VOL. XIX. STAUNTON, VA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1864.

The Vindicator

W. H. H. LEWIS, Editor & Proprietor.

An Appeal to the People of the United States.

The Directors of the Young Men's Christian Association to the benevolent and the patriotic throughout the Confederate States as follows, viz: Please to consider the condition of our soldiers, from the Mississippi river to the ocean, and from the Ohio river to the Gulf of Mexico. Consider the condition of our soldiers, from the Highland mountains of Virginia, to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Ohio to the Atlantic ocean. Consider the condition of our soldiers in the field and hospital, and afford them food and shelter for their suffering, and clothing for their nakedness. Consider the condition of our soldiers, exposed to every extreme of heat and cold, and afford them shelter from the storm and tempest. Consider the condition of our soldiers, exposed to every form of sickness and disease, and afford them medicine and medical attendance. Consider the condition of our soldiers, exposed to every form of pain and death, and afford them the ministrations of the Christian religion. Consider the condition of our soldiers, exposed to every form of temptation, and afford them the means of moral and religious improvement. Consider the condition of our soldiers, exposed to every form of sin, and afford them the means of grace and salvation. Consider the condition of our soldiers, exposed to every form of misery, and afford them the means of happiness. Consider the condition of our soldiers, exposed to every form of danger, and afford them the means of safety. Consider the condition of our soldiers, exposed to every form of death, and afford them the means of life. Consider the condition of our soldiers, exposed to every form of hell, and afford them the means of heaven

W. A. HARVEY, Publisher and Editor.

Staunton, Va.

FRIDAY, MORNING, AUGUST 19, 1864.

Wake Up!!

WOULD it be all the worse for good, if according to exactly what we said, it was paid for sooner than subscription rates, delivered at the subscriber's door?

War News.

No general engagement has taken place in either department of our service during the past week. The situation of our armies, so far as we can learn, presents a very active appearance, and we have no doubt, ere many days elapse, to have the pleasure of recording a glorious victory in one than one department.

The same stillness prevails in front of Petersburg that has marked the progress of the campaign for some days past. Grant is making another demonstration on the north side of the James, by sending over a large body of troops. This may only be a repetition of his strategy, previous to his springing the mine, on the 30th July, with the object in view to draw our forces from his front, and then strike a blow for the reduction of Petersburg. A few days will develope his plans, and, whatever they may be, he will find Gen. Lee, as ever, ready to fail him at every point.

From Atlanta we learn, by telegraph, that, with the exception of some heavy skirmishing and occasional shells thrown into the city, nothing has transpired at that point during the past week. Some of the shells thrown into the city had original quotations in Hebrew pasted on them.

The news received by late telegrams, and through the Mobile papers, is not calculated to exonerate from blame, (if not from disgrace) the conduct of Col. Anderson, commanding the garrison at Fort Gaines, and Col. Williams, at Fort Powell. The Mobile Register pronounces the capitulation of Fort Gaines, and the evacuation of Fort Powell, as humiliating to our people, and disgraceful to the officers in command.

The sense of the Confederacy will never be upheld, nor our cities saved from destruction, by giving up strong works of defence without a struggle. Officers must be placed in command of such defences who know their duty, and thus knowing it, will endeavor to perform it at all and every hazard.

Had Colls. Anderson and Williams tried the metals of their respective garrisons, and the power of their guns against the Yankee fleet, and were then compelled, either by the force of superior numbers, or the overpowering weight of metal brought to bear against them, to give up their works, then, in that case, they would have received the plaudits of a grateful people, and their names written, in living characters, on the pages of their country's history.

But as it is, the belief and opinions at present entertained by our people in regard to their conduct and actions, without being removed, will brand them as traitors to our common country, and their names over held in the most profound contempt.

Notwithstanding this defection on the part of these officers, Mobile still stands, proudly defiant as ever; her citizens were arming to aid the regular troops in its defence, and the willingness and alacrity with which the people of all classes have rushed to the defences of the city, must be gratifying to the pride of every Confederate and every Mobilian.

The entire line of works is manned, and if we get none of the reinforcements that are on the way to the city, it can be held against all the available forces the enemy can bring against it. Mobile is in fact and deed stripped for the fight, and the public exposure tells unerringly of the public determination.

From the Valley we have various rumors, (at this writing) without any thing strictly authentic. Gen. Early, from the most reliable information, is at or near Strasburg, awaiting the approach of the enemy. Some skirmishing is said to be going on between the armies, but no a great battle is said to be imminent. Joe Hooker is, according to the reports of prisoners, in command of the Yankee army.

A few days ago Sheby attacked one of the enemy's wagon trains at Berryville, in Clarke county, captured it, and captured a quartermaster's wagon, with a large amount in greenbacks. He also took some two hundred or three hundred prisoners, who were at Gordonsville yesterday on their way South. Good for Sheby.

LATER FROM RICHMOND.

An official dispatch, received last night states that the enemy, yesterday, made a determined attack on our line between the Darbytown and Charles City road, and at one time broke through, but he was repulsed and our original position is occupied.

☞ We desire to call attention to the card of J. W. S. Taylor, Commission Merchant, at Richmond, in our issue of to-day. Mr. Taylor is a citizen of this county, and was engaged in business in this county prior to the war. He is held, by all who know him, to be a young man of fine character, business habits, and, being unhampered in our service, and consequently not exposed to battle, he will receive a liberal patronage from our people.

☞ The reader is referred to the card of Messrs. Blair and Hogg, Commission Merchants, at Richmond, found in our advertising columns of to-day. These gentlemen are familiar with the business, and, from their known promptness and fair dealing, they deserve, and will, no doubt, receive a liberal patronage from the Valley.

WAR DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, AUGUST 10, 1864.

In pursuance of an order of the Secretary of War, which was issued on the 1st day of July, 1864, and published in the Richmond Enquirer, on the 2d day of July, 1864, and in other newspapers of the Confederate States, which order prohibited the exportation of all supplies, except those for the use of the Government, and that all persons who had such supplies should report the same to the Commissary General, and that the Commissary General should have the right to purchase the same, and that the Commissary General should have the right to purchase the same, and that the Commissary General should have the right to purchase the same