Staunton Vindicator.

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The Vindicator.

J. H. A. LEA, Editor & Proprietor.

TERMS.

The "VINDICATOR" is published weekly, at Three Dollars a year, invariably IN ADVANCE.

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To the Old Subscribers.

By an arrangement with Mr. Yost, all the old subscribers who have paid their subscription for the year in which the Vindicator ceased to be published, will receive the paper for the length of time still due.

The Vindicator will be sent to all the old subscribers for several issues. Those desiring to continue their subscription, will please remit the amount speedily.

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PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

It is meet that, as a people who acknowledge the supremacy of the living God, we should, at stated periods, offer our devotions to Him; should remember that to Him we owe much for our deliverances — that to Him is due devout thankfulness for the signal mercies bestowed on us, and that by prayer alone can we hope to secure the continued manifestation of that protecting care which has hitherto shielded us in the midst of trials and dangers.

In obedience to His precepts, we have from time to time been gathered together with prayers and thanksgiving, and He has been graciously pleased to hear our supplications, and to grant abundant exhibitions of His favor to our armies and our people. Through many conflicts we have now attained a place among the nations which commands their respect, and to the enemies who encompass us with desolation and threaten our subjugation, the Lord of Hosts has again taught the lesson of His inspired word: that the battle is not to the strong, but to Him who wields the wrath to strike.

As our enemy, with lord boasting of the power of their armed men and mailed ships, threaten us with subjugation, and with evil machinations, seek even in our own land to stir up treason and servile war, we have but to cast our eyes around us, and we must see that the Lord of Hosts is with us, and that the God of Jacob is our refuge.

Under these circumstances it is my privilege, as humble servant of the living God, to call upon you to meet together, and to prostrate yourselves in humble supplication to Him who has been our constant and never failing support in the past, and to whose protection and guidance we trust for the future.

To this end I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America, do hereby set apart, by this my proclamation, setting aside all other business, for the day, the twenty-seventh day of March next, as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer, and I do invite the people of the said States to repair on that day to their usual places of public worship, and to join in prayer to Almighty God that He will graciously vouchsafe His merciful protection over our nation; that He will restore our enemies to just and upright views and counsels, and that He will graciously restore to our beloved country the blessings of peace and security.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of Richmond on the twenty-seventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President:

J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

☞ At a meeting recently held in Georgia, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, a few persons fearful of the enormous sacrifices, have advocated a reconstruction of the Union — are willing to shake hands with our oppressors over the graves of our murdered countrymen, and bow the slaveholding knee to an enemy who are seeking to deprive us of all that is dear to a brave and chivalric people;

Therefore Resolved, That we regard any attempt at the present time to offer terms to our enemy as calculated to weaken our cause, protract the war and lull our people into a false — perhaps fatal security; and any person, by whatever motive he may be actuated, who may be so far forgetful of the duties he owes his country as to advocate such a policy with our friend for, must be regarded as an enemy to our cause, and should be treated as the blackest of traitors.

Resolved, That we regard the Confederacy as a unit, and that no State has the right to withdraw from it, and that any State or portion of the country which shall attempt to do so, should be forced to a position of subordination and opposition — as Ireland, New England.

☞ The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says that the Confederate loan has been fiercely taken up on the Continent, and that England will have an agent of it there. It can get from foreign merchants all the cotton it wants.

Attack on Fort McAllister.

The Savannah *Republican* gives an interesting account of the attack on Fort McAllister:

At nine o'clock the Monitor fired the first gun, and was followed by her associates in rapid succession. Then commenced the firing on both sides, and the deadly strife was kept up steadily for seven and a half hours without the slightest intermission, rendering the firing of the fort most terrific, and the immense weight of metal thrown in terrific grandeur there has been nothing like it since the commencement of the war, indeed, history furnishes no parallel. It is estimated that between three and five thousand shot and shell at the fort, amounting to some sixty or seventy tons of the most formidable missiles ever invented for the destruction of human life. Only think of 11 and 15-inch round shot, and rifle shells by inches in diameter and 17 inches in length, screaming along their destructive way like so many fiery demons, plunging into the earthworks of Fort McAllister to the depth of eight or ten feet, or exploding with a voice of thunder and the jar of an earthquake, and then, as a mere mortal beholds, over, around, and in the midst of our undaunted little band of patriots! Firm and unruffled they stood to their guns through it all, and at the close, with a cheer and a shout of victory, saluted the flag of the South. Fire has never before erected against mortal man before, and they came out not only scathless but triumphant from the fiery ordeal. About mid day a 11 inch shell struck the upright post of the 8 inch columbiad and severed the stock nearly close to the head, and the gun was consequently lost to them for the remainder of the day. The main traverse wheel of the 42 pounder was carried away by a shot and replaced within twenty minutes in the midst of a terrific fire.

About a quarter past 4 o'clock P. M. a shot from our 42 pounder struck the body of the Montauk, a volume of steam was seen to issue from her side, and her turret refused to revolve. She limpidiately weighed anchor, turned her bow down the stream, and retired from the fight. The fort gave her a parting salute as she rounded, to which she replied by two random shots — one of which went up the river, and the other across the marsh — as much as to say to the brave little Rebel minnow, we can't stop you, go to the d—l." The fort fired the first and the last shot. In a few minutes the other two ran as rapidly as they could and followed their fle leader, which, on making the bend below, was taken in tow by a steamer, and disappeared from our view. This concession is supported by the testimony of our pickets, who report that her pilot house was taken down, and the men were at work on her during the whole of that night and the day following.

Thus ended the fight, with the exception of a slow but continued fire, which was kept up from the mortar boats from behind the point of wood throughout the night, in order to prevent repairs on the fort. However, the little or no damage, nor did it cause a suspension of the work on the parapets. The garrison being pretty well worn out by the labors of the day, Major Schaaff's battalion of sharpshooters volunteered to make the necessary repairs. Through under the shade of the moonlight, and even throughout the night, and at daylight the dismounted columbiad was again in position, all the breaches repaired, and the fort in complete order for another trial of strength with her formidable assailants. Shortly after the sun was again at their guns; but hour after hour passed and the enemy gave no sign. The Yankees had received their fill, and concluded to let us alone.

Lt. Elarbee and his little band had taken their position under cover of the marsh within rifle range of the fort, and, at the moment of extreme peril, being not only exposed to a raking fire from the gunboats should they be discovered, but also in a direct line with the fire from the fort. During the fight an officer made his appearance on the back of the Montauk with a glass in hand, evidently selected the long-wished for target. A Maynard rifle ball soon went whizzing by his ears, which startled and caused him to right about, when a second ball apparently took effect in his person, as the last having raised its heels in the air.

Gen. Gardner has issued the following address to the troops:

HEADQUARTERS 1ST DIVISION,
RICHMOND, Va., Jan'y 31, '63

SOLDIERS — Your letter of the 23th inst., has been received. The department does not consider it important to enter into a discussion of the legality of improvements, their tone is true and expressive. Your letters have my sympathy. Yet one of them was here. Too much credit cannot be bestowed on this daring act of a few brave men.

The damage done to the garrison was confined to the wounding of one man in the knee, and another slightly in the face. Considerable holes were made in the sand-banks in the fort, and the quarters of the men were almost entirely demolished. The officers' quarters received two or three shots, but suffered no material damage. Inside of the fort the men were used left for half a mile, the earth was dug up in numerous pits and furrows by the enemy's shell and shot, a large quantity of which has been gathered up, and will be returned to the Yankees in a different form about the next fight.

It is almost incredible that our troops should have remained under such a fire for so long a time and not one of them be killed or seriously wounded. Indeed, their safety would seem to the casual observer to be almost miraculous, but when the coolness, and the skill with which our men handled their guns, and why it is so cannot be accounted for upon any principle of natural law. The courage and endurance displayed by our men are entitled to that All seeing eye that watches over the destiny of men, and the Omnipotent Arm that reached out to the rescue, to hold the right and shield from harm the cause of the just and oppressed. We might name a number of extraordinary incidents that occurred during the bombardment that baffle human research and foreshadow the hand of the Lord, the Lawgiver in Him with whom all things are possible.

A shell fell and exploded in the pit of the 7th gun, where a number were serving, and but a single fragment was left as a trophy, yet no one was hurt.

Several officers were trying to the rear of the hospital, and four or five others standing around one side, and not ten feet distant, when a 15-inch shell struck the bank and rolled down to the very door all and exploded. All were turned with the powder, but not one was touched by a fragment of iron. Where they must be — who can tell!

An officer of the fort, whose word no one will dispute, informed us that the shells from the mortar boats at night, or many of them, after being well aimed and sending in an exact curve for the fort over a distance of considerable miles wavering, it without any natural cause, and as if by some gentle, unseen hand, were turned aside and fell to the right or left. All were amazed at the remarkable phenomenon, and repeated to explain it.

