VOL. XVIII. STAUNTON, VA., FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1863. NO. 23.

The Vindicator.

W. A. E. LYON, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

VINDICATOR" is published weekly, at Staunton, Va., on Friday morning, at Two Dollars per annum, in advance, or Three Dollars at the end of the year, if not paid before the expiration of the year. Letter and communications should be addressed to the Editor and Proprietor, Staunton, Va.

Single copies, five cents each.

Large advertisements in the usual proportion.

When the number of insertions is marked upon the manuscript, they will be inserted until forbidden and charged for.

Advertisements without a specified number of insertions will be published till forbidden, and charged for accordingly.

Transient advertisements payable in advance.

The following rates will be adhered to:

ANNUAL RATES.		
One Square, (10 lines)	1 year	$10.00
" "	6 months	15.00
" "	3 "	2.00
Two Squares	1 year	15.00
" "	6 months	20.00
" "	3 "	3.00
Three Squares	1 year	20.00
" "	6 months	25.00
" "	3 "	3.00
Four Squares	1 year	25.00
" "	6 months	30.00
" "	3 "	4.00

A Square for a less term than three months, $1 per insertion.

Advertisements in the Weekly Vindicator will be inserted once for $1 for every 10 lines, and 10 cents for every subsequent insertion.

Advertisements in the Semi-Weekly Vindicator, Daily Spectator, or Daily Vindicator, will be charged double the Weekly rates.

Advertisements not marked for a certain time will be published till forbidden, and charged for at the rate of $1 per square for each insertion.

Obituaries, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Societies, Churches, or Individuals or calculated to produce excitement, or to call together a crowd, will be charged for as advertisements.

Marriages published free. They must in all cases be paid for in advance.

Office in Beard's Street, two doors East of the Post Office.

JOB PRINTING.

We are prepared to execute, with neatness and dispatch, the following kinds of Job Printing:

PAMPHLETS,
BLANKS,
CHECKS,
CARDS,
HANDBILLS,
LABELS,
BILL HEADS,
&c. &c.

Terms CASH for all Job Work, on delivery.

April 17, 1863.

Advertising Agency!

The undersigned offers his services to persons desiring to advertise their LAND OR OTHER PROPERTY, which he will advertise in the Southern Confederacy, Richmond Enquirer and Richmond Sentinel, on the following terms:

For a Square (10 lines) one insertion, $10 00
" " two insertions, 15 00
" " three insertions, 20 00
" " four insertions, 25 00

The Southern Confederacy and Richmond Enquirer circulate in all the Southern States, and the Sentinel has a large circulation in the Southern Army.

Address, JOHN H. RAILEAN,
Staunton, Va.

April 17, 1863. Foreign Intelligence Vindicator.

Lost or Strayed from the Steed Regt. Va. Volunteers.

THE following named persons, members of the Steed Regt. Va. Volunteers, have been absent without leave and are regarded as deserters. A reward of $60 will be paid for their apprehension and delivery to any officer of the Regiment:

ROBT. C. DAVIS,
Capt. Co. A.

Company A.—Privates, Jas L. Ashby, Thos. Bell, Wm A. Bell, Richard Bell, Wm. Bell, Jas. Bell, Jas. Bell, Jr., Jas. Bell, Jr., Jas. Bell, Jr.,

The Dispatch.

W. H. H. INNS, Editor.

RICHMOND, VA.

Monday, July 13, 1863.

Notice to our subscribers.

Many of our subscribers have promptly responded to our terms, paying both their old indebtedness and their new subscription. To those who are backward we give notice that they must comply with our terms. The subscriptions can be sent by mail at our risk and the receipt will be returned in the next paper after the receipt of the money. We have issued to the paper for three months with the expectation of our friends, and we hope that they will now see the necessity of promptly responding as we have to pay cash for everything connected with the office.

May 1st 1863.

WAR NEWS.

The enemy continued his attacks on our forces at Jackson Miss. until the 16th without success; on the 16th the attack was renewed in the afternoon and continued all day then the Confederates retreated to prevent being flanked which had been attempted. He brought off his sick, and wounded and all his stores. Gen. Grant's army has crossed Pearl River on the 17th in heavy force and was pushing on to Johnson. The Generals and all the field officers captured at Vicksburg have been exchanged. Gen. Jackson has returned from Grant's rear, where he captured and destroyed a train of 100 Commissary wagons.

Our forces, infantry and artillery, on the 16th surprised the enemy on James Island and, drove him to the protection of his gunboats, in Stono River, capturing thirty of the Massachusetts 54th and killing and wounding forty. They continue the bombardment of our batteries on Morris Island without effect.

