VOL. XIX. STAUNTON, VA., FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1864. NO. 27.

The Vindicator.

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

TERMS.

"VINDICATOR" is published weekly, at Dollars a year, Five Dollars, for Three Dollars for three months, IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING, charged at TWO DOLLARS 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 made to those who advertise by the year.

Annual advertisers will be limited to their business, which must be strictly adhered to.

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

	Annual Rates.	
One Square, (8 lines)	1 year	$25.00
	6 months	15.00
	3 months	10.00
One Square	1 year	15.00
	6 months	10.00
	3 months	5.00
Three Squares	1 year	20.00
	6 months	15.00
	3 months	10.00

All advertising for a less term than three months, must be paid for at the usual rates.

Professional Card not exceeding eight lines, $10 per annum.

Announcements of Candidates for office, $10 in advance.

Notices of a personal character, or private charity, or attended to a collection, or from the proceeds thereof, or for which a charge of fifty cents per line.

Marriages, Obituaries, Notices of Meetings, Resolutions, Tributes of Respect, &c., at the usual rates of Two Cents per line. They must in all cases be paid for in advance.

JOB PRINTING.

WE are prepared to execute JOB WORK, such as

BLANKS,
PAMPHLETS,
CIRCULARS,
CARDS,
BILL HEADS,

Cash on hand, and a supply of Paper.

April 17, 1863.

MINOR & BURKE,
Commission Merchants,

COUNTRY PRODUCE,
TOBACCO, GRAIN, FRUITS, &c.
NO. 1 CARY STREET,
Cellar below Main,
RICHMOND, VA.

We will use our best endeavors to merit a share of the patronage of our friends and the public generally.

W. H. Minor, Richmond, Va.
Wm. Burke, Lynchburg, Va.
Maj. W. Cabell, Richmond, Va.
Hon. R. Ridgway, Richmond, Va.
Hon. R. Mallory, Richmond, Va.
Hon. J. M. Speed, Louisville, Ky.
Hon. Wm. Smith, Richmond, Va.
Hon. Wm. Lewis, Richmond, Va.
Hon. John S. Barbour, Culpeper C. H., Va.
Hon. R. L. Montague, Tappahannock, Va.
Hon. Thos. S. Bocock, Buckingham C. H., Va.
Hon. Jno. Goode, Jr., Lynchburg, Va.
Hon. Jno. Letcher, Lexington, Va.
Hon. Alex. H. H. Stuart, Staunton, Va.
Hon. Geo. W. Randolph, Richmond, Va.
Hon. Jno. Tyler, Richmond, Va.
Hon. Wm. Ballard Preston, Fairfax C. H., Va.
Hon. Jno. Minor Botts, Culpeper C. H., Va.
Hon. Jno. Robertson, Richmond, Va.
Hon. Jno. Critcher, Fredericksburg, Va.
Hon. Jno. Lewis, Richmond, Va.
Hon. Jno. Brockenbrough, Richmond, Va.
Hon. Jno. Baldwin, Staunton, Va.
Hon. Jno. Kerr, Richmond, Va.
Hon. Jno. Thos. Harvie, Leesburg, Va.
Hon. Jno. Thos. Harvie, Jr., Richmond, Va.
Hon. Jno. Thos. Harvie, Jr., Lynchburg, Va.
Hon. Jno. Thos. Harvie, Jr., Fredericksburg, Va.
Hon. Jno. Thos. Harvie, Jr., Culpeper C. H., Va.
Hon. Jno. Thos. Harvie, Jr., Tappahannock, Va.
Hon. Jno. Thos. Harvie, Jr., Buckingham C. H., Va.
Hon. Jno. Thos. Harvie, Jr., Staunton

W. R. WALLACE, Jr., EDITOR.

Staunton, Va.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1864.

WAR NEWS.

The interest that has occupied the public mind for some days past, in regard to the armies invading Maryland and Pennsylvania, has entirely subsided with the announcement that it had recrossed the river and is now on Virginia soil. What will be the disposition of the Yankee army, we do not know but feel perfectly satisfied that Gen. Early will not remain inactive, but will, after having the booty obtained, and putting his troops for a short time, on the march, in pursuit of the Yankee, ready and anxious to meet them where ever found.

From the army Gen. Lee in front of Petersburg, we learn all has been quiet for the past week with the exception of the enemy employing their pastime in throwing shells into the City. The shelling thus far, has only resulted in the disfigurement of a few houses, and the annoyance of non-combatants. The Federal force sent by Grant direct to Washington is believed to be Hancock's second and Wright's sixth corps, together with Ricketts 4th army corps, from Louisiana intended for Grant. The whole together according to Yankee accounts numbers between 30 and 40 thousand.

