Staunton Vindicator.

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The Vindicator.

J. T. K. HITE, Editor & Proprietor.

TERMS

THE VINDICATOR" is published weekly at Staunton, Va., at Two Dollars per year; Ten Dollars for six months, payable IN ADVANCE.

Advertisements inserted at THREE DOLLARS for square of eight lines (or less) for each insertion.

Liberal deductions to the trade, or persons advertising by the year.

Notice the number of insertions to be marked on the manuscript, else will be inserted until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

Advertisements of Candidates inserted at half price for no other advertisements.

Business notices, or Notices of a personal character, or intended or calculated to promote any private enterprise or interest, will be charged as other advertisements.

Marriages and deaths will be inserted gratuitously.

Office on New Court-house Street, opposite Armstrong's Hotel Stand, and near the Va. Hotel.

JOB PRINTING

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

PAMPHLETS,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
CHECKS,
CARDS,
LABELS,
BILL-HEADS,
&c., &c.

Terms CASH for all Job Work, on delivery.

April 17, 1863.

OUR HOUSE,

THE proprietor of the above popular Establishment respectfully announces to the public that he has enlarged his Establishment by the addition of

TWO ROOMS

adjoining his present location recently occupied by J. A. Mackin, viz:

These rooms are especially intended for

EATING SALOONS

where will be served up in fine style all the delicacies that can be procured in this and the Richmond and Lynchburg markets without regard to cost—in order to meet the wants and gratify the wishes of many persons frequently made known, now of the room: will be set apart for the accommodation of

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

who may desire to take a plate of Oysters, a quiet Supper, a course of Ice Cream, and all the sweets and delicacies from the wide and exhaustless fountain of Confectionery.

John Christian,

Is a popular caterer for the House with other welcome guests will always be on hand to wait on the Patrons of the OUR HOUSE.

Feb. 10—tf

C. P. MYERS, Richmond, Va. | ROBERT W. BERRY, Staunton, Va.

MINOR & BURKE,

Commission Merchants,

Will give the best attention to all business entrusted to them.

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

TOBACCO, CIGGARETTES, &c.

EARY STREET,

2d door below 18th Street,

RICHMOND, VA

Will receive our best endeavors to promote the interests of our patrons. Refer, by permission, to

Governor Cobbbin, Richmond, Va.
J. W. Sheffey, Lynchburg, Va.
Messrs. Fleming, Lynchburg, Va.
J. P. Fitzhugh, Staunton, Va.
Messrs. Gilliam & Co., Richmond, Va.
Messrs. Ellis & Co., Richmond, Va.
J. P. Fitzhugh, Staunton, Va.
Jno. Guthrey, Stonewall cot., Va.
W. W. Fleming, Highland co., Va.
Maxa Sprigg, Jno. H. Boston, Page co., Va.
M. R. Kaufman, Frederick co., Va.

March 6, 1863.—6m

M. Blair. T. P. Hoge.

M. BLAIR & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Corner of 19th and Cary Streets,

RICHMOND, VA.,

Give their undivided attention to the sale of

WHEAT, FLOUR, TOBACCO,

AND OTHER

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

August 15.—1m.

J. W. S. TAYLOR,

Commission Merchant,

RICHMOND, VA,

solicits consignments, of all kinds of country produce.

Respectfully refers to

J. Mishaik McCue, Esq., Staunton Republican, Henry R. Rice, Esq., Hon. Joseph Wilson, Jno. S. Stevas, Jno. J. Carr.

Aug. 15—1y.

F. G. PATTIT. W. M. ALBY

GATLETT & ALBY,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Corner Twelfth Street, STAUNTON, VA.,

Will give prompt attention to all kinds of Business entrusted to them.

Sales of Negroes a specialty. Sales of Real Estate on the premises a specialty. Public sale day: Monday.

Nov. 12—tf

NEW GOODS!

JUST received my complete stock of superior ENGLISH HARDWARE PRINTS, MOURNING DELAINES, REPPO MUSLINS, LADIES FINE POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, LADIES FINE WHITE HOSE, &c., &c.

which I will sell low for cash.

GATLETT & ALBY.

July 11—tf

HARMAN & BELL,

Attorneys at Law,

STAUNTON, VA.

Will practice in the Courts of Augusta and adjoining counties.

Office in the room formerly occupied by Messrs. Baldwin & Crawford, Main Street.

