# Staunton Vindicator.

VOL. XIX. STAUNTON, VA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1864. NO. 32



## The Vindicator.

J. H. H. LYNN, Editor & Proprietor.

### TERMS.

THE VINDICATOR is published weekly, at Eight Dollars a year, Five Dollars for six months, Three Dollars for three months, invariably IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be charged at TWO DOLLARS per square of eight lines (or less) for each insertion, and at a proportionate rate for longer advertisements.

Contracts for regular insertions to be made upon the liberal terms, they will be inserted only for the time contracted for, and no longer, unless forbid, and extra charged accordingly.

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

Annual advertisers will be limited to the business of their vocation, though occasional changes in their favor of the advertisement may be made during the year.

Transient advertisements payable in advance, unless they are well known.

| | | |
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| Legal Sales, (Chancery, Trustees' and Commissioners') | | |
| Tax Sales | 1 year | $ cents |
| | 6 months | |
| Tax Sales | 1 year | |
| | 6 months | |
| Tax Sales | 1 year | |
| | 6 months | |
| Tax Sales | 1 year | |
| | 6 months | |

Advertisements to be inserted until forbidden, and charged for at the regular rates.

Advertisements of Candidates inserted and charged for at the regular rates.

Advertisements of Associations, Societies, or private character, or which are calculated to promote any private enterprise or interest, will be charged for as advertisements.

Publication will be charged for no other advertisements. They must in all cases be accompanied with the money.

Office on New Court-house Street, opposite Strasburg's Old Stand, and near the Valley Hotel.



### JOB PRINTING.

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

BLANKS,
PAMPHLETS,
CARDS,
BILLS,
CIRCULARS,
&c., &c.

Terms CASH for Job & Ward, on delivery.

April 15, 1864.

E. T. SINDOS, Richmond, Va. | ROBT. W. HUGHES, Staunton, Va.

MINOR & BURKE,
*Commission Merchants,*

CENTRAL HOTEL.

TEA AND GROCERIES, &c.

*CARY STREET,*
(Old Market Hill,)
RICHMOND, VA.

WILL be constantly supplied with Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Syrup, Rice, Starch, Soap, Candles, Tobacco, Snuff, Segars, Wines, Brandies, Whiskies, Gin, Cordials, Ale, Porter, Cheese, Butter, Lard, Hams, Fish, Salt, Flour, Meal, Corn, Oats, Hay, Fodder, Straw, Potatoes, Onions, Apples, Cabbages, Turnips, Beets, Carrots, Parsnips, Pumpkins, Tallow, Candles, Soap, Brooms, Buckets, Tubs, Cedar Ware, Willow Ware, Rope, Twine, Matches, Blacking, Pipes, Segars, Snuff, Tobacco, Wood, Coal, Charcoal, Cotton Yarn, Cotton Cloth, Shoes, Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Calicoes, Linsey, Jeans, Cassimeres, Cloth, Flannels, Linen, Cotton, Hosiery, Gloves, Needles, Pins, Thread, Buttons, Combs, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Razors, Scissors, Tacks, Nails, Screws, Hinges, Locks, Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Leather, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Cutlery, Tinware, Stoves, Furniture, Paper, Ink, Pens, Pencils, Cradles, Scythes, Rifles, Shotguns, Pistols, Powder, Shot, Lead, Percussion Caps, Fishing Tackle, Ploughs, Mould Boards, Shovels, Spades, Mattocks, Hoes, Rakes, Axes, Wedges, Grindstones, Chisels, Augers, Planes, Saws, Files, Rasps, Vises, Hammers, Tongs, Iron, Steel, Nails, Spikes, Castings, Hollow Ware, Tobacco Boxes, Snuff Boxes, Trunks, Carpet Sacks, Carpets, Oil Cloth, Window Glass, Glass Ware, Tumblers, Decanters, Lamps, Lanterns, Candlesticks, Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, Cradles, Washstands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Cotton Cards, Wagons, Carts, Harness, Collars, Trace Chains, Cow Chains, Log Chains, Wagon Boxes, Cart Boxes, Tar Buckets, Grease Buckets, Wagon Spokes, Hubs, Felloes, Axles, Axle Arms, Axle Boxes, Wagon Springs

# The Vindicator.

W. H. H. LYNN, Editor.

Staunton, Va.

