Staunton Vindicator.

VOL. XVIII. STAUNTON, VA., FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1863. NO. [illegible]

The Vindicator.

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

TERMS.

The VINDICATOR is published quietly, at Three Dollars a year; Two Dollars for six months; One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents for three months, invariably IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISEMENTS of ten lines (or less) inserted once for One Dollar, and Seventy-five Cents for each subsequent insertion. Larger advertisements in the same proportion.

☞ Where the number of insertions is blanked upon the manuscript, they will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

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

☞ Notices of entertainments and of meetings for business, will be charged as advertisements.

☞ Obituaries, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Societies, and all others will be considered like other news, and inserted free.

RATES, YEARLY.

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

All advertisings for less than three months, will be charged at the rate of $1 per square for each insertion.

☞ Political Cards are charged by the square, as other advertisements. Sixty dollars per square for Legislative Announcements of Candidates for Congress, and for the Legislature.

☞ Advertisements of Candidates for Sheriff, Commonwealth's Attorney, Clerk, Commissioner of Revenue, and all others of a purely local character, or intended or calculated to promote any private enterprise or interest, will be charged $5 for each insertion.

☞ The Vindicator will be charged for at the rate of Ten Cents per line, for every line printed under any heading, by the stranger.

☞ Office in Beverly Street, two doors East of the Spectator Office.

JOB PRINTING.

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

BLANKS,
POSTERS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
CARDS,
LABELS,
BILL-HEADS,
&c., &c.

☞ Terms CASH for all Job Work, or CONTRACT.

April 17, 1863.

Agent for the Vindicator.

The undersigned offers his services to persons desiring to place any of the papers of the Southern Confederacy. Persons in the country desiring to advertise in the Staunton Vindicator, can do so by leaving the overall the amount of their advertisement. I will also forward subscriptions to the SOUTHERN FIELD & FIRESIDE and other papers.

GEORGE HANLAN,
Foreman Vindicator.

April 10, 1863.

Poetry.

Uncle Jerry.

The following beautiful and thrilling verse are from the pen of Dr William Gilmore Simms, of Ga.

Why, Jerry, what blanks all this sadness and fear?
Here's a rear witness, now! who do you see?
Who told you the well you'd to the battle-field?
By sounds! sir, he told you a lie!
Where I call the gold ring from my dead mother's finger,
Sayin' —
Or the sword which my grandfather bore,
Where at Guilford his troopers made such a fine slaughter?
Why, don't you remember my face as a boy's,
When alike I sat on your knee,
Which you were, in your raggid, barbaric voice,
Your foolish and ballads to me?
I wept at your sad ones, and laughed at your gay,
And sang as you prayed, yet regret the a all o'er;
As I mean I hope my life's happiest day,
I will sell you—and not before!

You made the best which I hacked on the side,
And my traps for the birds in the wood,
Yet taught my bay mare, and taught me to ride,
And fed me good things which I stole in the school,
To be repaid six months or more;
When you gave me—Where or for how?
I will sell you—and not before!

If property's right I am mistaken to claim,
I'll repay with you flat of them hill;
Then, that's fair, and Jerry, would'st thy my fate,
Thou and your mistress, and master, and all,
Which of Mr Scrub should come to to part,
Would'st Cuff, and Sam, and Dick,
Go drink my health, and remark your old heart,
And love me and serve my before.

Northern Items.

An abolition paper has the following interesting paragraph:

It is not often that a malefactor boasts of his crime; but there are monsters in the world as well as in the physical world, resembling the sea snake, beautiful of their shape than decent men are of their virtues. The Confederacy, of a Northern Hackey to Southern freebots is not one a white man would be likely to aspire to, and yet we felt, now, Wagner, a Lumbering, Wenny, for of the Mississippi Legislature, delivered a speech, a few days since, in which he thus contemptuously flouted the badge of degradation: "I am fortunately, or unfortunately, among those who are not either Loyal Democrats," and Secesseionists," and, or, "I am one and I am proud of the name. He is a Secessionist and is "proud of the name." Our moral sharpened feelings get

At a meeting of the Democratic Association, in New York, last week, speeches were made by John McKeon and James Brooks in favor of the right of secession, and against the "wicked war" to put down rebellion.—The audiences hissed the name of the President frequently, and loudly applauded every reference to the "rebel States of South Carolina—the Cuba which dared to repudiate its rights as a free and sovereign State should."

