The Vindicator.

VOL. XIX. STAUNTON, VA., FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1864. NO. 14.

The Vindicator.

R. H. L. LYN, Editor & Proprietor.

TERMS.

The VINDICATOR is published weekly, at Five Dollars a year: Three Dollars for six months; Two Dollars for three months, invariably IN ADVANCE.

Advertisements inserted at TWO DOLLARS per square of eight lines (or less) for each insertion. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Business notices will be limited to their immediate business. Though occasional changes in the form of the advertisements may be made during the year.

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

	ANNUAL RATES.	
One Square, (8 lines)	One month	$2.00
	2 months	3.00
	3 "	4.00
	6 months	6.00
	1 year	10.00
Half Square	3 months	5.00
	6 "	8.00
	1 year	15.00
Quarter Square	1 year	8.00
	6 months	5.00
	3 "	3.00
One Column	1 year	40.00
	6 months	25.00
	3 "	15.00

All advertisements not marked for a certain time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Yearly advertisers will be limited to their immediate business. Though occasional changes in the form of the advertisement may be made during the year.

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

Marriages or deaths exceeding seven lines, inserted one year for $5—six months for $3.00.

Announcements of Candidates $5; to be paid in advance.

All Communications or Notices of a personal character, will be charged for at the rate of Twenty Cents per line.

Obituaries will be charged for at the rate of Twenty Cents per line. They must be addressed to the Editor.

Office in the Lyne Building, Staunton Street, opposite Blackburn's Old Stand, and near the Valley Hotel.

JOB PRINTING.

We are prepared to do all kinds of Job Printing, such as Blank Books, Pamphlets, Cards, Handbills, Posters, Letter Heads, Bills of Lading, Blank Warrants, &c., &c., &c., on the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

April 10, 1863.

Advertising Agency!

The undersigned, Proprietor of the Vindicator, is prepared to contract for the insertion of Advertisements in the newspapers of this State, and in those of the adjoining States, at the lowest rates. He will also receive subscriptions to the Baltimore Clipper, Philadelphia Ledger, Spirit of the Times, Harper's Weekly, and all the leading Magazines and Newspapers published in the United States. Office in Staunton Street, opposite Blackburn's Old Stand.

R. H. L. LYN,
Proprietor Staunton Vindicator.

April 10, 1863.

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

[illegible]

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

Given under my hand and the seal of the Confederate States of America, at the city of Richmond, on this 12th day of March, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty four.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President:

J. P. BENJAMIN,
Secretary of State.

VIRGINI HOTEL,
STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.

F. SCHEFFER,
PROPRIETOR.

Would respectfully inform his friends and the travelling public generally, that he has re-opened his above Hotel in the Town of Staunton, and is now prepared to furnish comfortable Rooms with good and clean beds, to the

European Style,

and keep open for feeding horses.

Feb'y 26—1m

DAY, WEEK OR MONTH.

The former Dining Room of the Hotel is kept by Messrs. Smith & Beard, in the adjacent Hotel, where meals are served at all Hours, in the day and night, thus giving travellers the opportunity either to carry their own provisions or call for what their appetites may desire.

The Stables of the Hotel are also rented, and kept open for feeding horses.

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DENTAL NOTICE.—DR. W. CHAPMAN has removed his office to Main Street, opposite Dr. Hoaghy's where he will be pleased to see his friends.

Staunton October 16—tf.

BARK.—The highest cash price will be given for 100 COORD OF BARK, delivered at the Tannery, Staunton, JAMES MATHIS.

FOR SALE.—[illegible]

WANTED.—Fifty bushels of Wheat or Rye for which a fair price in SPECIE will be paid. Apply at VINDICATOR OFFICE. Feb 19.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

The Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States of America have signified their desire that a day may be recommended to the people, to be set apart and observed as a day of Humiliation, fasting and prayer, in the language following, to wit:

"Reverently recognizing the Providence of God in the affairs of man, and gratefully remembering the guidance, support and deliverance granted to our Patriot Fathers in the memorable year which resulted in the Independence of the American Colonies, and now repeating in Him our supreme confidence and hope in the present struggle for Civil and Religious Freedom, and for the right to live under a Government of our own choice, and deeply impressed with the conviction that without Him nothing is strong, nothing wise and nothing enduring; in order that the people of this Confederacy may have the opportunity at the same time, of offering their adoration to the great Sovereign of the Universe, of penitently confessing their sins and strengthening their vows and purposes of amendment; in humble reliance upon His Gracious and Almighty power:

"The Congress of the Confederate States of America do resolve, That it be recommended to the people of these States, that THURSDAY, the 7th day of April next, be set apart and observed as a day of Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer, that Almighty God would so preside over our public councils and authorities, that He would inspire our armies and their leaders with his zeal, courage and perseverance; and so manifest Himself to the greatness of His goodness and majesty of His power, that we may be safely and successfully led through the chastening to which we are being subjected, to the attainment of an honorable peace; so that while we enjoy the blessings of freedom and a Government, we may never cease to Him the honor and the glory of our independence and prosperity."

