VOL. XIX. STAUNTON, VA., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1864. NO. 47

The Vindicator.

R. H. B. LYNN, Editor & Proprietor.

TERMS

The "VINDICATOR" is published weekly, at Two Dollars & Fifty Cents for six months; Two Dollars for three months; Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid invariably IN ADVANCE.

Advertisements inserted at TWO DOLLARS per square (eight lines or less) for each insertion; liberal discounts to those who advertise by the year.

Business advertisements payable in advance; all others will be considered due when called for.

Subscription terms.

One Square, (8 lines)	1 year	$40 00
" "	6 months	20 00
" "	3 "	10 00
Two Squares	1 year	70 00
" "	6 months	40 00
" "	3 "	25 00
Three Squares	1 year	90 00
" "	6 months	50 00
" "	3 "	35 00

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

Business notices of Candidates inserted and charged for as other advertisements.

Announcements of Candidates, Notices of a personal character, or intended or calculated to promote any private or private interest, will be charged for as advertisements.

Obituaries will be charged for as other advertisements. They must be paid for before they will be published.

Office on New Court-house Street, opposite Spottswood Hotel, and near the Va. Hotel.

JOB PRINTING

We are prepared to execute, with neatness and despatch, all kinds of JOB WORK, such as

PAMPHLETS, BLANKS,
CARDS, BILL-HEADS,
&c., &c.

Terms CASH for all Job Work, on delivery.

April 17, 1863.

R. H. LYNN, Richmond, Va. ROBERT W. STRES, Staunton, Va.

MINOR & BURKE,
Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
COUNTRY PRODUCE, TOBACCO, GROCERIES, &c.
CARY STREET,
(2d door below 13th Street,
RICHMOND, VA.

We will serve our back subscribers to promote the interests of our patrons. Refer by permission to

P. Parrish, Jno. Jones & Son, Staunton, Va.
H. W. Sproull, Chas. Paul & Co., Va.
J. W. Taylor, Richmond, Va.
J. C. Falwell, Lynchburg, Va.
Gen. Jno. Echols, Staunton, Va.
J. H. Mapes, Mass. Mutual,
E. Tompkins, Boston, Mass.
Rockingham co., Va.
M. R. Kinnear, Fairfax co., Va.

Respectfully refer to

J. Marshall Rocke, Esq., Richmond, Va.
Henry B. Bird, Jno. G. Stover, Staunton, Va.
Franklin Gardner, Dr. Joseph Wilson, John J. Clay, Richmond, Va.

March 4, 1863.—6m.

OUR HOUSE,

THE Proprietor of the above popular Establishment is still respectfully announcing to his friends and the public that he has enlarged the Establishment by the addition of

TWO ROOMS

adjoining his present location, recently occupied by R. J. Hutchison, viz:

These rooms are especially intended for

EATING SALOONS,

which will be served up in the style of the delicacies that can be procured in this and the Richmond markets, and cooked without regard to cost.—In order to meet the wants and gratify the wishes of many persons frequently made known, one of the rooms will be set apart for the accommodation of

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

who may desire to take a plate of Oysters, a quiet meal or a supper at the Oyster Saloon, and at the same time be free from the noise and confusion incident to Eating Saloons.

CLEAN BEDDING,

and comfortable entertainment to the WEARY TRAVELLER. He respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.

R. W. BAILEY.

March 2, 1863.—6m

J. P. ALBERT. J. W. ALBERT

CALLETT & ALBY,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, STAUNTON, VA.

Sell on commission all kinds of Goods, for cash or credit.

Will give special attention to the sale of Negroes.

Nov. 20—tf

"OFFICE VA. CENTRAL RAILROAD,"
Richmond, Jan. 11, 1864.

CHANGE of Schedule.—On and after Friday, 15th inst., Passenger Trains will leave Richmond daily for Staunton and Gordonsville at 11 o'clock, and Staunton and Gordonsville at 4 o'clock, and arrive at Richmond at 7 o'clock.

The Accommodation Train between Richmond and Gordonsville is discontinued until further notice.

