The Vindicator.

VOL. XVIII. STAUNTON, VA., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1863. NO. 36.

The Vindicator.

W. S. H. LYNN, Editor & Proprietor.

TERMS.

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

Advertisements inserted at ONE DOLLAR per square of eight lines for long or each insertion. Twenty cents a line for a square in the Miscellaneous column.

☞ Unless the number of insertions be marked upon the manuscript, they will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

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

☞ Annual advertisers will be limited to their business, though occasional changes in the nature of their business may be made during the year.

☞ Transient advertisements payable in advance; all others will be considered due when published.

ANNUAL ADVTS.		
One Square, (8 lines)	1 year	$25 00
" "	6 months	15 00
" "	3 "	10 00
Two Squares	1 year	35 00
" "	6 months	25 00
" "	3 "	15 00
Three Squares	1 year	45 00
" "	6 months	35 00
" "	3 "	20 00

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

☞ A liberal deduction will be made on advertisements inserted one year for $100—six months for $70.

☞ Advertisements of Charities $5 to be paid in advance.

☞ All Communications or Notices of a personal character, or subserving the interests of individuals, or promote any private enterprise or interest, will be charged as advertisements.

☞ Obituaries will be charged for at the rate of Ten Cents per line. They must in all cases be accompanied by the money.

☞ Office on New Court house Street, opposite Brandburg's Old Stand, and near the Va. Hotel.

JOB PRINTING.

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

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

☞ TERMS CASH for all the Work, on delivery.

April 17, 1863.

Advertising Agency!

The undersigned offers his services to persons desiring to Advertise in any of the papers in Northern Confederacy. Persons in the country wishing to Advertise their LAND OR OTHER PROPERTIES, can have the same advertised on the Agency. I will also receive Subscriptions to the Savannah Evening Journal, and Southern Confederacy.

☞ Address, JOHN H. BERRY,
Care "Vindicator."

April 10, 1863.

List of Deserters from the 52nd Regiment, Va. Volunteers.

THE following named persons, members of the 52nd Regiment, Va. Volunteers, have now absented without leave, and are regarded as deserters. Parents and friends will do a kindness by arrest and delivery to the nearest commanding officer:

Privates Wm. Alexander, Jacob Alexander, Wm. Alexander, Jr., D. H. Bare, 5th W. Billings, Sheranden Billings, Andrew Myers, New Hope; Sheriff Bishop, Wm. Biddle, Deerfield; W. Carpenter, Lives not known; Wm. Jones, (substitute,) Robt. Thompson, (substitute.)

A. J. THOMPSON,
Capt. Co. A.

Company C—Corp. D. T. Cale, Staunton; Privates Joseph Bell, Wm. Bell, Staunton; Jesse Humphreys, Summerdale; Wm. H. Jones, Wm. Jones, Staunton; Wm. Lockridge, Lives not known; Wm. Wade, Mt. Creek; G. N. Kinsey, Dan'l C. Sprouse, Deerfield; Samuel D. Sliff, Mt. Creek; Jas. Wright, Lives not known.

JOS. COYNER,
Lt. Comdg. Co. C.

Company D—Privates Samuel Bonnamin, Bolivar; Wm. W. Price, J. N. Kennedy, Staunton; Sergt. Jas. H. Bell, Staunton; Jas. Shipp, North Mills; H. Moore, J. Dagey, Monty Creek; B. J. Wright.

A. ARBAUGH, Capt. Co. D.

Company E—Privates John Armstrong, Wm. A. Ford, Alexander Hamp, Gilbertson's; Joseph Hawkins, Wm. Hawkins, Karle's Creek; Sergt. Lexington.

THOS. H. WATKINS,
Capt. Co. E.

Company F—Privates, B. B. Crosswhite, J. B. Chandler, Mt Sidney; J. H. Cross, Swank's Grace, Huffman, German Substitute; A. Knapp, Shenandoah; Jas. Linden, P. Lovell, J. Newcomer, S. Smith, H. N. Wagner, Harrisonburg; J. Switzer, Lies Switzer; J. Wagner, Dayton.

JAS. SUMGARDNER,
Capt. Co. F.

Company G—Privates D. N. Barger, J. W. Cole, Wm. Claiter, New Hope—John Casey, Irish substitute—J. H. Coyner, Waynesboro—A. T. Hooper, J. G. Hawse, Long Meadows—Sergt. Lt. James Mullen, James M. Marshall, John Pallan, Leonard Shoveller, Jas. Shaver, H. C. Taylor, Lives not known; Wm. Jones, (substitute,) Robt. Thompson, (substitute.)

JAS. SUMGARDNER,
Capt. Co. G.

Company H—Privates Thos. H. Barger, Wm. Chandler, Mt Sidney—J. H. Cross, Swank's Grace, Huffman, German Substitute—A. Knapp, Shenandoah—Jas. Linden, P. Lovell, J. Newcomer, S. Smith, H. N. Wagner, Harrisonburg; J. Switzer, Lies Switzer; J. Wagner, Dayton.