☞ We agree with the Selma Reporter that the newspaper is the cheapest luxury any at life. It is a mill, if necessary, because the intellectual food is as indispensable as the physical. We have no more business to furnish the mind than we have to starve the body. We pay our cents for an intellectual feast, in the shape of a newspaper, and a dollar for a week consisting of three half, worn dodgers and eye office. What speaker would not, in truth, think it a outrage that he should be required to pay for room for his paper on his table? Where is the money for food and rent both than the money for food. And yet we pay more cheerfully to gratify fancy, or to satisfy the appetite, than we do for the food of the mind. Such poisons cannot be tolerated in a Christian community.

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Address to the People of the Confederate States.

In compliance with the request of Congress, contained in resolutions passed on the fourth day of the current month, I invoke your attention to the present conditions and future prospects of our country, and to the duties which particularly devolve on us all during this great struggle for our homes and liberties.

These resolutions are in the following language:

JOINT RESOLUTION RELATING TO THE PRODUCTION OF PROVISIONS.

Whereas, A wrong impression prevails through the country that the war now being waged against the people of the Confederate States may terminate during the present year; and whereas this impression is likely to cause patriotic citizens to engage largely in the production of cotton and tobacco, which they would not otherwise do, if, in the opinion of Congress, it is of the utmost importance, not only with a view to the proper subsistence of our armies, but for the interest and welfare of all the people, that the agricultural labor of the country should be employed chiefly in the production of provisions; and

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That it is the deliberate judgement of Congress that the people of these States should hoping for peace, should look to a prolonged war as the only condition proffered by the enemy short of bedslavery; that every preparation necessary to encounter such a war should be persisted in, and that the earliest supply of provisions for armies and people should be the first object of all agricultural care; wherefore it is earnestly recommended that the people, instead of planting cotton and tobacco, shall direct their agricultural labor mainly to the production of such or as will insure a sufficiency of food for all classes and for every military purpose, thereby, with true patriotic zeal, subordinating the hope of gain to the certain good of the country.

SEC. 2. That the President is hereby requested to issue a proclamation to the people of these States, urging upon them the propriety of the foregoing resolution, and setting forth details of a short crop of provisions, and setting forth such reasons therefor as his judgement may dictate.

Fully concurring in the views thus expressed by the Congress, I confidently appeal to your love of country for aid in carrying into effect the recommendations of your Senators and Representatives.

We have reached the close of the second year of the war, and may point with just pride to the history of our young Confederacy. Alone, unaided, we have met and overthrown the most formidable combinations of naval and military armaments that the lust of conquest ever gathered together for the subjugation of a free people. We have met the assault without a single ally, albeit, while the resources of our enemy are boasted of as almost unlimited, we are secluded from to gather fleets, which, according to their official list, published in August last, consisted of 427 vessels, measuring 300,000 tons, and carrying 2,612 guns. Yet we have captured, sunk, or destroyed a number of these vessels, including two large frigates and six steam sloops of war, while four of their captured steam gunboats are now in our possession, adding to the strength of our little navy, which is rapidly increasing in numbers and efficiency. To oppose invading forces, conspicuous for levies which have already exceeded thirteen hundred thousand men, we had no resources but the unconquerable valor of a people determined to be free; and to repel the aggressions of a military despotism that took of thousands of our citizens were reluctantly referred whenever to the service from our inability to provide them with arms, while for many months some of our important strongholds need their safety chiefly to a cautious concealment of the fact that we were without a supply of powder for our cannon. Your devotion and patriotism have triumphed over all these difficulties, and called into existence the unbiddings of war, the clothing, and the subsistence which have enabled our soldiers to maintain their valor on numerous battlefields and to inflict crushing defeats on successive armies, each of which an arrogant foe fondly imagined to be invincible.