Jan. 1—tf

A. H. BLAKEMAN may be found at the Office of Messrs. Gilliam & Co., Richmond, Va., where he will receive prompt attention to business entrusted to him.

Feb. 10—tf

NOTICE!

All persons who hold my receipts for wheat, payable in "certificates of indebtedness," are requested to present them at this office or my residence.

WM. M. TAYLOR,
Agent for A. G. S. & Dis.

Staunton, Sept 2 1864.

FOR SALE!

A Farm containing 300 acres, fronting on the Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike, 12 miles from Staunton, 4 miles from Churchville, and 2 miles from Middlebrook. Price One Hundred and Twenty Dollars per acre. For further information address the subscriber at Staunton, Va., or call on the premises.

J. W. POINTS.

Dec. 16—tf.

NEW GOODS!

At White's Corner.

JAMES A. PIPER would be pleased to see his old friends and customers at the well known stand, "WHITE'S CORNER," where he is prepared to sell, among a variety of goods, the following leading articles, viz.:—

Dry Goods like Brown Cotton,
Cotton Yarns, from No. 1 to 17.
Linsey Cotton,
Calicoes, Woollen Goods,
Black Alpacas, Irish Linen,
Black Silk, Cashmere, Tissues,
Pipes and Needles, Writing Paper.

ALSO—

A large lot of Queensware.

Such as Cups and Saucers, Pitchers, Basins and Ewers, Dishes, Plates, Bowls, &c., &c., together with large lot of Leading Glassed Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Rio Coffee, Tea, Soda, Extract Log Wood, Copperas, &c., &c.

He is also prepared to receive and sell anything at Auction or on Commission.

Sept 2, 1864—tf

JUST RUN THE BLOCKADE,

THE Subscriber very respectfully informs the Citizens of Staunton, (especially his friends) of Staunton and its vicinity that he has just received direct from Washington, a variety of articles, which they are respectfully invited to call and examine.

Having had his former stock of goods by the Yankees, during their stay in Staunton, which was to him a very serious loss, he now feels quite upon a generous public for a liberal patronage.

Amongst the variety of articles received he begs leave to enumerate the following:

Bleached Cotton, Gent's Shirts and Collars, white and colored, Colored Shirts, at $20, Flannel and Jeadies, Castile Soap, Leather Goods for Gent's wear, Suspender Buttons, Superior Cotton-ade, Superior Cotton Flannel, Scotch Gingham, Cathcock assorted, very cheap, French Corsets Superior quality, Spool-Cotton, white and colored Gents Drawers, do Heavy Silk Shirts, and Drawers, Silk glazed Caps, Suspenders, Towelling, Knives, Letter paper, Pens and Pen Holders, Fancy Soaps, Great Choice Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Cigars, Powder, and Shot.

All of which will be sold on accommodating terms, at the Store house formerly occupied by R. Waller, next door to the Marble yard, Main Street, A full is respectfully solicited.

C. E. WOOD.

Sept 2—tf.

Notice to the Citizens of Augusta, (Beyond the Limits of The Town of Staunton.)

HAVING received a portion of Augusta County Quota of Cotton Cloths, and Cotton Yarns. We are requested to distribute, to parties entitled to it, in the following order, viz: First to the families of Soldiers; Second to persons in indigent circumstances; But as the child of Mars generally each head of a family will be required to bring or send a Certificate from a Justice of the Peace as to the number in his family; Thirdly; Let Cotton be accompany each application. Persons wishing to make application for yarn of their orders can deposit those mining each department in advance, to have the preference of those in their respective classes, who make an application first. Parties will call at once; as those calling first will be served first.

The goods will be found at Sheby & Taylor's old Stand Beverly St. Staunton.

PECK & TAYLOR, Commercial Agents for Augusta County.

October 28th 1864.—tf

WOOL WANTED.

The undersigned very respectfully informs the citizens of Augusta and the adjoining counties that, having purchased the entire establishment of machinery, I am now prepared to establish the Factory in the county of Rockbridge, and commence operations immediately on the receipt of wool.

Place your fleece wool, or cloth, prior to the destruction of his Factory, at Port Republic, by the Yank or, he is now prepared to exchange cloth for wool, upon the following terms: One yard of cloth for two pounds of clean washed wool.