JAS. SUMGARDNER,
Capt. Co. H.

Company I—Privates Samuel Bonnamin, Bolivar; Wm. W. Price, J. N. Kennedy, Staunton; Sergt. Jas. H. Bell, Staunton; Jas. Shipp, North Mills; H. Moore, J. Dagey, Monty Creek; B. J. Wright.

A. ARBAUGH, Capt. Co. I.

Company K—Privates John Armstrong, Wm. A. Ford, Alexander Hamp, Gilbertson's; Joseph Hawkins, Wm. Hawkins, Karle's Creek; Sergt. Lexington.

THOS. H. WATKINS,
Capt. Co. K.

Company B.

Privates Isaac W. Airey, Long Glade—Jas. E. Byrd, Craigsville—Jacob Carper, Middlebrook—Patrick Condon, Staunton—T. H. Crum, Staunton—Corporal Donnegal, residence not known—Henry Klinger, Middlebrook—Joseph Kinnison, Goshen Bridge—Jacob Jackson, Pond Gap—David Kendor, residence not known—Sergt. Jackson Kinnison—Corp. F. Miller, Fort Republic—Sergt. John Murphy, Fairfax—John W. Nearman, Staunton—Sergt. Wm. Nearman—Corp. Jas. Shaver—Daniel Tyler, Pond Gap—Amos Troxell, New Port—G. W. Taylor, Greenville—Henry Wiseman, Dutch Creek—Jacob Wiseman, Dutch Creek—Sergt. Henry W. Barracks, Mt Clinton—Jas. W. Reid, near Staunton.

LIEUT. J. N. TOLLEY,
Comd'g Co. B.

Company L—Privates, Philip Cheerby, Lie Carpenter—A. C. Stanton, Staunton.

JOHN M. HUMPHREYS,
Capt. Co. L.

Company K.—Privates A. M. Burns, H. M. Burns, Red Hill, Nelson—Corporal Jas. Gillespie, Wm. Gillespie, Green Valley—J. A. Harper, Wm. Harper, Lies in Kentucky—J. H. Miller, Jas. H. Miller, Rock Creek; Sergt. Reuben J. Jones, The Williams, Healing Springs.

LIEUT. GILLEY,
Comdg Co. K.

LARD! LARD!!

WANTED TO PURCHASE

10,000 Pounds of

CLEAN LARD.

For which the highest price in CASH will be paid.

☞ Apply at the Office of the Vindicator.

A. LYNN.

Staunton, Feb. 20, 1863.—tf.

NOTICE.

NEW AUCTION CONCERN.

THE undersigned have taken out a LICENSE, and offer their services in the sale of Land, Negroes, Horses, Wagons, and Merchandise, either in town or country. Auction Room in Kirkpatrick Stand. Consignments of all kinds of goods solicited.

H. McNEILL,
H. PECK.

Staunton, Feb. 20, 1863.—tf.

NOTICE.

PERSONS owing us will pay their dues, as we expect to sell our Stock of Goods.

MASON & BARNAM.

Staunton, Feb. 20, 1863.—tf.

NOTICE.

BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION,
RICHMOND, VA., July 21st, 1863.

To ENROLLING OFFICERS:

Under the recent call of the President, enlarging the conscription, all substitutes have ceased to be valid if the substitute be less than 18 or 45 years of age, or if he be over 45 years.

2. Membership (unless as an officer duly recognized by the War Department) is no longer a ground for bonus defense or special service, confers no claim to exemption from Confederate service, neither does service in the militia, which is taken for officers actually in commission who have duly qualified.

3. Hereafter any one furnishing a substitute will become liable in his own person. Whenever the services of the substitute are lost to the Government, from any cause other than the execution of war.

4. Applications for exemption, or any ground whatever, must first be addressed to the local enrolling officer, who, if he has not power to act, or is in doubt, will refer them to higher authority.

5. Commutation is not allowed. Although substitutes are not to be received, they will be carefully examined and reliably referred back for local examination and report; and the applicants will have ample time for bona fide and prolonged absence.

Appeals against adverse decisions by local officers will be referred to a board for hearing, when any plausible ground of appeal is set forth.

6. Commandants of conscripts will give this notice effect, referring to the local press of their respective States.

By order of the Bureau, W. LAY, Lt.-Col. A. A. G.

July 31, 1863.—tf. Acting Chief of Bureau.

THE SOUTHERN PUNCH!!

It will be nearly a duplicate size, form and general features of the world renowned London "Punch"—so long an exhaustless quarry in the British lake in the reformation of public abuses, and the exposition of the follies of fashion, fashing in its dish with the genius of Moore, of Jerrold, and a host of wits, poets, and philosophic thinkers.

The proprietors of "The Southern Punch" bring to the difficult task of successfully conducting such a journal, the advantage of a long, abundant, and profitable experience, and practical skill. The editorial corps, many past, has been connected, in a leading editorial capacity, with the Southern Literary Messenger, Richmond Enquirer, and other leading journals of the Southern Confederacy, and has had charge of the Typographical and Engraving departments, unsurpassed in that skill accordingly to success.

