Staunton Vindicator.

VOL. XVIII. STAUNTON, VA., FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1863. NO.

The Vindicator.

W. H. H. LINN, Editor & Proprietor.

TERMS.

The VINDICATOR is published weekly, at Two Dollars a year, invariably IN ADVANCE.

Advertisements of ten lines for one insertion for *Ten Dollars*, and *Fifty Cents* for each continuance. Larger advertisements in the same proportion.

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

Business Advertisements will be limited to their immediate business, although occasional changes in the form of the advertisement may be made during the year.

Transient Advertisements payable in advance.

Announcement of candidates $3; to be paid in advance.

One Square, (10 lines)	1 year	$12 00
	6 months	7 00
	3 months	5 00
Two Squares	1 year	18 00
	6 months	12 00
	3 months	8 00
Three Squares	1 year	21 00
	6 months	15 00
	3 months	10 00

Professional Cards not exceeding seven lines inserted one year for $10.

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

Office on Beverly Street, two doors East of B. Crawford's Corner.

To the Old Subscribers.

By an arrangement with Mr. Noyes, all the old subscribers who have paid their subscription beyond the time at which the Vindicator ceased to be published will receive the paper for the length of time paid for.

The Vindicator will be sent to all the old subscribers for several issues. Those desiring to continue their subscription, will please remit the amounts speedily.

Those who do not desire to continue, will please return their papers to this office.

Post Masters will confer an especial favor by returning promptly all papers not taken out.

Speaking as a Christian.

The "Union design," of Philadelphia, has a sermon on the Emancipation Proclamation in the Philadelphia Inquirer of Sunday. The chief speaker was a "Rev. Albert N. Gilbert," who has been a preacher of some sort in Kentucky, but is doubtless a Yankee of pure blood. We give an extract from his speech, purposely to keep alive and intensify the unkindness, rather than to make people for the future of beings whom it is now almost inevitable that we once called fellow-countrymen:

"But in fidelionanity is urged. We know they speak the truth when they say that the negro slays everything in his power when he has the opportunity. We have all learn ed the history of St. Domingo, and it would be terrible to have a St. Domingo massacre reenacted upon our soil. But the President has declared this a military necessity, and if blood must flow we West not dried the Emancipation Proclamation. I am free to confess that I was impressed am I with the greatness of the interest engaged in this Rebellion, that I speak it reverently, and as a Christian, deliberately and calmly, that I would see every woman and child in the South perish rather than let the South Confederacy should succeed in attaining the objects of its leaders. (Applause.) Men sometimes placed in critical positions, I think, they could be brought with terrible consequences, and this is one of them.

We are glad that the rebels who intended gave *applause* to the mercenary sheet spoke. Such things stamp the character of their cause, the character of the men, the irreconcilable hostility.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Old Brownism.

In the course of his reception speech in New York this miserable old scoundrel and hypocrite made use the following language:

Andrew Johnson has in him tonight as a living fact (and there is in the loyal men of every Union man in Tennessee) as my soul and whatever the Federal army shall find its way there we will shoot the rebels like dogs and hang them on every limb we come to. [Applause.] They have had their time of hanging and shooting and our time comes next, and I hope to God that it will be long. I see in the newspaper in the papers the movement of the army, and whenever I hear that my country is captured I intend to return, post haste, and point out the rebels (Cheers.) Andrew Johnson is a sure and sure man. Tennessee, Tennessee, I will put it in full Stars, with 100,0000 subscribers. [Cheers.] And even as the negroes say down South, *Jeff Davis* my opinion, *of some of them.* [Great laughter.] If I have any talent in God's earth with the talent I can pile up enough to cose Hell another. [Laughter and Cheers.]

Confederate Loan in Europe.

A gentleman from the North, who has been a close observer of events there for the past month, says that he read in a New York paper (the ship of which he has sided lost) an article from the London *Times*, wherein it was expressly stated that the cotton loan reported to have been negotiated in Paris by our Commissioners in Europe was certainly a fact. The cotton for it had received Paris, having been raised by the Confederate House of Representatives, while the ratification of the Senate was expected by the next mail. The loan is for three millions sterling of seven per cent, redeemable in twenty years time within six months after the cessation of peace. Cotton is able to be delivered during the war, in the latitude, and after peace has been proclaimed at any port, at the rate of six pence for New Orleans middling. The bonds of the Confederate States, not converted into cotton, are redeemable at par during twenty years by half yearly drawings, at the price at which the bonds are set transferred.—*Richmond Examiner 20th.*

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Conscript* appears a mighty sickly sort of publication, at some sickly point, for the consideration of which we think of great importance to themselves.

