. C. Reg't,
James Ellis	do	do
W. H. Riley	do	do
R. D. Clark	do	do
Jno. H. Baker	do	do
John Fish	do	do
Henry Pierce	do	do
B. Bunn	do	do
Dorsey Bunn	do	do

There both were deserters from the army of Northern Va. and Richard Mallott accompanied by a guard, had been sent to arrest them. The Adjutant was about riding the guard, when the men turned and fired, killing the Adjutant instantly. The guard returned the fire, severely wounding Hiram Patch, whose trial has not yet taken place.

The verdict of the Court Martial is, that these men be hung to death in the presence of Gen. Edward Johnson's command, Stonewall Division, Army of Northern Virginia.

The sentence was carried into effect on Friday last, and we hope that the eyes of our readers are dealing in Majority.

A REMARKABLE RESTITUTION.

On account of the lateness of our paper we have not published the following letter before, but we think it will be read with interest by our readers. It was made a practical application of the recent Ohio Penitentiary—Cold Water Chaplain of the Penitentiary.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Aug. 1, 1863.

DEAR SIR: Some days since, despair of life, I promised God that if he would spare my life I would do what I could to restore the money I had stolen from the Ohio Penitentiary, in which there are some errors. It may not be a matter of much consequence to the public to know any further of the *notes* of Morgan, except that he is in safe custody, in the care of our Capital and Jail while warden, N. Middleton, Esq., where he will remain in all security till removed by proper authority.

There are sixty-eight of Morgan's officers in the prison. They occupy the Southside of a new hall, each end of which is temporarily closed. They are locked up separately in cells at seven o'clock in the evening, and are unlocked at about seven in the morning. They enjoy the privilege of walking the hall through the day, which is, perhaps, one hundred and fifty feet long and twelve feet wide. At eight A. M., and three P. M., they are conducted in the common dining hall, and have Abe's rations, with, I believe, the addition of a few eggs, and some few articles furnished by themselves.

Morgan had no vest filled with gold, green-backs and Confederate notes. His valuables amounted to twenty three dollars and a Confederate Lieutenant's commission, our Government and postal currency found on the persons of the other officers, was not large. They had considerable sums of Confederate money.

Morgan and his men are all shaved and tolerably well dressed. In accordance with the rules of the institution. This, I think, is well enough, I suppose, for two reasons; first, to procure personal cleanliness; second, to give a uniform appearance to the prisoners, so that detection would be more easy in case of an attempt to escape.

They do not attend our chapel services. The reason is obvious. It would bring a crowd of visitors, attracted by curiosity; and, besides, our service are too loyal to suit traitors. All who desire bibles are supplied from the prison library; by permission of the warden. I lent them for distribution among them, a large number of the volumes of the "Christian Library."

In appearance Morgan looks like a man addicted to worldly pleasure." He is full six feet high, straight, and well built, out with an elastic step, and something of a commanding presence. His upper lip is short, and somewhat snakes, so that his front teeth are slightly exposed. His complexion is sandy, and the hair upon him on the top of his head. He looks to be an ordinary man, intellectually. He has, however, the bearing and address of a good commander; he knows how to obey! He conforms strictly to the rules of the establishment, and enjoines obedience on the part of his fellow prisoners.

Col. Cluke is two or three inches taller than Morgan, very slender, with a thin, sharp face and resolute eye. I suppose, from his appearance, he has more dash and daring than Morgan himself.

Basil Duke is a small man, finely built and muscular. His complexion is dark, and his eye and head are some what of the Napoleon cast. He is much the most intelligent looking man of the crowd.

I only speak of them as they appear. I have no intercourse with any of them, except as I have mentioned four in the hospital. I see and talk with them there, as I do with the other sick.

J. L. GROVER
(Chaplain O. P.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 15, 1863.

Scene in Chattanooga.

At this writing, 12 o'clock M., the enemy are shelling the town vigorously. Our sanctum and our solitary printer, with his "case" and composing stick are removed to the basement of the Bank of Tennessee. Excited individual next door can be heard frantically imploring our neighbor Haskell to open his door. The voice is evidently that of a city soldier. At least we judge so from the hoarseness of his throat and shrill screaming. Presently we hear the door open, as Haskell has retired to his earthwork.

"Bomb! What-d-y-e-mean? goes another and another angry shell.

"Oh, Mr Haskell!" goes voice outside. "Boooom! goes the bomb. I am a girl."

"HASKELL! open the door!"

