Staunton Vindicator.

VOL. XLIII. STAUNTON, VA., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1863. NO. [illegible]

The Vindicator.

[illegible]

JOB PRINTING.

We are prepared to execute, with neatness and dispatch, JOB WORK, such as PAMPHLETS, BLANKS, POSTERS, CHECKS, CARDS, LABELS, BILL-HEADS, &c., &c.

Terms CASH for all Job Work, on delivery.

April 17, 1863.

Advertising Agency!

The undersigned offers his services to persons desiring to advertise in any of the papers in the Southern Confederacy. Persons in the country wishing to advertise their LAND OR OTHER PROPERTY, would do well to avail themselves of his agency. I will also forward subscriptions to the Southern Punch and other papers. GEORGE HARMAN, Vindicator Office.

April 10, 1863.

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

[illegible]

ROBT. C. DAVIS,

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

JOS. COYNER, Lt. Comd'g Co. C.

A. AISHART, Capt. Co. D.

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

JAS. BUMGARDNER, Capt. Co. F.

[illegible] Capt. Co. G.

[illegible] Capt. Co. H.

JOHN S. HUMPHREYS, Capt. Co. I.

J. M. [illegible] Capt. 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 Store of the Vindicator. A. LYNE.

Staunton, Feb. 24, 1863.—tf

NEW AND JOB CONCERN.

[illegible]

Bureau of Conscription, Richmond, Va., July 21st, 1863.

To answer numerous inquiries, and [illegible] the following notice [illegible] published:

1. Under the recent call of the President, [illegible]

[illegible]

2. Hereafter any one furnishing a certificate [illegible]

[illegible] to higher authority will [illegible] and invariably be referred back for local examination and report; and the applicants will thus have uselessly lost time and prolonged suspense.

Appeals against adverse decisions by local officers will be forwarded by them for hearing, when any plausible ground of appeal is set forth.

5. Commandants of conscripts will give this notice extensive circulation in the local press of their respective States.

G. W. LAY, Lt. Col. A. A. G., Acting Chief of Bureau.

July 31, 1863.—tf

PROSPECTUS.—The undersigned will issue, in a few weeks, at Richmond, Va., a weekly journal to be called

"THE SOUTHERN PUNCH."

It will be nearly a duplicate size, form and general features of the world renowned London "Punch," so long an acknowledged power in the British Isles in the reformation of public abuses, and the enlightenment of the public mind, flashing as it did with the genius of Hood, 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 advantages of capital, abundant mental resources, and practical skill. The editor for many years past, has been connected, in a leading editorial capacity, with the largest daily papers of New Orleans and Mobile, while the gentlemen who have charge of the typographical and engraving departments are unsurpassed in that skill necessary to success.

Every number will be illustrated with numerous cuts, appropriate to the times, (humorous and serious,) from the hands of one of the best Engravers on the continent—an artist whose name is familiar to the reading public of the South.

In fine, the undersigned are determined to make the "Southern Punch" the spiciest and most readable, and the best illustrated literary journal in America. It shall distance competition.

Terms: Subscription for single copies, $10 per annum. News dealers 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.

June 26.

B. H. SHACKELFORD, of Fauquier, Va. — WM. S. ROSS, of Culpeper, Va.

General Land Agency.

THE undersigned, a Lawyer of long standing, and a farmer of large experience, have associated themselves together for the purchase and sale of land and the investment of money in Virginia, north of James River. Being well acquainted with the people and lands in Northern Virginia, they invite the attention and correspondence of persons disposed to buy or sell. A common medium will thus be obtained between distant parties and mutual accommodation ensue. Those desiring to sell will describe their lands accurately in all respects, comprising section, locality, quantity, quality, buildings and the price demanded.

Those desiring to buy will be equally particular, stating always the quantity of land wanted, and the section in which it must lie.

Those desiring investment merely will state the amount.

Commissions and contracts for purchase or sale accommodating.

Investments judiciously made and titles carefully examined.

Address and Office, ROSS & SHACKELFORD, Charlottesville, Va.

August 28, 1863.—6m

T. F. MINOR, Richmond, Va. — ROBERT W. BURKE, Staunton, Va.

MINOR & BURKE, Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, TOBACCO, GROCERIES, &c.

CARY STREET, (3d door below 13th Street,) RICHMOND, VA.

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

[illegible]

March 6, 1863.—6m

NOTICE.

C. C. YEAKLE has just arrived from Baltimore with a fine assortment of Drugs and Medicines [illegible]

[illegible]

Staunton, Sept. 4, 1863.—tf. C. C. YEAKLE.

CENTRAL HOTEL, CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.

THE Proprietor of this well known HOTEL respectfully calls the attention of the Travelling Public to the situation of his House, being immediately on the line of the railroad [illegible]

[illegible] R. W. BAILEY.

March 6, 1863.

HOGS, HOGS,

WE wish to purchase from two to three hundred STOCK HOGS, for which we will pay the highest market price. [illegible] HARMAN & HARMAN.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

[illegible]

HARMAN & BELL, Attorneys at Law, STAUNTON, VA.

[illegible]

A VOICE FOR THE POOR.

[illegible]

Hear how the winds without

Keep up their dismal shout,

[illegible]

[illegible]

Why should we heed the storm?

We have a Fire!

[illegible]

Higher and higher!

[illegible]

Freezing and sighing,

Chilled and half crying,

Stiffened and dying—

What a sad sight!

See how they gather

Closer together,

[illegible] the weather,

Quivering with pain:

Now their teeth chatter,

With a dull clatter,

Just like the patter

Of merciless rain.

Ah, me! how very numb

Finger and stiffened thumb;

Yet the blue lips are dumb,

Uttering no groan;

Limbs growing rigid,

Breath all so frigid

Even to moan!

What a soul sickening sight,

On this relentless night,

Savage with Storm!

Father and Mother,

Sister and Brother

Begging each other

All to get warm!

Ah! that it should be so,

God of the cold and snow!

Would He might help their woe,

He only can.

Dying by inches!

How the cold pinches!

Every nerve flinches

In the stern man.

Horrid!—but must they die?

Is there no other nigh,

None but the God on high,

Help to bestow?

—Does he not tell us

We should be zealous,

Yea, even anxious,

Pity to show?

Shall we sit idly by,

Seeing them freeze and die,

Yet from our apathy,

"Feeling unchid"?