M D WHITCOMB, Gen'l Supt.

Jan 15, 1864.

SUPPLIES FOR SOLDIERS

A CAR will leave Scottsville every Friday morning at 10 o'clock, for Richmond, for the purpose of being ready to send by Saturday Express 12 M. Any package of a suitable size, may be sent to their care for delivery to soldiers in Richmond, and will be delivered (gratuitously) on Thursday, evening. All packages must be delivered at the Depot in Scottsville, Friday afternoon, before 3 o'clock.

Nov. 20, '63—tf Jas. A. D. L.

HARMAN & NELL,
Attorneys at Law
STAUNTON, VA.

W. H. HARMAN may be found at the Office formerly occupied by Jages R. Herndon, Esq., and will give prompt attention to business entrusted to them.

January 30, 1863.

DENTAL NOTICE.—Dr. W. CHAPMAN has removed his office to Main Street, opposite the Spottswood Hotel, where he will be pleased to see his patrons.

Sept. 30, 1863—tf

NEW GOODS!

At White's Corner.

JAMES A. PIFER would be pleased to see his old friends and customers at the well known stand, on STRIPE CORNER, where he offers for sale a large assortment of goods, the following leading articles, viz:—

One year's old Brandy, Peaches,
Cordials, Wines, Ales, &c. &c. 17.
New Cotton,
Linsseys, Woollen Goods,
Black Alpacas, Irish Linen,
Black Cloth, Cassimere, Flannel,
Hats and Bonnets, Writing Paper,
Silk Velvets, &c.

A large lot of Cooperages.

Such as Cups and Saucers, Pitchers, Bowls and Knives, Tumblers, Plates, &c. &c. Together with a large lot of Smoking Glasses, Edgings and Shipping Tobacco, Mic Cuff's Tea, Soda, Bunch Log Cheese, Cigars, Nails, &c.

He is also prepared to receive and sell anything at a fair price on Commission.

Sept 2, 1864.—tf

WOOL WANTED

The undersigned very respectfully informs the citizens of Augusta and the adjacent counties that, having furnished himself with a complete set of machinery, he will re-establish his Factory in the county of Rockbridge, and commence operations in the spring of next year. Having removed to a place of safety his stock of cloth, prior to the invasion of the Valley, at Fort Republic, by the enemy, he is now prepared to exchange cloth for wool, upon the following terms: One yard of cloth for two pounds of wool, ready for delivery.

In order to make it more advantageous to those who wish to make up their wool into cloth, he will also make up wool into cloth, prior to the completion of his factory, at Fort Republic, by the yard, or he will be

The Vindicator

W. H. H. LYNN and SAM'L SHARPE, EDITORS

Staunton, Va.

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 9, 1864

WAR NEWS.

The activity manifested in the enemy's camp below Richmond for several days past seem to indicate an early advance on this part of the Yankee lines. Nothing positive however is known of their movements, except that it was discovered on Monday morning that the white troops had been withdrawn from our front near Fort Harrison and their places supplied with negroes.

The Yankee papers gave us the information some days ago, that all the negroes in Grant's army were to be put into the Eighteenth corps, under Gen. Weitzel. The transfer of that portion of them on Bermuda Hundred and in front of Petersburg to this side would go far to confirm that statement.

From one three below Petersburg nothing of interest has taken place since the attack of the enemy on Stony Creek Depot on the 1st inst., the result of which will be found in the following dispatch from Gen Lee.

HEAD'S ARMY NORTHERN VA., December 8.

Hon Jas. A. Seddon:

The enemy attacked Stony Creek Depot, yesterday, and burned most of the buildings, consisting of some stores and cars, but most of the latter was saved. The railroad is uninjured.

Gen. Lee moving up on the enemy was rapidly attacked and drove him rapidly eight miles, capturing some prisoners, but could not bring him to an engagement.

The depot was occupied by about 150 men under Captain Waldham, about one hundred and twenty-five of whom are said to have been captured—among these, I regret to state, Major Winbush, Quartermaster.