In order to make it more convenient to those who wish to make an exchange, he has made arrangements with Mr. A. Lynn, at the Vindicator office, Staunton, to receive and receipt for the wool. The cloth will be delivered at the same place if desired.

Those not disposed to barter their wool, will find a purchaser by calling on Mr. Lynn, who will pay the highest market price.

Aug. 19—tf. A. B. TANQUARY.

NOTICE—

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

Quartermaster's Office,
Staunton, Feb. 16, 1865.

Arrangements have been made to forward boxes of clothing and provisions every week to Officers and Soldiers of the Army of Northern Virginia. An agent has been appointed who goes with the packages and delivers them at the army. The regular day for receiving the packages is Wednesday. All packages must be deposited in my Store House as already packed and distinctly marked with the name of the Soldier and Company, Regiment and Brigade, by Tuesday of each week at 4 o'clock P. M. All packages deposited after that hour will remain in Staunton until the next regular day.

H. M. BELL, Q. M.

Feb17—tf

Railroad Notice

Office Va. Central R. R. Co.,
Richmond, October 11th 1864.

ARTICLES of Freight shipped to Waynesboro, A. Fishersville or Staunton must be removed from the cars immediately on their arrival at the Company has no depot at either point and will not be responsible for any damage to articles left in the shed, or cars, nor can goods be suffered to remain in the cars for storage.

R. D. WHITCOMB,
Gen'l. Supert's.

Office Va. Central Railroad,
Richmond, Jan. 11, 1864.

CHANGE of Schedule. On and after Friday, 15 January 1864, the Mail and Passenger Train will leave Richmond daily for Staunton Intermediate points at 6 o'clock A. M. Returning will leave Staunton at 6 o'clock and arrive in Richmond at 7 o'clock P. M.

The Accommodation train between Richmond and Goodwin's is discontinued until further notice.

R D WHITCOMB, Gen'l Supt.

Jan 15, 1864.

A. WESONDONCK, RICHMOND, VA.,

Commission Merchant

for the sale of

LARD, BUTTER, BACON, APPLE BRANDY, and all kinds of country produce.

Feb 26—tf.

GOOD MATCHES

I have received my FRICTION MATCH MANUFACTORY, to the store room at "Blain's Corner," on Augusta street, opposite the dwelling of Mr. Owen C. Morris, where I shall be prepared to furnish Matches by the Gross or Box. These matches are genuinely used in Staunton and Richmond, and I hope to be favored with a share of the patronage.

Orders by mail will be promptly attended to.

D. H. BLEKBURN.

WANTED.—20 thousand feet of Maple and 20 thousand feet of Walnut Lumber.

I will pay three per thousand for Maple and one per thousand for Walnut. Hands will be free from rent, and board shaken and saved 2½ in Maple and Walnut, delivered to me in Staunton.

BEVERLY RANDOLPH,
Agt. A Ord Office, Staunton, Va.

Jan 27—tf.

Rags! Rags!

FROM 10 to 15 cts per pound, according to quality, will be paid for Rags, delivered at the Staunton and Orange Paper Mills, near the Waynesboro' Depot.

Blank Checks.

BLANK CHECKS on hand, the "VALLEY Bank" CHARLES BAKER on hand, and for sale at the Vindicator Office.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Augusta County, held at their Court House, on Monday the 27th day of February 1865. General Kenton Harper was called to the chair and W. H. Tams, Wm H H Lynn and Richard Mauzy were appointed Secretaries.

Gen. H. on assuming the chair forcibly explained the object of the meeting.

Col Wm H Harman, in behalf of the committee appointed by the primary meeting held in Staunton, and which called this meeting, reported the following Preamble and Resolutions:

Whereas, The people of these Confederate States have been distinct and unmistakable terms presented to them by the Despotic Ruler of the United States, that we are emphatically informed that the entire surrender of our liberty is a people to be conquered, and further controversy and resistance is to be visited upon all the horrors of a subjugation which carried in its brain, deprivation of personal freedom for ourselves and children; confiscation of our property, and the destruction of every right we hold dear. The Government created by us and fairly representing us, has met this insolent demand, with a manly defiance, which we re-echo and endorse. Placing our trust in the Lord of Hosts; relying upon the justice of our cause; preferring death to dishonor—determined to bequeath the precious book of Independence which we inherited from our Fathers, to our children, or die in the effort; willing to lay our all if need be upon the altar of our country, resolved never to submit to the yoke of such a people as those with whom our brothers and sons have been engaged in deadly strife for four years, and who have delighted in sacking and destroying our houses, devastating our lands, insulting our women and murdering our citizens; the People of Augusta County have assembled in primary meeting, and do solemnly Resolve:

1st. That we have a firm and certain conviction of the justice of our cause, and will maintain it at every sacrifice of blood and treasure.