MAJ. GEN. PRICE.

We append the following extract from the Jackson (Miss.) Crisis, regretting that our space prevents us from giving the article entire, as it is from the pen of one who has known the Gen'l intimately in the field:

This distinguished officer, it is now generally known, will soon be placed at the head of a command west of the Mississippi. In a few days, probably, he will take his departure from this field of labor, to enter upon the more arduous duties of another, involving labor and responsibility, and requiring all the magic of a great name to infuse new life into the army of the far West. Gen. Price will leave many warm, personal friends behind him, while the people of the whole State of Mississippi will feel with delight at the mention of his elevations deeds his toils and dangers, and his unexhausting devotion to country and liberty. We have refrained from speaking editorially, of Gen. Price, as our judgment is there is no more invidious office, on account of those feelings of delicacy, which forbid us to extol the virtues of one of our own family. We have felt, as a Mississippian, that we had an estate in Gen. Price; that the fame of Missouri—the pride and self-respect of a million of men women and children in that great commonwealth, were connected inseparably with the fame of this illustrious son of Missouri. But Missouri does not appreciate him; he belongs to his country — the whole country.

The man, who, in the beginning of 1861, in an unsurrendering manner, for a State Convention, proclaimed from the stump, in North Missouri, his fealty to the doctrine of constitutional liberty and States rights in a manner, and with a boldness that would have chosen to secede from the Union, and maintain an independent government, either alone, or in combination with other sister States, and the Federal Government undertakes to coerce — to put her people down by arms I will go and defend her people and her soil to the last extremity, as a private soldier, with a musket on my shoulder"—that man must not be considered, in the great struggle, as belonging, with any exclusiveness, to Missouri. He is a representative man — a great character of the country whose history he adorns.

The Press.

Nothing can be more absurd and disgusting than the loudly sectional occasionally affected by some politicians for the newspaper press. The press is a power to every State — a power scarcely second in constitutional Governments to that of the three heads. The London Times wields an influence in Constantinople, and a single statesman of this age exerts. The Press of the South has been the life and breath of this Revolution. It may have committed errors in the beginning of the war, but these are attributable to the novelty of a state of things which had never before assailed the Press. With these exceptions, it is impossible to over-estimate the impetus which the Southern movement has derived from the Press. It has aroused the patriotism, encouraged the hopes, nerved the hands, and strengthened the heart of the people of the South throughout this contest. It has pointed out dangers to be avoided, called attention to the necessity of economy and retrenchment, stimulated agricultural interests, and denounced abuses in the administration of affairs with withering severity and boldness. Ten thousand such politicians as undertake to denounce this powerful organ of public sentiment could not accomplish as much for public interests as a single press. The press and the people are identical in their interests and purposes. The public interests are its interests. But the interests of politicians do not always harmonize with those of the people. Their personal elevation, not the public good, is the object of their lives, and, if necessary, the public will have to suffer. What harm have not politicians done to human society! They have corrupted the people, sacrificed principle and honor, and lighted the flames of war itself, for the purpose of advancing their ambitious projects. They will rain the country, if they are permitted to attain sovereignty in her councils, which they can never do till they have muzzled the Press. — *Dispatch.*

Propositions For an Armistice.

Fernando Wood addresses a note to the editors of the *Evening Post* in reply to their comments on the subject of his resolution, on the evening of the 9th. — "*that propositions for an armistice, or peace had been submitted to the President on the 12th December last, which, had they been accepted, would have terminated this war on the basis of April 19th, a basis satisfactory to the people North and South.*

The *Post* inquired who made these propositions which would have settled the war? by all Foote's dog? what are they, and why not have made them known? Mr. Wood replies that he was informed the proposition was made by Mr. Yancey, and that it was with the knowledge of the people, and then he continues: "*Mr. Yancey is a citizen of South Carolina, and has been a leading statesman of the South for many years, and is universally known as a gentleman of honor and truth. He was sent to Europe by the Confederate States, and was received by the Emperor of France and other distinguished persons, and returned home in the steamer which brought the news of the disaster to our arms at Fredericksburg. He was received by the President, and communicated to him the result of his mission, and the President directed him to submit the proposition to the people of the North.*"

☞ The original manuscript of Grey's Elegy, consisting of two small half sheets, written over closely and much published, was sold at auction in London recently for one hundred pounds sterling.

Poetry.

For the Vindicator.

SONG OF OUR SOLDIERS.

Here's to our Soldiers!
The stalwarts, the brave and the true,
Proud sons of a noble Mother,
We offer this tribute to thee!
The cowards through whom thou hast pass'd,
May they serve them for others before,
May the trials and sufferings only
Prepare thee for glories in store.

Here's to our Soldiers,
Flourish for the true-hearted band:
May soon at his post each be found,
Ready to surrender our land.
May the mothers, the wives, and the sweethearts,
That are waiting your coming at home,
Never blush that a craven heart was her,
Nor blame when the rest that you come.

Here's to our Soldiers!
Dear friends that we no more may view,
Third verse — [illegible] with Reason —
My heart's fervent homage to you.
I know the battle's contest thou seekest
To save from the ruin of Yankees,
I know then will come to us only,
When victory and conquest's complete.

Here's to our Soldiers,
Patriots, consecrated by all,
First to offer their substance,
First at the fierce battle's call;
Every prayer we've ever uttered,
Every hope we've ever known,
Where Virginia her hero's shall sing;
May the courage thy fathers has brought thee,
O'er thy brow ill pale battle fling!

L. A. H.

Operations in Arkansas and Missouri.

HEADQUARTERS 4TH DIVISION,
1ST CORPS, T. M. D.
Batesville, Ark., Jan. 18, 1863.

COLONEL: In obedience to instructions from Major-General Hindman, I marched from Lewisburg, Ark., December 31, 1862, via Yelville, Ark. to strike the enemy in front and flank," with 1,000 men under Shelby; and 270 men under McDonald. Before Marching I telegraphed to Lieut. General Holmes it I would hunt for beef, or move on the troops under Colonel White, to co-operate in the movement, to which he consented, and the order was given. Colonel Porter, with 600 men, moved forward for this purpose.

En route to the Boston mountains, Shelby attacked sixty tories and deserters, killed 15 and captured twenty-seven. McDonald surprised, captured and burned Post Lawrance, on Beaver Creek, Mo.; of its garrison, killed ten, captured seventy-six and routed the rest — about 250 — captured 200 horses, 400 stand of arms, 10 wagons and a quantity of quartermaster and commissary stores.

Shelby captured and burned the Fort at Ozark. The garrison fled. With Shelby's regiment, Colonel Porter crossed the Missouri, and after eighteen hard fighting, driving the Yankees before me and into their strongholds, I capture I one piece of artillery, (a six pounder) a stockade fort, and a large part of the town, which the Yankees burned before they retired. At dark of fighting reached the Federal force, there was 4,000. My loss was 40 killed and 80 wounded. The Yankee loss was much greater. I did not deem it best to renew the attack, and the next day marched toward Rolla. The Federals scattered and fled before me. I burned the forts at Sped Springs and Marshfield. After passing through Marshfield, I formed a junction with Porter, who had burnt the forts at Hartsville, and Hazlewood.

At the latter place the enemy built works generally, large "Block houses," with stockade and good earth works, and mounted with that one hundred brass men, well armed, couldedefy a thousand infantry or cavalry.

After joining Porter, I marched south easterly, making my way toward Arkansas Post, Dardanelle and Lewisburg, and drove in the direction of Lebanon, 1,000 infantry and 500 cavalry, under General Merrill. The battle was desperate. My loss was 15 killed 70 wounded; of the former was the brave McDonald, Lt. Col. Weimer, Major Kelly, and other gallant officers and men. The Federal loss was also heavy. The enemy sent it a flag of truce their dead. At this place I captured a caisson with ammunition, a number of small arms, and about 150 Prisoners, which the Yankees left on their retreat.

I continued my march and reached here to-day; will to-morrow morning commence crossing White river at this place and twelve miles be'ow.

Both men and horses are worn out and I will forward detailed report of the expedition at the earliest moment.

Respectfully,

J. C. MARMADUKE,
Brigadier General Commanding.

To Col. R. C. Newton, Chief of Staff, 4th corps.

T. M. Army.

☞ The N. Y. Tribune in regard to Gen'l. Hunter's charge for the culture of cotton by free African labor, to the culture of corn says:

One of the reasons for the change is the discrepancy between the financial profits of last year's cotton crop, and the government's capital invested in it. It is true, unseasonable meteorological causes had about to do with the unsatisfactory crop; but for the purposes of consideration of the national finances, it is well argued, similar investments of uncertain promise must be discountenanced."