Every number will be illustrated with numerous, exact, appropriate to the times, (humorous and satirical) from the hands of one of the best engravers on the confederate soil—and it comes to laughing to the reading public of the South.

In addition to its original matter, it will be made the "Southern Punch" the spicliest and most readable, and the most illustrated literary journal in America. It will distance competition.

Terms: Subscription per single copies, $10 per annum; Newsdealers at the rate of $15 per hundred copies. Address,

OVERALL, CAMPBELL, HUGHES & CO.,
Publishers, Richmond Va.

☞ Editors giving the above one or more insertions will be entitled to a copy gratis.

April 24, 1863.

Notice.

Subscribers will please give information of any failure in the regular delivery of the Vindicator.

J. H. BOYLE,
of Culpeper, Va.

General Land Agency.

THE undersigned, a native of long standing, and a large acquaintance throughout the Southern States, offers his services for the purchase and sale of land and the management of money in Virginia, south of James River. He will acquaint himself with the wants of Northern Capitalists, and will give the information and express confidence in the security of his lands. A common medium price will be charged for all lands sold, and no additional compensation exacted. Those desiring to sell will find it to their interest to place their lands, specifying section, county, quantity, price, buildings and the purpose intended—whether for a home, or for a specific particular, stating also the quantity of land wanted, and the price they desire to pay.

Those desiring investment merely will state the amount.

Commissions and contracts for purchase or sale arrangements.

Lands will be published only if and then carefully examined.

Address and Office,

JOSES & SHACKELFORD,
Charlottesville, Va.

REFERENCES.

J. P. MINOR, Richmond, Va. ROBERT W. BARRS, Staunton, Va.

MINOR & BURKE,

Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

COUNTRY PRODUCE, TOBACCO, GROCERIES, &c.

CARY STREET,

Opposite Exchange Hotel,

RICHMOND, VA.

WE will use our best endeavors to promote the interests of our patrons. Refer by permission to

Hobson Cosnatas, Jas. Lawson, Jno. Lawson, Chas. Guarran, J. H. Hopkins, Jas. Hopkins, Richmond, Va.

J. Fleming, Jno. Guarran, A. Sheppard, Va. W. W. Fleming, Hollywood, Va. Mat. Spotsw., Jas. K. Bouton, Jas. Lyons, Va.

M. R. Kinsman, Fredericksburg, Va.

March 6, 1863.—6m

NOTICE.

G. C. YEAKLE has just arrived from Baltimore, with a fine assortment of Drugs and Medicines, consisting in part as follows:

Soda, Sulphur, Iodide, Copperas, Epsom Salts, Castor Oil, Tartar, Davis' Pain Killer, Epsom Salts, Castor Oil, Gum Arabic, Gum Camphor, Alcohol, Sweet Spirits Nitre, Balsam Copaiva, Sugar of Lead, Iodide Potassium, Cantharides, Cubebs, Ext. Licorice, Sarsaparilla, Ess. Peppermint, Ess. Wintergreen, Ess. Bergamot, Ess. Lemon, Ess. Cinnamon, Ess. Sassafras, Ess. Ginger, Ess. Spearmint, Ess. Pennyroyal, Ess. Anise, Ess. Bitter Almonds, Castor Oil, Sweet Oil, Linseed Oil, Lard Oil, Neatsfoot Oil, Tanners Oil, Paints of all kinds, Varnish, Turpentine, Glue, Brushes, Window Glass, Glass Ware, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Combs, Tooth, Hair and Shaving Brushes, Snuff, Segars, Tobacco, Snuff Boxes, Pocket Books, Pocket Knives, Razors, Razor Straps, Scissors, Spectacles, Thermometers, Ink, Pens, Pencils, Cologne, Extracts, Toilet Soaps, Pomatum, Hair Oil, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Sponges, Chamois Skins, Tooth Picks, Ivory Combs, Fine Cutlery, Gold Pens, Gold Pencils, Gold Spectacles, Silver Spectacles, Steel Spectacles, Fine Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Musical Instruments, Violins, Guitars, Accordeons, Flutes, Fifes, Tambourines, Drums, Fife Reeds, Violin Bows, Violin Strings, Guitar Strings, Fine Table Cutlery, Knives and Forks, Spoons, Butter Knives, Sugar Tongs, Mustard Spoons, Ladles, Shoe Tacks, Sad Irons, Coffee Mills, Spittoons, Chamber Pots, Tea Pots, Tea Kettles, Coffee Pots, Stone Jugs, Stone Pots, Fancy Baskets, Cedar Buckets, Cedar Tubs, Cedar Pails, Cedar Churns, Washboards, Brooms, Brushes, Matches, Candles, Soap, Starch, Blueing, Ginger, Pepper, Spices, Mustard, Cinnamon, Cloves, Allspice, Nutmegs, Saleratus, Cream Tartar, Pickles, Preserves, Jellies, Sardines, Herrings, Mackerel, Cod Fish, Chocolate, Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Rice, Flour, Meal, Candies, Nuts, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Citron, Currants, Fine Brandies, Fine Whiskies, Fine Wines, Port Wine, Madeira Wine, Sherry Wine, Malaga Wine, Claret Wine, Catawba Wine, Ale, Porter, Cordials, Bitters

The Vindicator

W. H. H. LYNN, Proprietor and Editor.

Staunton, Va.