The contrast between our past and present condition is so calculated to inspire full confidence in the triumph of self-rule. At no previous period of the war have our forces been as numerous as well organized and so thoroughly disciplined, armed and equipped, as at present. The scourge of high water, which our enemies relied to place that tens of thousands of our citizens were reluctantly referred whenever to the service from our inability to provide them with arms, while for many months some of our important strongholds need their safety chiefly to a cautious concealment of the fact that we were without a supply of powder for our cannon. Your devotion and patriotism have triumphed over all these difficulties, and called into existence the unbiddings of war, the clothing, and the subsistence which have enabled our soldiers to maintain their valor on numerous battlefields and to inflict crushing defeats on successive armies, each of which an arrogant foe fondly imagined to be invincible.

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[Signed] JEFFERSON DAVIS.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
RICHMOND, April 17, 1863.

I CAN SUGGESTED BY THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

I. Let the people in each county, parish, or ward, select at public meeting, as early as convenient, a committee of three or more discreet, citizens, charged with the duties hereinafter mentioned.

II. Let it be the duty of this committee to ascertain from each citizen in the county or parish what amount of surplus meat, whether bacon, pork or beef, he can spare for the use of the army, after reserving a supply for his family and those dependent on him for food.

Let this committee fix a price which is deemed by them a just compensation for the articles furnished, and inform the citizens what this price is, so that each may know, before delivery, what price is to be paid for the articles furnished.

Let this committee make arrangements for the transportation of the supplies to some convenient depot, after consultation with the officers near it to receive them.

Let the committee make delivery of the supplies on receiving payment for the price, and assume the duty of paying it over to the citizens who have furnished the supplies.

III. When the duty of the committee is performed in any town or city in which there may be a Quartermaster or Commissary, no further duty need be required of them than to deliver to the officer a list of the names of the citizens and of the supplies which each is ready to furnish, and the price fixed; whereupon the officer will himself gather the supplies and make payment.

IV. Where the supplies are furnished in the transportation of the supplies to some convenient depot, where consultation with the officers near it to receive them.

V. As this appeal is made in the patriotic spirit of self-sacrifice for the benefit of our brave soldiers now in the army, Department relies with confidence on the patriotism of the people that no more than just compensation would be fixed by the committees, nor accepted by those whose chief motive will be to aid their country, and to make undue gains out of the needs of our noble soldiers.

JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

High Living.

The Hons.——having become enraged at the enormous prices for board exported from members of Congress by hard-hearted landlords, determined to withdraw their patronage from their boarding house and board themselves.

Accordingly Dick (Dick always waits on members of Congress,) was ordered to proceed to market and to buy a supply of the raw material, whereunto to commence the responsible undertaking of "keeping house."

Dick returned with baskets well laden with meats and sundry other articles, some of which were not now familiar to the public in general, and particularly the vulgar, but nevertheless, of which are still cherished by that ubiquitous individual, the oldest inhabitant," as reminiscence of the palmiest days of the old colonial times. And they are pointed out with pride as the "fixin's" the present generation as what "Pa used to eat on the table when he was young."

But the big breakfast. It was a good one. Mocha—genuine Mocha—with sugar and cream, (to use in Richmond knows the meaning of that word. Omelette U. U. boiled eggs, beef-steak, jelly, with condiments, bread, toasting in butter, butter cakes, smoking from the griddle, with other articles known only to epicures.

The Hons.——congratulated themselves on their successful and agreeable change of fare, and abused the landlord generally in general as "extortioners, unjust," &c.—Dick received a V for his skill as a caterer, and hilarity reigned.

But, alas, for the sequel. Mr. A. proposed to forbid the cost of breakfast. Oh, no, said Messrs. B. and C.; twould only spoil the breakfast and is can very readily be done at any other time; but Mr. A. insisted. The calculation was made, and breakfast for three amounted to $21. Mr. C. immediately became aware of the necessity of economy, and recommended not agree with him. Mr. B. felt something lie very heavily on his stomach, and Mr. A. proposed to return to old eating quarters, which was unanimously agreed upon.

The following offers are offered for sale at auction:—Coffee, 1.5 of a pound; sugar, do.; pepper 1.4 of a pound; salt dog sugar, 1 pint.

Terms of the—one half cash, the remainder on a credit of six months, upon the purchaser giving a note endorsed by good security.

Dying Words of Noted Persons.

"Head of the army."—Napoleon.

"I must sleep now."—Byron.

"Kiss my lady."—Lord Nelson.

"Don't give up the ship."—Lawrence.

"I'm shot if I don't believe I'm dying."—Chancellor Thurlow.