The N. Y. Argus on the same subject says:

It is stated that every pound of cotton produced by the negroes at Beaufort, has cost the government twenty dollars per pound.

Thus everything these philanthropists promised so has failed — EVERY SHOT IN THE LOCKER HAS MISSED FIRE.

Not only will every enterprise of peace fail, but every effort of war will be a failure. Not a single soldier can be raised in the South by the Abolitionists, and not a single negro can be induced to fight for the Yankees. They are a burden on their own armies, but be is a burden on them. No one to supply the North with free labor exists. He fails in that. He is also to be used to raising corn, so if that must fail this must surely fail."

☞ A bill was introduced in the Kentucky Senate for the establishment of an armory for the "protection of colored youths," in the District of Columbia.

Legislature.

SENATE — Wednesday, March 11th, 1863

BILLS PASSED.

An act to amend and re-enact an act entitled an act to prevent unnecessary consumption of grain, by distillers and other manufacturers of spirituous and malt liquors, passed Oct. 1862.

Senate bill to provide for the Election of County Officers in certain cases

COMMUNICATION FROM THE EXECUTIVE

A communication was received from the Governor, enclosing a letter from the President of the Virginia Central Railroad, stating the urgent necessity of keeping the road in repair. The latter advests to the fact that the persons who formerly supplied the road with cross-ties and fuel have joined the army, and that the foreigners recently employed have left on account of Judge Marshall's decision. In view of this state of affairs the President asks that some legislative action may be had to secure to the road the services of such slaves as may be necessary to keep it in running order Referred.

The Senate then took up the tax bill — One amendment, of an unimportant nature, was passed, and pending the discussion of a second amendment the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE — At the request of the Senate a Committee of Conference was appointed on the subject of the impressment resolutions.

The bill authorizing the payment of interest on bonds given for the Confederate States War Tax after the day of payment, was passed.

Mr. Barbour submitted a resolution that the General Assembly ratify the contract made by a majority of the joint committee with Mr. J. N. Clarkson for a supply of salt.

Mr. Magee for moved to amend the resolution by substituting the contract made by the minority of the joint committee with Chas. Scott & Co.

The minority report was sustained by Messrs. Barbour and Prince. Mr. Magee for moved the adoption of the minority report.

At 3 o'clock, LOWERY, without arriving at any conclusion, the Chair was vacated until 7½ o'clock.

NIGHT SESSION.

After the passage of one or two unimportant bills, the unfinished business of the morning hour — the tax bill — was resumed.

Further speeches were made upon the subject by Messrs. Baskerville, Green and Mayo in opposition to the majority report.

Mr. Forbes followed in behalf of the report of the majority, and at half past 10 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Barbour, the House adjourned.

HOUSE — Thursday, March 12th.—The resolution passed by the Senate, extending the present session of the General Assembly to the 23d of March was rejected, and the whole subject was then, on motion, laid on the table.

Mr. Baskerville having the floor on the Salt question, proceeded to speak in support of the minority report, until the vacation of the Chair at 3 o'clock.

NIGHT SESSION. — The House resumed until the hour for recess, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE. — A communication was received from the Governor enclosing the report of the Commissioner of Inspections, R. B. Sankey, Esq., in relation to the sale of the public warehouse; it sented to the Senate yesterday. It was read and laid on the table.

Mr. Newton, from the Committee on Schools and Colleges, to whom was referred the memorial of the citizens of Lee county, in Virginia for their patriotic services during the war, reported as a substitute therefor the following resolutions:

Resolved by the General Assembly of Virginia, That the grateful acknowledgments of the General Assembly are due, and are hereby cordially tendered, to the women of Virginia for their disinterested, generous and heroic devotion to the cause of their country during the pending war.

Resolved, That the noble example of personal self-sacrifice and patriotism exhibited by the women of this State, and the whole spectacle exhibited by the women of a whole community — elevated, refined, softened, purified by a high Christian civilization — devoting all their energies to the public service, and beautifully blending a holy zeal for their country with humble piety to God.

3d. Resolved, That this inadequate tribute to their virtues, be entered on the journals of both houses as a testimony of their exalted merit, that future history may present to posterity so shining an example, and that our children's children, for the latest generation may be incited thereby to deeds of heroism and public virtue.

The bill for the employment of slaves for work upon fortifications, &c., as reported by the Committee of Conference, was taken up. The bill is substantially the same as the original House bill, with amendments by the Senate providing against fraud or circumstances in case of the death of an impressed slave such as pre existing disease, and providing for proper payment for the loss of a slave sustained.

The bill was adopted.

The vote upon the ratification of the contract with Messrs. Scott & Co., for furnishing Salt, resulted ayes 64, nays 42, lacking one of a constitutional majority.

NIGHT SESSION.

House — The contract with Messrs Scott & Co., for furnishing 700,000 bushels of Salt at $2.33 per bushel, was taken up and rejected by the House.

The resolution expressive of the appreciation of Virginia for the women of the State, were taken up, and after A brief but appropriate eulogy from Mr. Wertenbaker, unanimously passed.

Mr. Lewis, to amend, that the resolutions extending the present session of the General Assembly to the 25th instead of the 23d of March, was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Trueheart the bill for the relief of certain persons engaged in the distillation of fruit, was taken up and passed, ayes 81, noes 3.

On motion of Mr. Grace, the bill providing for the voting of soldiers in camp and refugees, was taken up, and after several amendments were made to the bill, it was laid on the table.

Mr. McGruder moved the appointment of a special committee to carry out the contract with Messrs. Scott & Co. for supplying the State with Salt — which was agreed to.

A Senate resolution detailing certain prisoners from the Penitentiary to receive the indebtedness of the late firm of the Public Warehouse, was adopted. Five thousand dollars a day will, it was stated, be saved to the State by this measure.

The bill for the sale of the jails of the State by the Confederate States, was passed.

On motion of Mr. Wise, the House went into secret session.

SENATE — Saturday, March 14th — The committee on Confederate Relations presented a report on the resolution of inquiry in relation to the Kanawha Canal lands by the State Line, and offered a resolution authorizing and directing a transfer of said property to the C. S. Government.

The Salt Committee presented a report which was received.

The House substitute for the Senate's resolution of thanks to the women of Virginia were, after being debated, on motion of Mr. Christian, referred to the Joint Committee on the Library.

The Tax bill was next taken up.

Mr. Johnson, of Lewis, the Chairman of the committee which had the bill under consideration, submitted a number of important amendments, among which are, in substance, the following:

Imposing a tax on incomes derived from speculation and extortion during the year preceding the first of February, 1863.

This amendment was adopted.

House — Mr. Norhout offered a resolution, which was adopted, appointing a select committee to investigate all of the financial operations of the quartermaster's and commissary's department of the Virginia State Line. It was amended before adoption, so as to enquire what officers, if any, had been paid who had no command.

Mr. Dillon, from the Committee on Finance, reported the bill providing for the transportation of supplies for private use, was taken up and adopted.

Mr. Hunter from the Select Committee reported a bill amendatory of the 14th Section, Chapter 14, of the Code, in relation to the pay of members, allowing "to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House —— per diem, and to each other member —— per diem."

Mr. Hunter moved to fill the blanks with "$6."

Mr. McCumant moved to amend by inserting "$8."

Mr. Tomlin opposed the bill and moved to strike out the enacting clause.

Mr. Mallory moved that the subject be indefinitely postponed; upon which the ayes and nays being called, the motion was adopted; by ayes 59, noes 35.

The bill authorizing the Town of Petersburg to issue a denomination than one dollar, was taken up and passed.

Mr. Magruder, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported in favor of admitting Isaiah A. Welsh to the House as one of the Delegates from Kanawha, which was agreed to. Mr. Welsh was admitted and duly sworn in.

SENATE, Monday, March 16.—The Senate met at 10 o'clock A. M., Mr. Johnson, President *pro tem*, in the chair.

The act passed by the House of Delegates providing for the issue of State Treasury fractional notes, of the denomination of ten, twenty, and fifty cents, to the amount of a million and a half dollars, was received from the House, read, and laid on the table.

The Senate agreed to House amendment to the bill authorizing the use of the jails of the State by the Confederate Government, and making their use common to both the Confederate and State authorities.

The discussion of the tax bill — the order of the day — was resumed and continued until the hour of recess, when the Senate took a recess until eight o'clock.

HOUSE — The Senate bill increasing jailors' fees for keeping and supporting prisoners of the Commonwealth was taken up, and, on motion of Mr. Dillon, amended by striking out more than one dollar and a quarter for each prisoner in their charge.

Mr. Wynne moved a proviso that the Presiding Judge of the County Court shall not hereafter be allowed, in their discretion, to increase the maximum allowance to two dollars.

