VOL. XVIII. STAUNTON, VA., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1863. NO. 32.

The Vindicator.

W. H. H. LYNN, Editor & Proprietor.

TERMS.

The "VINDICATOR" is published weekly, at Three Dollars a year; Two Dollars for 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 upon the advertisement, they will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

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

Annual advertisers will be limited to their immediate business—the occasional change in the form of the advertisement may be made during the year.

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

INSERTING.		
One Square, (8 lines)	1 year	$15 00
" "	6 months	10 00
" "	3 "	7 00
Two Squares	1 year	25 00
" "	6 months	15 00
" "	3 "	10 00
Three Squares	1 year	35 00
" "	6 months	20 00
" "	3 "	15 00

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

Professional Cards not exceeding seven lines inserted one year for $10—six months for $7.50.

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

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

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

Office on New Court-house Street, adjoining the Exchange Hotel, Staunton, and near the Depot.

JOB PRINTING.

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

PAMPHLETS,
BLANKS,
DEEDS,
CHECKS,
NOTES,
BILLS,
LABELS,
BILL HEADS,
&c., &c.

For Cash. 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 States. Persons in the North and West wishing to Advertise their LAND OR OTHER PROPERTY, would do well to call the undersigned their Agent.

Also, I will also forward subscriptions to the Southern Press at Publishers and other papers.

GEORGE P. ROWELL.
Newspaper Advertising Agent.

Foreman Design on Vindicator.

April 10, 1863.

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

THE following named persons, members of the 52nd Regt. Va. Volunteers, are now absent without leave, and are regarded as deserters. A reward will be paid for their apprehension and delivery to any officer of their respective companies.

Company A.—Lieut. Wm. Lee; Sergt. Xavier Dunnington, Wm. Vaughan, Corporals Jas. Quarles, Jas. Hamilton, Jas. Hickman, J. D. Beard, Mat. Spencer; Wm. Gardner, Jas. Gardner, Chas. Gardner, Chas. Davis, David S. Hunter, Mt. Sidney; John T. Hunter, do.; James M. Lemly, John H. Mesdinger, Chas. Mesdinger, Wm. Mesdinger, Wm. Wise, Wm. Wright, Wm. Wright, Lewis Wright, Richard Mooney, do.; Wm. Parish, S. H. Switzer, Mt. Sidney.

ROBT. C. DAVIS,
Capt. Co. A.

Company B.—Private Thos. H. Carter, Staunton; Pri. Chas. Gilliam, Wm. Gilliam, Jas. Gilliam, Jas. Frame, James F. Fretwell, Franklin Gardner, John A. Kraft, Wm. H. Hendon, Waynesboro; John H. Alexander, S. H. Day, Rob. W. Gilliam, Shenandoah; Wm. Gilliam, Jas. Gilliam, Jr., Wm. Gilliam, Jr., Wm. Hawkins, Wm. Diddle, Deerfield; W. Carpenter residence not known; Wm. Jones, (substitute,) Robt. Thompson, (substitute.)

A. J. THOMPSON,
Capt. Co. B.

Company C.—Corp. B. T. Cale, Staunton; Pri. Felix Long, Grubb's, Wm. Cline, G. H. Cline, A. N. Cline, Jas. Cline, Jas. Cline, Jr., Jas. Cline, Jr., Jas. Cline, Jr., Jas. Humphreys, Staunton; Wm. H. Jones, Jos. A. Wright, Deerfield; Jas. Wright, Wm. Wright, Wm. Wright, Jr., Jas. Wright, Jr., Jas. Wright, Jr., Jas

The Vindicator.

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

STAUNTON, VA., ... 1863.

Very Latest from Tennessee.

The following dispatch from the Editor, dated Richmond, Sept 24th, 1863, 11, o'clock A. M., says:

Bragg has out of Rosecrans from Chattanooga and supplies. Northern papers say our army retreat. Bragg now has been battle BEATEN by Bragg.

ARMY NEWS.

Nothing of interest has occurred at Charleston during the past week. Their monitors, and ironsides are with in the bar. They are busily engaged, in strengthening and extending their works on Morris' Island—and are not idle as some might suppose, from the fact, that no actual demonstration has been made during the past few days.