"Strike your destiny."—Nero.

"Clasp your hands, my dear friends, I die."—Alfieri.

"Give Dupeiche a chair"—Lord Chesterfield.

"God preserve the emperor."—Haydn.

"The artery is not heat."—Haller.

"Let the light enter."—Goethe.

"All my possessions for a moment of time."—Queen Elizabeth.

"What! is there no bribing death?"—Cardinal Bamfort.

"Kiss me Hardy, my friend—and take my."—Madame de Stael.

"Be serious."—Hradius.

"Into the hands O Lord"—Tasso.

"It is hard, very hard indeed, (clasping her wrist.)—Anne Boleyn.

"I pray you see me safe up, and, for my coming down, let me shift for myself."—Ascending the scaffold.—Sir Thomas Moore.

"Don't let that awkward squad fire over my grave."—Burns.

"I feel as if I were myself again"—Sir Walter Scott.

"I resign my soul to God—and my daughter to my country."—Thomas Jefferson.

"It is well."—Washington.

"Independence forever."—Adams.

"It is the last earth."—J. Quincy Adams.

"I wish you to understand the true principles of the government. I wish them carried out. I ask nothing more."—Harrison.

"I have endeavored to do my duty."—Taylor.

"There is not a drop of blood on my hands."—Frederick V. of Denmark.

"You spoke of refreshments, my Emilie, take my last notice, sit down to piano here, sing them with the hymn of your assisted whatever, let me hear one more, those pieces which have so long been my solacement and delight."—Mozart.

"A dying man can do nothing easy."—Franklin.

"Let not poor Nelly starve."—Charles II.

F. F. V.

Quite a number of substantial and intelligent Virginia gentlemen have recently purchased homes in the city of Rome, and others are on the look-out. They will be valuable citizens, and will doubtless teach our farmers some important practical horticulture lessons. We hope more of them will come.

The Eleve was published in this paper of the 27th of November last, since which time the number of Virginians in this county has been greatly increased. Large purchases of real estate have been made by them. We presume there are a dozen or more here now in search of homes.

A few days ago Messrs. T. and J. R. S. Hardesty, of Harrisonburg, Rockingham county, Va., purchased the beautiful residence of Dr. H. V. M. Miller, 1½ miles of Rome, and the land attached to it, for which they paid the handsome sum of twenty-five thousand dollars.—*Rome (Ga.) Southerner.*

☞ I say, Bill, Jim's run off for stealing a horse." Served him right! Why don't you let you and let pay for it, like any other gentleman!

Congress.

Mr. Sparrow—Tuesday, 14th—Hour. The Senate bill to mail newspapers to soldiers free of postage was rejected.

A bill was reported from committee on Indian Affairs to establish a Bureau of Indian Affairs, passed.

From the same committee a bill to provide the further payment of interest on the removal and subsistence fund of the N. C. Cherokee Indians.

House adjourned.

SENATE.—Wednesday, 15th.—Mr. Yancey submitted a joint resolution of thanks to Gen. Gustave T. Beauregard, and the officers and soldiers under his command, in the battle in Charleston harbor, on the 7th of April, 1863. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The House bill explanatory of an act to authorise the President to accept and place in the service certain regiments and battalions, hereinfore raised, was taken up for consideration, and after debate, was passed.

Mr. Sparrow, from the Committee of Conference, to which was referred the disagreement between the two Houses on the subject of exempting certain persons from military service, submitted a report, embodying an amended bill, which, on motion of Mr. Sparrow, was postponed until to morrow, at 12 o'clock. The paragraph relative to the exemption of overseers was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hill, from the Committee of Conference, to which was referred the bill to amend the act relating to copyrights, presented a report which was read and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Yancey the SENATE resolved into secret session. When the doors were opened.

On motion of Mr. Sparrow, the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Pugh, of Ala., from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on a bill entitled "an act to define and to the exempt from military service in the armies of the Confederate States," reported that after a full and fair conference, said committee had agreed to recommend and do recommend, as follows: that the Senate agree to the amendment of the House to said bill, together with the amendments here with submitted, and that the House of Representatives do concur in said amendments.

The bill was read at length.

Mr. Baldwin, of Va., said that the bill differed but very slightly from the old one, and he could see no necessity for harrassing the country by its enactment. He moved that the bill be printed, so that the House might have an opportunity to investigate the subject.

The motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Pugh, the further consideration of the bill was postponed until Friday, at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Holcombe, of Va., from the Committee of Conference on the bill relating to copyright, reported that they recommend that the Senate recede from its amendment to the second section, and that the following be added to said section:

"*Provided*, That nothing in this section shall be construed as prejudicial to any interest which may be held by a loyal citizen of the Confederate States, other than the author, in any copyrighted work by an alien enemy, or the rights of the Confederate States under the Sequestration acts, to the copies of any book, map, musical composition, print, or lithograph, published by an alien enemy.

On motion, the House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

SENATE.—Thursday, April 16th.—The House bill to establish a refuge and asylum for the Capitol, was taken up and passed.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Exemption bill reported from the Committee of Conference. That provision of the bill relating to the "exemption of detail" by the Secretary of War, of persons to act as overseers on farms, &c., was discussed, and after some length. The bill was then rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Brown, Burnett, Caperton, Davis, Dortch, Hunter, Maxwell, Mitchel, Semmes and Sparrow—10.

NAYS—Messrs. Barksdale, Clark, Haynes, Henry, Hill, Johnson, of Ga., Johnson, of Ark., Oldham, Orr, Peyton, Phelps, Wigfall, and Yancey—13.

Mr. Burnett moved to take up the House bill to repeal certain clauses of the Exemption act of last session. After debate, the question was determined in the negative—yeas 10, nays 13.

Mr. Haynes moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the Exemption Bill from the Committee of Conference, was rejected. The motion was negatively—yeas 12, nays 12.

On motion of Mr. Yancey, the Senate went into secret legislative session.

HOUSE.—Mr. Clopton, of Ala., from the same committee, made an adverse report upon a bill to authorise the issue of bonds to subscribers to the produce loan in certain cases.

Mr. Clopton, from the same committee, reported a bill to provide for payment for horses disabled in the Confederate service.

The bill was taken up for consideration, when Mr. Boyce, offered a substitute. It commutates payment for horses killed or unavoidably lost, upon an appraisement of their value at the date of mustering into service.

Mr. Sexton, of Texas, moved to amend the original bill by inserting "or where they have been dismounted and made to do duty as an infantry soldier by the order of his immediate, or any commanding officer, and the loss of his horse shall have resulted therefrom without any fault or negligence on his part."

Mr. Read, of Ky., offered a substitute for the substitute of Mr. Boyce, and a long debate ensued.

Mr. Sexton's amendment was agreed to—yeas 48, nays 20.

Mr. Boyce's substitute was agreed to as amended by Mr. Boyce's substitute, and finally adopted and passed in lieu of the original by a vote of 48 to 27.

House took a recess.

NIGHT SESSION.—Thursday, April 16th.—The motion to reconsider the vote postponing the bill authorizing the issue of bonds to subscribers to the produce loan, was not agreed to.

Mr. Dupre, of La., from the Committee on Printing, reported a bill to amend an act to provide for the safe custody, printing, publication and distribution of laws, and to provide for the appointment of an additional clerk in the Department of Justice.

The bill was amended so as to provide for the publication of 5,000 copies of the laws; two copies to be distributed to each member of Congress, ten copies to the Governor of each State, and additional copies for the Department of Justice, there shall be distributed two copies to each member of Congress, 75 copies per square, of six lines, to be paid for the publication of the laws and resolutions required to be published in the newspapers.

Pending the consideration of the bill, the House adjourned.

SENATE.—Friday, April 17.—Mr Sparrow, from the same committee, reported back the House bill to displace from the Quartermaster's and Commissary's Departments clerks liable to military duty, and to detail in their places disabled soldiers, while one can be found. The bill was read and passed.

The Exemption Bill was taken up and passed, after striking out that part referring to the exemption of overseers.

HOUSE.—The unfinished business of last night was resumed, namely, a bill to amend an act to provide for the printing, sale of, custody, qualification and distribution of the laws, &c.

The main question was ordered, and an amendment offered by Mr. Hilton, was agreed to: Strike out section 2 and insert:

"Section 3. That the 2d section of the act above cited be so amended as to provide for the publication of the laws in one paper published at the Capital of the Confederate States, instead of two, as therein required; and the compensation for the publication shall not exceed three dollars per page, estimated according to Little's edition of the laws of the United States."