Mr. Forbes moved to amend the proviso so that the excess above $1 25 should be paid by the prisoners themselves. The proviso as amended was adopted.

Mr. Wynne asked leave to withdraw his proviso, which was, after a brief discussion, granted.

Mr. Hopkins, of Petersburg, moved that the preamble and its amendment be at least applied to that city; which was agreed to by the House.

The bill as amended was then passed — ayes 57, noes 7.

Mr. Magruder called up the report of the committee who had had under consideration the bill transferring the State Line to the Confederate Government.

Pending which, the hour of three arriving, the chair was vacated until seven and a half o'clock.

NIGHT SESSION.

The House reassembled at seven and a half o'clock.

A message was received from the Governor, enclosing a letter from R. D Sankey, Superintendent of the Public Warehouse, in which the nett cost to repair the damage sustained by the recent fire is estimated at $21,700. The message and accompanying documents were read and appropriately referred.

The report of the committee relative to the bill transferring the State troops under the control of the Confederate States was unfavorably amended upon the motion of Mr. Hamlin, and passed as amended.

The bill providing for the voting by persons in camp and refugees, was taken up, and after several amendments, passed.

The bill providing for voting by persons in camp, and the public enemy, for members of Congress, Governor, Lieut Governor, Attorney General and members of the General Assembly, was taken up, read a third time, and passed.

At 10 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Prince, the House adjourned.

Tuesday, March 17th — Nothing of importance transpired in either house.

Coming Struggle at Charleston.

The following interesting gossip from a Charleston correspondent of the Mobile *Register*, will give the reader an idea of what opinion the Yankees will have to encounter, if they ever attack Charleston:

"The struggle, when it comes, will virtually be one of physical character. In addition to the attack of the iron-clad forces, the whole power of which are yet untried. The only modern question of the opposing value of ships against batteries will be brought to a test more conclusive than any to which human warfare has yet given occasion.

"The Yankee iron-clads will be the most formidable vessels ever constructed, and will nearly come within point blank range of the most numerous and powerful batteries that have ever been mann ed in ante-bellum times. We have good reason to believe that our guns will be manned with admirable tact and precision. The more important batteries are manned by the South Carolina regulars, for whom the credit is claimed, and justly, of having in the most open and practical way organized artillerists in the Confederate army. The forts are well officered, and General Ripley, who has made the study of heavy ordnance a specialty for years, and whose accomplished daughter graduated at Vassar college, after particular research, in chemistry, knowledge is an admitted fact, will himself take command at Fort Sumter as soon as the enemy makes his appearance.

It is scarcely possible that any lasting thing can longer withstand the concentrated storm of heavy metal from the guns of Sumter, Moultrie and Battery Bee, the three principal works commanding the throat of the harbor. Nor can the peril of running this terrible gauntlet be diminished by an attempt to pass under cover of the darkness as has been the case with Vicksburg and other points. So fortunate and intricate is the channel leading to the Forts that the most experienced pilots of the harbor would not venture to bring in a vessel by night, under the conditions which the enemy cannot escape, viz: without a light to direct his course through the channel. Even when the blockade-running vessels leave the harbor, it is always necessary to aid their exit by previously arranged lights (shaded) and signals; so that it is reasonably certain that the attacking iron-clads must enter the harbor in open day, or incur the imminent hazard of getting aground.

The treacherous sands on the Southern coast, which seldom yields a vessel once it has grasped the keel. But the passage, despite of many channels, is multiplied and rendered doubly hazardous by the fact that the combined fire of the Forts, some of the nine Monitors should chance to get into port, they would still have to encounter a concentrated fire of other batteries, which, as the Yankee papers have learned from experience, "command every inch of the interior of the harbor." And then will come the "tug of war" which will determine the possession of the honored old city.

The captured gunboat *Isaac P. Smith*, now called the *Planter*, has been repaired, and will now in good fighting trim. She will be the flag-ship of Commodore Ingraham."

☞ The following article from the New York *Journal of Commerce* — one of the most able and conservative papers of the North — gives an interesting review of the feeling of popular reaction through the Northwest:

There exists in several States in the Northwest, particularly in Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, and Wisconsin — a condition of things which must soon cause alarm, unless the tendency of public sentiment there receives a sudden check. Not only is there expressed a deep dissatisfaction with the Administration at Washington, but the source of some of the leading newspapers is calculated to fan the embers of discord now so fearfully kindled. Language already common to see in print such words as tevivil war," "revolution," "forcet arming of the population," &c., with an occasional suggestion that certain refractory members of the legislative bodies should be arrested, with other recommendations of extreme severity. In fact, the violence of partisan strife can proceed no further than it has in the papers to which we refer. The Cincinnati Enquirer and the Chicago *Tribune* are in every sense revolutionary. A few days ago the following manner of another secession was thrown out in the leading columns of that paper:

"We assure them that the ties of the Northwest to New England are not indissoluble; but they are stronger than the bonds which unite us to New York, and if, in the changes and reorganizations that are possible as the consequence of the present revolt, it is necessary for the West to sever her connection with the East, she will go as a willing appendage to neither the Middle States nor those of the South. She will declare her independence of both, and right here in the heart of the continent, the possessor of the best soil and the richest wealth in the known world, and with more than ten millions of people and the prospect of a rapid increase, will organize an empire that will dominate over all the other fractions of the Republic, and which will have the power to compel the respect and homage of both."

Such a state of feeling as this cannot long exist between Lincoln and Seward, the head of a united people.

Seward still attempted to console him by telling him that the dissolution of the Union was only temporary, and that they would soon get it all back again.

"*Temporary,*" said Abe; "well, that puts me in mind of a fellow in Illinois who hooked a roost one day out fishing; the roost broke his line and went off with the hook in his mouth, and being asked if he had lost his hook, he said, only temporary, I will catch him again presently, with a new hook."

Now, Billy, your line is broken, and if you catch that same roost again, you are a lucky

☞ We learn that Captain Southerland, of the Yankee ram Queen of the West, recently married to Mrs Harris, a wealthy lady, living just below Shipwith's Landing. She was recently over fighting for the others — for the boys, who are fighting for the others — for the rights which constitute the wealth of her portion of her wealth, the negroes. *Vicksburg Herald.*

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

Staunton, Va.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH [illegible]

The African as a Citizen.

The United States Congress, just before its adjournment, ratified a treaty with the Republic of Liberia, granting to its citizens the same privileges of acquiring citizenship in the United States as to those of other nations. This act shows up their mock philanthropy in its true colors, as the selfish feeling of a grasping race.

It has been but a few years since the Republic of Liberia was established to relieve the United States of a population, which, whenever assembled in any number, has been a disagreeable and deleterious element of society, but with the desire that it should be thought, by the world, a philanthropic act, to better the condition of a race, which can not be benefited by any change from its natural and present happy condition in the Southern Confederacy.

The scene is changed and we find those, who declared the success of their pet Republic, and the prosperity of its people, second only to the United States, who, from the fear of a plenitude of labor, and competition with the white laboring classes, were adding every incentive to induce a rapid emigration to that country, now trying to change the current by offering the tempting bribe of citizenship to the weak minded African. It may be expected to have the desired effect, and many, who were tempted to leave America to become freemen in Africa, may rush back again to enjoy that freedom in America.

When the poor African returns and becomes a citizen, he must needs fight to defend the precious prerogative acquired, and will find himself conscripted into the front rank of the army, to protect the lives of his ranting friends.

Suppose however that the necessity for procuring labor for its fields, alone [illegible] part of the United States, and that the sable citizens are only made to produce the requisite subsistence for its army, and that the war has terminated, what then will become of this friend in adversity? Where will be found the friends to whom he has devoted himself? Will they then peaceably allow him the right of suffrage or of being chosen to office? Will they retain him in the employment, in which he has been of such service? Will they, from the gratitude they bear him for all that he has done for them, furnish him with what will feed and clothe him? No, his citizenship is merely temporary, and he will have accomplished all they purposed him to do, and must stand aside to make room for the returned whites, and wait till starvation overtakes him, or seek a sustenance elsewhere. If he succeeds in procuring labor he may expect, as the past bears ample testimony, to be cheated here and imposed upon there. In fine, he must school himself, freeman as he is, to bear the worst bondage that exists in the world, that of capital over necessitated labor. This scheme is only a resort to collect a mass of men, without choice from where they may come, to accomplish an object, not otherwise attainable they think, and that done they leave them to their fate, regardless of what it may be. Poor cuffy we pity you in the hands of your designing friends.

LATE NEWS.

The glorious news from Fort Pemberton, at the mouth of the Tallahatchie, that the enemy, after firing four hours from gunboats, ten in number, and from land batteries, without effect, were compelled to withdraw, their boats, which had been struck frequently; is followed by the [illegible] interesting news of the repulse of the enemy at Port Hudson. In this attack the Yankee Steam Frigate, Mississippi, was burned to the water's edge, two others crippled and the rest driven back; the land forces advanced but failed to attack our works.