The following are the official dispatches from Gen. Beauregard:—

CHARLESTON, July 18, 6 o'clock, P. M.

General S. Cooper:

The Yankees have spared no pains and market both, two land batteries, five gunboats fired furiously all day on Battery Wagner, four Ironclads bombarded and one carriage disabled.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

CHARLESTON July, 18, 8 40, A. M.

Gen. S. Cooper:

After a fearful bombardment of eleven hours from the ships and shore, throwing many thousands of shot and shell, they assaulted Battery Wagner desperately and repeatedly, beginning at dark. Our people fought valiantly and repelled the attacks with great slaughter. A number of prisoners were captured. Our loss is relatively slight. Fort Gregg, Williams's command, is now in our hands. God is again with us.

(Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD.

The enemy attacked our Cavalry at Shepardstown on the 16th with CAVALRY and Artillery and were repulsed after a severe fight, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. We captured seventeen prisoners and a number of horses. There was a slight skirmish between a small portion of Gen. Averell's corps at Martinsburg on the 19th inst.

A dispatch from Winchester of July 21st says all quiet. Many reports regarding the position of the Yankees but nothing positive. It is believed they have re-crossed the Potomac but with what force or whither they are moving is unknown. These movements are known to Gen. Lee who is making arrangements accordingly.

Morgan is continuing his marches, being heard of on the morning of the 19th at Georgetown, Brown Co. Ohio, and the evening near Hillsboro Highland Co. and the next day his advance be heard of at West Union, Adams County, ten miles from the River. They report that he is hemmed in, but we imagine that he is too shrewd to be entrapped and the enemy will find they is catching him they will have caught a Tartar.

The iron clad gunboat, De Kalb, was blown up in the Yazoo on the 18th inst. by a torpedo.

The Yankee Prov. Marshal Gen. telegraphs to New York that the draft will not be suspended.

SKIRMISH AT WYTHEVILLE.

The enemy, with one Regiment of Cavalry and parts of two Regiments of Infantry made a raid on Wytheville, on Sunday last, and were met by about 130 men under Maj. T. M. Bowyer. After a skirmish in the Streets of three quarters of an hour, Maj. Bowyer was compelled to retire bringing off part of his command. Capt. Oliver and two Citizens were killed, and DANIEL Keaton badly wounded. The enemy lost two Colonels commanding the Brigade; one Major and seven privates killed and one Lt. Colonel and 25 privates wounded and in our hands. It is reported that last all their field officers. They left Wytheville, after burning the jail, Commissary and Quartermaster store-houses and several private houses and damaging the Hotel Rooms Shot in forcing towards Tazewell Court House. It is supposed that the object of Wytheville was only a demonstration of a larger force which will be an advance on other points.

CONSCRIPTION EXTENDED.

Congress authorizing the conscription of persons between the ages of 18 and 45, empowered the President to cause to be enrolled all persons between 18 and 45 years of age, and to extend the call to any age he may deem necessary, and provided that persons between 18 and 45 years of age who have volunteered in the Army, Navy, Marines, or Militia, shall be credited on the call, and that persons who have hired substitutes shall be credited with the number of men furnished by their substitutes.

STEAMER FOR SALE.

The Steamer Ivy, now in Richmond, is offered for sale. She is TIRED of the war. This is to be regarded as a fair warning, some, mean what they say without some qualification. We are all tired of the sacrifice of lives incident to this war, and of the pretensions of our people necessitated thereby, and would gladly welcome peace on any day, but it must be peace based upon the conditions we have long and loudly demanded, viz: the recognition of our rights, firmly established by the Revolution, of governing ourselves as we may choose, and being allowed to enjoy that right unbiased by Yankee bayonets or advice. We as a people are not sufficiently tired of the war, wrged for the subjugation of the South and the annihilation of its people, to make us desirous for peace on any terms, and it should not be a shed to abolition prisoners that we are tired of the war, those imprisoned in them with the idea that the people are willing to accept peace even upon Lincoln's conditions, and furnishing an additional incentive to continue the struggle, after they have discovered subjugation to be impossible.