FRIDAY MORNING OCT. 23, 1863.

REMOVAL.

We are removed our offices to the 1st Brick Tavern Buildings on New Court House Street, one door east of the Provost Marshal's office (upstairs) where we will be pleased to see our friends.

We are prepared to do job work in the neatest manner and with despatch.

Apprentice Wanted.

A BOY of this county, of GOOD CHARACTER, to learn the Printing business, will be taken by the undersigned, if applied for soon. Apply at the office in Staunton, or address, through the County postoffice.

Oct 23.—

WAR NEWS.

The news from Chickahominy to the 20th states that our batteries still keep up a long fire upon the Yankees at Bottom's Bridge and Wagner. Their force at those points are said to have largely increased within the past few days. One hundred and three days have already been spent by the Yankee General in attempting the capture of Charleston, and according to their own account they have only commenced. They acknowledge that we have effectually closed the channel to the city to their fleet, reserving a passage to our own craft after the manner of a canal with a safety-lock against the enemy. The obstructions they acknowledge are of a very formidable character, and it would be rather hardious for their Ironclads to penetrate farther into the harbor, within range of our guns.

We have very little reliable intelligence from the army of Northern Virginia since our last issue. The fighting has continued at intervals for some days past, and has resulted, as we learn, in driving Meade within his entrenchments, at Centreville and Manassas. We captured in the different engagements about 1500 prisoners, which, we learn, we are on our way to Richmond.

The following official dispatch from Gen. Lee to the War department contains the latest intelligence from that quarter:

October 20, 1863.

To General S. Cooper, A. and I. General:

General Stuart yesterday opposed, at Buckland, the advance of Gen. Kilpatrick's division of cavalry, whilst Gen. Fitz Lee attacked his flank and rear. The enemy was routed and pursued until he reached his infantry support, at Haymarket and Gainesville. Two hundred prisoners, with horses, arms and equipments, eight wagons and ambulances, were captured.

R. E. LEE.

The centre of interest is again with the army of Gen. Bragg, from which we have received nothing of interest within the past week.

Both armies are still confronting each other, and no doubt preparing for an encounter, which cannot be delayed many longer.

Gen. Wheeler with his gallant command is still operating in the rear of Rosecrans army, and has succeeded in capturing and destroying several hundred wagons, and a large amount of Commissary and Ordinance stores.

COL. WM. L. JACKSON.

We learn from persons just from Col. Jackson's camp that he has gotten back from another raid into the North West. He sent a battalion in the direction of Huttonsville to attract the attention of and draw out the forces of Gen. Averill, (which was successfully accomplished) while he moved Westward as far as the Salt Works in Braxton County, a distance of seventy-five miles within the enemy's lines. At the Salt Works he found that the enemy had erected a double set of Block houses, the outer one of which he took by storming. Believing the large works could not be taken without too great a loss of life he withdrew a short distance, the enemy followed and a battle ensued in which the Yankees were beaten and driven within their fortifications with a loss of killed, wounded and prisoners. Jackson lost but eight killed and twelve wounded.

It will be remembered that just before the movement Jackson sent a detachment into Upshur and captured and brought out 98 Yankees. Verily Gen. Averill will have to be wide awake if he prevents Jackson's raids within the dominions of Doreman.

LEE'S BATTERY.

In the late fight, near Bristow we believe, this Battery, from Rockbridge county, lost two men killed and seventeen wounded and all of their guns, after having seventeen horses killed. They were not supported by those left to do so, but the number that fell attests how well they fought to save their guns etc they were compelled by vastly superior numbers to leave them. The wounded are at the General Hospital at this place, and we are informed by one of the Surgeons that none are seriously wounded.

BROKE JAIL

On Monday evening last when the young gentleman temporarily in charge of the jail in this place, went into one of the cells to confine an otherwise unmanageable prisoner for the night, nine of those confined in the same cell rushed at the door bursting it open and rushing over the guards stationed there, escaping into the street, where they were pounced and some severely wounded by their pursuers, some all save fifteen of the escaped, Capt. Knipple and three Sergeants. Capt. Knipple and three Sergeants are the names of those at large.

We learn that yesterday Dr. Hucker has resigned from the Pittsylvania Jail, which he has kept for a long time, and will be succeeded by Capt. Knipple, one of the escaped, who is a good man for the place.

DESERTED BOTH.