Frozen eyes staring,

Wild and despairing,

Horribly glaring

From the stiff lid!

No! 'twere insanity,

Wild inhumanity,

Startling barbarity—

Conduct like this!

Unworthy our stations,

Our mutual relations,

Deserving whole nations'

Perpetual hiss!

Let us act nobly then;

Let us be Christian men,

Striving with voice and pen,

Warmth to secure.

To those who ever

Will bless our endeavor,

Holy and pure.

Pleading together,

"Oh! in the cold weather,

Remember the Poor."

From the Augusta Constitutionalist.

A Sermon Suited to the Times.

BY N. M. CRAWFORD, PRESIDENT MERCER UNIVERSITY.

Prov xi, 26—"He that withholdeth corn, the people shall curse; but blessing shall be upon the head of him that selleth it."

This is the only text in the Bible that authorizes men to curse any one; and is in strange contrast with those passages which requires us to love even our enemies. If our enemy hungers we are to feed him.—We are to pray for those who despitefully use and persecute us. We are to return good for evil and blessing for cursing.—How great, then, must be that crime on which the Almighty has fixed this seal of reprobation, and how greatly wicked is that man, whom God points out for the people to curse!

What, then, is this crime? Withholding corn or food—that is, refusing to sell it, and hoarding it for a greater price.

Why is this so great a crime, and its perpetrator so great a criminal? Did he not make the corn in his own field, or buy it with his own money? Has he not a right to do with his own as he pleases? Is he not entitled to the market price? And if that is not high enough now, has not, he a right to wait till it gets higher?

The ways of men are not God's ways, and God's thoughts are not men's thoughts. He gave the rain and the sunshine to make the corn grow that there might be food for all,—even for the poor, and "the poor shall never cease out of the land." And while you are withholding your corn for the price to raise, some poor man or sick woman, or helpless child, will starve; and you will be a murderer! If you had waylaid an enemy and stabbed him to the heart, all men would have cried out at your crime. But is your guilt any less when you turn aside from the groan of the hungry to gloat over your pile of corn, calculating how long it will be before the price is high enough to satisfy your rapacity? Nor is the crime any less because the criminals are multiplied. A thousand may combine to withhold corn before starvation is the result, yet is each one of the thousand a murderer? Nor can you plead a extenuation of your guilt that you did not intend to starve him; you only intended to raise the price and miscalculated his power of endurance.

Let us analyze the character of him who in times of distress, withholds corn.

1 It is obvious that he is destitute of benevolence, for he is indifferent to distress, if he can only make money.

2. [illegible]

[illegible] be only by the distress [illegible] of extortion, for he [illegible] of the poor and [illegible]. If the times [illegible] become kinder [illegible] more money.—If [illegible], he wishes to give them [illegible] he may twist out a greater [illegible].

4. In [illegible] he is cooperating [illegible] enemy; for the [illegible] the withholder of corn. And the enemy is co-operating with him in destroying all the provisions [illegible], thus making corn still dearer.

5. Such a [illegible] be prominent in the Church, but instead of a Christian he is a [illegible] only [illegible] out of the sufferings of his neighbors, but desires his neighbors to suffer still more that he may gain more, is "destitute of natural affection." Rom. 1—31.

6. His spirit is such as befits "an enemy of the human race." For no other can take pleasure in gains exacted from the distress of countrymen, kindred and neighbors.

7. Finally, he is the counterpart of the unjust judge, for he neither fears God nor regards man.

It is no wonder, then, if God and the people alike curse the individual who desires to grow rich upon the destitution of his own people, coining their tears into gold and their sighs into silver. And whenever the poor man cries to God for his hungry child because his neighbor is withholding corn, a curse is registered on high against the criminals.

It is the happiness of the sermonizer to know many owners of corn who do not withhold it, but sell at fair prices. "Blessings shall be upon their heads." Nay, when their neighbor is not able to pay this price they take less, and even give to those who need. Noble men, humane and kind!—"The blessing of him that was ready to perish comes upon them, and they cause the widow's heart to sing for joy."

There are now many illustrations of the proverb that "He who maketh haste to be rich shall not be innocent." But if any who in their greed of gain are withholding corn should read these lines, I beseech them to ponder God's solemn Word. Let them repent now and at once reform, for thus only can they escape the curse and enjoy the blessing.

NOTE.—The principle of the text applies to all the necessaries of life, clothing and fuel as well as food. "God is not mocked," and is it not mockery when those who get rich out of public service fancy they can escape by making contributions apparently large, but in comparison with their gains paltry, to relieve the distresses on which they fatten? It is attempting to bribe God for permission to serve Mammon. The time is coming when those who have got rich by extortion and speculating on the woes of their country will be glad to get rid of all their gains for the privilege of holding up their hands and saying, "These hands are clean."

Modern Improvement of Abolitionism.

The Chicago Times says:

Abolitionism should be proud of its "modern improvements" upon the Christianity taught in the Bible, as well as of the "improvements" of a similar nature it contemplates making in the national constitution. The organ of this new piety at Indianapolis says that a "distinguished minister" writes:

I administered the supper on last Sabbath, and cut off every butternut in the congregation from the communion of the church—There's no use in half way measures in these times."

Of course, the Abolition organ is highly gratified at the pious example set by its "distinguished minister." And a Buffalo radical journal, quoting the following extract from a prayer by a Methodist preacher in Iowa, says "it has a vein of practical patriotism in it that we like."

"Oh, Lord! we thank Thee for Abe Lincoln! We thank the for his Proclamation of Emancipation! We thank Thee that Thou didst cause our armies to be defeated at Bethel and Bull Run, for we deserved those chastisements for our national sins! We thank Thee that the copperheads of this community are beginning to skedaddle; We thank Thee that some of them have already skedadled!"

These clergymen, and those of the Illinois Methodist Conference, may well congratulate themselves on their "improvements" over the old fashioned obsolete religion taught by Jesus of Nazareth.

The Health of Napoleon.