A recommendation so congenial to the feelings of the people will receive their hearty concurrence; and it is especially fitting that the cause be made with their prayers attributes of inviting them to meet in the Courts of the Most High. Recent events awaken fresh gratitude to the Supreme Ruler of nations. Our enemies have suffered repeated defeats, and a disastrous scheme to burn and plunder our Capital, and to destroy our civil Government by putting it into the unsuccessful hands of the people, has been baffled and set at naught. Our armies have been strengthened; our resources have been repaired; our progress has been in a satisfactory condition; and our whole country, [illegible] determination to achieve independence.

In these circumstances it becomes us with humility in view of our own selves before the throne of the Most High, and with grateful acknowledging so many mercies, confess that our sins as a people have justly exposed us to His chastisement; let us recognize the sufferings which we have been called upon to endure, administered by a faithfully hard for our improvement, and, with a humble courage and patient endurance, let us wait on Him for our deliverance.

In furtherance of these objects, now, Therefore, I JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America, do hereby issue this my Proclamation, calling upon the people of the Confederate States, in conformity with the recommendation of their representatives, to set apart FRIDAY, the 7th day of April, as a day of Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer, and I do hereby invite them on that day, to repair to their several places of public worship and to their usual places of worship, and there to unite with their ministers in inviting them to meet in the Courts of the Most High. Recent events awaken fresh gratitude to the Supreme Ruler of nations. Our enemies have suffered repeated defeats, and a disastrous scheme to burn and plunder our Capital, and to destroy our civil Government by putting it into the unsuccessful hands of the people, has been baffled and set at naught. Our armies have been strengthened; our resources have been repaired; our progress has been in a satisfactory condition; and our whole country [illegible] determination to achieve independence.

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Given under my hand and the seal of the Confederate States of America, at the city of Richmond, on this 12th day of March, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty four.

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AUCTION CONCERN.

Undersigned having taken out AUCTION LICENSE, offer their services in the sale of Dry Goods, Groceries, Furniture, &c., &c., in large or small quantities. Auction Rooms at Old Stand, (Consignment of all kinds of merchandise solicited.)

J. LYNN.

Staunton, Feb. 26, 1863—tf

Bricks For Sale.

I have for sale from 50 to 700 thousand BRICKS, at $10 per hundred, to be taken from the kiln without picking the x. Apply to Wm. J. Wright.

Poetry.

For the Vindicator.

"I solemnly swear that we will be compelled to forsake the cause of Southern Independence"—LETTER TO A SOLDIER.

I.

Forsake the cause! What soul could bear
To have beneath oppression's sword,
To see his spirited hand through fear,
And tremble at the tyrant's nod.

II.

Forsake the cause! Could southern heart
Throb proud in fetters—bear the pain?
Could slavery a charm impart,
Or make us love its galling chain?

III.

Forsake the cause! Could southern pride
Withstand the master's mocking scorn?
Bear unmoved, fair home's call
To save her wounded, bleeding, torn?

IV.

Forsake the cause! O mad thought,
To live and yet be dead—to see
All that we cherished sick to nought,
And know what time is to be fast.

V.

Forsake the cause! Give up the right?
See northern hordes o'ermun the land?
Better the gloom of mental night,
Better the blood—better the brand?

VI.

Forsake the cause! Give up the prize,
For which we've struck on many a field;
Stained it dared the blood of heroes crim,
Whose latest breath devotion sealed.

VII.

Forsake the cause! Look on the child,
His bright eye gleams with freedom's light;
They pray to you—pray they in vain!
Or shall they, too, be dimmed by night?

VIII.

Forsake the cause! O knightly race,
Is thy lance shattered on the fay?
Each link of steel in thy mailed coat
Is strong and dares the tyrants hour!

IX.

Strike for the right! The glorious past,
Bids every wavering son be strong.
Who dares dishonor's mantle cast
Upon his sires—Strike for the wrong!

X.

Arise! Shake off this deadly sleep,
Burst Hatch back this sun deeper,
What, if the shadow's gloom crown deep
The clouds must part—the sun is there!

XI.