This much we have said on account of conversations we have heard, but this is not the sole object of our article. We also desire to notify the people of this old and patriotic county of Augusta, who are called upon to mourn the loss of some brave defender of their liberties after each conflict of arms, that there are A VERY FEW among us, who would, after all the sacrifices that have been made, give over the struggle and fall lovingly and relyingly into the arms of Lincoln. This may surprise some, but when we tell them that a Virginian by birth, who should be loyal to his State, if anyone is, in the Confederacy, has said emphatically, "There are some who believe the war should never have been begun," in other words that we ought to have submitted to Lincoln, by such an expression evidencing his willingness to do so, and at this day, long after Virginia has solemnly decreed, "come weal, come woe," to stand by the Confederacy and when it is the obligatory duty of her citizens to sustain her in her patriotic resolves, they will agree with us that there is one traitor, at least, in our midst. It may be improper, contracted sentiment of his heart which prompted this expression, but let the truth be what it may, if the expression of such sentiments be continued, we shall hold the party (or parties) guilty thereof up, by name, to the execration of the patriotic people of Augustus, as disloyal to the Confederacy, traitors to their State and unworthy the name of Virginians.

RIOT IN NEW YORK.

The Northern draft was commenced last week in New York. On Monday, it was resumed and there caused a siege and bloody riot, which continued throughout Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. Col. O'Brien of the Army and a number of officers and privates of the New York militia were killed and also some of the rioters. Many good houses were sacked and burned, and a man taken for Horace Greeley was hung and severely. Gov. Seymour made a speech, proclaiming that the draft should not be enforced. Lincoln afterwards telegraphed to this effect: Riots have occurred at other places besides, and if New York, they will not enforce the draft. It only surprises us that these people did not embrace in the Union. We hope the fall of Vicksburg may explain the riots. We copy from the Herald of the 16th the following:

The riot continued all of Wednesday, without abatement.

[illegible] continued to demonstrate.

Next morning the contest took place between the military and the people and there was terrible fighting in East Nineteenth Street. The military were completely repulsed and Lieutenant of the 6th New York Militia, was killed.

There was great slaughter of the soldiers and populace, forty dead bodies lying in one place.

The negroes were greatly persecuted, and the city a hung.

Government Street was completely sacked. A great flight of negroes took place.

The Council has appropriated two and a half millions for conscripts. Several hundred Severe fighting took place at the Seventh Avenue Hospital, occupied by the heavy loss of life. Disturbances have also taken place at Boston, Newark, Yorkville, Harlem, Brooklyn, Jamaica, West Chester, and other places, but not so serious as in New York.

RECOGNITION.

We have heard so much of recognition without a likelihood of its being followed by any good to us, that we place but little reliance in such a pleasant occurrence. We give our readers to-day the latest European news on this subject. It seems that it is being more earnestly considered than before. In addition to the news Roebuck states, that Napoleon had told him to say in the House of Commons, that he had instructed Baron Gros to propose negotiations in regard to American affairs.

We hope Mr. Roebuck's zeal may offer something in England but if he fails we should not be disappointed, if the power it will give him great credit and shall rejoice as such an event may aid in shortening our struggle.

Mr. Lemoine who is well known throughout the Confederacy, as a writer and speaker, has arrived in Staunton and will deliver a lecture in the Masonic Hall, to-morrow (Saturday) night. The Doctor comes highly recommended by the Press of the South and the Southern people will be fully competent to judge of his merits. We hope he will be well attended, as we have not with their presence will be fully competent to judge of his merits. We hope he will be well attended, as we have not with their presence will be fully competent to judge of his merits.

FROM THE TICKNOR FAMILY.

From the Ticknor Family.

The Ticknor's in France.

[illegible] Ticknor family, who has been quartered in France, for the last eighteen months, has been long an object of curiosity and speculation in the Confederate States. We have received a letter from the Ticknor family, which we publish below. He has undertaken to run through the blockade, in order to see something of our present condition with his own eyes:

To the Editors of the Enquirer:

RICHMOND, July 16, 1863.

Gentlemen: To a brother laborer in the editorial field, who has just arrived from abroad, with you allow room for some brief remarks upon what he has seen and heard *since* amongst you we compared with what is only known in France.

Having made Paris my headquarters since I left Washington in 1860, I can speak from personal experience of the public opinion as expressed in the daily papers and the social circles of Paris.

Long before the people of the Confederate States been looking towards France for an early recognition of their independence and nationality. They are wondering that the people on not therefore, and does not even now come forward and stretch a friend hand to the new Confederacy.