A correspondent of the New York Herald, in speaking of the late appearance of Napoleon, to witness a balloon ascension, says:

He wore an ordinary looking overcoat, and the inevitable yellow kids, with which he always covers his hands. I was within five feet of him and kept as near as propriety and a detachment of the Garde de Paris which immediately gathered about him, would permit me, during the hour that he remained upon the ground. It seemed to me that a great change for the worse had come over him within the last year. His head, which he always carries to the right side, seemed to incline more than ever to the shoulder; and his face always that of a care-worn man, seemed to bear, more than ever before, the marks of physical pain as well as great mental anxiety. The Emperor is a very ungraceful man on foot. His body is long, but his legs are short, and in walking he has a sidling crab-like motion. His difficulty is not yet fully developed as "spinal disease," but will probably turn to that. At present it is a disease of the kidneys, and a surgical operation was performed when he was President of the Republic, which he smothered in a sight. He is liable to die at short notice, and then there will probably be a commotion here.

A FAITHFUL SERVANT.—The Raleigh Standard has learned, from a reliable source, of a negro man who has been within the enemy's lines in the eastern part of the State since the fall of Newbern, who has paid over to his mistress the sum of three thousand dollars, the property of his own labor, having reserved only enough to pay his own [illegible] expenses.

Fernando Wood on the War.

Fernando Wood, of New York, attended an entertainment given by the "Peace Democrats" of Bergen county, [illegible], on the 24th, and made a speech, [illegible] as the importance only of showing in advance what will be his course and that of those who co-operate with him in the [illegible] which meets at Washington [illegible] Monday.

The following were some of the [illegible] given on the occasion:

The State of Illinois—The [illegible] in the west.

The State of New Jersey—The only [illegible] of dry land in the deluge.

The County of Bergen—The [illegible] County of Democracy, which has not [illegible] a nonscript as a War Democrat [illegible] its borders.

State Rights—May they [illegible] in [illegible] and bloody triumph of State wrongs.

The Abolition War of Disunion—Let those who think it is right go to it, and those who think it is wrong stay at home.

The only Possible Remedy for Secession and the Only Hope of the Union—Peace, mutual concession and compromise.

"Blessed are the Peacemakers."

In response to a toast complimentary to himself, Mr. Wood spoke as follows:

Whatever may be the secret or avowed grounds on which a prosecution of this war is urged, rest assured, my friends, it leads to a result that will engulf all alike in one common maelstrom of destruction. I care not whether it is prosecuted for patriotic purposes or not; the objects of men or of the Government are nothing in view of the fact that the effect, tendency and catastrophe will of necessity be fatally disastrous.—It is folly to prate of motives, however high and ennobling they may ostensibly appear, when the results which accrue from those motives are destructive and debasing. It may be as well said that a man is justified in jumping from an eminence, a fall from which is certain to break his neck, because he did not design doing any injury to himself. Whatever his intention may have been, he perishes in the act. So with this war. Whether we will or no, its continued prosecution is certain destruction. There is no such thing as rebellion under the institutions upon which the Government of this country is founded. Suppose New York chose to secede, Who dare attempt to prevent her? Virginia had the same right as New York. War is disunion and disintegration. No man in his senses disputes this.—Every man who favors it, directly or indirectly, favors the dissolution of the American Union—promotes the establishment of a centralized despotism, and advances the fortunes of the most desperate and unscrupulous knaves that ever cursed a country. The advocates of the war may well be classed as the "evil-disposed" and the "simple-minded."

* * * *

The present delusions must subside.—Like the French Revolution, the dreadful era of carnage and fanaticism must run its course and have its termination. All civil wars founded on social or moral ideas have produced the same excitements, been pregnant with the same popular outbreaks, and culminated as this will, in the downfall and extinction of the men or party which advocated them. Rely on this. History will repeat itself in this instance as it has in a thousand others—our nature has not been changed; men are now as in the days of Robespierre and Cromwell—bloody, treacherous fanatical, selfish and unpatriotic.

* * * *

He believed that when the president called for troops, if only one State Executive with brain and nerve had done his duty under the Constitution, the war would have been stopped before now. With 100,000 under Lee threatening Washington, neither Stanton nor Lincoln would have had courage enough to turn and face the fire they would have felt in the rear. It is the duty of the people now to refuse to give another man or another dollar for the purpose of carrying on the war. A reference made by the speaker to Mr. Vallandigham, was received with the most boisterous applause.

Ex Governor Price, of New Jersey, followed Mr. Wood. He endorsed all the most ultra demonstrations of Copperhead doctrinism enunciated by this New York exampler. He believed the only salvation of the country lay in the restoration to power of the Democracy, and he was not very scrupulous as to the means by which the Democracy secured the necessary lease of power.

Other speeches were made by C. Chauncey Burr, Judge Van Loon and others, and a letter from Hon. J. P. Singleton, of Illinois, was read.

Heroism of the Defenders of Fort Sumter.

A Yankee correspondent, writing of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, says:

Perhaps no greater example of stern, stubborn resistance exists in all modern warfare than the persistent holding of this point by the rebels; certainly history does not record one. * * * To describe the appearance of Fort Sumter, in a few words, it is like a huge honey comb. The only part of the fort which bears any traces of identity is the southwest angle. The balance of the southern wall, exposed so long to our fire, is a mountain of pulverized brick and mortar. The eastern or sea face, which is exposed to the fire of both of our ships and shore batteries, is perhaps the most demolished of all; battered and bunged, and crushed worse than the countenance of any prize fighter. * * * The walls are now perfectly able of being scaled, from two to two and a half feet having been shot away within the past eight days. * * * The defence of Fort Sumter cannot fail to stir in the hearts of of any man that feeling of respect which the true soldier always has for a brave and determined foe.

DR. GREEN.—Among the returned Surgeons recently exchanged is Dr. James T. Green of Danville, who was imprisoned in Fort Norfolk and held as a hostage for Dr. Rucker.

The bounties offered by the Federal Government to the 300,000 new recruits called for, will amount to 300,000,000 [illegible]

A Soldier's Letter.

Gen. Smith, being invited to address the people at a barbecue near Shreveport, sent the following letter. We clip it from the Gazette:

SHREVEPORT LA, Oct 20, 1863

Gentlemen:—Your letter of invitation of the 17th, requesting me to address the people of this parish and the vicinity, at the barbecue to be given near here on the 20th inst., has been received.

I am no speaker. The rostrum would be as unsuited to me as the building of fortifications to you. My life and thoughts have [illegible]. If the people will [illegible] home, I will attend to [illegible] which devolve upon me as a Department Commander.

I shall observe the laws, but punish disloyalty. I shall respect the laws of the State, but shall rely on them to sustain me. The people must be true to themselves, and we will conquer. We have men and means on this side of the Mississippi to hold the country. It is to the interest of the Confederacy to employ and draw the enemy into the interior; it weakens him and strengthens us.—Individual distress may follow in the tracks of his march, but this is inseparable from war, and is felt on the other side greater than on this.