FRIDAY MORNING, August 19, 1864.


## Rings! Rings!!

FROM 14 to 20 carats, prices quoted according to quality and quantity, will be paid for old or broken gold rings, delivered at the "Vindicator" office.

## WAR NEWS.

Nothing of importance has occurred in front of Petersburg since the battle of Sunday last. There have been three short, sharp conflicts with the enemy advanced their lines in that direction on Thursday last. In the right on Friday, in which we attacked the enemy and compelled them to retire upon their inner and stronger line of works, we captured 270 prisoners and a big number placed hors de combat.

In Sunday's fight we also made the attack and drove them from their second inner lines of works to their main outer lines, and held her for the third time the work was stopped. Further movements in front on the immediate line of the railroad were dependent upon the success or failure of the flanking column, and as the movement resulted unfavorably, offensive operations ceased. In this day's fight we lost a number of prisoners, and many killed and wounded. We captured nearly four hundred prisoners, and inflicted heavy loss upon the enemy.

In these three battles the enemy's loss, including prisoners, could not have numbered less than eight thousand, probably more. Our loss has not yet been stated, but does not reach nearly so high a figure.

Since which time everything has remained quiet all around the lines, with the exception of the usual shelling and picket firing. The enemy still maintain their entire lines on and across the railroad, and no further attempt has been made to dislodge them. They are still engaged in fortifying and strengthening, and show no disposition to depart. They are rather endeavoring to advance and get as near the city as possible.

The occupation of the Southern road is certainly an event much to be lamented, not only on account of the inconvenience to which government, but also to which the citizens are subjected. As stealing confidence is felt in our ability, however, and it is believed matters will shortly assume a better aspect.

From Atlanta we have dates to the 22d inst., which inform us that no general engagement had taken place up to that time. On the morning of the 18th the enemy, in front of the city, opened a heavy fire, which excited anything yet witnessed. A forty two pounder Sawyer shell exploded in a house, killing Captain Jackson of the 14th Texas cavalry. Two children and several ladies were wounded. No further damage was done.

The approach of 2500 men commanded by Kilpatrick, on the Macon road at Lovejoy's, and a force towards Jonesboro'. On the next day they were surrounded between these two points by a portion of our forces, and a sharp engagement ensued, in which the raiders were completely routed, and closely pursued by two Georgia regiments of cavalry. Only one mile of the Macon road was destroyed, which has been repaired.

There are reports from the enemy to the effect that Wheeler had burned the bridge at Blewah, Resaca and Dalton, between the up-town. [The enemy, then, is undoubtedly on half rations.]

From the lower valley we learn that the Yankee General has at last been successful in finding the whereabouts of Gen. Early, which appears to have been in the neighborhood of Winchester, and the arrival of between four and five hundred prisoners in our town on Wednesday last, gives at least an inkling of the result of that interview so much sought after by the Yankee commanders.

The meeting between the parties is said to have been of short duration, the Yankees leaving, quickly satisfied that Gen. Early was not exactly the person they wished to see, and thinking discretion the better part of valor, abruptly broke up the interview and hurried off at full speed, forming barns and grain, and carrying off stock, closely pursued by a portion of Early's forces.

The next meeting may probably be sought by Gen. Early, and the place selected be on Yankee soil.

## Convention of all the States.

Nothing is more entertained in the North that, in some way or other, a convention of delegates from all the States of the old Union can settle the existing difficulties. We confess our inability to see how it would be capable of accomplishing any thing of the kind.

Laying aside the fact that the States of the Confederacy are sending delegates to such a convention, would thereby acknowledge that we were of the same government, and merely sitting in council with sister sovereignties of that government for the general good, which we have successfully contended against, in arms for four years, such a convention would, however desirous it might be of restoring peace to a disturbed country, be powerless for good. It is about conceded within the limits of the Confederacy, its doing would be undoubtedly and by proceedings unfavorable, that the combinations would have not the strength in the United States, which would be required, if possible, to carry out the conclusions, as the action of such an assemblage could have no force. But this is a question, the bold

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