Whether they will remain in Washington, to guard the sacred personage of Abram Lincoln or return to Grant's army, time alone will determine.

The Atlanta papers of the 11th, state that our army crossed the river on the night of the 9th, and their lines are now about 4 miles north of Atlanta, extending on the right and left around the City, in order to protect it. The enemy were also engaged in crossing at two points on our right, and left, and a battle was thought to be imminent, as it was supposed Gen. Johnson would attack Sherman before the contemptuous on this side of the river. It is not expected that Atlanta will be given up without a fight. The importance of the place as a base of operations and a depot for supplies, together, with the large amount of machinery located at that point, fully warrants this conclusion.

Since the above was in type, we learn that a part of the 6th and 19th corps with a portion of Hunter's force, pursuing Early, were allowed to cross the Shenandoah at Castleman's Ferry, when Gen. Early felt upon them driving them into and across the river. We lost about 300, the enemy lost about three times that number.

Schedule of Prices.

The schedule of prices established by the Board of Commissioners for Virginia, for the month of July and August, just published, gives great dissatisfaction to every class in the community. This dissatisfaction arises not from a reduction in the established prices but from a most extraordinary and exorbitant increase.

Just at the time, when money was more scarce than it had been for many months, owing partly to taxation and partly to the change in the currency, and a greater confidence was felt in the ability to reduce the volume and bring its value nearer to the gold standard, when the prices of produce were on a visible decline, not only here but throughout the Confederacy, and consequently every thing else was tending downward in price, the Commissioners, without even a plausible excuse, increase the prices, on some articles, 500 per cent.

It was presumed that the farming class would have been delighted at the increase in the prices of their produce and that only non-producers would complain, but we have heard the greatest complaints from the farmers themselves. This increase, as the preface is, was simply to stimulate the farmer to an early delivery of his grain, which is needed, and is only intended for the months of July and August and cannot be enforced even for these months. We undertake to say that not 10,000 bushels of grain will be delivered over and above what would have been at the old schedule rates, since it could not generally have been thrashed before the middle of August, and large quantities of wheat had already been sold to the Government at from one fourth to one third the increased rates, deliverable when thrashed. This inducement so far from acting as a stimulus to speedy delivery will we fear have a contrary effect, as we hear of many who will not deliver their crops at the present rates, for the farmers know that altho' the schedule may be altered after the expiration of August, yet prices once fixed, no matter for what purpose, are very hard to reduce, and the rise in the price of provisions is but the signal for the rise in other things. With the prices to continue six times as great as they were, the indebtedness of the Government will become six times as great also, and at more than proportionate tax must be levied to pay the increased indebtedness. They feel satisfied that this tax must be levied on the real and personal property, since the tax on business men now almost amounts to a prohibition, and a future tax on them will not only close their doors, but also deprive the Confederacy of the revenue accruing from this source, which is enormous, and throw the whole burden of taxation upon the producing class, which increase in taxation they would not be able to meet with the advance received upon their produce. The commissioners should assemble at Lynchburg and revoke their schedule. It is a sacrificial duty they owe to the Confederacy and the farmers to do so. It will be greatly gainsay by every

[illegible] Yankees have left a proper time take them out, and the paper will be found to be perfectly dry and not burnt; and on opening the paper it will be found very hot and damp the nearer you go to the potatoes—and the potatoes will be found soft and not much eaten and cleaner than when boiled. An Irish potato when boiled loses half its sweetness, but when roasted in this manner it does not lose its sweetness, but is better tasted. Apples when roasted in this way are sweeter than they are when baked—black and burt, but have a beautiful brown cast. Eggs thus prepared are much better than by any other mode of cooking them, and will cook in less time than when boiling, if you have good hot embers.

The Pennsylvania Reserves.

The Pennsylvania Reserves have returned to their homes, having been discharged on the 31st of May. The New York *Times*, in announcing the return of the reserves, says:

"Of the fifteen thousand men who marched to the front, about fourteen hundred and fifty return. Of original general line officers few remain. In some regiments, the 5th for instance, there is not an officer left who went out with the command. In the 5th every officer has risen to position from the rank of private. All the colonels and lieutenant colonels, with one or two exceptions, have been killed or wounded."