Our people there are buoyant and confident of success; it is in the Trans-Mississippi Department alone, that men despair and fear for the result. The very columns of the enemy which threaten us and strike fear into the hearts of our citizens, are so many assurances of our ultimate triumph. Every soldier they send west of the Mississippi river weakens their armies where the battles that decide our independence must be fought.

Stir up your people! Bring back our absentees to their colonels! and we will give full occupation to our invaders here, while our gallant countrymen there are achieving those victories which bequeath stability and perpetuity to our Government.

It will give me pleasure to be present at the barbecue, to mingle with, and become acquainted with the citizens of the parish and vicinity.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
E KIRBY SMITH,
Lieutenant-General.

From Arkansas.

From a letter addressed to a member of Congress, we are permitted to give an extract or two. The writer is a gentleman of undoubted credibility. It will be seen that the statement of the Yankee Gen Blunt and his men having been surprised and cut to pieces by Quantrell is here confirmed:—*Enquirer.*

"CAMP BRAGG, Near Washington, Arks., Oct. 29, 1863.

Quantrell arrived here a day or two since, on his way out he met Gen Blunt, his staff and escort, and killed every one of his party, save twenty five who escaped. He killed Blunt and all his staff, together with 130 of his escort. He brought all of Blunt's commissions, clothing, papers, brass band, ambulances, trunks &c., into camp with him. Quantrell came into our lines at Port Gibson. In passing through the Pin Indian country he kept Blunt's stars and stripes flying the Pins rallying to the flag, and Quantrell killing every one that showed himself. In one day he killed 130.—In coming out, including Blunt his staff and escort, he killed at least 3000 Yanks and Pins. Blunt's fine sword Quantrell has Given to Gen. Price. A. W. Jones, of Independence, was on Blunts staff, and was killed by Quantrell. When the boys came on Blunt he was sitting in his ambulance, enjoying a quiet smoke.

When Quantrell charged him, he jumped out of his buggy and took it afoot through the prarie grass. He had ran 50 yards when one of the boys emptied about 40 buckshot in his back, killing him instantly. He had in his pocket $250 in gold, and $700 in green backs. Quantrell brough. out 400 men with him."

AN ENERGETIC WOMAN.—A correspondent of the *Clarion* writes from Jasper county Miss:

Mrs Sammons a widow lady of this county, has made during the present year 300 bushels of corn, 100 bushels of potatoes, with pinders and peas enough to fatten her hogs. She did all the plowing with an old wind-broken poney. Her two little daughters, aged 12 and 14 years old, did the hoeing. She has also made 100 lbs of tobacco, now in press. Since her crop was finished she has done weaving enough to pay her salt and a pair of cards, and has some money left. Please give this an insertion for the benefit of widows and soldiers' wives who are dependent on the charity of of State aid for assistance. There are hundreds scattered over the country, who by a little more industry, could make their own support and live independently.

Senator Haynes, of T[illegible]

The Atlanta Register says:

The loss sustained by Hon. Langdon C Haynes are not greater than those visited upon all loyal Tennesseans. His residence in Knoxville is the headquarters of Gen. Sam D. Carter, an old schoolfellow of the eloquent Senator. His summer abode has been converted into a hospital. The Yankees have not left him an ear of corn or a grain of wheat. his barns and stables emptied and burned. his household furniture destroyed, and there is nothing left to mark the scene of social pleasures for which the country home of the Tennessee Senator was distinguished, save the bare walls of a beautiful residence converted into a filthy hospital. His neighbors all share his fate, he lives now at Wytheville, Va.

"SOUND OF THE GOOSE."—This is the way the Newburyport (Mass.) "Herald" account for the whereabouts of the wild geese:

The wild geese have commenced their southward flight. Following the warm weather they have been up at the Arctic [illegible] in the sunny coves where the verdure of summer is all most shaded by the over[illegible] icebergs, roosting for a night on the North Pole and now they follow the warm weather back to the tropics, to feed [illegible] alike, and go to roost on the [illegible].

[illegible] He [illegible] of the 23d infantry.

He said this year ago he was solicited to the Senate by the [illegible] Congress, yet when another [illegible] he would yield to the call of the [illegible] time, without murmur and with cheerfulness. That, from the solicitation he had received, he would have [illegible] to duty and recreant to his trust, if he failed on this occasion to render an account of his stewardship. He then [illegible] the impressment law; [illegible] said it would have been [illegible] the commissioners from the [illegible] the prices instead of State [illegible] who fixed the prices and [illegible] of the seizure. Necessity justified the passage of the bill with all its [illegible] which he had no doubt Congress would remedy, when it met, as far as possible, with an eye to the interests of producers on one side, the sufferings and starvation of our army on the other. That before its passage, our soldiers were living on [illegible] of a pound of bacon a week, and that Gen. Longstreet was ordered to Suffolk to procure supplies to relieve our famished soldiery.—That he regretted its abuses, and that the man who authorized, or otherwise would abuse his power in this regard, should have his ears cut off and his character be offered on the altar of eternal infamy—an object for "the slow, unmoving finger of scorn to be pointed at." He said our supplies for the army would have been long since destroyed but for the enactment of this law.

He was surprised and disgusted to meet with men who had given their sons to the sword and rejoiced that they died in defence of our flag, our lives, our honor and our all, and then grumble because a few bushels of wheat, corn, potatoes or ground [illegible] horse here and there were impressed for the use of the government. He was in favor of constitutional impressments, and that the law was legal, he had no doubt, that it was strange that any man would oppose the law, not its abuses, when the drum-beat of our enemies were in our hearing and the danger and the loss of a small quantity of our property for just consideration, or our total destruction by speculators or the enemy. That there were people who could not be awakened to a sense of duty even by the sound of Gabriel's trumpet—such would sleep on until they were bound hand and foot, unless rescued by our gallant army.

The Governor said but little on the tything law, taxation or the currency. He held that the tything law was auxiliary to impressments, and if we had passed a wise and judicious tax-bill at the beginning of the war, that at this time our currency would not have been so depreciated—that taxation had its limits; on one side it should not paralyse the industry and energies of the people, and on the other, it should not embarrass or stop the Government. That our Government and soldiers [illegible] help now under the smiles of a God of Justice—that right or wrong he would stand by the one and give it his support during the war, and he invoked the blessings of that God who holds in His hands our most solemn destinies.