New a Man Feels in Battle.

There are two things that try the nerves the most of one's feeling on the battle field. You cannot describe them satisfactorily to yourself or others. To march steadily up to the mouth of a hundred cannon while they pour out fire and smoke, and shot and shell in a storm that sweeps the men down as grass, horrible beyond description—appalling to look at, and to a man not accustomed to it, is without a fear. During Hancock's charge at Fredericksburg, for a long distance the slope was swept by such a hurricane of death that we thought every step would be our last step, and I was willing to say, for one, that I was pretty badly scared. Whatever may be said about "getting used to it," old soldiers secretly dread a battle equally with new ones. But the most difficult thing to stand up against is the suspense while waiting, as we waited in Fredericksburg, drawn up in the line of battle on the edge of the field, watching the columns file past us and disappear in a cloud of smoke where horses and men and cannon go down in confusion, where all sounds are lost in the screaming shells, the crackling musketry, the thunder of artillery, and knowing our turn comes next, expecting each moment the word "Forward. It is strange how the mind of man "Forward" comes. You move mechanically with the rest. Once fairly in for it, your sensibilities are strangely blunted, you gare comparatively nothing about the sights that shock you at first; men torn to pieces by cannon shot becomes a matter of course. At such a time, there comes a latent sustenance from within you, or above it, with no one anticipate who has not been in such a place before, and which most men pass through life without knowing any thing about. What is it. Where does it come from?

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Times.

Return of Vallandigham.

DAYTON, Ohio, March 12.—Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, member of Congress from the Dayton (Ohio) district, arrived at home in this city at 4.50 this afternoon, and, although but two days notice had of his coming, he received one of the greatest ovations ever given to any man in Ohio. Long before the arrival of the train he was surrounded by his constituents began to flock to the depot by thousands. It seemed as if every man, woman and child in the district had come out to do honor to this champion advocate of our constitutional rights. Two bands of music enlivened the occasion, while a cannon belched forth thunder tones of welcome, awakening the valley of the Miami as it was seldom ever awakened before.

Precisely the whistling of the locomotive was heard, and as the train neared the depot, the thousands of persons rushed forward, all eager to catch the first sight of the man who so nobly, gallantly, and fearlessly represents the white man's interest in the Congress that has just adjourned.

The crowd was so dense that it was almost impossible for Mr. Vallandigham to reach the carriage which was in readiness to convey him to the court house, from the steps of which he was to speak. Having at length been almost carried to his carriage, and being seated, he bowed his thanks to the throng, and was hailed with the loudest cheers. While the train was passing twenty four rounds.

The procession being formed, proceeded to the court house, where the following speech was made by Hon. Bedd A. Hunt.

Mr. Vallandigham briefly responded.

COL. ZARVONA.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald* tells delphia the sufferings of this brave man. Surely some sympathetic pen should write a touching sketch of his confinement which, if continued much longer, must end in a death of the most miserable character:

Colonel Zarvona is now in such a condition that he requires the attendance of a physician. He is confined in a dark compartment in a cell on the northerly side of Fort Lafayette, with one small window in it. This cell is beneath the casemates and is dark and damp. With the window a certain direction, his cell becomes filled with smoke. Upon one occasion, a cannon was heard fifteen minutes before the guard, it proceeded from Zarvona's cell. Upon opening the door it was discovered he was almost suffocating. The guard entered, but was obliged to retire for fear of the smoke. Zarvona had to remain, however, "much above the order" He is allowed no communication whatever with the outer world—no books or papers—no variation from prison (Government) fare, although these have been sent to him. One person he has been allowed to see—his mother. When she arrived at the fort all the ordinary prisoners were closely confined to their quarters, and Zarvona was marched between a file of men to the lieutenant commanding a office. The heart-broken woman had brought some little comforts, these keys denied him in his solitary cells; "strangely, it is said by those who know, will soon place him in his cell—dead—in lunacy."