The Chattanooga *Rebel* gets the following figures from U. S. National Almanac, from which an estimate may be made of the number of Federal troops whose term of service expires this year. In June 1864 there were 200,000 troops numbered to serve for three years; in July, 82,000; in August, 60,000; in September, 78,000; in October, 64,000; in November, 58,000; and in December, 51,000—in all 419,000. If, says the *Rebel*, we suppose that two-thirds of these have deserted, have died, or have described, there will then be left the number of 139,000 to be mustered out of service before the first of January next.

Our works on the Chattahoochee run along on both sides of the river, and are connected by pontoons. Laid out in squares, sixty yards apart, and shot proof, they are a hundred separate forts, upon as many hills. They are six and nine miles outside of Atlanta. Gen. Cantonna, Smith says, "they are admirably constructed and excellently laid; possessing advantage of ground and superior elements as a strategic position."

OBITUARY.

Died, in Staunton, July 20, Sunday afternoon, of Typhoid fever, Mrs. MARY CATHARINE WOODWARD, consort of Samuel M. Woodward, in the 40th year of her age.

This excellent lady was the mother of a large number of children, by whom she is beloved with an idolatrous affection. And well she might, for never was a mother more devoted to her children. Her whole life was a labor of love for her devoted son, who offered up his life for his country, and who was slain at the first battle of Manassas, and she, she was stricken down, at the announcement of the sudden and violent death of her dear boy. Without, she was heard to exclaim, "I will not be cheated by but merely declined to march on to battle, the cause of God and liberty, and the golden harp was hung upon the willows and she turned another sent to her seat in the place where there is no sorrow, nor pain, nor grief. It is a great comfort to her husband, that she was a Christian, and had shown by her life that she had faith in her Saviour to leave. She had been for many years, an exemplary pious and consistent member of the Episcopal Church, and died peacefully and in full hope of her Saviour for the beautiful light of her christian profession.

She has spent the greater part of her life in Staunton, for many years solely filling the place of matron and mother to the unfortunate, helpless, the sick and afflicted. Her life, in life, though humble and unpretending, was one in which the noblest instincts and sensibilities of a true woman were developed and displayed in all their highest development. In all the relations of life, as wife, sister, mother, friend, and neighbor, she was the best. She lives in her aged and grief stricken husband, the sharer for so many years of her joys and sorrows, the loving and devoted mother of her children and friends, the welcome hostess of a most christian mansion.

The funeral services were performed by her pastor, Rev. Mr. Bell, and a large concourse of citizens attended her mortality to the cemetery, where her dust remains in anxious expectancy of a joyous resurrection when the trump of God shall sound and the graves shall give up their dead.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ENEMY DRIVEN OUT THE VALLEY, AND

COTTON YARN, COTTON CLOTH AND TOBACCO,

at the Burwell House in Staunton, to exchange for Bacon, Lard, &c., at VERY HIGH PRICES TO FARMERS.

S. B. MARSHALL.

Staunton, July 22—4t

Clerk's Office Co., Court of Augusta, Set.:

ESTRAY HORSE.

TAKEN up by Lewis W. Clayton on 15th of June 1864, in said county on South River in the neighborhood of New Hope, a dun colored horse, with a small star in his forehead, both hind feet white, two scars on left shoulder, one on the hip, no brands or cropped ears, five or six years old, and appraised at $400.

WILLIAM A. BURNETT, CR.

July 22—3t

STAUNTON GAS COMPANY.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the store of Messrs. Garber and Baldwin, on Monday evening, August 22d, 1864, at 7 o'clock. The object of the meeting is to make arrangements for the management of the work, in the place of Mr. Kinney, whose term of office has expired.

By order of the Board.

JOS. A. WADDELL, President.

Staunton, July 22—4t

NOTICE.

The public is hereby cautioned against trading for or purchasing the Bond of J. A. F. Kinney, C. S. Depositary at Staunton, Va., for $50, dated March 18, 1864, for the place and dollars in four per cent. bonds, issued in my name, and payable to myself and bearer, and I hereby give notice that application will be made for the renewal of the same.

HUGH C. GUTHRIE.

July 22—4t

$100 REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen from the pasture of H. W. Keyser, about the 10th of June, a sudden sized

BLACK HORSE,

about five years old, very lame from the partial loss of the tendon of the left hind leg, 15½ or 16 hands high, and branded with

A PRACTICAL AGRICULTURIST RESERVED.

[From the Pioneer (Shenandoah) Herald, June 30]

The executive of the Rockingham Southern Guards are posting up a petition to Turner Ashby, Commander of the 17th Regiment of Virginia Cavalry, which will be found in [illegible]