Forsake the cause! The future Fate
Her mystic curtain and we see
The glorious prize! Have courage still,
And swear to perish or be free!

CAMP STONEWALL BRIGADE,
March 10th 1864.

AN ACT.

To provide for the Purchase and Distribution among the People of the State, of Cotton, Cotton Yarns, Cotton Cloths and Hand Cards.

[Passed March 9, 1864.]

1. Be it enacted by the general assembly, that the governor is hereby authorized and required to establish a state agency in the city of Richmond, for the purpose of purchasing, for, and selling to the people of this state, raw cotton, cotton yarns, cotton cloths, cotton and woolen cards, and to this end, he shall appoint an agent, to be known by the name and style of "The Commercial Agent of Virginia," who shall, before entering upon the discharge of the duties of his office, execute a bond, with sufficient sureties, before the governor, to be approved by him, in the penalty of three hundred thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties under this or any future act. In case such agent shall fail to execute said bond, as required, or from any cause a vacancy may occur, another shall be appointed by the governor, subject to the same terms and conditions. And whenever such agent shall become interested, directly or indirectly, in the purchase and sale of raw cotton, cotton yarns, cotton cloth, cotton and woolen cards, or other articles, his office shall be declared vacant; and he may moreover at any time be removed by the governor.

2. Such agent, with the approval of the governor, is authorized to select and rent a suitable building or buildings in the city of Richmond, for a store-house, and to employ one or more clerks and such laborers as may be necessary to aid and assist him in the discharge of his duties under this act.

3. The governor is hereby authorized and required to make requisitions upon the president and directors of the several incorporated cotton factories within this commonwealth, and the owners or lessees of such as are not incorporated, to manufacture raw cotton, to be furnished by the agent, into cotton yarns, from number ten to twelve, both numbers inclusive, or cotton cloth, plain and unbleached. The gross amount of such requisitions shall be apportioned among the several factories referred to, according to their respective capacities to produce such yarns and cloths. The compensation of each of such factories, for the yarns and cloths so manufactured on state account, shall not exceed the price paid for the manufacture of similar goods by the confederate government, deducting therefrom the cost of the raw material furnished by the state. But the proceeds and labor of said factories shall not be required for the use of the state, so as to interfere with or impede the operations of the same for the confederate government.

4. If any such cotton factory shall fail or refuse to comply with the requisition of the governor, or the provisions of this act, such company shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall forfeit to the state, for each offence, the sum of five thousand dollars, to be recovered by motion in the circuit court of the city of Richmond and paid into the public treasury; and it shall be the duty of the governor to inform the auditor of public accounts of every violation of this act, who shall forthwith proceed to enforce the collection of the penalty hereby imposed.

5. The raw cotton, cotton yarns, cotton cloths, cotton and woolen cards, in this or any other of the States of the Confederacy, and have the same deposited in the state storehouse. The said raw cotton, cotton yarns, cotton cloths, cotton and woolen cards shall be sold by such agent at cost and charges, including interest on advances, and all expenses of the agency, to the different counties, cities and towns, through duly accredited agents, to be appointed by the county and corporation courts, respectively, or when said courts cannot meet, because of the presence or proximity of the public enemy, by the governor, on the recommendation of three or more justices of said county, or of the senior and delegate or delegates representing such county in the general assembly. But no agent of any county or corporation shall be entitled to act as such until he shall have given bond, with sufficient surety, in a penalty to be fixed by the county and corporation courts, for the faithful discharge of his duties. Said bonds shall be taken and approved by said courts, when the appointments are made by them, and by the governor, when the appointment is made by him. Any county agent shall pay cash for all purchases authorized to be made by him. Such counties, cities or towns, through their agents, may demand and receive from the state agent raw cotton, cotton yarns, cotton cloths, cotton and woolen cards, in a proportion corresponding to the population of such county, city or town, including refugees and sojourners, who are citizens of this state; and such agents shall sell to refugees and to persons temporarily sojourning in their counties, cities and towns, as well as to permanent citizens thereof, for their own family use, and not to speculators or retailers: provided, however, that the said courts and the governor shall respectively have power to revoke any or portion of agent made by them, whenever they deem it proper to do so, and shall in like manner appoint another agent in place of the one so removed. All the money arising from such sales shall be paid, on the last day of every month, into the public treasury, by the agent.

6. For the purpose of carrying the provisions of this act into effect, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; to be paid, from time to time, on the order of the agent, approved by the governor. And the said sum, or part thereof, when so obtained, is hereby declared, from the treasury, of the said agent shall in the interim have repaid into the treasury the amount therefore drawn, or part thereof; but at no time shall such repaid be made for an amount greater than what said agent has paid into the treasury; so that at no time shall he have in his hands, in money and goods, more than three hundred thousand dollars in value. And all such sums so paid into the treasury by the agent, are hereby reappropriated for the purposes of this act.