Federal accounts, in the New Orleans papers, state that it was the Albatross which passed Fort Hudson with the Hartford, and that the Mississippi fell back. The same papers also state that Lieut. Commanding Cummings, of the Richmond, was killed, and give an account of his funeral in Philadelphia. They state also that Mother Feeley, of the Mississippi, was killed, and that sixty-five more are killed and missing. The Kinnes and Genessee also fell back, but the number killed and wounded on them not as large as on the Mississippi. We published an account yesterday, from the New Orleans Picayune, and give this additional statement for the benefit of those who desire to have the Yankee account in brief. The Yankees state that Farragut succeeded entirely in the object of his expedition, that is the case, now he is in possession of the Federal commander!—*Vicksburg Whig.*

Negro Excitement from New Windsor.—On Tuesday a bill passed the New Jersey Legislature, by a majority of twenty, providing that any negroes born in that State, and remaining ten days therein, shall be transported to Liberia, or some island of the West Indies where slavery does not exist; and authorizing the Governor to pay the expense, not exceeding $100, in each case, working under the bill.

Congress.

SENATE—Wednesday, April 1st—The bill to establish supernumerary officers in the Quarter Masters and Commissary's Department was reported back from the Military committee, with amendments, and passed. Also a resolution relative to erecting a monument to Gen. Lyon, in the Arsenal, in Richmond, which was laid upon the table.

A motion submitted by Mr. Yancey to reconsider the vote by which newspapers were sent to the army free, after some remarks by Messrs. Yancey, Baker and others, was rejected.

The consideration of the bill to establish and equalize the grade of C. S. Naval officers was resumed and passed as amended yesterday.

The bill to prohibit punishment of soldiers by flogging was taken up and amended so as to punish by imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

The bill to establish and organize the C. S. army was passed as follows:

That each company of the artillery shall consist of one captain, two 1st and two 2d lieutenants, two staff sergeants, six sergeants, twelve corporals, two buglers, six gunners, fifty-two drivers, and seventy cannoniers.

The Senate bill to amend the act known as the "Sequestration Act" was taken up, and passed. It authorizes the clerk of a court to issue executions in case of a fraudulent return by a person holding property subject to sequestration, etc.

The bill to authorize the President to create a military Court for each Military Department, as it is judged by the public exigencies may require, was passed.

The Senate received the Veto Message vetoing the bill to change the 1st Reg't S. C. Volunteers into a regiment of artillery, on the ground of its being special legislation, and returning it to the Secretary of Congress in obedience to the Constitution, and requesting the Senate to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

The Senate went into executive session.

HOUSE—The House met at 11 o'clock. Prayer by the Rev Mr Brown.

Mr. Boudinot, delegate from the Cherokee Nation, introduced a bill to provide certain regulations for holding elections for delegates to the Congress of the Confederate States, and for other purposes.

Mr. Ward, of Ga., called up a bill for a supplementary to an act to establish judicial Courts in certain Indian Territories—Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Read, of Ky., called up a bill continuing in pay all discharged soldiers by reason of wounds and injuries received in the service.

The bill was taken up, and after the adoption of a number of amendments, was referred to a committee of one from each State.

The drawing for seats in the Hall of the House of Delegates of the General Assembly of Virginia consumed some time.

On motion to reconsider the vote by which the time was extended for letting out mail contracts to 1st June, was agreed to, and a joint resolution filling offered substituting the 1st of May, was adopted and the resolution as amended passed.

SENATE—Thursday, April 2nd.—The House bill to levy taxes for the common defense was reported back from Finance Committee, in a substitute which was ordered to be printed for consideration in secret session.

A bill from the same committee authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to establish the form of fifty-cent Treasury notes passed.

The bill to establish a preferred mail route the Mississippi river, was reported back from the committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

The House bill to allow officers to hold office in the army was passed.

The resolution to allow officers and privates not legally mustered into the service of the C. S. for services actually performed was passed.

The Senate went into executive session.

HOUSE.—Mr. Smith offered a joint resolution to adjourn Congress on Monday, April 20th, which was adopted.

The House agreed to a motion to take a recess daily from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M.

The House voted on Tuesday to substitute House bill for senate bill in regard to exemptions. The pending question being on motion of Mr. Parkins to postpone indefinitely. After voting on motion to postpone and reconsider respectively, which were lost, the bill was read a third time and passed.

A motion to repeal the substitute laws, have reported back from the military committee, was rejected.

The rules being suspended to take up a House bill in relation to compensating the public printer, to which Mr. Barksdale offered a substitute, when the House took a recess.

In the evening session the substitute of Mr. Barksdale was passed and the House adjourned over till Saturday to allow the members an opportunity to observe Good Friday.

