Staunton Vindicator.

VOL. XIX. STAUNTON, VA., FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1865. NO 4

The Vindicator.

J. H. B. LYLE, Editor & Proprietor.

TERMS

The "VINDICATOR" is published weekly, at Twenty Dollars a year; Ten Dollars for six months; Five Dollars for three months, invariably IN ADVANCE.

Advertisements received at THREE 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 manuscript, they will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Contracts for yearly advertisements limited and charged for at reduced rates.

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

Job orders will be charged the same as other advertisements.

No advertisements will be inserted but by the order unless prepaid.

Office on New Courthouse Street, opposite Brandenburg's Old Stand, and near the Valley Hotel.

JOB PRINTING

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

PAMPHLETS,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
CARDS,
&c., &c.

Orders QUICK for all Job Work, on order.

apr 8 17, 1864.

RICHMOND, VA. ALBANY, N. Y.

MINOR & BURKE,

Commission Merchants

FOR THE SALE OF

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

TOBACCO, GOODS, &c.

CARY STREET,

Near Second, 1864 Second,

RICHMOND, VA.

We will use our best endeavors to promote the interests of our customers.

Refer to

Bowles Crockett, J. F. Fisher,
J. H. Gardner, Jno. Richmond,
Jas. Wilson, Richmond, Va.
J. D. Patent, W. W. Pleasants,

Geo. Gilliam, Mass. Spencer,
J. H. Hanner, Jno. W. Burke,
Richmond, Va. Albany, N. Y.
Scottsville, Va. W. G. Kirkpatrick,
Fredericksburg, Va.

March 8, 1861.—tm

GEO. ROUSE,

142 Pearl-st. Albany, N. Y.

Keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of

TWO ROOMS

Particular Big Report, recently completed by E. J. Walker, etc.

These rooms are especially intended for

BETTER SALOONS

where will be served such high style all the following articles, viz: Oysters in the Shell and Stew, Hot and Cold Game, Hot and Cold Meats, Game Pies, and Game Stews, Hot and Cold Tongue, Ham, Chicken, Oysters, Lobsters, Salmon, Sardines, Pickles, Cheese, Crackers, Bread, Butter, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Milk, Cream, Ale, Porter, Lager Beer, Cordials, Brandies, Wines, Whiskies, Segars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c., &c.

Also, a full stock of Choice Wines, Brandies, Whiskies, Segars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c., &c., for sale at the Bar.

Oysters in Season, Raw, Stewed, Fried, Roasted, Pickled, Scalloped, Fricasseed, Broiled, Pickled, Pickled, Fried, Stewed, Roasted

The Vindicator.

W. H. H. LYNN, Editor and Publisher. EDITO

Staunton, Va.

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 27, 1865.

Cotton and Tobacco.

The resolution offered in Congress by Mr Marshall to purchase for the Confederate States all the Tobacco and Cotton in the Confederacy, which has met with decided favor in the Lower House, from all that we can learn, seems to meet with the opposition of nearly all safe those who have made fortunes during the war and placed them for safe keeping in the hands of King Cotton and his cohort Tobacco. These persons seem a little feverish when the seizure of Tobacco and Cotton is spoken of, and proceed without delay to vent their hitherto pent up feelings upon the devoted heads of Congress, and especially a few who favored the measure. We have often heard it stated that "capital was timid" but it has been reserved to us of this day to witness the truthfulness of this remark, handed down to us as the experience of past ages, by the tremulousness of men of means when the hazarding of their fortunes is even discovered in the dim distance. Had this matter been dealt with in the first year of the war, as it should have been, by the purchase then of all the Cotton and Tobacco in the Confederacy, we doubtless would now experience a better state of affairs. It is useless, however, to repine over the past. A measure calculated to promote the good of the Country as much as this is likely to do should meet with universal assent. When life and liberty are placed in the balance against wealth and property, we say unequivocally away with wealth and all its concomitant comforts. We at first felt indisposed to favor this measure, but upon a closer scrutiny and a better understanding of the desired result of the resolution we feel that it will be productive of great good to our County and its cause.

Our Representative from this District, Hon. J. B. Baldwin, gives the measure his hearty support, and places Va in the proud position she has always desired to occupy. We append a short abstract of his remarks below.