Crash come a shell over the roof, struck a Chattanooga hog in the side, and sent him squealing to the happy hunting grounds.

Soldier couldn't stand it any longer—He broke. We can hear the retreating echoes of his footsteps. Haskell lets down the door and calls after him: "What do y-o-u w-i-s-h?"

Reply in the dim distance: "Oh, you're no fate. "Spoken ship to have mine live like a cat, and get murdered for one drink!"

Dream on Haskell. Some shell! Subito! rumbles! Exunt, at a double quick.—*Chattanooga Rebel*

CHATTANOOGA.—The Yankees have pushed their pickets to within one hundred and fifty yards of Fort Wagner. They will no doubt push them up as near as possible, and then attempt to take the fort by storm—Everything is prepared for the reception, and, if they carry it, it can only be after the most desperate struggle that has ever taken place in this country. Both Wagner and Sumter will be defended to the last extremity. If they should be taken the enterprise of the enemy will but have begun. They will still have to encounter the obstructions in the harbor, fresh batteries, and obstacles of which they do not dream. All these struggles, they will have to go through before Charleston itself. We do not believe they will ever do it.—*Dispatch.*

NORTH ATLANTA, GA.—The Atlanta Confederacy that one night last week, a negro man offered a great insult to the WIFE of a Captain now in the Confederate service, and was overtaken by the police and put in the calaboose. Shortly after a grand crowd assembled and released the negro, but the police sternly refused to deliver him up, until a crowber was sent for to break open the door. The parties then took the negro out, and set him somewhere with a rope around the neck. Like the subject of recognition, he is *suspense*. The negro belonged to a low lady. Every one will concede the use of his down, while they may have no objections to the WRITER in which he is a stockholder.

Correspondence.

The following correspondence speaks for itself. The letter of the Yankee officer is an additional illustration of the infamous character and conduct of those who are vainly attempting our subjugation. The answer of Gen. Stuart has the ring of the true metal, and, we trust, as he knows whom to hold responsible, that he will meet out to this valiant warrior upon women and children a just punishment, both sure and speedy:—*Sentinel.*

HEADQ'RS 2d DIVISION, C. C., }
September 1, 1863.

SIR: M. parole was fired upon, last evening, by a concealed party of Confederate troops, near the mill between Corbin's and Newby's Cross Roads, and one man wounded and four captured.

If this same should again occur, I will hold the inhabitants of the country in the immediate vicinity responsible, and cause all houses, barns, or other property, to be destroyed.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. IRVIN GAMBLE,
Col. Com'g.

To the Officer Commanding Confederate Troops, near Gaines' Cross-Roads, Va.

HEADQ'RS CAVALRY DIVISION, }
Army Northern Va., Sept. 3, 1863 }

To Col. J. I. Gregg, Commd'g 2d Div'n Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac.

SIR.—Your communication of the 1st instant, addressed to the officer commanding Confederate troops near Gaines' Cross Roads, Va.," has been referred to me. It cause no surprise. I expect such from those who, baffled in legitimate warfare, seek to turn their weapons against helpless women and children and unarmed men.

Your *threat* is warrantless. For any such act as you threaten, I will not know whom to hold responsible.

My Government knows how to protect her citizens; and justice, though sometimes slow will be sure, to reach the perpetrators of such barbarities as you desire to inaugurate. Our citizens are accustomed to your bravado. Our soldiers know their duty.

I am, Colonel,
Yours, with due respect,
(Signed) J. E. B. STUART,
Major General Comd'g.

WRINGET HOME.—The Chicago (Ill) *Times says!*

"There has never been but one ground of success in this war, and that was in adherence to the original principles—the principles which would have preserved a united Union and developed a divided South. When the coercion and emancipation and negro soldier policies were adopted—when servile insurrection was employed—and when thereby the North was radically divided, and the South united as only a people can be united when their rights of property, the integrity of their firesides, and the purity of their women—when this came to pass, the defeat of the South was ordained and as long as those policies shall stand, so long will the North fail. They are weighed, pitiless, and God will never prosper the armies that uphold them."

☞ The World says immense damage has been done to the growing crops in the West by frost. The wheat has been all cured, and the corn has been cut off twenty per cent. Two thirds of the tobacco crop will be saved, while the Northern growing region is entirely destroyed. This frost will prove costly and disastrous to the West, it will subtract ten millions from the wealth of the country.

Gold has advanced, closing at 124.