The impression seems to be, that the reminder of the siege of Charleston, will be chiefly conducted by the Iron Boat, in which event they will have a fine run by Sumter, Moultrie and other batteries. Some of these prisoners lately captured say they don't, fear the fire to which they will be thus subjected, but they do not like our obstructions, and the million of torpedoes, and other infernal submarine affairs with which the harbor (they say) is defended. No doubt when they make the attempt to approach nearer the city, they will learn how to appreciate our fire, and the extent of our defence.

From Gen. Lee's army we can learn nothing definite. A fight was thought to have been imminent some days ago but as yet nothing has taken place, both armies confronting each other on the banks of the Rapidan. That a fight will take place in that region in a few days we think admits of no doubt, and when it does we feel every assurance that it will result in a glorious victory to our arms.

From the Southwest we learn from a dispatch to the Lynchburg Republican, that Mr. Dodamead made a reconnaissance to Bristol with an engine, and reports one bridge burned 2 miles this side of Bristol, and the new Commissary building burnt in town. No other damage done. The enemy did not go to Abingdon.

Gen. Jones telegraphs that he had a fight with the enemy at Zollicoffer, and whipped them.

The news we publish to-day from Tennessee, notwithstanding the fact that Gen. Bragg had obtained a decided victory over Rosecrans, must indeed be cheering to the hearts of our people, and inspire the somewhat depending with renewed confidence, in the glorious result of the great struggle in which we are now engaged.

The following dispatch from Gen. Bragg speaks for itself:

CHICKAMAUGA RIVER, Sept. 20, 1863.
via Ringgold 21st

To Gen. S. Cooper:

After two days hard fighting we have driven the enemy, after a desperate resistance, from several positions, and now hold the field, but he still confronts us

The losses are heavy on both sides, especially so in our officers.

We have taken over twenty pieces of artillery, and some twenty five hundred prisoners.

(Signed)

BRAXTON BRAGG, General.

A subsequent dispatch from Gov. Letcher to Col. M. G. Harman, states that the victory was decided, resulting in a complete rout, the enemy in full retreat, our army pursuing, and have already in our hands 4000 prisoners 36 pieces of cannon and many small arms. This is indeed a substantial victory, and its benefits to our cause, at this time are almost incalculable. Tennessee reclaimed, Southwestern Virginia cleared of the Yankees and traitors who now pollute his soil, and our army increased by the time and level new of these sections who have hitherto kept at of from fear of Yankee despotism, are some of the fruits to be gathered from so auspicious a result.

We will also add in addition, another good effect gained by the result of this engagement. That little demon, no bigger than a man's hand, when first seen some months ago hanging over the military character of Gen. Bragg, increasing in size as time rolled on, and that may overwhelm, seem ing huge proportions and threatening to engulf it altogether, has by this victory been dispelled and driven away, revenging to soldiers, and citizens his true military character, and placing him where of right he ought to be, in the hearts of the brave and gallant officers of our glorious army and country.

P. S. Since the foregoing was written, we have received later news by the mail of yesterday. The following dispatch from Gen. Bragg to the War Department, and of Mr. Benj. Brent, his Chief of Staff, together with those of Chief Secretary of State, Gen. Harris of Tennessee to the Mayor, Gov. Aiken published below, fully verify the news received on the day before, and make it certain, beyond all doubt that our victory over Rosecrans is complete.

TEN MILES S'TH CHATTANOOGA, }
Via. Ringgold Sept. 21. }

To Gen. S. Cooper.

The enemy retreated on Chattanooga last night, leaving his dead and wounded on the field.

His loss is very large in men, artillery, small arms and colors. Ours is heavy, but not yet ascertained.

The victory is complete, and our troops are pursuing.

We have to thank God, our troops and their leaders for this result.

(Signed) BRAXTON BRAGG, General.

BATTLE-FIELD, }
(Chickamauga, Sept. 21, 11 A. M. }

The enemy retreated from our front during the cover last night, leaving his killed and wounded on the field.

We have captured a large number of small arms.

Thirty-six pieces of artillery has been brought in. Twenty additional pieces reported to have been taken. About 5,000 prisoners reported captured.

Our army is in fine spirits, ready and eager for a vigorous pursuit.