Mr. BALDWIN, of Va., earnestly advocated Mr. MARSHALL's resolution. He said that rumor had reached Congress that parties in certain States were willing to treat for peace independent of the common Government, and he therefore desired that it should go forth to the country and the world that the Confederacy now, as at the beginning of the struggle for independence is as one. He could speak for Virginia, and could say that she was now willing to give her means as freely as she had given her sons. Mr. B., during his remarks, alluded to the fact that a member from one of the cotton States had threatened on yesterday to resign if the resolution under consideration prevailed, and that no gentleman from that section had yet endorsed it.

The Lower House of Congress has passed a bill amending the exemption bill of 1864, by a vote of 47 to 26.—We insert the bill below.

"The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact. That so much of the act to organize forces to serve during the war,' approved February 17, 1864, as exempts one person or overseer on agriculture on each farm or plantation, upon which there were, at specified time, fifteen able-bodied field hands between the ages of sixteen and fifty, upon certain conditions, is hereby repealed.

"SECTION 2 No exemption or detail shall be granted by the President, or Secretary of War by virtue of said act, except of persons lawfully reported by a board of surgeons as unable to perform active service in the field, persons over the age of artisans mechanics and persons of scientific skill employed by, or working for the government, and shown by proper testimony to be artisans, mechanics, or persons of scientific skill (and with the same exceptions, all exemptions and details heretofore granted by the President or Secretary of War by virtue of said act are hereby revoked) the bonds heretofore given by exempted and detailed men shall bind them to comply with the same, only to an extent bearing the same proportion the whole amount which would be due thereon in one year if this act had not passed, as the time they shall have been exempted or detailed bears to a year.

"SECTION 3. No person shall be exempt virtue of the act to exempt contractors for carrying the mails of the Confederate States and the drivers of post coaches and hacks from military service,' approved April 14, 1862, unless such person shall be over forty five years of age, except contractors personally engaged in the execution of contracts now existing."

Decline in the Price of Gold.

Our readers will be pleased to learn that the price of Gold is declining.—From various points of the Confederacy we hear the same report. We copy the following, in reference to it, from the Richmond Examiner of Tuesday last.

GOLD AND CURRENCY.

The price of gold is falling, and this time it is no speculation or delusion.

Those who have thrown away their Confederate money to hoard a little gold, and those who have speculated on the disasters of their country, are about to receive a terrible lesson.

The Government has no great amount of notes in circulation, and the assets of the Confederacy will redeem every cent of its obligations. Why should those who buried where the enemy may one day solve them in ashes, instead of being distributed in circulation, when so great portion of them can be lost, even in the worst event. Confederate money and the fortunes of the Confederate People are together.

Gen J E Johnston is in command of all the military forces in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi.

WAR NEWS.

At the present writing all is quiet along the line of the James and Appomattox.

On Sunday night last, an attack on our lines was expected and arrangements were promptly made to meet it. The night however passed off and the enemy came not. The roads and the weather, are obstacles of sufficient importance to prevent either of the armies from attempting an immediate advance.

From the Dispatch of Tuesday we learn that Maj Gen Gordon has been placed in command of the Second Corps lately commanded by Lieut Gen Early. He issued an address to the troops upon taking command.

From the Charleston Courier we learn that our forces had abandoned Pocotaligo on Saturday night, burning the Salkatchie bridge and falling back to this side of the Salkatchie river.

A force of the enemy estimated at 15000 was under the command of General Foster, were advancing on Pocotaligo. The enemy encountered our forces near the old battle ground at Old Pocotaligo. A fight ensued, and the enemy were held in check until dark, when our troops, in accordance with previous arrangements, were withdrawn to our lines behind the Salkatchie. All the commissary stores, &c, at Pocotaligo were brought off safely. No particulars were received.

The Lynchburg Republican gathers from one of our Surgeons who remained in Winchester in charge of our wounded during the whole of the campaign from the 19th of September, some interesting facts relative to our losses.

This gentleman states that we left in the hands of the enemy, in the fight of the 19th of September, about 400 wounded, and that there were in Winchester previous to the fight 260 sick and wounded. Our informant further states that the entire number of sick and wounded captured by the enemy, was 864. This includes all the fights in the Valley from the 19th of September to the close of the campaign. These losses are certainly very far under the estimate we had heretofore had, but that they are correct we have every confidence, as our informant's position gave him every facility for obtaining accurate information.