The bill, as amended, passed.

Mr. Dupre, from the Committee on Printing, reported back, with a recommendation that it do pass, a Senate bill relating to the laws of the United States in military and naval affairs, digested and published.

The bill was amended and passed.

SEAL OF THE CONFEDERACY.

Mr. Pugh, of Ala., called up the special order of the day, being the report of the committee of conference on the Exemption bill.

The report of the committee was agreed to by the House—yeas 38, nays 31.

SEAL OF THE CONFEDERACY.

Mr. Boteler, of Va., from the committee on Flag and Seal, reported the following joint resolution:

"That the Seal of the Confederate States shall consist of a circular representation of equestrian portrait of Washington, after the equestrian statue surmounts his monument in the Capitol Square at Richmond, surrounded with a wreath composed of the principal agricultural products of the South, (cotton, tobacco, sugar-cane, corn, wheat and rice) and bearing around the margin the motto, "Deo dante, vincimus."

Mr. Boteler addressed the House in explanation and support of the resolution, which was the unanimous result of the labors of the committee. They had experienced some difficulty in determining upon a motto, but came to the conclusion that the one proposed was peculiarly appropriate.

Deo dante, vincimus—God being our leader, we will conquer.

The joint resolution, as reported, was then ordered to its engrossments, read a third time and passed.

On motion, the House went into secret session to receive the report of the committee of Conference on the Tax bill.

SENATE.—Saturday, April 18th.—After the passage of a resolution to pay rent for the buildings occupied by the Quartermaster Department and a postponement of the resolution to substitute the 24th of April and the 1st of May respectively for the day appointed for the adjournment of Congress, the Senate went into secret executive session. When the doors were opened the death of Hon. Wm. M. Cook of Missouri, was announced and resolutions were offered and adopted and eulogies pronounced by Messrs. Clark, Peyton and Phelps, of Ark. after which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Vest of Missouri announced the death of his colleague Hon. Wm M. Cook. After pronouncing a touching eulogy on the deceased he offered a series of resolutions. Appropriate eulogies were pronounced by Messrs. Boteler, of Va., Hodge of Ky., Garland, of Ala., Currin, of Texas, and Baldwin and Chambliss of Va., after which the resolutions were adopted and the House adjourned as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

SENATE.—Monday, April 20th.—Mr Hill, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back with an amendment the House bill concerning fees of District Attorneys. The amendment was concurred in, and the bill passed. The amendment provides that each District attorney shall make returns of the fees received by him, and shall pay the excess of $6,000 in the Treasury.

The following bills reported back from the same committee were severally read and passed:

A House bill supplemental to an act to establish judicial courts in certain Indian territories.

A House bill to authorize the President to offer rewards for the apprehension of fugitives from justice.

A Senate bill to authorize the Secretary of War to purchase or lease real estate.

House bills for the relief of John Prentiss Tabb and Lieut. Thomas T. Nicholas.

The Senate bill to provide for the insure of railroads, or for frontier transportation for the Government, was taken up and adopted and passed in lieu of the original by a vote of 18 to 17.

House took a recess.

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The bill was amended so as to provide for the publication of 5,000 copies of the laws; two copies to be distributed to each member of Congress, ten copies to the Governor of each State, and additional copies for the Department of Justice, there shall be distributed two copies to each member of Congress, 75 copies per square, of six lines, to be paid for the publication of the laws and resolutions required to be published in the newspapers.

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SEAL OF THE CONFEDERACY.

Mr. Boteler, of Va., from the committee on Flag and Seal, reported the following joint resolution:

"That the Seal of the Confederate States shall consist of a circular representation of equestrian portrait of Washington, after the equestrian statue surmounts his monument in the Capitol Square at Richmond, surrounded with a wreath composed of the principal agricultural products of the South, (cotton, tobacco, sugar-cane, corn, wheat and rice) and bearing around the margin the motto, "Deo dante, vincimus."

Seal of the Confederate States of America. 22d Feb. 1862," with the following motto, "*Deo dante, vincimus.*"

The Vindicator.

Wm. H. LYNN, Editor and Publisher.

STAUNTON, VA.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 21, 1865.