SENATE—Saturday April 4th.—Mr. Clay, of Ala., introduced a bill to provide for the conscription of aliens, residents in the Confederate States. The bill was placed upon the calendar and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Sparrow, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back, with a substitute the House bill to prevent fraud in the Quartermaster's and Commissary's Departments, and the obtaining under false pretences transportation for private property over Government lines. The substitute proposes to increase the strength and efficiency of heavy artillery for sea coast defence, "recently raised by the President."

The act, which originated in the Senate, provides that the 1st Regiment of South Carolina infantry shall hereafter be known as the 21st regiment of South Carolina infantry, and that save the same organization as is now allowed by law to the 1st regiment South Carolina artillery. Also, that the 1st and 2d regiments of South Carolina artillery be increased to twelve companies each, and they respectively may enlist twelve hundred men of a company, be over 125 enlisted men.

The question "shall the bill be passed, notwithstanding the veto of the President?" was put and decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays, yeas 17, nays 15.

On motion, the Senate then went into secret legislative session on the House bill.

HOUSE—Mr Swann, of Tenn., introduced a joint resolution of thanks to Major J. L. Brent and the officers and men under his command, for their gallantry in the capture of the gunboat Indianola. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Chambers, of Mississippi, introduced a joint resolution of thanks to Brig. Gen. N. B Forrest and the officers and men under his command. Referred to the same committee.

Mr. Garnett, offered a resolution calling on the President for information relative to an act of the General Assembly of Virginia concerning the draft or impressment of slaves.

Mr. Lyons, of Va., offered a resolution, which was agreed to, requesting the President to inform the House whether Generals Lee and Jackson have made reports of battles fought by the troops under their command, or not.

Also, a joint resolution for the relief of the sufferers by the explosion at the Confederate States Laboratory. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Goode, of Va., called up the House bill to increase the pay of all non-commissioned officers and privates in the Army of the Confederate States, and it was considered and passed. It increases their pay $11 per month, make clerks from the 1st day of January, 1863.

On motion of Mr. Sexton, the House adjourned to Monday.

SENATE—Monday, April 6th.—The Senate bill to amend the act to authorize the Secr. of the Navy to make certain contracts, without advertising for proposals, was passed.

The following bills were introduced and referred to the military committee:

To create a provisional navy of the Confederate States.

To provide for the transfer of persons serving in the army to the navy.

To amend an act to regulate impressments.

The Senate resolved itself into secret session.

HOUSE—A letter was received from Hon. Wm Smith resigning his seat in the House.

The Senate reported its disagreement to the House amendments exempting Mail Contractors &c., and asking a committee of conference. The House insisted on its amendments and agreed to a committee of conference.

Pending the consideration of the bill providing for reprisonment in Congress from States in possession of the enemy, the House took a recess.

SENATE.—Tuesday, 7th—Most of the time was consumed in secret session on the tax bill.

HOUSE.—Messrs. Chilton, Hoge and Atkins, were appointed a conference committee on the disagreeing vote on exemption of mail contractors.

The bill to increase the strength and efficiency of heavy artillery for sea-coast defence, which passed the Senate over the President's veto, was taken up and the vote by which it was passed, the veto to the contrary notwithstanding, was passed

The Vindicator.

W. H. H. LYNN, Publisher and EDITOR.

STAUNTON, VA.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 1863.

THE WAR NEWS.

An official dispatch has been received which brings the gratifying news of the capture of the Yankee Gun-boat Diana, in Berwick's Bay, Louisiana, at the terminus of the railroad from New Orleans, and the point of embarkation for passengers to Galveston. The crew, composed of one Connecticut and one New York company numbering 151 men in all, also fell into our hands.

Capt. Mosby (not Mosely as stated in some of the papers) was lured by a traitor, into a position near Drancsville, for the purpose of entrapping him and his command, and while resting his men and horses, the horses being loose, and unsaddled in an enclosure, was suddenly surrounded by more than double his number of the enemy, who came down upon him at a charge. His men met them with a few well directed shots from carbines and pistols which wounded a small number causing the rest to flee; his men mounted as quickly as possible and pursued them with such success as to bring off eighty-two prisoners and one hundred and forty horses, besides paroling the wounded, although his own force numbered but 75. Every Yankee officer is said to have been killed. Capt. Mosby bids fair to equal some of his brother cavalrymen in daring exploits.

The report of cannonading near Charleston, which was reported to be an engagement between our forts on Edisto Island and the iron-clads seems to have been premature, as there had been no fighting, although the enemy's gun-boats were in the river.

