VOL. XIX. STAUNTON, VA., FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1864. NO. [illegible]

The Vindicator.

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

(SECOND PAGE.)

THE "VINDICATOR" is published weekly, at Staunton, Va., at Two Dollars per annum, if paid in advance; Three Dollars for the first six months, and Two Dollars for every month thereafter, invariably IN ADVANCE.

Advertisements inserted at TWO DOLLARS per square of eight lines for each insertion. Larger advertisements in the same proportion.

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

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

Annual advertisements will be limited to their immediate business, though occasional changes in the form of the advertisement may be made during the year.

The President's advertisements payable in advance; all others will be considered due when entered for.

One Square, (Eight lines)	1 year	$15.00
" "	6 months	10.00
" "	3 "	6.00
Two Squares	1 year	25.00
" "	6 months	15.00
" "	3 "	10.00
Three Squares	1 year	30.00
" "	6 months	20.00
" "	3 "	15.00

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

Yearly advertisements can change quarterly without charge.

All communications or Notices of a personal or private character, or intended or calculated to attract the attention of any private enterprise or interest, will be charged for as advertisements.

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

Any person who shall procure three responsible subscribers, shall be entitled to a copy of the paper gratis.

Orders for Blank Deeds, Bonds, Bills of Lading, Blank Bonds, Bill Heads, Cards, Circulars, Pamphlets, Posters, Checks, Cards, Labels, &c., &c., will be promptly executed.

Terms CASH on all Job Work, on delivery.

April 17, 1863.

J. H. SIMON, Wholesale Grocery, Fay. street, Fayetteville, N. C.

SHERR & BRECK, Staunton, Va.

MINOR & BURKE, Commission Merchants, Lynchburg, Va.

CANTEN PRODUCE, TOBACCO, GROCERIES, &c. CARY STREET, (All door below 14th Street) RICHMOND, VA

[illegible]

Wm. Ryan, Richmond, Va. P. Brown, Richmond, Va. Jno. Ryan, Richmond, Va. Jno. Ryan, Richmond, Va. Jno. Ryan

Staunton, Va.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1864.

[illegible] — GREAT EXCITEMENT

On the 12th inst. Gen. N. Forrest [illegible] a raid upon Fort Pillow, [illegible] Memphis, [illegible] Tuesday, driving safe combe[illegible] Alabama, [illegible] Gen. Forrest [illegible] rendered safe [illegible] fort of Lincoln. They [illegible] were not accoutred with [illegible] propositions, but were merely confidential agents of the Government, but if the circumstances disclosed in the correspondence were made known at Richmond, doubtless they or others would be invested with full power.

Greely then replied, that, the facts differing materially from what he supposed, he must communicate with the President by telegraph:—to which Lincoln replies as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, July 18, 1864.

To All Whom it May Concern:

Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union and the abandonment of slavery, and which comes by and with an authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms on other substantial and collateral points, and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

These gentlemen replied that this paper could be of no use to them, the conditions, (the integrity of the union and the abandonment of slavery) would prevent the possibility of negotiations, if they were empowered, and that it could not be transmitted to President Davis without offering him an indignity, dishonoring themselves and incurring the well merited scorn of their countrymen.

These gentlemen desirous perhaps to bring an end to the horrors of war which surround us, have sought an unofficial interview with Mr. Lincoln, to learn whether by negotiation the differences could be adjusted satisfactorily to both the contending parties. Mr. Lincoln seizing upon this as an overture for peace, twists our the terms. This is just what we might expect from him. He can see in such a desire on the part of these gentlemen nothing but a feeling of failure on the part of the Confederate Government and its eagerness to make the best of a bad bargain. On this country our affairs are known by our authorities to be promising of splendid and speedy success. Overtures for further than a desire for peace on the principle of recognition and everlasting separation from Yankeedoodledom, will never be made. However, Lincoln by this document, became lured to the war and against peace on any other terms, and he thinks not alone himself but where the preponderance of the North desire him to be. Whatever may be said against those gentlemen in regard to their correspondence with Greely, Lincoln, most assuredly, has gained nothing by his reply.

Lincoln's Late Call.

The calls of Lincoln for more men with which to strengthen his power in the North by subjugating, if possible, the people of the Confederate States have long since ceased to cause even a thrill of alarm in the Southern breast. We receive and repeat it as any other news from the North which is of but small moment to us; of which the Northern papers present a superabundance. The fact—nevertheless—exists. Lincoln has called for half a million more men. If these men are not forthcoming in fifty days a draft will be resorted to. But will they be forthcoming in the fifty days? It can scarcely be supposed that they will. The order of the North has been chilled by stern facts. According to their own showing, over two and a half millions of men have been raised to subdue the South, and now three millions, at least, are acknowledged to be necessary to accomplish the work which was to have been completed by 75,000 in 90 days. It is and can be viewed in no other way by them than as a grand slaughter pen into which they will have entered, from which there is little hope of escape save by torturing disease or ignominious captivity. Southern rifles. The Governor of Massachusetts knows that from his state the man will not be forthcoming (and when Massachusetts, strongest for the war, will not furnish the men, what state will?) and has already ordered, in pursuance of an act of Congress of July 4th 1864, that agents be sent to the States in rebellion to "find and recall negroes to be credited to that state. This would be a very humiliating confession for a Southern Governor to make by such an act, but it may save the lives of some of the people of Massachusetts and that is all he cares for. Pride like honor has fled from them.

Lincoln himself has no idea of succeeding but consoles himself by saying that he falls by, at least, will have the satisfaction of going down with the colors flying.

We hope ere the fifty days expire such may be our success that the enemy may be perfectly willing to retire from the contest and leave us in undisturbed peace. Lincoln's last desperate attempt to drag forth the number of men called for, we have an abiding faith in the strengthened valor of our soldiery, and the [illegible] may be driven back [illegible] the [illegible] of our country [illegible] the [illegible] of our country [illegible] the [illegible] of our country