We had a surgeon to tell the following interview between a "Black" Cavalry, who had taken prisoner in the late battle, and a Rebel Boy.

Captain Blue, commanding the 1st Texas regiment, was made prisoner on Saturday afternoon, and taken laughingly to Rosecrans, who has 250 men in the rear of the operations of his army which was engaged by Hood's division.

Rosecrans appeared dressed in black trousers, white vest and plain blouse, and was surrounded by a dozen staff. The general is short and thick set, with sandy hair, red whiskers and big brilliant black eyes and very handsome. He is a good officer, and pleasant in conversation. He shook hands with Captain Blue, patted him familiarly on the shoulder and said: "Let us step aside and talk a little." Noticing a fine tree, some 50 yards from the Staff, the General *à la* Sam Houston picked up a stick and commenced whittling, and the following conversation ensued:

Ros—Where are your lines?

Blue—General, it has not been my place to know. I have been out four days. If you do the same amount of trouble you will find ours.

Ros—(wincing slightly) What brigade do you belong to?

Blue—Robertson's.

Ros—What division?

Blue—I don't know.

Ros—What corps?

Blue—I don't know.

Ros—Do you belong to Bragg's army?

Blue—Oh yes, sir.

Rosecrans looked at him and smiled at this ingenuous manner so perfectly open and candid the Captain owned, then again commenced blandly:

Ros—How many of Longstreet's men got here?

Blue—About 15,000.

Ros—Is Longstreet in command?

Blue—Oh no, sir! Gen. Bragg is commander.

Ros—Captain, you don't seem to know much for a man whose appearance seems to indicate so much intelligence?

Blue—Well, General, if you are not satisfied with my information I will volunteer some. We are going to whip you most tremendously in this fight.

Ros—Why?

Blue—Because you are not ready to fight.

Ros—Were you ready?

Blue—Yes, we were ready.

Ros—How do you know we were not ready?

Blue—You sent a brigade to burn a bridge. Gen. Bragg sent a brigade to drive yours back, you were forced to reinforce then Gen Bragg reinforced and forced you into an engagement.

Ros—I feel you know more than thought you did, you can go to the rear.

He went and found next day about 1200 prisoners who were left in charge of a year-old regiment. They were taken across the river, rations promised but never furnished them; and from Saturday afternoon till Tuesday not one morsel of food was furnished the prisoners.—*Atlanta Confederacy.*

GEN. FORREST.

We sincerely regret to learn that Gen. Forrest has tendered his resignation and the causes which have led to it. Disagreements have long been known to exist between Gen. Bragg and himself, not the least, perhaps, of which was the advancement of a junior officer, then Wheeler, over him. Wheeler is a gallant officer and possess a fine military education no doubt, but since the incarceration of Morgan in prison the people have looked to Forrest to exhibit the genius necessary to success with the Cavalry of the West, but cramped by having some one placed over him in his own command he could not exhibit the rare qualities as a leader which he is believed to possess. Lately his grievances have been great—deprived of his command and reduced to a brigade and then given a leave of absence until our return from this we must lay his injuries aside and bear and he has tendered his resignation, with the purpose of raising a separate, independent command. We hope for the sake of the men who have followed his lead so long that his old command may be returned to him, but for his sake we would prefer to see him untrammelled at the head of an independent body of men, where he would be of incalculable service to our country and win greater fame than he ever fallen to his lot.

KEEP YOUR FAITH

We have heard it said that there is great difficulty in getting supplies from the farmers who have a quantity on hand, and some insinuate that they would rather hoard their grain and produce than sell for Confederate money. This seems unjust to the citizens of a county which has taken, among the first, the proud stand of agreeing to sell at the fixed prices and invest surplus funds in C. S. bonds. We believe the people of Augusta are as patriotic as the people of any portion of the Confederacy and we can not hesitate to believe that they will carry out the resolutions which they voluntarily passed to the letter, and sell their superabundant produce at the prices agreed upon to consumers and at once. Come forward promptly and do not let it be said that the farmers of Augusta refused to sell their produce, thereby rendering starvation both to the Army and citizens of the towns a not improbable feature, but rather let her, in this patriotic purpose, be numbered the Banner County of the Empire State.

NEWS FROM THE VALLEY

We learn that the Yankees attacked the enemy at Chickatown, Jefferson county on Sunday last, and drove them from the town capturing four hundred and thirty-five prisoners and a considerable amount of valuable stores. The prisoners are in a safe place.

☞ See notice to Tax-payers in another column. Read and call the attention of your neighbors. Postmasters will especially oblige by so doing.

☞ Read advertisement of "Southern Literary Messenger." This excellent monthly deserves liberal support.

☞ Read the interesting letter from Richmond, which we have taken from the Richmond Enquirer.

☞ Read the letter from our Special Correspondent, dated Camp Bragg, Oct. 21st, 1863, says:

"The Secretary of the British consular agency in the Confederacy has not yet called the President to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederate country, and it is deemed proper to put you in possession of the causes which have produced this result that you may have it in your power to correct any misrepresentations on the subject. To this end it is necessary to state the whole course of the British Government, and that of the Confederacy, in relation to these officials.