NEW ORLEANS.—Don't rely upon friends. Don't rely upon the name of your ancestors. Thousands have spent the prime of life in the service of their country, and have been friendless, but thousands have starved because they had a rich father. Rely upon the name which is made by your own exertions; and know that better than the best friend you can have is unquestionably determination, united with freedom and integrity.

SUMMER FOR COTTON.—The seed of grapes are very generally used in Germany as a substitute for coffee, and they make a very good one when roasted.

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Fat Rascals.

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DIED.

On Wednesday, August 26th, at the residence near Greenville, of consumption, Mr. W. THOMAS, in the 45th year of his age.

Near Mount Sidney, on the 4th inst., of ANN ELIZA, infant daughter of Thomas and Sarah J. Lawrence, aged 1 year, 10 months and 10 days. Ann Eliza is well with Christ.

"Go to thy rest, my child,
Thy mother's arms are ready,
Gentle and undefiled,
With blessings on thy head.
Patiently take thy bed,
Beds on this pillow lie;
Hands from this fearful land,
Where flowers so quickly fade.
S. J. D.

At her residence, on Christian Creek, on the 26th day of August, of Cholera Morbus, Mrs. NANCY HUNTER, relict of Matthew T. Hunter, dec'd, in the 84th year of her age.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN COUNCIL FOR THE TOWN OF STAUNTON, AUGUST 24, 1863.

The Mayor presented a petition signed by Robert G. Eichle and others, two thirds, praying the adoption of an ordinance to prevent the depositing on the Grounds adjacent to the Town, on the Staunton River, of the refuse matter from the Flour Mill and Wool, for the families of soldiers.

Whereupon, on motion of Col. Harman, the following ordinance was adopted:

Be it ordained, that it shall not be lawful for any person to deposit any refuse matter in the Staunton River, within the limits of the Town.

At the meeting, the Mayor submitted to the Council a bond, which was read, and on motion, was duly signed by the Mayor and Recorder, upon the purchase of the Town of Staunton, that the Ordinance passed on the 5th of June last, imposing taxes for the Town of Staunton for the year 1863, be and remain in full force on all subjects therein named, one hundred per cent. for the purposes expressed in the petition aforesaid.

And it is further ordained, that to facilitate the collection of the taxes, the Collector of the Town be and is hereby authorized to endorse the above ordinance on the back of the tax tickets, and collect the taxes in the same manner, and, that the Ordinance passed on the 5th of June last, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Extract from the Minutes.

A. M. GUY, Clerk.

COTTON INTEREST BONDS.

DEPOSITARY'S OFFICE,
Staunton, Va., Aug. 31, 1863.

The rate of Interest on COTTON INTEREST BONDS of the Confederate States, has been fixed at 10 per cent. per annum.

Coupons of the Bonds will be cashed at the Office of the Depositary, every Saturday, from the 1st of June last.

Holders of Cotton Interest Bonds will be delivered to Wm. H. Bell, Q. M. Staunton, Capt. A. Baker, A. Q. M., Harrisonburg, or Capt. D. Thrasher, A. Q. M., Lexington—except the Wool delivered in Staunton, will be delivered to Capt. L. S. Phillips, A. Q. M., Harrisonburg.

Wool and other articles of food will be delivered to Capt. R. W. Bailey, A. C. M., Staunton; Maj. A. L. Gibson, A. C. M., Harrisonburg, or Capt. Wm. Gilliam, A. C. M., Lexington.

Wool and other articles of food will be delivered to producers on application.

C. SMITH, Capt. A. Q. M.,
11th Congressional District.

Aug. 31, 1863—3t.

Staunton, Sept. 1, 1863.

Sept. 2, 1863—3t.

Spectator, Rockingham Registerand Lexington Gazette copy 3t.

General Land Agency.

THE undersigned, a Lawyer of long standing, practice in all the courts of Virginia, has consolidated the sales together for the purchase and sale of farming lands, Mineral lands, Mills, Factories, north of James River. Being well acquainted with the wants and business Northern Virginia, he feels confident he can be accommodated to persons disposed to buy or sell. A common business agent, who is well acquainted with the country, and entirely competent to do the business. These conditions are, for the Agent, 5 per cent. on the sale, if the property remains unsold, and for the purchaser, 5 per cent. on the purchase money, if the property is sold. The Agent will be at his office in Staunton, Va., on the 1st of every month, to receive the Lists of Lands, Mills, Factories, Mineral lands, &c., for sale, and to give information to persons who may visit Staunton, on business. Persons desiring to sell, will forward a description of their property, with the price and terms of sale, and the