The gentleman tells us that the enemy claimed to have 45,000 infantry and 12,000 cavalry.

The Yankee surgeons at Winchester told our informant that they buried, after the fight at Winchester on the 19th of September, six of their own men to one of ours, and that the hospitals in the town contained six thousand of their wounded from that fight alone.

This exhibit of the losses of the two armies evidences the skill and gallantry with which our officers and men fought, and though they were unfortunate in not securing the fruits of their oft repeated victories, yet none will deny that they deserve well of their country, when they remember the overpowering odds against which they had to contend.

☞ The elder Blair, after an absence of a few days, has returned to Richmond. While some people argue good results from his second visit to our Capital yet it is scarcely probable that Lincoln will offer any terms which could be accepted by our people. It is better then that we should not trust to an early peace until we have had other and more definite developments.

Jas. A Seddon Sec'y of War, has tendered his resignation.

Rumor places the names of Hon Jno Letcher, Gen Howall Cobb and Gen Jno. C Breckenridge as prominent for the position held by Mr Seddon.

It is also rumored J. P. Benjamin Sec'y of State has resigned.

Secession Negroes vs. Confederate Negroes.

A citizen of Glasgow, who is at present in St. Louis, relates a remarkable incident which attended the late capture of that place by the rebel brigades, under Shelby and Clarke. Among their camp followers were some dozen of negroes, who acted as cooks and servants to officers and the like, who professed as ardent an detachment to rebel principles as their masters could utter the fall of the place, the secesh 'blackamoores hunted up the negro troops and Lincolnites. They continued this for some time, until one of their number, whose malice was of an inventive kind, went off, and in a few minutes brought back a large bucket of white paint, which he observed somewhere in the town. With this he went to work, thickly daubing the faces of the officers, until he changed the visages of several of them from sharcoal black to an undesirable white color. His fellow servitors assisted in the performance with great alacrity, and with many yells and guffaws expressive of their high delight. By the time they had polished off six or eight of their victims, they were very interrupted in their sport by one of Clark's aids and sent off to their legitimate camps.

(St. Louis Republican

A GOOD ONE.—A friend of ours, says the Jackson *Mississippian*, who is always on the alert for amusing business, as well as being a jolly, whole-souled fellow, gives the following exceedingly original anecdote in relation to an enthusiastic Baptist minister, having been been promoted to a captaincy to Governor Clark's militia.—Holding fresh lately as a revival not over fifty miles from this city, he sonalnded his description of the beauties of Heaven in this way:

My dear brethren there will be heard no more the thundering roar of the cannon, the loud roar of the musket, the bursting of the bomb in the air, for the sharp crack of the rifle; and what is better, my brethren, there will be no *Yankees* in that celestial city.

☞ Rice pork was sold yesterday from first to the hundred pound; sweet potatoes were sold for four dollars per bushel; corn meal at six to seven dollars per bushel, and flour at one hundred and twenty five dollars per hundred.—*Jackson Mississippian.*

For the Vindicator.

Mr. Editor:

I have the gratification of acknowledging the receipt of the following generous contributions for the relief of Maimed Soldiers, together with the assurance of the auxiliary Associations I have formerly large additions to the amount already contributed.

The Associations recently formed are composed of the following gentlemen officers, and have already contributed the amounts indicated.

STAUNTON—Hon. A. H. Stuart, Pres. Richard Mauzy, Sec. Col. George Baylor, Treasurer. Amount, $3025 15

HARRISONBURG.—Barbee Pres. B. S Brown Sec. and Treas. 1248,90

ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL, ROCKBRIDGE MILLS —Geo. Carpenter Pres. Homer Henkel Sec. and Treas. 2024,75