The enemy left some dead at the depot and along the route of his retreat.

R E Lee.

From the Richmond papers we learn that official intelligence has been received that Sherman is at last moving towards the Atlantic coast in earnest. His point of destination is believed to be Savannah, at length discovered; but it is deemed imprudent at present to mention it. The general impression seems to be, that there will be a battle within the next few days which will decide the question, whether Sherman is to reach the coast in safety.

The Georgia papers inform us that important movements are on foot to meet Sherman wherever he may go, but these will be developed at the proper time. Gen. Wheeler has thus far managed Kilpatrick with all ease, and will, less force, has whipped and driven him in every engagement.

The Lynchburg Republican states that official information has been received at Richmond that a fight had taken place between Wheeler's Cavalry and a portion of Sherman's army, embracing one corps of infantry and Kilpatrick's cavalry. The enemy attacked Wheeler's position and made several charges all of which were repulsed. The enemy's loss was very heavy. Kilpatrick reported wounded. Wheeler's officers and men behaved most gallantly.

From the army of Gen. Hood we have no news, except what we gather from Yankee papers, which must be taken with many grains of allowance. They report that Gen. Hood has been repulsed at Franklin, Tennessee with severe loss, amounting to 5 or 6000 men, 1000 prisoners captured including one Brigadier General. The loss only 1200 or 1500. They further state that the battle commenced at 4 o'clock P. M. and lasted till dark, an interval of only one hour and a half, during which time this wholesale destruction in the Confederate ranks was effected. We adopt the remarks of a cotemporary on this splendid achievement of Yankee skill, that either some of the best and as veriest shooting on record was done on that occasion or somethings lying was found necessary to embellish the circumstances of the retreat to Nashville.

Notwithstanding this splendid victory of which they so much boast, they acknowledge a subsequent dispatch, that on the night after the engagement they fell back from Franklin and took a position within 3 miles of Nashville, where they formed a line of battle. If Hood was so badly whipped as the Yankees say he was, what, was the necessity of their going back within the suburbs of Nashville? Hood according to their own account was able to follow them up, and skirmishing was going on all day about five miles south of Nashville—Heavy cannonading could be heard in the city. Taking the enemy's own account of this affair we feel perfectly satisfied that Gen. Hood, instead of sustaining a defeat, has obtained a splendid victory, and in its train will follow the reduction of Nashville and the recovery of the whole of Tennessee to the Confederacy.

We have nothing of interest from the lower Valley, since the expedition of Gen. Rosser on the Baltimore and Ohio R. Road. The following dispatch from Gen. Lee tells the tale.

HEAD'S ARMY NORTHERN VA., December 7.

Hon Jas. A. Seddon

Sir: Gen. Rosser reports that Gen. Rosser with Rosser and his own brigade succeeded in burning the two bridges near Newtown and the 27th ult. a train, loaded with stores at the latter place, and captured forty prisoners and two pieces of artillery.

On the 28th he captured and destroyed Fort Mill, at Mill Creek, Hedgesville, and the 29th he destroyed a train of cars, loaded with flour of subsistence, and captured and burned twenty wagons and a large quantity of forage.

Gen. Rosser and the officers of his command speak in the highest terms of the gallantry and conduct of the officers and men of his command.

R E Lee

There is much should have been accomplished with the loss of only two killed and three wounded on the Confederate side is very remarkable, and can only be accounted for upon the principle that the plans of Gen. Rosser were well matured and admirably executed.

Another circumstance attending this expedition scarcely less remarkable, is related by a correspondent of one of the Richmond papers who states that the 5th and 6th Yankee "Virginia" Regiments of Cavalry were captured by the 5th and 6th Virginia Confederate Regiments.

The splendid success of Gen. Rosser and his gallant command in this expedition, will command the admiration of the whole country, and their chivalrous conduct on this, as well as many other occasions of a similar character will in after years form one of the brightest pages in our country's history.

Cutaneous Overleaping Itself.