Mr. Bonjamin explains that it has not been the custom of nations to interfere with Consuls, who are merely commercial agents, upon any change of the Government, and in their duty to treat all Governments which may be established, *de facto*, over the parts where they reside, as Governments *de jure*. The British consular officials gave no cause of complaint on this score, and the President interposed no objection to the continued exercise of their functions. The first interruption of the harmony was the case of Mr. Moore, who was dismissed because of his failing to submit his commission to the inspection of the State Department, and because of his offensive remarks touching the conduct of the Confederate authorities in relation to two enlisted soldiers, as fully explained in a published dispatch of the Government. Mr Benjamin says:

"And here it may not be improper to observe that although this dispatch was published at the time of its date, and was communicated to the Foreign Office in London, Her Majesty's Ministers made the strange mistake of asserting in the House of Commons that Mr. Moore's dismissal was connected, in some way, with alleged outrages committed on one Bulkley, of whose existence the Department was ignorant till the publication of the debate, and concerning whom no representation exists on its files."

The dismissal of Mr. Magee, the Consul at Mobile, by the British Government for forwarding the interest on the State debt of Alabama by the British frigate Vesuvius, is next noticed, and Mr. Benjamin passes to the consideration of the recent action of British Consuls with reference to foreigners enlisted in the Confederate army. He says:

Within the last few days the President has been informed by communications addressed to the Town out of the three British Consular Agents remaining here that they have received instructions from their Government to pursue a course of conduct in regard to persons of British origin now resident within the Confederacy which it has been impossible to tolerate. It seems scarcely probable that the instructions of Earl Russell have been properly understood by his agents; but we have no means of communicating with the British Government for the correction of misunderstandings. You are aware that Great Britain has no diplomatic agent accredited to us, and that Earl Russell having declined a personal interview with Mr. Mason, the latter, after some time spent in an unsatisfactory interchange of written communications, has been relieved of a mission which had been rendered painful to himself, and was productive of no good to his country. The President was, therefore, compelled to take the remedy into his own hands.

By these two communications Earl Russell was understood to insist on any thing more than that British subjects, resident within the Confederacy, should be allowed a reasonable time to secure the option of departing from the country, if unwilling to be enrolled in its service; and in point of fact, this option had never been refused them, and many had availed themselves of it. Nor was it believed that Her Majesty's Government could expect a favorable response to their appeal to this Government for the exercise of the comity between "independent" States supposed to be involved in this subject, whilst Great Britain was persistently refusing to recognize the independence which alone would justify the application.

Since the date of those two letters numerous requests have been made by British Consular officials for the interposition of the Gov rnment in behalf of persons, alleged to be British subject, wrongfully subjected to enrollment. Authorities have been forced where warranted by the facts, but it soon became known that these gentlemen regarded their vocation as conclusive evidence that the persons named in them were exempt from military service, and that these certificates were freely issued on the simple affidavit of the interested parties. This continual abuse was followed by a sweeping exemption for two men who to the citizens of the Confederacy, and to have been land owners and voters for a series of years prior to the war.

Much inconvenience was occasioned before these frauds were discovered, but they after wards assumed a shape which forbade further tolerance. The correspondence of the Acting British Consuls at Savannah and Charleston already referred to, asserts the existence of instructions from their Government, under which, instead of protecting British subjects from the courts of justice, always open for the redress of grievances, or to apply to this Government for protection against any unjust treatment by its subordinates, they deny to a duty to counsel enlisted soldiers to judge for themselves of their rights and to refuse obedience to Confederate laws and authority, and even exhort them to open treason in face of the enemy.

This unwarrantable assumption by foreign officials of jurisdiction within our territory, this offensive encroachment on the sovereignty of the Confederate States, has been repressed by the President's order for immediate departure of all British Consular Agents from our country, as you will perceive by a perusal of the enclosed copy of the notice addressed to one of them, the Consul Fullarton.

I have been induced to place the whole subject fully in your possession, by reason of a statement made by Consul Fullarton to the Governor of Georgia, that in the event of the failure of his remonstrance to produce the exemption of all British subjects from service, he is instructed to state that the Governments in Europe interested in this question will unite in making such representations as will secure to aliens this desired exemption."

The instance here implied would require no answer if it were not Consul positively asserts it to be true. Nothing can be more easy to see that the notice of the President in repelling with Scottish and Tuscan by foreign officials to arrogate sovereign rights which we claim, is to be attributed to the slight provocation afforded in the slight by foreign representations from any quarter exciting. This is the only point on which the President has had occasion to act and on this point there is no room for doubt.

The exercise of the *Drayton* cruiser is the hard, however, to be resorted to without justifiable cause, and it is proper that you should have it in your power to explain the grounds on which the President has been compelled to enforce it. Lest also the Government of His Imperial Majesty should be misled into the supposition that the rights of French citizens are in any manner involved in the action of the President which has been rendered necessary by the reprehensible conduct of the British Consular agents, we are requested to take occasion for giving such explanation to Monsieur Thouvenel as will obviate all risk of misapprehension.