2nd. That the watchfires of Liberty lighted in 1861 burn with undiminished brilliancy in this the 5th year of the cruel war waged against us by our unscrupulous and vindictive foe; and though sectional disasters have and may cover to our gallant armies, they cannot be extinguished until our independence as a people is fully established.

3rd. That the noble, defiant and patriotic resolves coming up daily from our gallant armies in the field and from our people at home, give renewed assurance of unbroken determination to persist in the struggle until that end shall have been attained.

4th. That our subjugation cannot be effected if our people are united—and notwithstanding the vastly superior force of our enemy in numbers, having full faith in the justice of a righteous God, in the valor of our veteran soldiers and in the patriotism of our people, we may, and do set their threats of extermination at defiance.

5th That we regard reconstruction as but another name for submission to tyranny, and "we pledge our lives our fortunes and our sacred honor never to entertain even the idea of it, but to resist it in the future as we have done in the past, to the last extremity.

6th That our confidence in our Rulers, civil and military and our noble armies is unshaken.

7th That for the sustenance and support of our Government and our soldiers we are prepared to meet all demands which are made upon us, and to this end, if it be deemed necessary, we are willing to open our Store Houses, and produce our families to half rations, or even less.

8th That having given our sons and brothers to the cause we could be "less than men," if we were not ready to make any sacrifice of property, or hesitate to respond to the calls of our chosen leaders.

9th That whilst some of our fellow citizens oppose the arming of our negroes, we are content with the knowledge that we have the sanction of God for being all the means in our power to resist wicked oppression, and if this means of resistance be deemed necessary and available by such men as President Davis and by Gen. Robt. E. Lee, we shall not stop to discuss abstract questions, but will cheerfully give our servants, as we have our sons to our country.

Which as the instance, were laid upon the table until after the speakers had been heard:

Col. Harman then read to the meeting letters from Hons. J P Benjamin, J B Baldwin and G A Henry and Brig Genl. H A Wise, which are hereto appended, explaining the reasons of their declination to accept the invitation extended to them to address the meeting, and notwithstanding the public duties pressed upon them, stated that his public duties prevented the Hon Bolivar Christian from being present.

Richmond, Feb 20th 1865.

Gentlemen:—

It would afford me great pleasure to accept your invitation and to address the people at your meeting on the 27th inst., but I regret to say that during the session of Congress my public duties do not permit me to leave Richmond more than a few hours at a time.

I am, very respectfully
Your ob't serv't
J. P. BENJAMIN.

Messrs Wm H Harman, T J Michie, B Crawford and others.

Hdqrs Wm H Harman and Others, Committee.

Gentlemen:—

I have received your favor of 17th inst., inviting me to address a meeting of the people of Augusta County on the 27th inst. on the question of the County.

I have bitterness enough towards, so far as my public duties will allow, in spirit in the people and the army to be what I regarded to the duties of the hour. And it would give me great pleasure to be present among my old friends on the occasion referred to, to give and receive counsel in the cause of our country's need. I hope you will either of my absence; yet in this, you, but I hope it will be impossible, in which event please regard the cause of my failure.

Respectfully Your ob't serv't,
JOHN B. BALDWIN.

Dear Sir:—

Your note of the 17th inst. was received, inviting me to address the people of Augusta on the 27th inst. I feel a deep interest in the people. If I can give any good lecture that will be with you if possible, if it does not and I know my I shall it will not. I do not see how I can comply with your wishes and certainly with my health. My heart is with you and I pray you to assure the people, that I am, and I know they will not be false to themselves and their country. Be firm, let the people be bold and hopeful and self sacrificing of property, and blood, and life, if need be, and all will yet be well. We have no choice, no, I am sure, we have no choice or be subjugated by a low born despot, the worst calamity that one afflict a free people.

Ever yours
G. A. HENRY.

Head-Qr's Wise's Brigade,
Tarboro Road Petersburg Va.
February 21st 1865.