The French people is with you, with the exception of the leaders of an [illegible] ion, who are *supposed* to be enlightened. Those are the demagogues, the Red Republicans, the Communists, who are established, follow their leaders, right or wrong. Thus, what is termed in France the liberal party, the Republicans at large, are against your republic. They are the descendants of the Conventionals, who decreed the abolition of slavery in the colonies preferred to see the republic which they had founded perish rather than a principle should die. *Périsse le republique plutôt qu'un principe* was their creed. These men, if in power, not only would hence consent to acknowledge your Confederacy which always as an institution, but would go so far as to hold no intercourse with any other existing union, where the same institution now obtains. But happily for mankind, they are out of power, and in power full our cause over France is. The Confederacy has gained a hold on the people of France, which no power can shake, and which will increase in strength and intensity as your own energies and your arms strengthen. I wish not to criticise from the slow and protracted diplomacy of France. There are undoubtedly reasons for this state of things, with which your President must be acquainted. To his wisdom and firmness of purpose you must leave all further action in the matter. His high standing in the public opinion of France, whatever the shade may be, is the surest guarantee of ultimate recognition.

Apropos of this I may state that when President Davis' last message to Congress reached us it was read, and commented on by highest terms by official and unofficial papers alike, and when a few days afterwards a French translation of it in a popular form appeared, the *Moniteur* produced it in *extenso* with the remark, that the suppression of any paragraph would alter and weaken that most powerful document. Few if any similar instances could be found in the columns of the newspaper above alluded to.

Whenever recognition should come, it will be but one of many instances, and your people may then be proud to remember that their independence has been achieved by their own unassisted efforts alone. Their position in the family of nations will be the position of one who owing to no one any debt of gratitude.

The people on the other side of the water are not acquainted with a tenth part of the suffering, the privations, your people have undergone for the conquest of their freedom. They have not the remotest idea of the heroism and self denial of your entire population.

This I have endeavored with admiration and gladness, to convince them particularly in the French press, from the very beginning of the present struggle. Allusion was often made by me to the Confederacy as an unconquerable people; but for many months I was met with a smile of incredulous skeptical sneers or smiles on the part of writers who thought themselves better informed. The arrival of Mr. Edwin de Leon in Paris has done to me a great boon of consolation. He never doubted, never hesitated, never despaired of the cause in the hours of its reverses as in the hours of its greatest prosperity. His calmness, his unshaken confidence in your cause, his unfailing strength when hosts were contending against my editorials, and ever since have been a source of wonder and admiration to my unbelieving friends, accustomed to a man implacable foe. The time has come now in Paris, when the defenders of the Confederate States are listened to by its statesmen, and every day sees the ranks of its advocates and friends increase.

Let not the people of the Confederate States already be proud of its history, as it shall hereafter be written in undying pages. A history full of startling episodes and long to relate. They have fought against two [illegible] historical peoples, the latter alone, perhaps, are to number by the score; they have contended against odds [illegible] which perhaps have never [illegible] in the history of mankind.

At first we compared the present United States to a Russian Colossus, overrunning great slices of Southern Europe, to offer the fertile plantations of the Southern States; but the comparison proved by far too mild. Then we drew a parallel between them and the barbarians that invaded the Roman Empire; Lincoln represents the Goths and Vandals; still the picture of the Yankee invasion of your soil leaves far behind it in atrocities all sorts the Asiatic invasion of Southern Europe.

We had finally to leave off comparisons, the new inventions of that old seer, who, is by gone days, landed on Plymouth Rock.

With one more observation I will close this letter, stating that the foregoing pages were not written with a view to publication, but for my own or for your use, and I should be sorry to see any kind, but spontaneously, *con amore*, instinctively, because I felt what I deem right, and happy I wasn't counter wrong.

I remain yours, truly,

C. GIRARD.

☞ If you want something to Tickle your palate go to Brown's Saloon (next door to the Provost Marshal's office,) presided over by that popular caterer, John Christian, where you can get at all times snacks, creams and the delicacies of the season and prepared to the delicacies of the season.

FEMALE [illegible]

Mrs. Mary [illegible] of Richmond, but [illegible] on a visit to her parents in the Northern [illegible] information [illegible] Gen. Winder she confined [illegible] written the letters. Base ingratitude is exhibited to the family of Dr. Hoge, whom she recommends should be arrested on his return from Europe and confined during the war, while is late as the time of her arrest she was enjoying the hospitalities of his house as a guest. Why she is at present under arrest, what will be done with her [illegible] not transpired.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A MASONIC LECTURE.

With the Consent of the Worshipful Master.

Dedicated to the Brethren of Staunton Va.

BY DR. J. L. LEMOINE,

A MASTER MASON.

In this grand lecture, the history of Free Masonry and all the Masonic secrets will be revealed to Masons or no Masons. You will hear from me, what you never heard or know before. The Message of the Governor of Judea to the Senate of Rome, with the description of Gotten were Christ was on earth, living among the people. This is a great novelty for all.