Capt. Lawrence Johnson of Gen. Morgan's command, crossed the Cumberland last week and captured a train of cars, with a number of Federal officers and transportation, besides large funds.

Bob Johnson, old traitor Andy's son, is reported captured. Why it isn't Andy himself, so that Tennessee might make him a loyal Southerner by administering Cobb's oath.

The Chicago papers report some consternation prevailing in Kentucky on account of the rumored Confederate advance on Lexington, and that troops are concentrating at Cincinnati.

Late dispatches state that Gen Morgan was attacked by the Federals at Liberty and driven back to Snow Hill where he held his position and the enemy retreated. The enemy advanced on Woodbury and McMinnville, but were outmanoeuvered by our forces and retired. Fifteen-thousand Federals are advancing on Columbia, and a battle is imminent. The enemy are retreating from Fort Pemberton. Their camps were shelled and a transport, filled with troops, was fired into damaging the boat.

Gen. Pegram had a desperate fight, near Somerset and after a hard to hand fight fell back six miles the enemy not pursuing. Loss on both sides heavy.

Banks is said to have crossed with 10,000 men at Donaldsonville and gone down the Bayou Plaquemine to reinforce Heitzel and attack the Bayou Teche country.

Eight iron-clads are reported to have crossed the bar at Charleston, and our guns have taken position between them and the Forts, so that the enemy, when they advance, will be caught between the concentrated fire of our batteries and gunboats. Four iron-clads and twenty transports are also said to have run up North Edisto and landed several hundred contrabands, three or four miles from the city, who are fortifying on Cole's Island.

General Hill has demanded the surrender of Washington, North Carolina, and the Yankees promptly refused to comply with the demand. He has notified the non-combatants to leave, as he intended to shell the town.

☞ We call attention to the notice of Mr. Bennett, Auditor for the Commonwealth, from which it will be seen that the Legislature of Virginia has so framed the tax law as to cooperate with the policy of the Confederate Government in regard to funding or distributing Confederate notes. This harmonious cooperation on the part of Virginia is such as should characterize the State and Confederate Governments.

SOLDIER AND REFUGEES.

It should be borne in mind that the General Assembly of Virginia has passed an act providing for voting in camps and elsewhere by persons in the military service and refugees, at the polls. State elections, and also that taxes provided by the public revenue are exhibited to representatives.

[illegible] property taken possession of by the enemy, and which the police will be [illegible]

PROSPECTIVE.

The continuance of the cold dry weather for the space of a few weeks will no doubt render the roads hard and firm enough to enable fighting Joe Hooker to advance, which advance, according to Northern papers, is only delayed by the condition of the roads. At any rate the Spring campaign can not be long deferred, and we may look very soon for an advance in Tennessee, South Carolina, Louisiana and Mississippi, as well as in Virginia.

Our people seem to have an abiding faith in our success at all points save on the Mississippi, distrusting slightly our ability to withstand the tremendous efforts of the abolitionists to secure the untrammelled possession of that river. We can only judge by the past as to the success we are likely to meet with in the future, and as we know that after each attack on these places on the Mississippi, which have been held by our forces, the weaker points of our defence have been strengthened and other defences added, so as to overcome the great preponderance of numbers and munitions brought to bear at every successive attack, we think we have reason to believe that our preparations to meet the enemy are sufficiently strong to foil them in all other attempts to take these much coveted points.

We firmly believe that all attempts to avoid a direct attack by ditching, &c., will prove to be failures, but at the same time do not lose sight of the immense stake for which both sides are playing, and hope that the distrust felt will prove a wholesome stimulous to greater exertions to prevent the accomplishment of the purpose of the enemy. They desire to possess this great conduit of the west to appease those states which have shown so much restlessness in the possession by the Confederacy, and thereby prevent an internal strife; while we on the other hand desire to hold it permanently to secure a safe communication with our trans-Mississippi sisters. In securing this we will inevitably bring about the consummation which the abolitionists fear most, which is any thing can, will cause the North Western States to prefer the formation of a league with us, preparatory to a separation from the old Union. We do not mean incorporation, but we are confident they know it would not be acceptable, but if they did propose it, it would be respectfully declined, with the suggestion that they possessed a vast extent of territory capable of the formation of a great Republic, with which we would be pleased to live on terms of amity and friendship but not in the closer relation of co-equal, sister States. Let us endeavor to keep possession of the Mississippi as the great inducement, we offer any minor ones, to the formation of a neighboring North Western Republic, with which we may live on the most intimate and friendly international relations, but not by inducement to unite with us, no, never! never!