To Wm H Harman and Others

Gentlemen:—

I received your of the 17th last., yesterday; requesting me to attend and address a mass meeting of the people of Augusta on the 27th inst. I wish it was in my power to do so.—Glad was I of such a call. Glad was I to see, by this my mission, to my heart that in severe suffering gratitude I would speak back to her with my whole soul. Tell the people of Augusta, I love them with all my soul. If you are sorely pressed strive only the more—the more—the more to put before the day breaks, we want light, and we will yet raise fire be kindled. Light every match and shed every ray of light be had from a candle light or a cheap tallow. Dwell despair, despondency is darkness and death. I don't forget that as Patrick Henry seized the Musket at Williamsburg and fired the first shot of Liberty, so did Jno. Brown of Augusta seized the standard at Harpers Ferry and so shed upon the struggle and set the first ball of revolution in motion in Virginia. Let her patriots and devoted people keep it rolling on until it reaches the ears of our rulers, generals, and sovereign independence? Fight, my people, fight, struggle, survive, perish rather than take any thing short of that—That not at all times, and in all things, but with undaunted and self-denying and self sacrificing, and to trust to yourselves and to God alone. He can make us "a chosen generation, a royal priesthood, a holy nation, a peculiar people." My duties here in front of an unceasingly active enemy, and a severe attack of bilious fever, will not allow me, personally, to meet your attendance. But you have my best desires to animate your efforts and my prayers that God bless you all.

Detrestly Yours
HENRY A WISE, Brig Gen.

Hons J M McCue, J R Tucker and H. W. Sheffy invited speakers, were severally introduced and entertained the meeting with noble patriotic and spirited addresses. Hon A. H. H. Stuart being then pulled upon by the meeting delivered a most forcible practical and patriotic address.

The following "Appeal to the people of Virginia" was introduced by Maj McCue in his address and by direction is published herewith and commended to the people of Augusta.

APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA.

Richmond Feb 22d, 1865.

Fellow-Citizens: Commissary General St. John, at his recent entrance upon the duties of his bureau, invited several gentlemen of this city, including a number of clergymen, to a conference as to the best means of increasing the supplies of food necessary for the subsistence of the Army of Northern Virginia. At this conference the undersigned were appointed as a committee to prepare and issue an address to the loyal people of the State, for the purpose of placing before them such facts and of making such suggestions as will, it is confidently believed, ensure a general and hearty co operation in this great and necessary work.

You are aware, fellow citizens, that the movement of the enemy in South Carolina and Georgia have interrupted our communications with the Southern States, and seriously embarrassed the operations of the Subsistence Department, so that immediate and energetic action on the part of the Government and the people is demanded for the support of the army.

It is ascertained that the supply of food in the accessible counties of North Carolina and Virginia is ample for the subsistence both of soldiers and citizens. Of the four modes of obtaining it for the use of the army, viz: by impressment, purchase, loan, and voluntary contribution, it is believed that when the last emergency, now existing, is clearly understood, the last mentioned method will be the one most approved by the people, and therefore the one which will command the most cheerful, immediate, and generous aid on their part.

The resources of the people have already been severely taxed. Vast quantities of food have already been obtained by impressment, loans, and voluntary contributions. But for these extraordinary efforts our armies would have long since been disbanded, and without a continuation of these efforts our soldiers cannot accomplish the task yet before them. Apart from all those considerations of honor and duty, which most constrain high-toned and patriotic men, these liberal contributions on the part of citizens are necessary to the preservation of their own rights of property and personal safety. Intervene itself as soon as the army ceases to be necessary to prevent subjugation.

On this point, one testimony will be sufficient. Virginians and patriots all over the Confederacy will regard with implicit belief and profoundest respect any statement on such a subject emanating from our beloved Commander in Chief, Robert E. Lee. In reference to the very appeal we are now making, he writes: "I cannot permit myself to doubt that our people will respond to it, when they reflect on the alternative presented to them. They have simply to choose whether they will contribute such commissary and quartermaster stores as they can possibly spare to support an army which has already borne and does so much in their behalf, or, remaining their stores, maintain the army of the enemy engaged in their subjugation. I am assured that a general obligation of this nature rests lightly on most men—and yet, being imposed by laws in challenge to his neighbor—but I am confident that our citizens will appreciate their responsibility in the case, and will put permit an army which, by God's blessings and their patriotic support, has hitherto resisted the efforts of the enemy, to suffer now through their neglect."