He was proud to see that the General Assembly had re-affirmed the step she took in 1861. There is no step backward. All is now involved in the struggle that is [illegible] man—home, society, liberty, honor,—everything—with the certainty of the most degrading fate that ever oppressed a people if we fail. It is not recorded in history that 8,000,000 of united people, resolved to be free, have failed. We cannot yield if we would. Yield to the Federal authorities—to vassalage and subjugation—the bleaching bones of 100,000 gallant soldiers slain in battle would be clothed in tongues of fire to curse to everlasting infamy the man that whispers—yield. God is with us—because He is always with the right.

What the Stars Prophecy of the War.

A correspondent of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican thus writes of the stars in their relations to the war:

You published July 30, 1862, a prophecy of the rebellion, calculated by astrology. Many of your readers having forgotten it, some of the essential parts I repeat. Gemini is the ruling sign of this country.—America declared her independence when the planet Herschel was in seven degrees of Gemini, and when South Carolina passed the secession act, December 20th, 1860, at 1 P. M., the same planetary influence was existing. Thus the Union has lasted one revolution of that planet around the heavens. Until Herschal passes out of Gemini, which will be in July, 1866, peace, as it before existed, need not be expected. The following is a brief computation of future events during the present year:

After the 20th of October, some exciting news will be received from New Orleans, or some other extremely Southern point. I fear the latter will be unfortunate to the Federal cause. On the 10th of November, a compound junction of Venus, Mercury and the Moon will take place. The remainder of the month will be eventful. [illegible] ments are made in many sections, and the Confederacy assumes the aggressive in one particular section, but will eventually be quelled. Some victory to the Federal naval force is discerned. In December, some distinguished military man will be [illegible] in another world. I hope it will not be Gen. Meade. Both Meade and [illegible] have evil planetary influence this month. Let them be cautious. Important news will be received from Charleston this [illegible].—Also, a movement in the vicinity of [illegible] and in the Southwest by the Confederates. Highly interesting [illegible] will be received at the close of the year.

G. H. D.

[illegible] Government, it is said, [illegible] a large number of wagons [illegible] between Greensboro', North Carolina, and Ruffinsville, for the purpose of [illegible] supplies of corn and bacon from [illegible] for the army. [illegible]

The Vindicator.

W. H. H. LYNN, [illegible] EDITOR.

Staunton, Va.

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 4, 1863.

REMOVAL.

We have removed our office to the old Bell Tavern buildings, on New Court House Street, one door east of the Provost Marshall's office, (up-stairs) where we will be pleased to see our friends.

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

LET HIM HAVE A CORDIAL SUPPORT.

When that model of unfitness, Abe Lincoln, demands a General, because of failure to maintain his position, in engagements with superior numbers even, as did McClellan around Richmond, our people rejoice at the bad policy of Lincoln in retiring the unsuccessful commander and placing some [illegible] in his stead to inspire his soldiery with sufficient confidence for another [illegible]. It was sheer nonsense to remove an officer of the acknowledged ability of McClellan for failing to accomplish an impossibility, and since this is so, it seems strange that we should [illegible] at our chief magistrate for declining to do what they find so reprehensible in Lincoln. This is actually more unreasonable when we contrast the two in power. The one an unrefined, uninformed, illiterate fanatic, the other who, possessing rare natural gifts, with a cultivated intellect, and military training, has filled other high political positions, besides his present self-sacrificing one, with marked ability, and when tried in the field has proven himself equal to any emergency, and in an especial manner, as witnessed by [illegible] at Buena Vista, where with his gallant Mississippi Regiment he withstood the shock of 15,000 Mexican Lancers and with the terrible cross-fire from the arms of his V [illegible] in their serried ranks and finally hurling them back in confusion, won the day. "He was pronounced the originator of this successful [illegible] by men of military knowledge and experience, all other formations of like shape being intended to operate from the outside of the V. (The great value of his information may be more readily appreciated by the statement of the fact that his regiment was armed with Mississippi rifles without bayonets and the outside of the V could not have offered very serious obstacle to attack without the latter, from the inside the cross fire utterly prevented approach to anything like bayonet distance.) His preference was to occupy a position in the field in this struggle in which he would have exhibited marked ability, and [illegible] believe him as well fitted as for the one he now holds, although conceded by friend and foe that no other could take his place. From these facts it occurs to us that it is the extreme of folly to find fault with the only man who can satisfactorily to the majority, fill the position to which he has been chosen, whose endeavors can only be for the best interest of his country, according to his judgement, which his exceedingly good opportunities, and well conceded qualifications [illegible] is generally correct. We do not refer to his retention of General Bragg and Pemberton particularly, for which he has been censured greatly, not caring whether they be retained or hurled from their positions in a twinkling, prefering to leave that matter where it properly belongs, in the hands of President Davis, who in spite of the clamors of the people retained Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston in command and received the highest commendations therefor after that partial [illegible] had so unluckily lost his invaluable life in defending these who abused him. We feel that he knows best and will decide promptly and unhesitatingly in all matters from the facts before him, but will not be induced to take a false step knowingly [illegible] Confederacy should demand it. Let us then confide in the patriotism of our President and cease to complain or censure, strive to assist him in his extremely laborious duties by giving him that cordial support which is so essential to his successful accomplishment of good results.

WHY DESPOND?

Our people fall into a despondent mood upon the reception of news of failure, no matter how slight. This is not right. Why should we despond on account of failures? We cannot surely expect to win every battle or skirmish though we must eventually [illegible]. The great wonder is that we have had such frequent successes.—The enemy has possession of the sea, the Navy, with an organized soldiery as a nucleus for more extensive organization, with an abundance of arms and ammunition at hand and every facility for keeping up the supply, an established currency and uninterrupted [illegible] with the whole world, while we were without either a government, were devoid of arms and ammunition, with no military [illegible], cut off from the world, standing isolated and alone, had to make preparations for the future [illegible] emergencies, (born [illegible]) [illegible] of a [illegible] on the ground.... We have been [illegible] an afford to [illegible] account of failures but take them as the [illegible] work [illegible] war and brave our [illegible] be [illegible] succeed.

[illegible] of the Stonewall [illegible]

J. C. [illegible]

[illegible] explains itself.