WAYNESBORO'

Answer next week.

For the Vindicator.

Augusta County, April 6th 1863.

Mr. Editor:—It is of vital importance that our Legislative bodies should be composed of the ablest and most experienced statesmen. Every days experience teaches us how much we have lost by hasty initiation of ill devised legislation, and all are painfully aware of the fact that there has been a lack of that wisdom and experience so indispensibility, and would doubtless be glad to retire from the public service at least for a time. But from his well known as a patriot, we do not believe he will refrain to serve the people of the 11th Congressional District. Let his old constituents call him forth once more as their representative in Congress where he could render invaluable service to the whole country.

MANY VOTERS OF CITY OF AUGUSTA.

CORPORATION ELECTION.

At an election for Mayor and other officers of the corporation held Wednesday last, the following gentlemen were elected: N. K. Trout, Mayor; H. M. Bell, Geo. E. Price, W. H. Harman, Edwin H. Taylor, Jas. Scherer, Wm. G. Gerrett, Geo. Baylor, A. Lyon, B. F. Points, Jas. W. Shelby Esq. (Speaker of the House) was chosen Chapman Johnson, Commonwealth's Attorney; R. H. Sawyers, Sergeant, and J. F. Smith Commissioner of the Revenue.

A re-meeting of the Council held on Thursday evening, Messrs. T. M. Taylor and H. N. Bell, tendered their resignations and J. T. Peyton and J. W. Hoover were elected in their place.

☞ Good seed potatoes can be bought at the store of J. S. Byers and Co. Wednesday, and deliverably bought and sold by Lieut. Jno. Sheppard, of Gen. Imboden's command, and took off the hands in the night supposing the horse belonged to him. The horse has all been recovered.

Gold advanced in New York on the 3d to 1583.

[illegible] of Major John Pelham.

[illegible] order relative to the death of Major John Pelham, has been issued by Brig. Gen. Stuart:

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION, ARMY of Northern Virginia, April 7th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO 9.

The Major General Commanding approaches with reluctance the painful duty of announcing to the Division the irreparable loss in the death of Major John Pelham, commanding the Horse Artillery.

He fell mortally wounded in the battle of Kelleysville, March 17th, with the full glory upon his brows the light of victory beaming from his eye.

To you, his comrades, it is needless to dwell upon what you have so often witnessed—his prowess in action always proverbial. Yet well know how, though yielding to years—a mere stripling, in appearance—remarkable for his genuine modesty of deportment—he yet circlored on the battle field the conduct of a veteran, and displayed in his handiwork perhaps the most imperturbable coolness in danger.

His eye had glanced over every battle field of this army, from the first Manassas to the moment of his death, and he was, with a single exception a brilliant actor in all.

The memory of "the gallant Pelham," his many manly virtues, his noble nature, and purity of character, is enshrined as a sacred legacy in the hearts of all who knew him.

His record has been bright and spotless; his career brilliant and successful.

He fell (the noblest of sacrifices) on the altar of his country, to whose glorious service he has dedicated his life from the beginning of the war.

In token of respect for his cherished memory the horse artillery and division staff will wear the military badge of mourning for 30 days, and the senior officer of artillery will place his sword in the possession of his bereaved family, to whom is tendered in behalf of the division the insurance of a heartfelt sympathy in this deep tribulation.

In mourning his departure from his accustomed path of honor on the field, let us strive to imitate his virtues, and trust that what is loss to us may be more than gain to him.

By command of Major Gen. J. E. B. Stuart.

R. CHANNING PRICE,
Major and A. A. G.

Seizing Instructions.

ADJT. AND INSP. GEN'S. OFFICE,
Richmond, March 19, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 31.

In consequence of numerous applications made by various persons to the War Department, it is obvious that some misconception in regard to the instructions of the Secretary of War in relation to the impressment of supplies, has prevailed among the people or that the agents of the Government have violated their instructions; now, therefore, for the purpose of removing such misconception, and to prevent any violation of these instructions, it is hereby ordered:

1st. That no officer of the Government shall, under any circumstances whatever, force the supplies which a party has for his own consumption or that of his family, employees or slaves.

2d. That no officer shall, at any time, or place specially ordered so to do, by a General commanding, in a case of exigency, impress supplies which are on their way to market for sale on arrival.

3d. These orders were designed in the instructions given and intended in relation to impressment by the Secretary of War, and therefore exercising such authority are again notified that "any one acting without or beyond" the authority given in those instructions will be held strictly responsible.