THE WAR NEWS.

Nothing of interest has transpired in Richmond since the attack on the Fort. The Yankees drew off their forces from below the city at the same time their Democrats were taken from the bar. It appears from all the information we can collect, that they are perfectly satisfied with their reconnoissance, which they at first claimed it to be, but which latter news from the North proves to have been an attempt to take the city. Their papers now speak of the failure of Dupont and his iron clad vessels to accomplish what he expected, so furious and telling was the fire from the Rebel fortifications. This reconnoissance, as they desire to have it, proves that we have gotten fifty able to compete with their iron clads, which guns we forbear to describe, contenting ourselves with the statement of what they accomplished. The Herald from which we get our information, admits that the iron vessels were struck five hundred and twenty times, and says that the Keokuk was struck ninety times and that when she came out of action her plates were bent and bolts protruding from them. Her scars were so numerous that no one had the heart to count them. The scars upon her are fourteen of some weight and with six inches of wrought iron and those of the Monitors are perpendicular cylinders and yet her turret was pierced thro' and thro' by a smoothly polished, steel-pointed ball. If our balls can penetrate six inches of iron on the frustrum of a cone, at a distance of 700 yards, how will perpendicular sides then when they come in range of them?

"Genl. Hill has not as yet attacked Washington but still has it invested. No assistance has been able as yet, to reach the enemy in Washington.

The enemy are believed to be preparing a large force to attack Vicksburg from some point not known yet. Five of their gun-boats passed the Vicksburg batteries on the night of the 16th ult. They are able by this to control that portion of the River between Vicksburg and Port Hudson, but can not take them transport with them, as one of the gun-boats in attempting the passage was burned and another sunk.

Hooker has not done any thing in the way of a movement, though we expected some movement, following the skirmish at Stuart on the upper Rappahannock. It is supposed that he has sent reinforcements to Rosencrans and is delayed thereby—while we get no definite news from his (Rosencrans) army. The enemy are forced at large, from the direct at Corinth and along the railroad from Memphis, and we may look for an advance into Northern Mississippi, upon which they seem at present to rely most for success.

Nothing definite has been heard from Gen. Wise at Williamsburg, though he is believed to have met with a decided success. Some few prisoners together with a number of negroes have been sent to Richmond by him.

Negroes from under Longstreet are near Suffolk, and the enemy in that vicinity are said to think a battle imminent. Torpedoes and combustibles are prepared to blow up the bridge at Suffolk and Gen. Keyes has issued the following order:

HEADQ'RS OF VIRGINIA,
Norfolk Va. April 12th 1865.

The stability of the Union forces in order to prepare by timely notice, military and naval authority of the United States to give the following notice: *All foreign consuls, and their families; all women and children and all other persons not in the service of the United States, who prefer safety to the conflict of war, are advised that the approach of the enemy is near, and that within this department, and the range of the Union guns, such town or village will be fired on without further consideration.*

E. D. KEYES,
Maj. Gen. Commanding.
Department of Va.

Our forces are said to have captured two Gun-boats and 600 men in that neighborhood of Suffolk and that the two armies there are in very close proximity to each other.

DESERTER SHOT.

A deserter calling himself Michael Burns, who was arrested en route for Canada and turned over by Capt. Avis Provost Marshall here to a Sergeant in the Provost Guard of Charlottesville, and sent to Richmond by the Provost Marshall of Charlottesville, on reaching the city attempted to make his escape by rushing out of the car, he was ordered to halt three times by the Guard, who then fired at him, the ball entering his back and passing thro' the heart. He dropped and expired in a very short time.

Gov. Letcher.

It will be seen, by reference to the card of Gov. Letcher, that he is a candidate to represent his old District in the next Congress. It is needless for us to call to mind his services in the cause of Southern Rights, the Union and the Confederacy. We will merely say to the Voters of this District, that if Gov. Letcher is chosen to represent them, they will have a true and faithful representative.

Death of an Adjudged Traitor.