The Yankee nation have long been considered the "cutest" people in the world, but they seem to us to have exhibited an unusual degree of "cuteness" in the manner by which they have attempted to rid themselves of the difficulty of the unlawful seizure of the Florida in a neutral port and under the protest of an official of that neutral power. We felt that they would endeavor to get out of the difficulty without giving up the dreaded Florida and her gallant crew, but it did not once occur to us that they would resort to sinking the Florida in order to relieve themselves. This "cute" idea must have originated in the brain of Beast Butler, for of all that tricky people he stands unrivalled in rascally cuteness. Whether this brilliant trick will stand, then anything or not remains yet to be seen. The end to be accomplished by such a scheme has ceased to furnish them with a legal leg of amusement; it is not yet decided whether it is believed has been their usual pass time to trick foreign nations,) and they have lately attempted the novelty of tricking themselves.

The last news from the Yankee army in Tennessee, through Yankee sources, is heralded with the glory of victories over Hood. To prove incontrovertibly this report they furnish a detailed statement of their various engagements in which, singular to state, after defeating the army of Gen. Hood with immense loss of men to him, they are compelled to give up a well chosen and fortified position and fall back 25 miles in as many hours—to the fortifications around Nashville, burning bridges in their retreat to prevent the transportation of Rebel supplies (?) and still more singular to tell, that defeated and demoralized army of Gen. Hood disregarding the obstacles of burned bridges, &c, thrusting their way, continued to pursue and are reported by these same late Yankee accounts as skirmishing with the victorious (?) army of Thomas within five miles of the city of Nashville.

Was ever such an instance recorded, of an army, so badly defeated as the Yankees would have us believe Hood's army is, pursuing its victorious adversary, a distance of twenty miles in one day, find the very environs of one of its strongholds.

This we think is an over-cute effort of the "cutest" nation on the earth, and if it succeeds in deceiving the people of the U. S. into the belief that Thomas has actually defeated the army of Hood and that he is merely employing strategy to accomplish what, if he had really defeated Hood, the had only to press his advantage to make certain, the destruction of Hood's army, it will be the most brilliant piece of strategic cuteness on record. We notice that in this instance this cute name will "develop itself and fall on t'other side."

GEN. R. D. LILLEY of our place has been assigned to the command of the Reserves in the Valley and has already entered upon the duties of the office.

Gen. Lilley has been an active participant in the war since its commencement and was wounded at the battle of Winchester which resulted in the loss of an arm.

Should it become necessary for the defence of our homes, that the Valley Reserves should be called to the field of battle we feel assured from his past conduct in many hotly contested engagements, that in Gen Lilly they will have a commander, upon whom they can rely, and with such a leader, the Reserves, we doubt not, will do their duty upon the battle field.

Hon We learn that Col. J. H. Skinner of our town has been appointed Commandant of this Post in place of Gen. R. E. Lee relieved at his own request.

We are gratified to know that Col. Skinner has so far recovered from the effects of his wound (which at one time we thought might be fatal altogether) as to enable him to discharge the duties of the position.

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[illegible]

The road was literally strewn with knapsacks, blankets, canteens, guns, and the carcasses of carcasses and one few with which our atrocious foes are so bountifully supplied. A well footed Yankee, who ran over the road reported that he could almost ride on blankets from the Platte or Knoxville. He also stated that when the retreat was struck by Wright and Duke, they were ordered with a very moving pace; and hastily quitting their horses, they ran up the hill. It speaks the very Yankee sentiment of "every man for himself, and the devil take the hindmost." Col. John Brownlow tried to rally the rabble, and very enthusiastically cried out—"Halt and form; we can easily whip, cum if you'll only stop!"

"Stop yourselves!" he screamed out of the remnant, who was then on good time.

"Col. Brownlow give it," was the response which soon above the roar of the retreat.

"Tell Col. Brownlow that every mother's son of us will be more of number one now, *for Breckinridge and all hell is after us!*" was the reply; and *away* humbered the whole cohorts—General, Colonel, corporal and private, as old Harry was after them sure enough. That his satanic majesty will get them some at least we know for certain that gallant Breckinridge, and his noble lieutenants, Vaughn and Duke, gave them as good a thrashing and as big a scare as any of the blackskins ever got this side of the Mississippi.