By order
(Signed) S. COOPER,
Adj. and Insp. Gen.

April 10

The Great Yankee Fleet.

A well informed friend, writing to the Mobile Register from the Fleet, expresses his conviction that there will be no attack upon Charleston, at least for some time to come, and possibly never. The writer says: "Rumors have reached the immense preparations which are being made on the coast, are designed for Mobile, and that orders will soon be executed by the most formidable armada which the world has ever seen. In this opinion of the designs of the enemy, I am supported by the concurrent views of many of our best military men in this department.

For the Vindicator.

Augusta County, April 6th 1863.

Mr. Editor:—We have noticed a card on Col. M. G. Harman in your last issue, signed Rockbridge, and agreeing with the writer that men of practical ability are needed to represent us in the present trying emergency, and believing that few are possess that rare and valuable quality of "Perseverance together with a more ardent zeal for the success of our cause, than Col. Harman, we request him to announce himself as a candidate for the next Congress from the Congressional District.

MANY CITIZENS OF AUGUSTA.

ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA;
April 8th, 1863.

Editor of the Vindicator:

Allow us through your valuable paper, to call upon Garrison John Letcher to announce himself a candidate for Congress in the 10th Congressional District. The services of our best and wisest statesman are needed and he is the man for this position in the trying ordeal through which our country is passing.

MANY SOLDIERS
from the 11th Congressional District.

For the Vindicator.

The following Ticket is suggested for Delegates to the House of Delegates from this County.

HUGH W. SHEFFEY, Esq.
Maj. JAMES WALKER,
Col. WM. H. HARMAN.

MANY VOTERS.

Advertising Agency!

[illegible] Advertisements in any of the papers in the Eastern Confederate States, in the country adjacent to Lynchburg, Va. AND IN OTHER PROPERTY, for sale, I will also forward subscriptions to the Southern Press of Virginia and other papers.

HUNTON BARBER.

Tavern, Palmyra Virginia.

April 10, 1863.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

[illegible] will be [illegible] for Lieutenant in the 1st Company of the Invalid Regiment, [illegible] Staunton, Waynesboro, and Augusta Springs, [illegible]

March 27, 1863.—tds.

[illegible] in the storm of Saturday night last, the steamer Vicksburg, in the Vicksburg landing, broke from her moorings and [illegible]

MARRIED.

On the 7th of March, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mr. JOHN C. HINES, of Highland to Miss JANE MCCLAUGHLIN, of Pocahontas County.

DIED.

In Staunton, on the 21st ultimo, Mrs. M. S. BROWN, in the 50th year of her age.

On Thursday, the 26th ult., at his residence in Pinsually, Mr. HENRY W. CAMPBELL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, VA., March 30th, 1863.

In pursuance of the requirements of an act entitled "An act to provide revenue for the support of the Government," passed March 28, 1863, it is ordered that as soon as practicable

J. E. BENNETT,
Auditor of Public Accounts.

AN ACT PROVIDING TAXES FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT, PASSED MARCH 28, 1863.

Section 1. The tax-payer entitled to an act authorizing the receipt of Confederate Notes in Treasury Notes in payment of taxes, shall be entitled to receive, in lieu of such Treasury Notes, bonds to the amount so hereby granted, or so much as he shall desire, in the following manner, to wit:

1st. For taxes, one-third of the amount of bonds of the denomination, of no over five dollars, dated and issued on and after the first day of April, 1863, payable in twenty years, with interest bearing coupons for other public dues to the State.

Sec. 2. The Auditor of Public Accounts shall cause the preceding section to be published in at least five newspapers in the Confederate States, and to the sheriffs of Lynchburg and Petersburg, and to the towns of Danville, Staunton and Wytheville, for at least four weeks.

April 10, 1863.—Same copy.

VIRGINIA:—At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Augusta County, on the 6th day of April, 1863.

Horace G. Kent and Company, Executors of Horace H. Kent, deceased, Plaintiffs,
vs.
Mathew A. Newton, Defendant.

The defendant, David Leslie, John W. Wilson, John Newton, Administrators of John Wilson, deceased, Thomas J. Wilson, John Chambers, and the heirs of Thomas J. Wilson, John Chambers, and the heirs of John Wilson, deceased, are not inhabitants of this State. It is ordered that the plaintiffs claim against said defendants, consisting of the defendant Horace Johnson, sufficient to satisfy the plaintiffs' claim, and that the defendant Horace Johnson, not having entered his appearance, and is absenting by attachment, and order of Court, that he do appear here within one month after due publication of this notice, and do what is necessary to protect his interest.