Dr. Carrington, Medical Director at Richmond, has ordered all sick and wounded from this section to be sent immediately to the General Hospital at Staunton.

RICHMOND, VA., Dec. [illegible], 1863.

N. K. TROUT,
Mayor of the Town of Staunton:

SIR: Mr. Johnson and myself, in the discharge of our duty, found it necessary after arriving at Gordonsville, and attending to what few wounded we found there, some five or six, to come on here where the bulk of the wounded had been sent. We have found them, all, not only our own county men, but all that belong to the Stonewall Brigade, the list of which I forward to you to be made use of in such manner as you think best in order to give notice to their friends of their situation and condition. The enclosed list is before the Surgeons in charge of the five divisions of the Chimborazo Hospital. They will let me know in the morning how many they will grant transfers to. I have great hopes of getting the most of them. We have met with great encouragement from every gentleman connected with the Medical Department, from Medical Director down to the humblest man connected with the Department, and we desire that honorable mention be made of them all for their kindness in aiding us in every way possible in the discharge of our duty.

Mr. Johnson will go up to Gordonsville to-day, and if the transfers are decided on, I will come with them to-morrow. So if there is no more fighting to-day or to-morrow, I hope to take with me a large share of the wounded that are now here.

I am sir,
Very respectfully,
Yours, &c.,
J. C. MARQUIS.
On part of Committee.

J H Armentrout, Co. E, 52d Va., pneumonia.

Thomas Anderson, Co. H, 4th Va, little finger, (slight).

J B Austin, Co. F, 4th Va, gunshot wound right side.

William Burwell, Co. K, 33d Va, contusion on knee.

J M Beard, Co. K, 5th Va, catarrh.

A Rolliner, Co. C, 33d Va, catarrh.

F Beltzer, Co. H, 33d Va, gunshot wound in right shoulder.

R C Brown, Co. A, 4th Va, gunshot wound in left arm.

M L Barr, Co. I, 2d Va, flesh wound in thigh.

D W Birket, Co. E, 4th Va, debility.

William Bernard, Co. L, 4th Va, V S of hand.

G L Berry, Co. C, 5th Va, intermittent fever.

A H Butaur, Co. A, 4th Va, gunshot wound in left knee.

J F Collery, Co. C, 4th Va, gunshot wound in left arm.

G I Calier, Co. B 33d Va, Rls.

S Conner, Co. F 4th Va, wound in face.

W A Crumble, Co. C, 4th Va, V S of face.

J H Cobbs, Co. A, 4th Va, V S of leg, (flesh).

J M Crocket, Co. A, 4th Va, gunshot wound in left arm.

W Carrell, Co. I, 2d Va, gunshot wound in right thigh.

Sergt. J P Crim, Co. F, 2d Va, contusion on left hip.

F Y Conner, Co. E, 27th Va, gunshot wound in left hand.

W B Conelly, Co. B, 2d Va, gunshot wound in left thigh.

W H Dausen, Co. C, 5th Va, gunshot wound in breast.

H Dalby, Co. F, 2d Va, gunshot wound [illegible].

C Dansho, Co. G, 5th Va, gunshot wound in left foot.

James Evans, Co. F, 4th Va, gunshot wound in cheek.

H M Engoller, Co. D, 2d Va, contusion on left arm.

E Falky, Co. D, 4th Va, V S of leg (flesh).

E Gentry, Co. A, 2d Va, gunshot wound of scalp.

J P Grabbs, Co. C, 2d Va, gunshot wound in left arm.

C H Gallagher, Co. C, 2d Va, wound in head.

I Good, Co. G, 2d Va, gunshot wound in left arm.

William Goins, Co. F, 4th Va, gunshot wound in left leg.

D L Hall, Co. E, 2d Va, gunshot wound in left leg.

[illegible], Co. E, 2d Va, gunshot wound in right leg.

G M Hall, Co. B, Co. C, 52d Va, C D.

N O Heck, Co. H, 27th Va, gunshot wound in scalp.

[illegible] Co. [illegible]

G Hale, Co. F, 4th Va, gunshot wound in left arm.

H L Henrick, Co. C, 5th Va, gunshot wound in head.

R P Jones, Co. G, 33d Va, V S of left hand, (flesh).

C H Jones, Co. H, 5th Va, gunshot wound in right arm.

[illegible] Co. D, 4th Va, Reg't V S. Interior fracture of left elbow.

T L Jones, Co. D 4th Va Reg't Camp Itch.

H King, Co. B 27th, Lumbago.

David Keister, Co. L 4th, V S middle finger slightly.

J. O Keiser, Co. B 52d, Chronic Dysentery.

J Lewis, Co F 52d, Remittent fever.

J A Lucas, Co. D 4th, Gunshot wound in left elbow slightly.

J H Lyder, Co. A 5th, Gunshot wound in left hand slightly.

H Lamber, Co. B [illegible]

G. T. Mastes, Co. C 33d, Contusion left eye slightly.

J. W. Miller, Co. E 4th, Shoulder [illegible]

R Mohr, Co. G 2d, Gunshot wound [illegible]

R H Nicholas, Co. F 2d, Gunshot wound [illegible]

A. McLeod, Co. G 2d, Gunshot wound [illegible]

[illegible]

J B Shields, Co. H 27th, Amputation of right fore finger.

G P Shaw, Co. L 5th, wounded in head slightly.

W Scott, Co. A 4th, Contusion of left hip slightly.

P Stanger, Co. C 5d, [illegible] left hand slightly.

A T [illegible], Co. D 27th, Gunshot wound in thigh.

J M [illegible], Co. C 2d, Gunshot wound in neck.

F J [illegible], Co. C 4th, Gunshot wound in hand and leg.

R W Timberlake, Co. C, 2d, Gunshot wound in [illegible].

J Tisdale, Co. G 52d, [illegible]

J H Vass, Co. F 4th, Gunshot wound in head.

J R Willson, Co. H 4th, Left fore finger amputated.

E Wills, Co. G 4th, V. S. left foot [illegible].

E W Whitecar, Co. L 4th, V S. left foot [illegible].

B F Whitmore, Co. A 5th, Gunshot wound in left arm.

George Wheeler, Co. I 52d, Gunshot wound in thigh.

J W Williams, Co. E 52d, Chronic rheumatism.

F Whitmore, Co. F 52d, Debility.

C Young, Co. K 5th, Gunshot wound in left hand slightly.