I am, sir, respectfully,

Your ob't serv't,

J. P. BENJAMIN,

Secretary of State.

Hon. John Slidell, Commissioner, &c., &c. Paris, France.

MR. BENJAMIN TO MR. FULLARTON

Mr. Benjamin, writing Oct. 8th, 1863, to Mr. Fullarton, British Consul at Savannah, refers to the correspondence which has passed between that Consul and Governor Brown, of Ga., (already published by the press,) and says:

It is apparent that the Consular Agents of the British Government have been instructed not to confine themselves to an appeal for redress, either to courts of justice or to this Government, whenever they may conceive that grounds exist for complaint against the Confederate authorities in their treatment of British subjects, (an appeal which has in no case been made without receiving just consideration,) but that they assume the power of determining for themselves whether existing orders of the Confederacy are properly bound to its service; that they even arrogate the right to interfere directly with the execution of the Confederate laws, and to advise soldiers of the Confederate armies to throw down their arms in the face of the enemy.

This assumption of jurisdiction by foreign officials within the territory of the Confederacy, cannot be tolerated for a moment, and the President has had no hesitation in directing that all Consuls and Consular Agents of the British Government be notified that they can no longer be permitted to exercise the functions of their offices within the limits of the Confederacy.

I am directed, therefore, by the President to communicate to you the order, that you promptly depart from the Confederacy, and that in the meantime you cease to exercise any consular functions within its limits.

MR. BENJAMIN TO MR. MASON.

Writing June 11th—1863, Mr. Benjamin tells Mr. Mason that Mr. Cridland, "who had occasionally acted as Consuls in Richmond during the temporary absence of Consul Moore," called at the State Department on the 18th of May, and assured him that he was going to Mobile to attend *officially* to some business affecting the British Government there, which had been left unprotected by the withdrawal of Consul Magee, and adds:

I was therefore, quite surprised at receiving from the Secretary of the Navy official communication of a telegraph received by him from Admiral Buchanan, informing the Secretary that Mr. Crilland had been officially introduced to him by the Flag-Officer Lyons, at Mobile, and had shown the Admiral an official document signed by Lord Lyons, appointing him Acting English Consul at Mobile."

Mr. Benjamin then proceeds to give a full history of the Shipment of the $155,000 in specie from Mobile to pay the Alabama State debt interest in England, and connects upon the course of the British Government in removing Mr. Magee for forwarding it. If the British Government holds that Alabama is still one of the United States, then the United States had a right to prevent the payment of a foreign debt; but if, on the contrary, the State of Alabama be regarded (as in right and fact she really is) an independent State, engaged in war against the United States as a foreign enemy, then the President cannot refrain from observing that the action of Her Majesty's Minister at Washington favored on this occasion rather of unfriendly co-operation with an enemy than of just observance of neutral obligations.—

Mr. Benjamin concludes:

The President has, in the facts already recited, seen redoubled reasons for adhering to his determination, mentioned in my preceding dispatch, of withholding any direct communication between Consuls or Consular agents residing within the Confederacy and the functionaries of their Governments residing amongst our enemies. He further indulges the hope (which Her Majesty's Government cannot but regard as reasonable, and which he will endeavor to realize, if he will be justified by its action) that Her Majesty's Government will choose some other mode of transmitting for future use, and exercising its authority over its agents in the Confederacy than by delegating the functionaries who reside among our enemies, the power to give orders or instructions to those who reside among us.

Finally, and in order to prevent any further misunderstanding in Mr. Crilland's case, that gentleman has been informed that he cannot be permitted to exercise Consular functions at Mobile, and it is hoped that he will see the wisdom of his choice of some other State than Alabama for his residence, would be agreeable to this Government.—This intimation has been given in order to avoid any difficulty which might result from the double position of Mr. Crilland, who is Consul in Alabama, and "a private individual, and who in Alabama represents himself as Acting English Consul."

The President is confident that Her Majesty's Government will render full justice to the motives which have prompted our proceedings, and will perceive in them a manifestation of the earnest desire entertained by this government of the possibility of any unfriendliness on its part having a tendency to impair the amity which happily exists between the interest and the desires of this Country and those of Great Britain.

The President wishes a copy of this dispatch to be placed by you in the hands of Earl Russell.

I am, &c.,

J. P. BENJAMIN,

Secretary of State.

Hon. James M. Mason, &c. &c. &c.

EARL RUSSELL TO MR. MASON.

Foreign Office, Aug. 12, 1863.

Sir: I am directed by Earl Russell to inform you that Mr. Adams has informed Mr. Seward that he is not in a position to receive communications from any person assuming to act as Minister for the Confederate States.