A Copy—Teste,
A. F. KINNEY, Clerk.

April 10, 1863.—4w

VIRGINIA:—At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Augusta County, on the 6th day of April, 1863.

Mathew A. Newton,—Plaintiff,
vs.
Horace G. Kent and Company, Executors of Horace H. Kent, deceased, Defendants.

The defendants, Horace G. Kent and Company, Executors of Horace H. Kent, deceased, are not inhabitants of this State. It is ordered that the plaintiff's claim against said defendants, consisting of the defendant Horace Johnson, sufficient to satisfy the plaintiff's claim, and that the defendant Horace Johnson, not having entered his appearance, and is absenting by attachment, and order of Court, that he do appear here within one month after due publication of this notice, and do what is necessary to protect his interest.

A Copy—Teste,
A. F. KINNEY, Clerk.

April 10, 1863.—4w

DESERTERS!

HEADQUARTERS 11th VA. CAVALRY,
Brown's Gap, Va.

A REWARD OF $60 WILL BE PAID for each deserter of the 11th Va. Cavalry, or $30 for each deserter, in 12th Va. Cavalry. They are supposed to be in the Valley of Virginia.

A. W. HARMAN,
Colonel 11th Va. Cavalry.

April 10, 1863.—3t

Lex. Gazette copy 3t and forward bill to this office.

Executor's Sale.

WILL be sold, on Saturday, the 25th inst., at public auction, on the premises, the following land, to wit:

One Hundred Acres of Land,

belonging to the estate of James W. Patton, deceased. The land is well watered, and is a good farm, and is a desirable place for a home. A large portion of the land is in good meadow and in a high state of cultivation.

JOHN S. PULFEN,
Executor of James W. Patton, deceased.

April 10, 1863.—3t

Household and Kitchen Furniture.

AT AUCTION.

WE will sell on MONDAY, the 13th inst., at our Auction Rooms, the following articles, viz:

BEDS AND BEDSTEADS,
PARLOR CHAIRS,
STOVES,
TABLES,
BUREAUS,
Table Ware, &c.

BURGE & PECK, Auctioneers.

April 10, 1863.—2t

NOTICE.

I WISH to hire, as Cooks and Nurses in the General Hospital, at Staunton, VA., THIRTY NEGRO MEN and TWENTY WOMEN.

Those having such to hire, will please apply to me at the Hospital before disposing of them.

By order of the Surgeon in charge,

J. W. MORGAN, Chief Steward.

April 10, 1863.—3t

NOTICE.

FARMERS are cautioned against a set of IMPOSTORS, who are now in the country, purchasing of supplies for the General Hospital, at Staunton. They do not, in any case, have authority to do so. Brass Buttons are numerous and should be treated as such.

By order of the Surgeon in charge,

J. W. MORGAN, Chief Steward.

April 10, 1863.—3t

ICE! ICE!!

PARTIES desiring to be supplied with ICE during the ensuing season, will do well by applying to the undersigned, as he will be able to supply it free from the impurities of the Rivers. Try one load and be convinced.

JOHN BECK.

Staunton, VA., April 10, 1863.—4t

SWILL.

PERSONS wanting swill for their Hogs, can be supplied at $1 per barrel at the Staunton Distillery.

KENNY & HARMAN.

April 10, 1863.—tf

NOTICE UP!!

THE subscriber has a dark mouse colored mare, about 7 years old, with a small star in her forehead, and a small white spot on her back, which she has recently lost. Any person having found such a mare, will please let me know, and receive their reward.

A. LANG.

April 3, 1863.—3t

10,000 WANTED.

WILLING to pay the highest price in Cash, for selling Hickory Bottom Chairs, at Staunton.

MABON & HARMAN.

April 3, 1863.—tf

For Sale.

A valuable Farm, containing 200 acres, lying in Augusta County, near Mt. Sidney, and adjoining the lands of Mr. Dudley Kinney, and others. The land is well watered, and is in a good state of cultivation. Any person desiring to purchase a good farm, will do well to call on the subscriber, at Mt. Sidney.

JAMES KINNEY.

April 3, 1863.—3t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will sell at his residence, near Middlebrook, on the 15th inst., a large quantity of Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting in part of Beds and Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, Stoves, Bureaus, Table Ware, &c.

A. W. HARMAN.

April 3, 1863.—2