Col. Colrien, 2d Va. Regt.

J J Ornduff, Carpenter's Battery, Gunshot wound in right hip.

S Carica, Co. F 4th, Gunshot wound in left jaw.

F L Jones, Co. D 4th, Scurvy.

W F Franklin, Co. E 4th, Wounded in groin.

W H Hackney, Co. F 4th, Remittent fever.

Jno Curly, Co. F 4th, Debility.

Jas A Fisher, Co. G 4th, Gunshot wound in breast.

S Cox, Co. H 4th, Gunshot wound in groin.

Rothgeb, Co. H 33d, Gunshot wound in right side.

(Whereabouts of the last four not known.)

THE NECROPOLIS AT GETTYSBURG.

Many of our cotemporaries are much disturbed at the consecration of the field of Gettysburg as a huge Yankee Necropolis and give vent to unkind criticism of the part taken by Edward Everett. We have not taken the trouble to read the report of it or the oration of the double tongued Everett, who once advanced the idea that no people in the land of their nativity determined to be free could be conquered, and now hounds on the hirelings of the Northern tyrant to accomplish what he, by the calm light of reason, declared impossible. It may be that he only desires to make rhetorical displays at the consecration of other Necropoles, if so we wish him God speed. Nothing would please us better than that he should assist in creating many more, say one at every cross road in the North. However, should his friends be slow in selecting suitable places and in order that he may keep in practice, if he will only come South he can find a number of "cities of the (Yankee) dead" already located and filled and only awaiting his oration. In fact his labors will never cease here so long as the rulers of the North attempt to interfere with our "inalienable rights" and he will have a continual opportunity for his oratorical displays.

WAR NEWS.

The news from Tennessee the past week has been rather discouraging.—The combined forces of Grant, Thomas and Sherman, made a furious attack on Gen. Bragg, and after fighting several days he was compelled by force of superior numbers to abandon his position on Lookout Mountain and fall back on the line of the Railroad to Dalton. Our loss estimated from five to six thousand, the enemy's loss from twenty to twenty-five thousand. The latest from Gen. Longstreet, states that he was furiously shelling Knoxville, and Burnside still holding out. The result is anxiously looked for.

From Gen. Lee's army we learn that both armies are confronting each other on the banks of Mine Creek, and a battle is hourly expected. Considerable skirmishing is going on but no general engagement has yet taken place. No fears are entertained of the illustrious chief, Gen. Lee, and his gallant army whenever he comes in conflict with the Yankee G[illegible] and his Abolition crew. A few [illegible] will tell the tale, and we await the result, with the pleasing anticipation of a glorious Victory.

The New York *Tribune* has the following paragraph:

[illegible] of Hartford, Conn., [illegible] day. The vote was [illegible] 1749; for the Rebellion, Jeff. Davis, and Eternal Slavery, 2,068; majority for evil, 319. [illegible]

[illegible]

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

[illegible] of the Board of Directors [illegible]

[illegible] that Wm. Kinney, late President of this bank, departed this life at his residence on Wednesday, the 25th of the present month.

2. Resolved, That it affords us a melancholy pleasure, in the midst of solemn [illegible] [illegible] and impartiality [illegible]

[illegible] master, benefactor, father and husband, and we may well record that a man has fallen in our midst whose memory will be cherished with [illegible] gratitude and love by many, and with respect and kindly regard by all.

4. Resolved, That as a token of respect for the deceased, the members of this Bank and the officers of the bank will attend his funeral this morning at 11 o'clock.

5. Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be communicated to the widow and family of the deceased and that the same be published in the papers of the town.

Extract from the minutes—Teste.
W. H. TAMS, Cashier.

Stonewall Jackson's Admission into Heaven.

I was much amused at the rebel prisoners account of the admission of Stonewall Jackson into heaven. They were strong admirers of Gen. Jackson, and especially of the great success of his flank movements. "The day after his death," said they, "two angels came down from heaven to carry Gen. Jackson back with them. They searched all through the camp, but could not find him. They went to the prayer meeting, to the hospital, and to every place where they thought themselves likely to find him, but in vain. They were forced to return without him. What was their surprise to find that he had just executed a splendid flank movement and got into heaven before them."
—*Boston Recorder.*

The boys of Perry county, Ala, between the ages of fourteen and sixteen, have organized themselves into companies to releive able bodied men doing guard duty at Selma.

The South Carolina Legislature assembled in regular session on Monday last.

The [illegible] Yankee Secretary of the Treasury [illegible] will, it is said, foot up about twelve hundred millions of dollars.

Since the arrival of the Yankee prisoners at Danville, the small pox has broken out among them.

Six thousand beeves are expected to be sent to Danville to feed prisoners.

A post-office has been established in General Lee's army: called the "Army Post Office."

A vinegar factory has been established at Lexington, Va.

CORN SHUCK PAPER.—The Austrian Government has published the official catalogue of its school books, which are all printed at the Imperial printing office at Vienna, (one of the wonders of the world,) in an admirable style. It is interesting to note that they are printed on paper made of corn shucks, or of leaves that protect the ears of the maize. This material gives the page a yellowish color, which medical men hold as less fatiguing to the eye than our showy page.

Negotiation Closed.

By the last flag of truce steamer, Judge Ould received from Gen. Hitchcock a reply to his fair and equitable propositions for an exchange of prisoners—the same heretofore submitted to Gen. Meredith. The authorities at Washington have determined that there shall be no exchange until the Confederates concede that "a white man is just as good as a nigger"—and of course, the proposition was rejected. Thus ends for the present, all hope of an exchange.

The Yankee Marine.

According to the confessions of the New York *Herald*, the Yankee commercial flag has almost disappeared from the waters. It declares that four or five confederates have completely baffled four or five hundred U.S. ships of war, and thrown the great bulk of Northern commerce into foreign vessels.—[illegible] of the U. S. Navy [illegible] for this but he says he has tried in vain to prevent the ravage of the Confederates. What a tribute to the four or five Confederate ships of war.

MARRIED,

[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GO & SEE ROLLIN.
ROLLIN THE POPULAR DELINEATOR OF CHARACTER,
WILL GIVE ONE OF HIS INIMITABLE ENTERTAINMENTS AT
UNION HALL,
On Friday Evening, December 4th.
Tickets - - $1.00

[illegible]

TO SMOKERS.
LONE JACK
[illegible]

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

[illegible]

[illegible] STATE OF VIRGINIA WHO HAVE BEEN OR MAY BE DISABLED IN THE MILITARY SERVICE, AND THE WIDOWS AND MINOR CHILDREN OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS WHO HAVE DIED IN THE MILITARY SERVICE, AND NECESSITOUS FAMILIES OF THOSE NOW IN SERVICE.
[Passed October 31st, 1863.]