Gen. Hill is reported advancing in North Carolina, having had a skirmish with the enemy near Newbern and repulsed them. He is supposed to be moving on Newbern. We may look out for stirring news from these points in a few days.

[illegible] Stuart attacked the enemy, attempting to cross at Kelley's crossing on the Rappahannock, last Tuesday, and drove them back. Our loss is stated at 100, among the number Major Pelham and Puller, killed; and Col. Rosser wounded. The enemy's loss is supposed to be much heavier.

☞ Another Concert will be given in the Presbyterian Church, on Thursday evening, March 26th, commencing at 8 o'clock, the proceeds to be appropriated for the benefit of the families of Soldiers. An abundance of good music assured.

[illegible] that, as we grow older, we will improve in knowledge, provided we profit by our own and the experience of others [illegible] the Spectator [illegible] the Spectator.

Now we can not recall a single particular we have taken a lesson from the "Spectator," and we will say to our friend that we do not intend to follow his example in several things we wot of. In one thing it might be better for us, pecuniarily, to imitate him, if we would. He waits for the breeze of public opinion to indicate the direction his weather-cock shall point; at least, we conclude so, from his studied silence on subjects, deemed, by some of our wisest Statesmen, of vital importance at present. Not by a line or selection, that we remember, does he commit himself in favor of, or in opposition to these subjects. Pray Mr. "Spectator" let us know what are your opinions as to a re-construction of the Union? Are you in favor of offering inducements to the North Western States to unite in our Confederacy? We would like to gain some information from an experienced friend on these points, and as you so vauntingly boast yours, we know no one from whom we would be better pleased to hear.

From all we can see, however, our neighbor has been pleased to make flimsy objections to an article in our last, which we had written at greater length than it was printed, and in abbreviating did not erase the little word "THAT", and which, not observed in reading the proof, still remained. Now we ask our experienced old friend, not to read vertically or backward, (or in his other gymnastic styles, which, we suppose, to have accomplished successfully, he must have assumed divers attitudes, perhaps at times on his head,) but from left to right, after the ordinary manner of reading English, and omit the word "THAT" and see if the riddle is not solved. We can not see why the Editor notices this error of proof reading so conspicuously, unless he is opposed to the article, and takes this method of objecting, since [illegible] article from the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist, which he adopts, he is made to say what he does not intend and all from hasty proof reading, viz: that impressments "should NOT be only as a last resort." The errors are similar, but every one knows the intention. We would not indulge in such trivial objections, but for the sake of showing to our friend, what he seems perfectly oblivious of, his own mistakes, and that old men who boast of their experience, can sometimes commit such blunders as well as "promising youths."

From Western Virginia.

A letter has been received from a friend stating that Col. T. M. Harris, of the 10th Va. Yankee regiment, has been court-martialed for the unwarranted burning of the town of Huttonsville, Randolph county. Those who have known Col. (Dr.) T. M. Harris, as a professed christian and a strong temperance man, may be surprised to hear that he has become a regular SOT.

The letter also states that Lieut. Col. (Dr.) Moses Hall died a few days since in Hardy county Va. Lt. Col. Hall was from Massachusetts, and has been an out-and-out Abolitionist since his first arrival in Virginia.

These two men have done the Southern cause much harm, Harris especially, having raised the 10th Va. Regiment, after six months of almost incessant labor, has done more fiendish injury to citizens of Western Virginia, than any other traitor from it. He has engaged in every species of meanness, going so far in deeds of infamy as to be arrested at one time in the county of Richie, by the Yankee commander, and ordered to leave the county.

Tax and Currency.

There seems to be an universal desire of the people to learn that something definite has been done on the tax and currency questions which have taken up so much time of the present Congress in its secret sessions.

That there is a necessity for some action on these subjects can not be doubted, if we but for a moment regard the present prices.

Both refer ultimately to the same object and both are necessary.

At no time in our history will the people be so able or willing to pay any tax imposed as at present, and hence the necessity for it.

Many propositions have been offered [illegible] and we hope to hear that Congress has adopted the best or furnished a better one. At any rate let us have something done to increase the value of our currency.

Prisoners.

Between twelve and thirteen hundred prisoners captured by Van Dorn, arrived in Lynchburg, on Monday and Tuesday last. Among the number were 73 commissioned officers.

[illegible] Hudson.

A [illegible] Engagement.

THE U. S. FRIGATE MISSISSIPPI [illegible]

[illegible] yesterday, and continued until 5 o'clock P. M.

The enemy fired slowly, our batteries replied.

At 12 o'clock last night a most desperate engagement took place.

The enemy endeavored to pass our batteries under cover of the darkness. The firing was most terrific, and lasted over two hours.

One gunboat succeeded in passing in a damaged condition.

The U. S. steam frigate Mississippi was set on fire and burnt to the water's edge.

One large vessel was completely riddled —a third badly crippled, and the rest driven back.

At 2 o'clock the enemy withdrew. Our victory is complete and glorious.

So far as known there are no casualties on our side.

The boat that passed is doubtless so badly disabled as to render her achievement fruitless.

Thirty-six men and one midshipman of the destroyed frigate Mississippi were brought in by our cavalry this morning.— Several are severely wounded.

Attack on Fort Pemberton.

The Enemy Repulsed!

Dispatch from Gen. Loring

MOBILE, March 14.—A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register, dated the 14th says: The following official dispatch has been received from Gen. Loring, dated Fort Pemberton, March 13th, 1 P. M.

"There has been a terrific fire by the enemy for four hours, from ten to sixteen heavy calibre gun boats and two heavy guns 'in land and one mortar. All the guns from the boats, except one, have now ceased firing, and the gunboats have retired around the bend, 800 yards distant, showing that the guns of the enemy's gunboats and batteries were frequently hit, and large quantities of burning cotton were struck from them.

We have lost some valuable gunners and a few others, but thank God our loss is small so far, the enemy's loss must be very great.

LATER.

MARCH 13th, 7 P. M.—Just as I sent off my last dispatch to you the enemy opened upon us again with the guns of one gunboat, the land battery and a thirteen-inch mortar, and kept up with great spirit until after sunset. [illegible] just arrived.

P. S.—Fort Pemberton is situated at the mouth of Tallahatchie River.

Later From Port Hudson and Fort Pemberton.

RICHMOND, March 16th.

An official dispatch received here confirms the reported victory at Port Hudson.

The Mississippi was burnt.

The Richmond (Farragut flag ship) went back down the river disabled.

Two of the fleet, the Monongahela and Hartford got by our batteries in a disabled condition.

The land forces advanced on our works, but failed to make any attack.

The Mississippi was one of the best steamers in the Yankee Navy; she was built at Philadelphia in 1841. She carried twelve heavy guns and was commanded by Melancthon Smith, of New York.

No futher attack has been made at Fort Pemberton by the gunboats but the land battery has fired some shots at the Fort.

From Middle Tennessee.

CHATTANOOGA March 14.

All quiet in front to-day.

It is believed here that a battle is imminent in the neighborhood of Tullahoma.

There was light skirmishing yesterday between our Cavalry and Yankee Foragers on the Murfreesboro' road, at old Fosterville.

[illegible] themselves up on the Mississippi, arrived this morning on the Huntsville train, having walked from Okalona to Huntsville; they are all Kentuckians.

Approved,

J. H. SHARPE,
Col. Com'dg.

Another Blockader Arrived.

CHARLESTON, March 16th—The steamer Gertrude from Greenock, Scotland, via Nassau, freighted with valuable merchandise, arrived at a Confederate port this morning. This is her first trip to the Confederate coast.

Still Another Blockader Arrived.

WILMINGTON, N. C. March 16.—The British steamer Britannia 40 days from Glasgow, and five days from Nassau arrived at a Confederate port yesterday with a valuable cargo.

Terrible Explosion.

The explosion of that part of the Confederate States Laboratory in which cartridges were prepared, resulted in the loss of 33 killed, and 31 wounded and missing. The unfortunates were mostly females, they being almost exclusively employed in this part of the Laboratory.

☞ We have been shown a box of matches made at Mt. Solon by our enterprising friends Messrs. Turk and McGuffin. They light easily, and burn freely. All who wish to procure good matches can be supplied by calling on the above named firm.

The Thespians.

The Soldier's Thespian Society played Tuesday and Wednesday nights to full houses. On account of the meeting of the County Court, they can not give an entertainment on to-morrow night, as announced.

Baltimore Conference.

This body, consisting of such of its members as could convene, commenced its session in Churchville, in this County, on yesterday, (Thursday.)