Mr. Adams, however, has been instructed to receive communications from any person who may be duly accredited as a Minister from the Confederate States, and Mr. Seward has intimated to Mr. Adams that he will be prepared to receive communications from the Minister of the Confederate States.

Earl Russell, however, is of opinion that the conduct of Mr. Acting Consul Hodge, of Charleston, in not recognizing the authority of the Confederate States, and in acting as the agent of subordinate officers, has not been done in other similar cases of States not recognized by Her Majesty, and he would be inconsistent with the amity professed by the so styled Confederate States towards Her Majesty and the British nation, if arrangements could be made for carrying on a correspondence between agents appointed by Her Majesty's Government, and the authorities of the Confederate States, and the authorities of such States.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed) RUSSELL.

MR. MASON TO EARL RUSSELL.

Confederate States of America,
Office of the Upper Seaboard District,
Portsmouth Virginia, September 4, 1863.

The Rt. Hon. Earl Russell, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs:

My Lord—I have had the honor to receive your Lordship's letter of the 19th August, ultimo, in reply to mine of the 24th and 29th July, ultimo. I shall transmit a copy of your Lordship's letter to the Secretary of State at Richmond.

I have the honor to be, Benjamin, full copies of which I have by his direction furnished to your Lordship, certainly evince no disinclination to permit any persons accredited by Her Majesty's Government as its Consular or other agents to reside within the Confederate States, and to carry on the communication with the Government there. They explain only (and certainly in terms of courtesy) how it has resulted that the Government of the Confederate States has felt itself constrained to prohibit its future any direct communication between such agents and the Minister resident at Washington—a prohibition which it understand from the dispatches is equally extended to all other agents of foreign powers and their Ministers at Washington.—All communications to or from such agents are to future to be made through the usual channel of dispatches to neutral ports.

That it should have become necessary to impose this restriction is, I am sure, a matter of regret to the President of the Confederate States; but the circumstances which have called it forth are either beyond or of large governmental control.

In regard to the suggestion in your Lordship's letter, that it would be very desirable that persons authorized by Her Majesty should have the means of communicating at Richmond, and elsewhere in the United States, the interests of British subjects," which, as I understand your Lordship states, "have been done in other similar cases of States not recognized by Her Majesty," under arrangements for correspondence between agents appointed by Her Majesty's Government to reside in the Confederate States and the authorities of such States, I can say, that it is by your Lordship's pleasure to make this proposition in such form as may be agreeable to Her Majesty's Government, that not at variance with the views expressed in the dispatches of Mr. Benjamin. I do not doubt it would receive the favorable consideration of the Government at Richmond; and I should be happy in being the medium to communicate it.

I have the honor to be

Your Lordship's

Very obt. serv't,

[Signed] J. M. MASON,

Special Commissioner, &c.

A large crowd of the citizens of Richmond listened to a most admirable address on Friday evening, delivered by Hon. Chauncey Rosell, in the African Church. The speech was philosophical, statesmanlike and eloquent; and breathed the most manly and heroic spirit. He also analyzed the nature of the condition of the opposing belligerents, applying thereto the abstract rules of war. Mr. Rosell demonstrated that our success if certain, if only we continue to bear yourselves like men! He gave a solution, which we think is right to repeat, and thus assist in lodging it in the minds of our people: When peace does come, the African Church question, we must be aware of becoming *patient* for it. Our enemy, when he finds himself vanquished will set about making the best bargain he can for himself, and of the importance of our people shall drive our rulers into precipitate conclusions, we must be betrayed into terms of our own ruin. Let us prepare ourselves against this danger.

After Mr. Russell had concluded, Gen. WILLIAM SMITH, who was present was called out by the audience, and made some very happy and earnest appeals to the people to stand up manfully for the cause of the people and of the Legislature now in session. He called upon every citizen to do his full duty and to set upon the principle of equal sacrifices in a common cause. He implored the Legislature to put the State in a condition to do its duty in the field, but as a preparation for the necessities which may be upon us.—*Sentinel.*

Lieut. Col W K Beard, of Gen. Bragg's staff, arrived in Richmond on Tuesday with twenty five United States prisoners, taken in the late battle of Chickamauga. They were deposited in the Adjutant General's office. Col. Beard brings cheering accounts of the condition and prospects of Bragg's army.

Coffee Drinkers.

If you wish to engage in article of COFFEE, that will be satisfactory to yourselves and to your customers, call at the Vindicator Office. Price, Cash.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE

On next Sunday, the 25th inst., the Right Revered Bishop Meade, will administer the Sacrament of Confirmation in the Episcopal Church, and preach on the occasion.

Divine service will commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

DENTAL NOTICE.—DR. W. CRAYMAN, Dentist, Staunton, Va., will be at Mr. Gilmer's, where he will be pleased to see his friends.

Staunton, October 16-tf.

NOTICE

Persons who have Boots and Shoes to repair, will find it to their interest to call at the Shop of the Subscriber, on Lewis Street, Staunton, Va., where they will be promptly and neatly done, and at reasonable prices.