[illegible]

WILLIAM A. BURNETT, D. C.
November 6, 1863.

1864. ALMANAC. 1864.
DIARY AND MEMORANDUM BOOK FOR
1864
COMBINED.

Calculated by DAVID RICHARDSON, of Louisa County, Va., will be issued on Monday, Dec. 7th next.

It will contain the Officers of our Government, Members of the new Congress, Rates of Postage, Census Returns, Interest Table, Important Invitations, and other valuable information to all classes. Neatly bound in suitable style FOR THE POCKET, and will answer the purposes of a Pocket Book, Memorandum and Book of Reference combined. Printed on good writing paper and in the best style of the art.

Single copies, $1.50; 12 copies, $15; 50 copies, $50; 100 copies, $100. Postage, 10 cents per copy.

NOW READY:
The Southern Almanac for '64.

(Being the above Almanac omitting the Diary only) in nice pamphlet form, on fine book paper, containing 24 pages, at the following reduced rates; making it the

Cheapest Almanac Published!

Single copies, 50 cents; 12 copies, $5; 50 copies, $17; 100 copies, $30. Postage 4 cents per copy.

In ordering, send Confederate money or Postage Stamps. Address all orders to
JOHNSON & SCHAFFTER,
Eagle Printing Works, Republican Building, 81 Market Street, Lynchburg, Va.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF LAND.
By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Augusta county, entered on the [illegible] day of November, 1863, in the case of F. B. Moon's administrators vs. F. B. Moon's widow &c., the undersigned commissioners, will proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, for cash, in front of the Court House, in the town of Staunton, on the [illegible] of December next, about FORTY ACRES OF LAND, of the tract on which said Moon lately resided, lying next to the town of Staunton. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.
S. F. TAYLOR.
December 4—ts

Augusta Co., Court Clerk's Office to wit:

Estray Horse.

TAKEN UP by John Gatshaw, on his land in Augusta County, the 27th day of October, 1863, of the following description: [illegible] right hind foot, black [illegible] at $400, by Samuel Crickenberger, Samuel Giles and Peter Cline.
Extract—Teste.
WM. A. BURNETT D. C.
December 4—3t

Augusta County Court Clerk's Office to wit.

Estray Horse.

TAKEN UP by Samuel Crickenberger, on his land, in Augusta County, the 15th of August, 1863, the following description to wit:
A Horse of brown color, [illegible] hands high, nearly [illegible] at $400 by Peter Cline, Samuel Giles and John Gatshaw.
Extract—Teste
WM. A. BURNETT, D. C.
December 4, 1863—3t

FOR SALE
IRON WORKS, SLAVES, MILL, &c.

[illegible] SATURDAY, THE 12TH DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT [illegible]

"CLAY FORGE"

[illegible]

$100 REWARD!

STOLEN from the undersigned, during the night of the 14th, an
IRON-GREY MARE,
[illegible]
R. BILLINGTON.
[illegible]

CATLETT & ALBY,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
UNDER VIRGINIA HOTEL, STAUNTON, VA.
[illegible]

To the Farmers of Augusta County.
[illegible]

SOUTHERN Literary Messenger.—Subscription price $10 a year, from and after this date.
[illegible]
MACFARLANE & FERGUSSON,
Richmond, Va.
Editors friendly to the MESSENGER will publish this notice.

ALMANAC FOR 1864.
Will be published on Nov. 15th.
IT will contain besides the Almanac proper, a large amount of interesting matter, statistical, [illegible]
[illegible]
J. S. PAYNE, [illegible]
H. C. VICTOR,
Dealers in Books, Stationery, &c.,
Lynchburg Va.
November 13—to amount of $10

NOTICE TO
FURLOUGHED SOLDIERS.
[illegible]

THE AMERICAN HOTEL,
Corner Main and 12th streets,
RICHMOND, VA.
[illegible]

WANTED
[illegible]

EXCHANGE NOTICE, No. 7.
Richmond, Va., October 16th, 1863.
THE following officers and men are hereby declared duly exchanged:
[illegible]
RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.
All Southern papers will publish six times and send bills to the War Department.

TERMS OF
The Bugle-Horn of Liberty.
Single copy one year $1.00
[illegible]
All orders should be addressed to,
HILL & SWAYZE,
Griffin, Ga.

Hill & Swayze's
Confederate States
PUBLISHING HOUSE,
GRIFFIN, GEORGIA.

Having determined to enlarge largely [illegible] publishing business [illegible] MATERIAL AND MACHINERY, and are now prepared to receive proposals from parties [illegible] SUPERIOR TO ANY IN THE CONFEDERACY.
[illegible]

Rail-Road and Steam-Boat Guide,
[illegible]
The Bugle-Horn of Liberty,
Price 50 cents, $1 a year.
[illegible]
"BIL ARP."
[illegible]
HILL & SWAYZE, [illegible]

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF ALEX. PATTERSON, dec'd.
[illegible]
H. H. PECK, Sheriff of Augusta [illegible]
Oct. 16 [illegible]

Copartnership Notice.
[illegible]
J. R. HOGE.
J. R. HOGE.
Staunton, May 11, 1863.

Notice To Persons Holding Substitute
PAPERS.
YOU are hereby notified, pursuant to a late order from the Conscript Bureau, to return your substitute papers to this office. [illegible]
Enrolling Office for [illegible]

Notice To Housekeepers and Coffee Drinkers.
[illegible]
VINDICATOR OFFICE.

FOR RENT
[illegible]
A. M. EFFINGER.
October 30—2w

NOTICE TO PERSONS HAVING WATCHES [illegible]
W. JONAS.

$20 REWARD [illegible]

TOWN OF STAUNTON.
JOHN K. WOODS, Assessor, [illegible]
Staunton, Oct. 23, 1863.

DISTRICT NO. 1. (DONAHOE.)
[illegible]
DISTRICT NO. 2, [illegible]
THOMAS P. WILSON, Assessor.
[illegible]

LORENZO SHAW,
D. S. YOUNG,
[illegible]