☞ Lieut. Lewis Harman, of the 12th Va. Cavalry, and Mr. Wm. T. Jewell, of Staunton, will please accept our thanks for late Northern papers.

[illegible] Wednesday, March 11. [illegible] to prevent the absence of soldiers without leave, and [illegible] to repeal the Naturalization laws. [illegible] to grant the officers of each of [illegible] departments a seat on the floor [illegible] coming up as the unfinished [illegible], was amended by Mr. Haynes, by [illegible] out that part granting the privilege [illegible] questions pertaining to [illegible] respective departments.

After some discussion the vote was taken on the amendment which was adopted.

HOUSE.—A Senate bill was reported from the Military Committee providing for the organization of engineer corps for the war, with the recommendation that it pass—the bill was passed. Mr. Conrad offered resolutions on the war and restoration of peace with any or all of the States of the Federal Union.

SENATE. Thursday, March 12.—The Senate was engaged in the discussion of the report of the committee in regard to the privileges of reporters of the press admitted to seats within the bar of the Senate.

The reporter for the *Enquirer* having made an attack (through the press,) upon Mr. Brown, one of the Senators from Mississippi, for indiscriminately denouncing the report of the proceedings of the Senate on the exemption bill. The report of the committee, recommending the exclusion of the reporter of the *Enquirer* from the Senate, was finally adopted.

HOUSE.—The House was in secret session on the tax bill.

SENATE—Friday, March 13th.—The Senate disagreed to the amendment of the House to the joint resolutions relating to the production of provisions.

Adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE.—Nothing of importance transpired before it went into secret session.

SENATE—Saturday, March 14th.—Senate not in session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House met at 11 o'clock, and was opened with prayer by Rev. Bishop Early.

The Chair laid before the House a communication from the President, transmitting a communication from the Secretary of War in further response to House resolution in reference to claims for vessels seized for public use. Referred to Committee on Naval Affairs.

The Chair laid before the House Senate bill, entitled an act to authorize the discharge of certain civil officers from the military service of the Confederate States. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

The Chair also submitted Senate bill entitled an act to provide for the payment of certain North Carolina troops from the time of their enlistment. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Foster, of Ala., moved that when the House adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock on Monday. Agreed to.

Mr. Harris, of Mo., moved to suspend the rules with a view to have the following resolution acted upon:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the payment, and ascertain the military status and other relief of officers and men who have been irregularly organized and sworn into the military service of the Confederate States, and have performed actual service in the field.

On the motion to suspend the rules the ayes and noes were called, and resulted—ayes 47, noes 7. So the rules were suspended and the resolution agreed to.

Mr. Garland, of Ark., moved a further suspension, to allow him to introduce a bill to authorize the President to appoint a Commissioner to examine and audit certain claims in the State of Arkansas, and fixing the rank, pay, and quarters of such Commissioner. Referred to the Military Committee.

The rules were then further suspended, on motion of Mr. Barksdale, and a number of memorials submitted and referred.

Mr. Currin of Tenn., introduced a bill for reference, for the relief of Lieut. Thos. T. Kirkland.

On motion of Mr. Royston, of Ark., the House went into secret session.

SENATE, Monday, March 16.—A number of bills were reported back from different committees and placed upon the calendar and ordered to be printed.

The Senate went into secret session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.—After some resolutions offered which were not agreed to, on motion, the House went into secret session for the purpose of resuming the consideration of the tax bill.

SENATE—Tuesday, March 17th.—The bill to organize the Supreme Court of the Confederate States was taken up and discussed until 2 o'clock, and then informally passed over.

The Senate was notified that the House disagreed to the Senate amendment on the impressment bill and that it desired a committee of conference which was appointed.

A message from the President was received, and according to his request it was considered in secret session.

HOUSE—Tuesday, March 17th.—The Chair having laid before the House, several bills which were referred to appropriate committees, and the hour of meeting for Wednesday being fixed upon, the House went into secret session on the tax bill.

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION.—On Tuesday night, between twelve and one o'clock, a fire broke out in the Public warehouse covering the square on 7th and 8th, between Byrd and Canal streets, which resulted in the consumption of the entire building and the greater portion of its contents. There were stored away within it about one thousand hogsheads of tobacco, belonging to various parties, (all, of course, insured by the State,) and a considerable quantity of grain belonging to the Commissary Department of the Confederate army. Recently the amount of grain in the building was very large, but it has since been reduced so extensively that the loss in that article is comparatively small, though really considerable. Our informant could give us no estimate of the exact loss. The origin of the fire could not be definitely ascertained. The Fire Brigade were promptly out, and were engaged all night long, and during the greater part of yesterday, in extinguishing the flames. The Confederate authorities, we learn, will make a thorough investigation of the business.

Since the above was written, we have [illegible] of the building [illegible] to which extent the State only pays, was $100,000. 150 [illegible] of corn, 500 bags of oats and 500 [illegible] belonging to the Confederate Government, and a small lot of cotton belonging to the Manchester Manufacturing Company. The building, which was uninsured, is [illegible] addition to the Public Warehouses and was valued at about $40,000.—*Rich. Dis.*

☞ It is rumored that the [illegible] [illegible] brought to Gordonsville.

[illegible] that they would starve [illegible], and this is doubtless our greatest [illegible]. Food, and particularly meat, is [illegible]. There is not [illegible]

Last year was excessively dry and crops were every where cut short. If it should be as dry again this year as last, we shall be reduced to straits.

These are facts. We deem it our duty to speak them plainly. We would not say it to create needless alarm. The great and pressing necessity to raise large crops of corn and make every pound of meat that is possible never was in this country, equal to the present. We most earnestly urge upon every farmer and every body who has a patch of ground, to put his whole force and his whole breadth of land to the raising of corn, peas, beans, potatoes—anything that will make food for man and beast. Cotton is important, but food is far more so. It will pay better to raise corn than cotton. Whoever raises the most corn and meat will make the most money; for however high the price that can be obtained for cotton it cannot equal that which corn and meat will bring.

If you love your country plant corn. If you want to make money, plant corn and raise what pork you can.—*Confederacy, Atlanta Ga.*

MARRIED.

On the 12th inst., by Rev. J. B. Wheeler, Mr. ISAAC L. HOY, and Miss SALLIE M. HALDEMAN, both of Augusta.

At the residence of her grandfather, Isaac Hardesty, Esq., in Harrisonburg, on Wednesday morning, the 11th inst., by Rev. T. B. Hall, Dr. JAS. H. HARRIS, of Mt. Meridian, Augusta County, and Miss LIZZIE A., daughter of John E. Hardesty, dec'd.

DIED.

At his residence, near Staunton, on the 13th inst., LIEUT. GEORGE H. MITCHELL, in the 48th year of his age.

Of wounds received at the battle of Kirksville, Mo., DAVID C. HANGER, of Monroe co., Mo., son of Jacob Hanger, of Augusta co., Va.

On the 7th of December 1862, near Vicksburg, Miss., Mr. PEMBERTON C. SHIFLET, in the 26th year of his age.

The deceased was a member of the Waynesboro' Guards, 52nd Reg't. Va. Volunteers, and was taken prisoner at the fight on Alleghany Mountain, in December, 1861. He was confined near a year at Camp Chase, Ohio, and at the time of his death was on his way to Vicksburg to be exchanged. He was respected and loved by all who knew him, and leaves a large number of relatives and friends in Augusta and Rockingham to mourn his loss.

☞ Rock. Reg. please copy. A. R. Y.

At the residence of of her brother-in-law, Capt. Roberts, near West-View, Augusta County, in the 36th year of her age, Mrs. MARGARET E. LUCADO, consort of Mr. WM. F. Lucado, of Lynchburg, and second daughter of Capt. P. O. Palmer, of Augusta County.

She possessed naturally a kind, amiable disposition; beloved by all who knew her, but above all, she was an humble Christian. She connected herself with the Methodist Church in Lynchburg, shortly after her marriage, some three years ago. It was my privilege to visit her in her last illness and [illegible] she saied was clear and calm; willing to suffer all for the sake of Christ; she was not afraid; she could trust her Saviour, and when told by her Physician [illegible] it did not affect her in the least, or disturb the peaceful tranquility of her mind. 'Twas then the christian graces shone brightest—her work was done,

> "Life's duty done, as sinks the day,
> Light from its loved spirit flies;
> While Heaven and Earth combine to say,
> How blest the righteous when he dies."

☞ Spectator requested to copy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VALUABLE

FURNITURE,

AT AUCTION.