No additional particulars to report. We not here the whole force of Rosecrans' army.

The Yankee Gen. Little was killed. Thomas now fought better than ever. They are in high spirits, and ready to meet the enemy to-morrow.

ISHAM G. HARRIS.

THE LATEST.

A telegram from Col. Brent, Chief of Gen. Bragg's staff, dated Chichamauga, this morning says:

"THE ENEMY ARE ROUTED. I am safe."

We also learn, that a cavalry fight took place on Wednesday near Madison C. H. Our forces fell back several miles. We captured 70 Yankees.

In this engagement Gen. Stuart had his horse shot from under him, and report says the Gen. came near being captured himself. Lieut. Lewis Harman (son of M. G. Harman of our town Adjt. of the 12th Va. Cavalry) also lost his horse, having been killed whilst he was on him engaged in the fight. This is the second horse, the Lieut. has lost, during the war in battle. He had received a wound himself at the battle of Port Republic. He is regarded by his superiors in command as a brave and gallant young officer, and his conduct, in every fight in which he has participated shows that he regards the post of danger the post of honor.

DESERTERS.

Nearly all the ill success we have met with in battle has been due to absence without leave of numbers of men who would have scorned the idea of being classed as deserters, yet whose anxiety fabout friends and families have led them so to act as to effect our cause in the same way that it would have been by actual and BONA FIDE desertion. The great reluctance of citizen to call those absent without leave deserters and to approbrious them, and also of the Government to deal with them as such, has caused the evil to increase so much as to materially effect our cause. Steps are being taken to remedy the evil and we give the bill passed by the Senate which will doubtless be concurred in by the House.

A BILL TO PUNISH PERSONS FOR HARBORING AND ASSISTING DESERTERS.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That any person who shall harbor or conceal a deserter from the army of this State, or from the militia of this Commonwealth, in actual service, or assist him, to desert or to escape from or to avoid arrest, knowing him to be a deserter, shall be guilty of felony and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by confinement in the Penitentiary not less than one nor more than three years.

Sec. 2. Any person who shall lodge or feed such deserter, knowing him to be a deserter, shall be fined not less than a hundred nor more than a thousand dollars, and be confined in the county or city jail not less than one or more than twelve months.

Sec. 3. This act shall not apply to a wife or parent, or to a person in loco parentis, until the deserter has been tabored, concealed or assisted for a period exceeding five days.

Sec. 5. The special attention of grand juries shall be called to this act.

Sec. 6. This act shall be immediately proclaimed by the governor, and shall take effect ten days after the date of such proclamation.

That the case merits harsh treatment and will receive it we are convinced from the words of that great and good man, and able soldier, our much trusted Commander-in-Chief, when asked to pardon a deserter condemned to be shot.

"Sir," said he, "I feel as much for that young man and his friends as you possibly can; but when I think of the battle around Richmond, and the slaughter fought against such odds; when I recollect the dead, who made up those masses of numbers against them, CHEATED by the deserters from our ranks, I feel more pity for the friends of those noble men dead, than for the life of the deserter living, that unjustly robbed them of life."

For the sake of those men who have, with an invincible valor so nobly filled their place in the ranks without power or permission to be absent but a short time perhaps, for the sake of their families, and for the sake of our success let there be closed, to return to their post of duty ere the commencement of our glorious fall campaign, the door of clemency to all those who have left their post of duty, and for all time to come and you will hear no more remarks of similar character from our noble and gallant soldiery.

For the Vindicator.

MR. EDITOR:—It has been a matter of many surmises to persons both in and out of the army, that Col. Wm. L. Jackson, a gentleman of the very highest order of talent and of military gallantry, should not have been promoted to the position of Brigadier General. The high character, the undoubted talents, the military experience and great popularity of this officer, are well known and appreciated both by the army and the people, and point to him as a person eminently qualified and suited to take command of a larger force and to operate upon a wider theatre of action. The confidence which the people of the Northwest show in Col. Jackson's skill as an officer, and his fitness for command, has been recently illustrated in the fact that he has succeeded, almost entirely by his own individual exertions, in raising two regiments and one battalion, all of which have been in the field for some time past, and have already signalized their devotion to their leader and country upon more than one hotly contested field of battle. The people of the Northwestern counties owe much to the bravery and efficient service of these troops under Col. Jackson during the recent raid of the Federal forces, under Gen. Averill, into that portion of the State, and they feel that a commander who, with a greatly inferior force could inflict so much annoyance upon the enemy, and so completely cripple his efforts for horse, is entitled to such consideration at the hands of the government as will enable him practically to exercise the military genius of which he is unquestionably the possessor.