Such being the emergency, and the corresponding obligation it only remains now to consider the best practicable means of attaining the end in view.

There is in every county accessible to us in the State an officer, or agent of the Commissary Department, whose duty it is to collect by purchase or otherwise the supplies required by the army. Upon this officer, in the county, (who shall appoint others in each magisterial district,) we call the attention of every family in the county of the army, and to urge them to contribute in some way as large a portion of their supplies as can possibly be spared. These contributions can be made as DONATIONS, SALES OR LOANS, at the option of the owners, and the supplies, so obtained will be sent to some convenient point to be indicated by the local officer, where he will receive and receipt for the same and give the parties, when required, an obligation in kind or in currency.

But, as already intimated, there are difficulties in the way of obtaining supplies either by purchase or by loan, which can be best overcome by the spontaneous and free-will offerings of the people, generously contributing of their substance for the support of the army now battling and suffering in their behalf.

For the information of those who desire to aid the cause by voluntary contributions we beg leave to state that the following plan has been considered and approved by the authorities.

1. Let every citizen, who can, pledge himself to furnish the rations of one soldier for six months, without designating any particular soldier as the recipient of the contribution.

2. Let those thus pledging themselves furnish, say 80 pounds of bacon and 180 pounds of flour, or their equivalent in beef and meal, to be delivered to the nearest commissary agent.

3. Let the donor bind himself to deliver one half of the amount above stated, viz: 40 pounds of bacon and 90 pounds of flour (or its equivalent) IMMEDIATELY, and the remainder at the end of three months, unless he prefers to adopt the better plan of advancing the whole amount pledged at once.

4. Let the pledge of such individual subscribing and furnishing the rations of one soldier for 6 months be made the basis of larger subscriptions. Those whose generosity and whose means will enable them to do so, may obligate themselves to provide the rations of 5, 10, 20, or any other number of soldiers for 6 months; while even the poor who could not afford to supply the ration of one man, by uniting their contributions may contribute one of the number, 29 combining, to make the designated subscription of at least one ration for one man for six months.

We trust that this plan, so intelligible and so easily put in execution, will commend itself to thousands of our patriotic people, who, by reason of age, sex or infirmities cannot serve in the field, will yet take pride and pleasure in being represented in the field in the persons of soldiers who fighting their themselves further.

On this subject, Gen. Lee expresses the opinion that almost every one who has a family, especially among our farmers, could afford to support one more in addition to his present number and that this plan will not require a man to do more than to send to a soldier what he would always be able to give in the way of hospitality to such soldier, were he an inmate of his house.

The scheme thus explained presents a system which may be contracted or expanded according to the ability of the contributor—not excluding the poor, and giving scope to the largest liberality of the rich; and, in fact, presents a plan by securing all the food in the country which can be obtained by voluntary contribution.

And now, in order to carry it into immediate execution, the co-operation of legislators, magistrates, ministers of the Gospel, and all persons of influence and standing in every county is earnestly invoked. The cause is one which makes its own appeal to fathers and mothers who have sons in the army, to husbands who have large possessions to protect; to men in humble circumstances, to whom the liberties of their country are equally dear; to all classes in the community, whose security and happiness are involved in the issue of this struggle for the right of self-government. Every right-minded and right-hearted man must feel that citizens in their comfortable homes, except from this privations and perils of the field, should be willing to exercise the severest self-denial, if necessary that the army to which, under God, we are indebted for our present safety, and to whom we must owe our final deliverance from the presence and the power of the enemy, should at least be supplied with the food which is essential to the vigorous health and comfort of its soldiers. A slaw reasonable and just must and will be satisfied.

And now, in concluding our appeal to you, fellow-citizens, we do not forget that Virginia has already suffered sorely in this struggle to obtain it, that is dearest to the patriot's heart. The bloody side of battle has RUNNEL OFTEN almost every province of her territory; her sacrifices, as well as the services of her sons have been great; yet the spirit of her people has never flagged, nor are her resources exhausted.—She has hitherto responded nobly to every call the Confederate Government has made upon her; and it is not doubted that now, when made aware of the present wants her people will prove themselves both able and willing to relieve them.

MOSES D. HOGE,
J. L. BURROWS, J. T. PETTIGREW,
JOHN E. EDWARDS, T. W. McCUE,
GEO. KINNIMONT, R. J. HARRISON,
J. MISHAKER.