On Thursday, the 26th day of March, '63,

I WILL OFFER AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

FOR CASH,

At the Auction Room of Bruce & Peck,

(CRAWFORD'S OLD STAND,)

MY FURNITURE,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

BEDS, BEDSTEADS & BEDDING; CHAIRS, OF VARIOUS KINDS; TABLES, BUREAUS, WARDROBES, WASH STANDS, MIRRORS,

AN ELEGANT PIANO,

[illegible] CARPETS, TABLE WARE, COOKING STOVE, COOKING UTENSILS, KITCHEN FURNITURE, &c.

[illegible] state of preservation, and most of it is as good as new.

I will also sell my CARRIAGE AND HARNESS and BUGGY.

JOHN D. IMBODEN.

Staunton, March 20, 1863.—tds.—Spec copy.

Notice to Conscripts.

TO ALL MEN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 18 AND 40 YEARS.—All men between the above mentioned ages, who have furloughs until the board meets, and all who could not be examined by the board that met in January last, and who desire to be examined, are now hereby ordered to report, according to the annexed notice of the Examining Board, for examination. I want it to be clearly and distinctly understood, that there will be no other board at any time hereafter, to examine Conscripts between the specified ages. By order of

J. S. MYERS,
Capt. and Enrolling Officer for Augusta Co.

The undersigned, one of the Examining Board for the 11th Congressional District, under General Orders, No. [illegible] Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, hereby gives notice to all whom it may concern, that he has fixed upon FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 27th and 28th of March, (present month,) for the examination of Conscripts who shall assemble at Staunton, from the county of Augusta, in pursuance of the notice from the Enrolling Officer of Augusta Co.

W. A. SHELBY,
[illegible]

March, 20 2t.

LIST OF DESERTERS

From the Staunton Artillery.

THE following named persons, members of the Staunton Artillery, are now absent without leave, and are regarded as deserters. A reward of THIRTY DOLLARS each, will be paid for their apprehension and delivery to their Company, viz:

PRIVATES,

Terence O'Connor, Staunton, said to be in the 5th Va. Cavalry.

Robert Bodings, Port Republic, Ewd [illegible] Staunton.

M. Berg, near Greenville, Augusta County.

John Fuller, Marcellus Robinson, Martin Connor, Patrick Hennahan, George Brown, Staunton.

F. A. Markley, near Middlebrook, Augusta Co.

John F. Renn, [illegible]

Wm. T. Rader, near Mint Spring.

John Tankard, J. T. Robertson, Stafford Co.

John King, Sligo Haley, Maryland.

A. W. GARBER, Capt. Staunton Art'ry.,
Camp near Bowling Green, Va.

March 20, 1863.—tf.—Spec copy.

Town Property For Sale.

I WILL sell, in Staunton, on Saturday, the 28th of this month, my Two Houses, near the Court-House. They each contain a Store room, and Dwelling, run fifty feet back, and are each twenty feet front, and are as well located for stores, or [illegible]

[illegible]

Tobacco, Tobacco.

THE subscriber has a large lot of Manufactured, and Smoking Tobacco, of fine quality, for sale in Richmond.

W. B. CRAWFORD, Agt.

March 6—4t*

WANTED.—To purchase, a good TWO HORSE WAGGON, suitable for hauling wood. Enquire of

J. M. HARDY.

March 20, 3t.

N[illegible] which will be sold [illegible]

J. B. HOGE.

Feb. 27, 1863.

crop present a more promising appearance, at this season of the year than [illegible]. In going and returning from Milledgeville, by different route, we did not see a single sorry field of wheat. If March will only be a little kind and spare us a heavy frost, the probability is we shall have an abundant crop.—*Sandersville Georgian, 4th inst.*

Valuable Town Property,

IN STAUNTON,

FOR SALE.

ON MONDAY, (Court-day,) the 23d day of March, I will offer for sale, at public auction, the very desirable

Brick Dwelling and Store Room,

now occupied by A. E. & J. P. Bledsoe, on Augusta Street, opposite [illegible] house.

This property possesses advantages of location for business purposes inferior to none in the place, being near the Railroad Depot, American and Virginia Hotels, and the Court house, and combining a large and ELEGANT RESIDENCE above the Store, consisting of ten rooms, with Kitchen, Servants' House, &c., on the lot in rear of the house.

It is rare that property possessing such advantages for the pursuit of business, and the convenience and comfort of a residence is offered at public sale, and those wishing to invest their money would do well to be in attendance.

Persons desiring to examine the property are invited to do so by calling on Mr. James Frank Davies, H. V. Abney, at the Store of A. E. & J. P. Bledsoe.

TERMS.—One-half cash, the balance in six and twelve months, with interest from date, or all cash, should the purchaser prefer paying the money.

☞ Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

☞ Possession given immediately.

AARON E. BLEDSOE.

I shall also, on the same day, offer for sale my HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, and any goods remaining in the Store, &c.

March 13, 1863—2t. A. E. B.

T. F. MINOR, Richmond, Va. GEORGE 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

BOLIVAR CHRISTIAN,	D. FITZER,
H. W. SHEFFEY,	JNO. GATEWOOD,
JAS. WALKER,	*Shenandoah co., Va.*
A. G. [illegible]	W. W. [illegible]
Augusta co., Va.	*Highland co., Va.*
CHAS. GRATTAN,	MANN SPITLER,
J. H. HOPKINS,	JNO. K. BOOTON,
S. A. COFFMAN,	*Page co., Va.*
Rockingham co., Va.	M. R. KAUFMAN,
	Frederick co., Va.

March 6, 1863.—6m

$125 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscribers at *Lucy Selina Furnace*, Alleghany County, Va., the following

NEGRO MEN:

[illegible] bought in North Carolina, [illegible] tall and black. 2d. RICHARD, bought of A. Douglass, Dinwiddie County, Va.—tall and black. 3rd. CHARLES, bought in Orange County [illegible] North Carolina—low and [illegible]. GEORGE, bought in Caldwell County, North Carolina—low and black—5th. WINSTON, bought in Virginia—low and heavy set.

The above named negro men ran away on Sunday night, March 1st, 1863. We will give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of them to us, or confined in any Jail so that we can get them, or in proportion for any one of them.

SCOTT & CO.

Cowpasture Bridge, Alleghany Co., Va.

March 13, 1863.—2t*

Commissioner's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree rendered on the 18th day of June, 1860, in the Circuit Court of Augusta County, in the case of Savage &c. vs McDannel, I shall offer for sale, at public auction on the premises, on *Tuesday, the 14th day of April next*, a certain tract of land in the bill mentioned, containing

4 ACRES,

on which is a House and other improvements, situated on Middle River, in Augusta County, adjoining the lands of Wm. Ochiltree and others.

TERMS OF SALE.—Enough in hand to pay the costs of suit and sale, and the balance upon a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months, the purchaser giving bonds with approved personal security, and the legal title retained as ultimate security.

E. T. ALBERTSON, Comm'r.

March 13, 1863.—tds—Prs fee $6.

CENTRAL HOTEL,

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.

THE Proprietor of this convenient HOTEL respectfully calls the attention of the

Travelling Public

to the situation of his House, being immediately on the Railroad, and thereby avoiding all chances of being left by the trains. His table, supplied with the best the markets afford, and his well ventilated rooms with

CLEAN BEDDING,

afford comfortable entertainment to the WEARY TRAVELLER. He respectfully solicits the patronage of the public.

R. W. BAILEY.

March 6, 1863—6m

CABELL HOUSE,

Bank Square, Main Street,

LYNCHBURG, VA.

GIBBS, BEEM & CO.,

PROPRIETORS.

☞ Mr. Gibbs, who lately kept the Washington House, will be pleased to see all old friends at his new stand.

March 13, 1863.—tf

☞ Apply at the Office of the Vindicator.

A. LYNN.

Staunton, Feb. 20, 1863.—tf

DR. WM. CHAPMAN,

DENTAL SURGEON

TAKES pleasure in announcing to his former friends and the public generally, that he may still be found at the Old Bell Tavern, nearly opposite the Va Hotel, where he is prepared to attend to all orders in his line.

Staunton, Feb. 20, 1863.—tf

Real Estate for Sale.

I WISH to sell privately, a HOUSE AND LOT, in Waynesboro', Augusta County, now occupied by J. N. Hall, Esq.

Also my STORE-HOUSE, now occupied by Messrs. Piper & Funkhouser. For terms, apply to me at my office in Staunton, Va.

GEORGE BAYLOR.

March 6, 1863.—tf

HARMAN & BELL,

Attorneys at Law,

STAUNTON, VA.

W. H. HARMAN may be found at the Office *formerly* occupied by James H. Skinner, Esq., and will give prompt attention to business entrusted to the firm.

February 20, 1863.—3t

WANTED.

OLD Hand and Mill Saws and Saw Mill Files, Bloomery Steel, such as old Baggy Springs, &c., for which we will pay a liberal price.

[illegible] & BRO.

Staunton, March 13, 1863—tf.