When the Federal General was advancing on Staunton, with an army of not less than 5000 strong, Col. Jackson was there with a small force of 1200 men not more than a thousand of whom were fit for duty, and notwithstanding this great disparity of forces he engaged the enemy repeatedly in battle, inflicted serious losses and retarding his progress so much as to occupy him eight days in marching from Monterey to the Warm Springs, a distance of not more than 30 miles. In these engagements the command of Col Jackson sustained a loss of about 70 men in killed and wounded. Their loss was comparatively slight, they maintaining themselves with admirable fortitude and constancy, due in a great measure to the faith which they reposed in the superior knowledge and military sagacity of their leader. I be afraid I said more than I intended upon this subject. It was simply the desire of one in no wise connected with the service to call the attention of the public to an active, energetic and efficient officer, old one whose genius needs only a moderate degree of encouragement to place him in effect consequences of incalculable benefit to our suffering and bleeding country.

INSTITIA.

FROM TRANS-MISSISSIPPI.

Gen. Holmes is reported not dead. He is in bad health and not in active service.

Gen. Price is engaged in fortifying Little Rock.

Large numbers of recruits are flocking to our army from Southern Missouri.

Price has now several Choctaw regiments in his command

All the Indian tribes are on good terms with the Confederate Government.

The spirit of both the army and people of Trans-Mississippi is excellent.

The condition of our army is excellent. The troops are furnished with an abundant supply of shoes, clothing, &c., through Mexico.

Since the Federals were so roughly handled at Richmond, La., but few raids have been made by them.

The Federals have destoyed all the boats and rafts they could find on the west side of the Mississippi river.

It is thought by some that Grant's next move will be to invade Texas.

A GOOD EXAMPLE—WHO WILL FOLLOW?—In these days of extortion it is very pleasant to find, here and there instances of patriotic self-sacrifice for the public good. An example is found in Mr. Jeremiah S. Pitzer of Roanoke county, Va., who has not only been doing the best to deliver his flour, but has furnished his entire crop to the Government at fifteen dollars per barrel, except ten barrels, which he has generously presented to the County Committee of Supply for soldiers' families. Although this has been done without the knowledge that it would be publicly known, yet the case is so rare, and contrasts so favorably with the conduct of many of our farmers, who are holding back their flour, and refusing to take the liberal price offered by the Government, that I take the liberty of publishing Mr. Pitzer's name, in the hope that others may be induced to imitate his patriotic example—*Lynch. Virg.*

DR. F. T. STRIBLING.

We were pleased to meet, on the Street a few days since, the familiar face of our old friend Dr. F. T. Stribling the accomplished Physician and Superintendent of the Central Lunatic Asylum, located at this place. The Dr. has been confined to his room by severe indisposition for some months past, and although, looking somewhat feeble from his long confinement we were pleased to learn that he was in the room his wonted good health, that may be live, with his faculties unimpaired, to preside over this institution with which he has been connected almost from its infancy, and under whose Superintendance, together with his competent assistants, it has obtained a character, equalled by few, similar institutions, and excelled by none either in this or any other country.

ROBBERY.

On Saturday night last the Grocery store of Mr. Thos. Honahan was broken into and robbed of the following articles: 35 or 40 gallons of Brandy 55 lbs of candy, 1000 cigars, 18 glass jars, and 2 cut glass decanters. The losses of Mr. H. will amount to from 1800 to $2000. We sincerely trust that these midnight robbers may be ferretted out, and that justice may be meted out to them.

Gen. Wigfall has been heard from, and has kindly consented to be present with Gen. Smith and address our citizens on Monday next. Let all who can, come and hear those distinguished men whose speeches in other counties have been attended with the most triumphant success.

The inconvenience of the Ladies is respectfully requested, as ample preparations will be made for their accommodation.