MT. CRAWFORD.—J. P. Shuler Pres. J. F Kaukhouser Sec. and Treasurer 796,39

KEINER'S CHURCH —Rev J Killian Pres. F. Berger Sec. and Treasurer 1700,00

NEW PROVIDENCE.—Maj T B Brooks Pres. J. W Gilkeson Sec. Treas. $100,00

PORT REPUBLIC.—Dr Kemper, Pres. Dr J P Hyde Sec. Capt Hansberger Treas. 1428,00

MT HOPE — J W Crawford Pres J D Craig. Sec. J. Patterson Treas. 615,00

ARBOUGH CHURCH.—S B Finney, Pres. Rev Bowman Sec and Treasurer. 1492,00

NEW HOPE.—Thornton Berry Pres. Stout. Sec Dr. Waddle Treasurer. 750,00

WAYNESBORO —Rev. Richardson, Pres J S Wallace Sec G A Bruce, Treasurer. 575,00

BETHLEHEM CHURCH.—Rev. Killian, Pres J F Ellis Sec. Capt. Miller Treasurer. 531,00

It is earnestly desired by the parent Association at Richmond, that the different Auxiliary societies will complete the good work respectfully allotted to them as speedily as possible.

It may not be improper for me to state that all remittances are made to Hon. W. H. Ms Fairfax Rennoldson. And all applications for artificial limbs are directed to Dr. W. M. A. Carrington Medical Director of the Association. In addition I would remind all secretaries of the importance of giving me notice of the amounts contributed, after they have completed their subscription lists and send the money to the Treasurer of the Association.

Returning sincere thanks for the uniform kindness I have received at the hands of those among whom I have laboured in this cause and wishing them much success in the prosecution of the good work undertaken with such promising zeal, I beg to be

Most sincerely your
Ob't servant.
J. L. STIREWALT,
Agent for the State of Va.

From Hoods Army.

A gentleman who reached Montgomery on the morning of January 5th, from Blue Mountain, brings the *Appeal* some additional and encouraging intelligence from the Army of Tennessee, the crossing of the river was effected, as we already stated, and the whole army brought over. The Federal gunboats made attempts to shell and destroy the bridges used, but owing to the excellent management of our batteries they were generally kept at a respectful distance, and did but little damage, and the forces were soon placed beyond reach of the fire.

The *Appeal's* informant conversed with three persons who left the army after the crossing was effected. The various statements given by them; as to the losses of the army in the late campaign, did not materially differ, and the estimate was that from five to six thousand would be the aggregate. The heaviest loss was at Franklin, and that was officially stated at thirty-six hundred, the remnant of the march was also good, under the circumstances, and it will take but little time to recover the old spirit if the proper steps are at once taken to inspire confidence in those who lead them.

At last accounts, it was not known whether the army would fall back to Blue Mountain, or move to Corinth. Many think the former place would be determined on, and the hope is expressed that it may be.

Remedy for Diptheria.

The following is a receipt for the cure of diptheria, from one who has assured a contemporary that out of a thousand cases in which it has been used not a single patient has been lost. The treatment consists in thoroughly washing the back of the mouth and throat with a mixture made thus: Table salt two drachms; black pepper, golden seal, nitrate of potash, alum one drachm each Mix and pulverize, put into a teacup, which half fill with boiling water; stir well, and then fill up with good vinegar.—Use every half hour, one, two and four hours, as recovery progresses. The patient may swallow a little each time. Apply one ounce each of spirits of turpentine, sweet oil and equia smonia, every four hours, to the whole of the throat and to the breast bones, keeping flannel to the part.

IMPORTANT REMARKS OF THE LONDON TIMES UPON THE PROSPECT OF RECONCILIATION BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

Richmond, Jan. 15 — European advices to 31st December has been received.

The London times alluding to the great satisfaction of the United States towards Canada, says "In the present state of Northern feeling, there is no such reason to apprehend some outrage which may render a rupture inevitable. The Americans neither appreciate the generosity of England nor understand the unanimity with which war would be presented enforced upon a reluctant government and nation, and the first result of that war would be the immediate and irreversible establishment of Southern independence.

The London Times publishes a letter from Lord Wharncliff, in response to Mr. Seward's refusal to allow the Liverpool Bazaar Fund to distributed to Southern prisoners. Wharncliff quotes Northern papers to disprove Mr. Seward's statement that the prisoners were not suffering unusual privations. He denies that any funds were unduly contributed by those trading with the South, saying the movement was almost entirely carried on by Southern ladies in England, and adds "We feel will not practically affect the situation. On the contrary, the horror of Mr. Seward's refusal, is justifiable." Lord Wharncliff, who is a Conservative, concludes briefly.