On Friday morning after stampede, Gen. Vaughn took supper on Gen. Gillem's mess chest at Strawberry Plains. The chest was well stored with coffee, sugar, salt lard, candles, pepper, spices and delicacies.

A Silent General.

The Charlottsville *Chronicle* compares General Lee with some of the noisy, chatterboxes of this war. Thus:

"Here comes a man loved in the army. He had been styled a gentleman. He despised humbug. He loved order, and everything and everybody in its place. He fought the battle of Culpeper Courthouse, in 1861, who came out to greet him, to go home." In Richmond, they said he had no manners—he attends to his business and keeps little. They sent him to Western Virginia—a small theatre—where Beauregard was at Manassas and Johnston at Winchester; he went, and made no comment. The campaign failed, they called him Turveydrop; he did not attempt to excuse himself. Soon we find him in a blaze of glory, the hero of the battle around Richmond. He is still silent. He marches to Manassas, and achieves another great victory; not a word escapes him.—He takes Winchester, is foiled at Sharpsburg for the want of men; defeats Burnside at Fredricksburg; Hooker at Chancellorsville; but he breaks not his silence.—He is defeated at Gettysburg. He only remarked, "It was my fault; and then, in the present year, he has conducted this greatest of all his campaigns—undoubtedly one of the finest in war. Silent still. When will he speak? He has nothing to say? Will not the country be thinks of one? Should he speak, how the country would hang upon every word that fell from him!

From the Shenandoah.

Martinsburg, Nov. 28.—Parties arriving from the river on the previous all point in that vicinity.

Chief Engineer Moore has the Government railroad completed to Stevenson's depot, four miles this side of Winchester. Superintendent Hogge will run trains over it regularly for the Government on and after Tuesday next. The measures taken by order of General Sheridan to protect this road will be seen by reading the following order:

The Government of the United States having built the railroad from Harper's Ferry to Winchester, Va., to protect the same from molestation from guerrillas and disloyal citizens along the line of the same, the general commanding is instructed by the major general commanding to notify every man that the operations of said road are not interfered with by guerrillas or disloyal citizens, to arrest all such accomplices in the towns of Shepherdstown, Charlestown, Smithfield and Berryville, and in the adjacent counties, sending them to Fort Bidwell, Md., there to be confined during the war, and to burn all grain, forage, and provisions, and to drive off all the stock belonging to such individuals, turning over the stock so seized to the treasury agent for the benefit of the Government of the United States. Upon the investigation of such accomplices the execution of the instructions herein set forth, the same will be executed promptly and thoroughly, by order of Brigadier General Grove, &c."

Thrilling Scene—Fall of a Fat Woman

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* relates the following:

Connecticut River morning train, Monday brought from the north a distinguished passenger, the veritable "fat woman" who is one of the attractions at Barnum's museum in New York. As she weighed over 600 pounds she rode in the baggage car. After the arrival of the train in this city, a platform, gangway so that she should step, was placed from the side door of the car, and she ladyship invited to descend. But the fat lady slipped upon the platform, the man on the engine, not knowing the situation, began to back the train, and—what a fall was there! The gallant efforts of Mr. Hemming and his three brawny assistants were unavailing to lift the fallen, she had been a sprightly woman of the ordinary size, of course it would have been proper for the conductor to receive her gracefully in his arms—but the thought of it in this case! The sighing spectators expected she would have to be rolled over, and thus released from her position, but she was not equal to the occasion, and accordingly the train, of course, was stopped, and the conductor, the engineer, and the brakeman, had to lift the fat woman from her perilous position. The fall was so violent, that the jar of it was felt throughout the city. It is thought she received some bruises. The fat lady was the cynosure of all eyes in the depot, and the crowd had been gathered there to see the fat woman. But the fall was too much for her, and she was carried off in a carriage.

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