From the Richmond Sen. Gov. Stonewall.

WE publish a synopsis of the speech of Mr. Montague, to the members of the General Assembly on Wednesday night 16th inst., taken from the columns of the Enquirer without ordering the plan.

We give it to our readers as being entitled to consideration coming from so distinguished a source.

Mr. Montague commenced by making a direct appeal to the members of the General Assembly, whom he adjured not to fritter away their time in speech-making and discussion over subjects remote from those which should entirely engage them. Speech making on this continent had, in his opinion, a great deal to do with the struggle for life and liberty in which we are now engaged. The idea of every man that he was born an orator brought upon us a flood of domagogues whose SPEECHES, and whose constant and perverse protestations, brought these troubles upon us—troubles which no speaking could cast off.

Now, he continued, still addressing the legislature, you come here to restore the currency, to check horrendous prices, and to organize the military forces of the State. Do that, and then go home, and go to work as you ought to! As to the organization of the militia, I am not military man enough to know anything about it; as to the currency I know a great deal, which I need not present now and on this occasion; but as to stopping speculation and extortion, I have a plan of my own, which, were I a member of your body, I would bring forward, and I venture to say that if you adopted it there would be no more speculators inside of the limits of this Commonwealth. But there are none of you who are going to bring it out for me. I'm afraid you have not got pluck enough. But I will state it here, or anywhere, upon my responsibility, that if I were a member of the law were it in my power. [Cries, "Bring it out!"]

Well, gentlemen, let me ask a question. Who has got any right to make money at all in this war? If we get our liberty; if we secure independence, to whom will we be indebted? Will we owe it to Jefferson Davis? Will we owe it to General Lee? and permit me to say that General Lee is one of two men whom I look upon as the greatest men that ever lived; and I have more faith in him than in all the great men of this country put together. [Loud applause.] To whom will we owe this boon of our liberty? To the men—to the men I've seen barefoot, when the ice was four inches thick; to the men who have toiled and fought through all seasons, and under all circumstances have remained firm and brave to the cause! [Applause.] To them we are indebted. Do they make any money? Have you people, then, who stay at home, any right to make money? I say not. Now for my plan. Your Commissioners' books will show what each man has got worth when the war began. Go around the list, and as soon as the war is over take another list. Then say to each individual you may have what you had before the war, and the balance we will confiscate and pay the public debt! [Applause.] This is the only way you can do it. You will have no more blockade running. I'll venture to say; you will have no more hoarding away money. Now, will any of you have pluck enough to introduce it?

There seems to be a will enthusiasm for this money making. Where is it to end, if continued, if not to the corruption of the very foundations on which this government rests? The safety of that structure depends upon the morality and virtue of the middle class of our population. The middle class of our population, and if their strength is not in the effort, you will have, instead of the rock of morality and virtue at the basis of your government, the shifting sands of vice and corruption. With liberty in one scale and money and profit in the other, I would depress the scale of money and property into the lowest depths of hell, and elevate the shining light of liberty until the whole nation felt its invigorating rays! Unless you have the honest pluck to do this, you will have sided in the demoralization of your government, the corruption of your people, and the brave men who have passed through the snows of winter, the torrid heat of summer, and the storms of battle will have toiled all in vain! And you will be responsible for it! [Applause.]

The speaker then briefly alluded to the state of the country at the present moment. Did any sensible man, he said, expect to go through this war without passing through an agony of blood; without occasional reverses? What was the fall of Vicksburg; what was the reverse at Gettysburg, after such a succession of splendid victories? Do there cause for discouragement in this? On the contrary, even if the clouds should lower more fiercely and terribly as each day advances, it is the part of a brave and patriotic people—determined to be free—to fight on. The old sea Captain, when the storm is raging the fiercest around him, does not—as it resignedly in his cabin and say, "I give up my ship," but puts forth all of his vitality, all of his energy, with the strength and will of a giant, to baffle with the fury of the raging elements.

I believe that the finger of Almighty God is in this struggle, and I do not believe that so great a people are to be turned over by that God to be made the slaves of a foreign despot. I repeat I see nothing to distrust in the future. I have faith in our Southern Confederacy. I have faith in our Southern Confederacy. I have faith in our Southern Confederacy