A society of six thousand years duration, cultivating the divine law from heaven; a Masonic nation which reckons with every nation of the earth, and with all the peoples on the surface of the earth and is positively, by example and practice, the sacred friend and protector of women, must be exposed to all, for public knowledge. Hence the subject of this Lecture.

Admission for each person. Ladies and Gentlemen, Masons or no Masons, One Dollar. Saturday, July 25th 1863, at 8 o'clock, at the Masonic Lodge, No. 13.

WINCHESTER, Va., July 17th 1863.

Dr. J. L. Lemoine, a Master Mason, delivered a Masonic lecture in our Lodge, last evening, which we heard with great pleasure. We pronounce it to be an excellent lecture, and with brotherly feelings, we recommend Dr. J. L. Lemoine and his Masonic lecture to Worshipful Master, Brothers and Lodges in the Confederacy, that he may visit.

Wm. Wertenbaker, W. Master. Capt. Wm. H. Mallory, S. W. commandant of Post. Dr. R. H. Wood, J. W. Ed Hunter, Dr. R. H. Wood, J. W. Ed Hunter, Dr. R. H. Wood, J. W. Ed Hunter, Law; Dr. E. K. Dennis, M. M.; C. J. Peterson, M. M.; Peter B. Wade, M. M.; J. D. Goodman, M. M.; J. Vaughan, M. M.; John C. Kellar, Tiler.

Tickets sold at Dr. Lemoine's Virginia Hotel.

From Confederate Newspapers.

Doctor R. V. Lemoine held an interview with Lt. Count Henri Mercier, the French Minister to the U. S., who arrived in the city from Washington. The result of the interview we have not ascertained; but it is easy probable that matters were presented in their true light to the visiting Minister, regarding the war, the court, and policy. He is an enthusiast and a gentleman with the South, and is looked up to by those whose sentiments he speaks with confidence and veneration.—*Editor Richmond Enquirer.*

Dr. Lemoine.—We have recommended this valuable friend of the South, and we feel pleasure to recommend him again, and the subject of his Lecture. During his absence of almost two years, we have read in our exchanges many interesting and valuable articles from his pen, in behalf of the Confederacy. Dr. Lemoine has sustained himself as a true Southern writer and speaker. He intends to issue a popular edition containing the war, the court, and the tendency of every to Southern patriotism.—*Editor Lynchburg Republican.*

Dr. R. V. Lemoine, a French gentleman, who has resided in the Southern [illegible] and extensively known, has been engaged in writing and lecturing upon the subject of Masonry, in the cause of the Confederacy, and has had an interview with Count Mercier, the French Minister to the United States, at Richmond. He proposes to deliver a lecture upon the subject. We have read several of his printed lectures, and find them brim full of patriotic sentiments, and original conceptions. Dr. L. has lectured in Virginia, East Tennessee, and Louisiana, and spoken with great success to a gentlemen who claims to the friendly consideration of the people, are undoubtedly. He is also cordially endorsed by the brethren of the "mystic tie" of which he is a member.

During the coming week arrangements will be made to give Dr. L. a hearing, and we hope a response of reward for his labors in behalf of the Southern Confederacy.—*Editor Macon Confederate.*

Another powerful article appears in this issue from the pen of Dr. Lemoine. The distinguished character of Dr. Lemoine entitles him to a hearing on any subject he may see proper to communicate.—*Editor Columbus South Carolinian.*

AUCTION SALE.

WE will sell at our AUCTION ROOM, on Friday, July August 14th 1863, without reserve,

LADIES' BOOTS, SHOES, GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS FINE WOOL HATS, GENTS. SUMMER GLOVES, CRAVATS, GLOVES, BUGGY LINES;

GREEN ITA, Ad., Ad.

BRUCE & [illegible]

July 24, 1863—14

STRAYED.

STRAYED from the premises of the subscriber, in Staunton, on the 15th inst., a DARK BLACK MARE MULE, branded on the left shoulder with a small yellow spot, and a small star in the forehead. Whoever will return the same, or give information of the place of her concealment, shall be liberally rewarded.

JOHN H. BRUCE.

July 24, 1863—3t.

Hewan's Centennial Key Press.

THE sale of this Key Press, which is now in use in the Confederacy, is rapidly increasing. It is a Patent Key Press, which, for its simplicity, is the best Key Press in the Confederacy. Orders for the Key Press will be promptly attended to.

Address, BRUCE & PECK, Staunton, Va.

July 24, 1863—3t.

Commission Merchants.

[illegible] Commission Merchants, Richmond, Va., will give their personal attention to the sale of Produce, Merchandise, Negroes, Stocks, Bonds, Specie, Bank Notes, Coupons, Exchange, Gold, Silver, Bonds, Stocks