A suspicious character passed through Staunton on Monday, on his way to Richmond, under a guard. He was taken off the train at Gordonsville and there died in a few minutes. It is said he was a native of Ohio, and was adjudged a traitor to his country, and was being carried to Richmond for hanging. He was a tall man, and is the counterpart of Abraham Lincoln.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Wheeling Intelligencer, speaking of the late Union Party in Western Virginia, says: "The total vote of Western Virginia in favor of the Amendment to the Constitution, is about twenty-eight thousand, and twenty counties still to hear from. This vile sheet has not stated how many votes were cast against, nor why. We imagine we can tell the reason why. We were informed of the process of taking the votes in that section some time since and informed our readers at the time, and stated our belief that the votes would all be cast in favor of any proposition Pierpont might be desirous of carrying. His sheriffs went around with the poll-books, and stating the question to be voted upon, required the voter to be cast in a certain way, a failure so to vote would place the offender in a sure ticket for admittance into some Yankee Bastile. Many of the true and loyal men in that section, who had families, remaining under almost exclusive to furnish them with subsistence in a country, at one time in our possession and then in Pierpont's and Lincoln's, and necessarily scantily supplied with the necessaries of life, without any prospect of an early improvement in that respect, were compelled to make the choice between casting this vote and starvation for their families and close questions which have arisen with a judicious mind, firm nerve and a high sense of the weighty responsibility which rested upon him both as an official and a patriot. His record is that of which any citizen and friend of the Confederacy might be proud. And we point to it as the surest and best evidence of his claims to the confidence and endorsation of his motives and acts as Governor of the State of Virginia of whose rights and honor he has ever been jealous and watchful.

His services to the State and the country while a member of the United States Congress are familiar to every intelligent mind. Gov. Letcher there established his character as an able, faithful and vigilant legislator. His constituents could always point with pride to him as their representative. He would again be the same. His habits of industry and energy of mind have not changed, but have been intensified and enlarged by great experience and widened association.

Gov. Letcher's present course. It is due to him and to themselves that they should do so. He has never failed to labor for their interest. He has watched and guarded their honor. Could they, in future, be unmindful of the great interest of honest hearts as to reputation, in this eventful period of his public life? We believe not, but will rally to his support and triumphantly declare him the man of their choice for Congress in May next.

AUGUSTA.

April 24—It

HOLIDAY.

A special dispatch from Memphis to the appeal at Jackson, Miss. states that after the receipt of the news of the Yankee failure at Charleston, Greenbacks were dull sale at twenty-five per cent discount, Yankees and Jews refusing to take them.

On last Saturday Confederate bonds, of the fifteen million loan, sold in Richmond at $177. These same bonds sold in Nassau recently at $200 in gold, taking which as the standard the enhancement of the value of these bonds is not at its climax.

ARRIVAL OF MORE PRISONERS.—Nine ten prisoners of war, members of the 10th Pennsylvania cavalry, captured by Gen. Wise at Williamsburg, reached this city yesterday. One man died on the Cumbrill. Two smoke the number.

From Knoxville, thirty six were received, mostly members of the 40th Ohio regiment, taken at Cripple Creek by Gen. Jones, cooking utensils &c. also WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER PLATED SPOONS, FORKS, BUTTER KNIVES, and other valuable articles in abundance to mention. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

BRUCE & PECK, Auc'ns.

April 20th 1865.

SABBATH SCHOOL LONG TIME.

For the Benefit of Soldiers' Families.

The Sabbath School conducted with the M. E. Church, of Staunton, will give an *Exhibition* on Thursday night May 4th, for the benefit of the Soldiers' Families in Staunton. The proceeds will be applied for the benefit of the Soldiers' Families. It is believed that this year liberality will be shown that has characterized their former efforts in this cause.

By order of the School.

WM. H. SIMPSON.

April 21, 1865.—It—Spec copy 3t.

WANTED.—Fifteen Hundred Bushels of Wheat, for which the highest price will be paid in Goods, Cash, or Tax. Liberal terms will be given.

HOBER & KEYSER.

April 24, 1865.—It.

NOTICE.—Just received, 1,000 lbs. PRIME BACON, which will be sold low.

R. PEACE.

April 21, 1865.—It.

The Vindicator.

Congressman Gov. Letcher's Card.

Gov. Letcher's card announcing his candidacy for Congress in the Staunton District, appears in our paper to-day. We need not say to our readers that we have long been a warm personal friend of Gov. Letcher, and that we have always regarded him as a man of the purest patriotism and most exalted integrity. We need not say