At the conclusion of Mr Stuart's address he proposed the following paper for the consideration of the meeting "as the modest signal agree and promise to provide for the use and support of the soldiers in the army of Confederate States the contents of the food and supplies annexed to our names respectively" [illegible] subscribed about 190 [illegible] upwards of 7000 lbs of Bacon, [illegible] about $115,500 in C S. Treasury notes and bonds.

On motion, a central Committee of—was appointed to issue an address, and to arrange sub committees in each Magisterial District, to circulate said address and to solicit further subscriptions of provisions and money. (The names of said Committee will be announced hereafter.)

On motion it was ordered that the proceedings be published in the Staunton Vindicator and communicated to the Richmond papers for publication.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

KENTON HARPER, Chairman.

W. H. Tams,
W. H. H. Lynn, } Sec'ty's.
R. Mauzy,

Presidents Message.

For want of space we are prevented from publishing in full the late important Message of President Davis. We however give below an excellent synopsis of the same which we copy from the "Lynchburg Republican."

The country is now environed with perils which it is our duty calmly to contemplate. The recent military successes of the enemy have had the natural effect of encouraging our foes and have depressed many of our people. The capital of the Confederate States is now threatened and in greater danger than it has heretofore been during the war. The fact is stated without reserve as due to the people in whose constancy and courage entire trust is reposed and to Congress in whose wisdom and resolute spirit the people have confided for the adoption of the measures required to guard them from the threatened perils.

The President states it as his deliberate conviction that it is within our power to avert the calamities which menace us and insure the triumph of our sacred cause.—This result is to be obtained by the prompt and resolute devotion of the whole resources of men and money in the Confederacy to the achievement of our liberties and independence. We need for carrying on the war successfully, more ammunition than supplies for our army. We have both within the country sufficient to attain success.

For the purchase of supplies the Treasury must be provided with means. He recommends, for the reasons stated that Congress devise means for making available the coin within the Confederacy for the purpose of supplying the army. With two millions of dollars in coin the armies in Virginia and North Carolina can be amply supplied for the remainder of the year.—The impressment law should be amended to authorize the impressment of supplies without making payment of the valuation at the time of impressment. This power is admitted to be objectionable but all objections must yield to absolute necessity. He also suggests the valuation of the supplies impressed at special rates the obligation of the Government to be given for the payment of the prices in coin with interest or at the option of the creditor, to be returned in kind.

The President says the measures passed during the present session for recruiting the army are insufficient and he is impelled to a protracted consideration of the situation by the perils which surround our country to urge additional legislation on this subject. The bill employing negroes as soldiers has not yet reached him though printed journals inform him of its passage. Much benefit is anticipated from this measure, though far less than would have resulted from its adoption at an earlier date.

The President does not recommend the repeal of all class exemptions, so as to strengthen the force in the field and abate discontent in the army.

The measure most needed, however for affording an effective increase of our military strength is a general militia law, prescribing, not only how and of what persons the militia are to be organized, but are providing for the mode of calling them out, the states reserving the appointment of officers.

The President strongly urges the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, and says the time has arrived when it is not only advisable and expedient but almost indispensible to the successful conduct of the war.

With the prompt adoption of measures above recommended and a united and hearty cooperation of Congress and the people in the execution of the laws and the defence of the country, we may enter upon the present campaign with cheerful confidence in the result. What other resources remain available but an undying, unconquerable resolve to be free. We must continue this struggle to a successful issue or make abject, unconditional submission.

The President then informs Congress that in the course of the conference at Fortress Monroe the suggestion was made by one of our Commissioners, for negotiations by means of a Convention between the Commanding Generals of the armies of the two belligerents. Lincoln did not accept the suggestion. Subsequently Gen. Ord asked an interview with Gen. Longstreet which the latter supposed referred that there was a possibility of a satisfactory adjustment of the present unhappy difficulties by means of a Military Convention.—General Lee, according to instructions, wrote to Gen. Grant on the 2nd inst. proposing to meet him for a conference on the subject, stating that he was vested with the requisite authority. Gen. Grant replied that he was not authorized to accede to the proposed conference, that his powers extended only to making a convention on subjects only purely military character.

Thus happens the Government of the United States will not make any terms or agreement whatever for a suspension of hostilities. There remains only the hope