For Hire,

A NEGRO BOY, about 17 years of age. A home in the country preferred. Enquire at this Office.

[illegible]

Blank Checks.

[illegible] Central Valley Bank, can be supplied at this Office.

NOTICE.—Just received a lot of VA. SALT, which will be sold at small advance.

J. B. HOGE.

Staunton, Feb. 27, 1863.—tf.

NOTICE.—Wanted to buy 10,000 lbs. of BACON, for which I will pay the higest market price.

J. B. HOGE.

Staunton, Feb. 27, 1863—tf

FOR HIRE.—I have a SERVANT GIRL [illegible]

J. B. HOGE.

February 27, [illegible]

[illegible]				1	2	3	Jul.				1	2	3	4
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		26	27	28	29	30	31	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		9	10	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
									[illegible]	[illegible]	25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
									30	31					
M'h	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	[illegible]			1	2	3	4	5
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	29	30	31						27	28	29	30			
Ap'l	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]							3
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		11	12	13	14	[illegible]	16	17
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	26	27	28	29	30				25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Ma						1	2	Nov	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30								
Jun	[illegible]	1	2	3	4	5	6	Dec			1	2	3	4	5
	[illegible]	[illegible]	9	10	11	12	13		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	[illegible]	15	16	17	18	19	20		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	21	22	23	24	[illegible]	26	27		20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	28	29	30						27	28	29	30	31		

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

THE following named persons, members of the 52nd Reg't Va. Volunteers, are absent without leave, and are regarded as deserters. A reward of [illegible] each will be paid for their apprehension and delivery to their respective companies.

Company A.—Privates, [illegible] Ayler, [illegible] Wm Adolph, Richmond (substitute); [illegible] Churchville; Wm Bowerman, near Ryan's; J D Beard, Mint Spring; W C Gwinn, Deerfield; James Heller, Staunton; David [illegible] Middlebrook; John T Hunter, do; James M'Cauley, John H Mesincup, Churchville; Gideon Milstead, New Hope; John D Mooney, do; Richard [illegible]; Julius Parish, S M Switzer, Mt Sidney.

ROBT C. DAVIS,
Capt. Co. A.

Company B.—Privates Charles E Carter, Thos H Carter, John D Chandler, Wm Childers, Thos J Clark, Wm H Evans, James F Frazwell, Franklin Gardner, John F Kyatt, Wm H [illegible], [illegible] Whitmore, Jas J Williams, [illegible], Waynesboro; John W Alexander, Alex Bridge, H H Updick, D H Law, Wm Ollinger, [illegible] Samuel Moore, Sherando; Wm H Clark, Asbury Myers, New Hope; [illegible], Harrisonburg; Wm Riddle, Deerfield; [illegible] Carpenter, residence not known; Wm Jones, (substitute) Robt Thompson, (substitute.)

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

Company C.—Corp. D T Cole, Staunton; Privates [illegible], Long Glade; S P Cline, G D A Curry, A S Fauber, Union Church; [illegible] Mississippi; Jesse Humphreys, [illegible]; Wm H Jones, Jas A Kershner, Deerfield; W R Miller, W Rooney, F Smeltz, Waynesboro; [illegible] Mossy Creek; G N Rogers, John C Sprouse, James M Vint, Deerfield; T Smith, [illegible] Slusser, Cross Keys; Giovanni Betinelle (substitute.)

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

Company D.—Privates Samuel Bowerman, Benj Flick, Wm M Flick, N. B. Kerlicoffe, Jesse [illegible] Sangersville; H Michael, Jas Shipp, North Mountain; H W Moore, J Daggy, [illegible] Mossy Creek; Wm Temple, E J Randall.

A. AIRHART, Capt. Co. D.

Company E.—Privates John Armstrong, Robt Clarke, Wm A Ford, Alex Hamm, Wm F Long Collierstown; Joseph Cash, Jas S Fisher, Samuel Dale, Kerr's Creek; Joseph Hall, Wm S Reed, Jos Lamb, near Lexington.

THOS. H. WATKINS,
[illegible]

[illegible] Chandler, Mt Sidney—J H Cross, Ryan's, J Grant, J Huffman, German Substitute—A Knapp, Shenandoah—[illegible], P Lord, J Nisewanger, S Smith, H M Wenger, Harrisonburg—J Switzer, Jno Stover, J Wenger, Dayton.

JAS. BUMGARDNER,
Capt. Co. F.

Company G.—Privates D N Barger, J W Coiy, Geo Clater, Wm Clater, New Hope—John Casey, Irish substitute—J B Corner, Waynesboro'—A T Groome, J L Hanse, Long Meadows—Jas D Miller, James Mullen, James M Marshall, John Pullens, Leonard Showalter, [illegible] Staunton—James Tredinarsh.

E. BATEMAN,
Capt. Co. G.

Company H.—Lieut Jas A White, Waynesboro'—Privates Isaac W Airey, Long Glade—Jas E Byrd, Craigsville—Jacob Cason, Middlebrook—Patrick Condon, Staunton—T H Crann, Staunton—Cornelius [illegible], residence not known—Henry [illegible]—Jacob Jackson, Pond Gap—David Kenney, residence not known—Samuel Lambert, Pendleton county—C H Miller, Port Republic—James H [illegible], [illegible]—John Murphy, Fairfax co—John W Reardon, Charlottesville—[illegible] Staunton—Peter Sprouse, Summerdean—Daniel Tyler, Pond Gap—Amos Troxell, New Port—G W Taylor, Greenville—Henry Wiseman, Moffett's Creek; John Webber, residence not known—Henry W [illegible] Barracks, Mt Clinton—Jas W Swink, near Staunton.

Lieut. JAMES DOLD,
Comd'g Co. H.

Company I.—Privates, Jno H Davis, New Port—E F Grim, Churchville Cavalry—Jonathan Harlen, [illegible] Strickler, Middlebrook—Wm [illegible] Staunton.

JOHN [illegible] HUMPHREYS,
Capt. Co. I.

Company K.—Privates A M Burns, H H Burns, Rod Hole, Bath co—Alex Carey, P S Carry, Back Creek—J W Garrison, W W Gillespie, Green Valley—J A Harrould, J A Hupman, Thos Jones [illegible] Samuel Sneed, [illegible] Thos Williams, Healing Springs.

Lieut [illegible]
Comd'g Co. K.

Head Quarters, Camp Staunton,
December, 1862.

The families and friends of any of the men belonging to my Regiment, who have left their overcoats or blankets at home, will please forward them to be turned to the Regiment, as they are greatly in want of them.

[illegible] Augusta and Rockbridge to furnish [illegible] pairs of socks for my Regiment, for which I will pay [illegible] price on delivery. I also appeal to all good citizens of Bath, Rockbridge and Augusta, to give information in regard to any of the members of my Regiment who are at home without leave, as every man is needed now and should be at his post.

[illegible]
Col. 52nd Reg't Va. Vols.

February 20, 1863.—tf

Southern Field and Fireside!

UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS!

BACK NUMBERS FOR THE NEW SERIES EXHAUSTED!

PRIZE STORY!

THE Proprietor of the "Southern Field and Fireside" announces that in consequence of the first numbers of the new series being exhausted, and in order that new subscribers may begin with the commencement of a new story, 'Belmont' will be completed in No 5, January [illegible], and the PRIZE STORY of

"The Randolphs of [illegible],"

by Miss SERENA A. NISSN, of Corinth, Ga., will be commenced in Number 6, Feb. 7th, and all subscriptions received at the office on, and after the 21 h of January, will be entered on the books and commence with the Prize Story.

TERMS:

For One Year	$3 00
For six Months	[illegible]
For Three Months	1 [illegible]
Single Copies	Ten Cents.

☞ Clubs of 10 or more, for one year $2 each, Six months $1 [illegible].

Address, JAMES GARDNER, Augusta, Ga.

Feb. 20 1863.

LARD! LARD!!

WANTED TO PURCHASE

10,000 Pounds of

CLEAN LARD,

For which the highest price in CASH will be paid.

☞ Apply at the Office of the Vindicator.

A. LYNN.

Staunton, Feb. 20, 1863.—tf

DR. WM. CHAPMAN,

DENTAL SURGEON

TAKES pleasure in announcing to his former friends and the public generally, that he may still be found at the Old Bell Tavern, nearly opposite the Va Hotel, where he is prepared to attend to all orders in his line.

Staunton, Feb. 20, 1863.—tf

NEW AUCTION CONCERN.

THE undersigned, having taken out AUCTION LICENSE, offer their services in the sale of Land, Negroes, Horses, Wares, and Merchandise, either in town or country. Auction Rooms at Bickle's Old Stand. Consignments of all kinds of goods solicited.

A. M. BRUCE,
[illegible] PECK.

[illegible]