7. The said agent shall report to the governor, on the first day of January, April, July and October in each year, a full statement of his transactions, showing accounts of his purchases and his sales, and of the expenses of the agency; and the governor shall, at the time of his report, if he deems it proper so to do, appoint a commissioner, who shall, after being duly sworn, go into the state storehouse and examine the agent's books, vouchers and papers, and take an account of the operations of the agency, and make to the governor, without delay, a full, faithful and true report thereof. He shall also examine the agent's bond, and report whether it conforms to law, and whether the sureties thereon are good and sufficient. The agent shall also present, under oath, for all his transactions, for examination by any commissioner which the general assembly or other authority may, from time to time, appoint for the purpose.

8. The agent shall be allowed an annual salary of five thousand dollars, payable quarter-yearly, and actual necessary, travelling expenses incurred by him in the clerk in making purchases for this agency; and the clerk or clerks shall be allowed such compensation as the said agent may deem reasonable, not to exceed the sum of twenty-two hundred and fifty dollars each per annum.

9. This act shall be in force from its passage, and shall continue in force during the present war.

A copy from the rolls—Teste,

WM. T. GORDON, Jr.
C. H. D. & R. of R.

LOVE UNDIMINISHED BY ABSTINENCE.—The following is an old story, but has the merit of being true as well as apropos to the times:

Commodore Barclay, who fought the battle of Lake Erie against Perry, was engaged to be married to a Scotch lady. Until Trafalgar, with Nelson, he had lost an arm. At Lake Erie he lost a leg. On returning to England, feeling his condition very acutely, he sent a friend to his betrothed to tell her that, under the circumstances in which he found himself, he considered her released from all engagements to him. The lady heard the message, then said to the friend:

"Edward thinks I may wish our engagement to be broken because of his misfortunes, does he? Tell him that if he only brings back to England half enough to hold the soul he carried away with him, I'll marry him."

It was then eloquently and truly said that of Christianity were compelled to flee from the mansions of the great, the seats of philosophers, the halls of legislators, or the throngs of busy men, we should find her last retreat with women at the cottage. Her last audience would be the children gathering around their knees, or their mother; her last sacrifice, the secret prayer, or weeping in silence from her lips, and heard, perhaps, only at the throne of God.

☞ One thousand Confederate prisoners have been sent from Camp Chase, Ohio, to Fort Delaware.

[From the Southern Punch.]

CAUGHT A TARTAR.

BY CAPT. TALBOT SKELTS.

"Be they devils, Ronald?" said a "Apostates who sell wedding
With wreaths, pounds, shillings, pence, and pedding,
Or is it from the Southern States, teaching
The A B C, from Webster's spelling book;
Gallant, and godly, making lives and preaching,
And gabbing by what they call book and crook,
And what the moralists call over-reaching,
A decent living. The Scriptures look
Upon them with as favorable eye
As Gabriel on the devil in Paradise."

On our arrival as prisoners of war at Columbus, Ohio, we were met at the depot by Colonel Granville Moody, the Federal commander of Camp Chase prison, with a considerable force to guard us out to our quarters some four miles distant from the city.

Moody was a large, swarthy, pompous Yankee, having a better opinion of himself than any one else, and as vain as a Broadway dandy. He was a Methodist preacher whilst, and like the rest of his fellows, when they leave their legitimate calling for other pursuits, become perfect tyrants; to all strangers to that charity they were wont to teach, while High Priests of the church. He was coarse and vulgar in his features as in his mien and deportment, and notwithstanding his laced brogd cloth, his cockade, his crimson sash, his trappings of exterior adornment, he did not look unmistakably a gentleman. The old adage says, fine feathers make fine birds," yet they rarely disguise the real condition of the wearer; for a gentleman seldom looks anything but a gentleman even in a dress of the shabbiest description; with ease, air, his manners as agreeable, keep on brod cloth, satin and golden lace, jewels and diamonds, there is ever a considerable difference between them, which draws a decided line between them. Such was the man who domineered over us at Camp Chase.

One morning, as was usual with him, he commenced swearing at, and abusing us for being "rebels" forcing us, pinched of blind sleep be dig lol on by designs men for their own wicked purposes, and that we did not know the questions at issue between the contending States—in short, we did not know what we were fighting for; we had never read the Constitution—did not know the first clause of it?

"Say you so?" cried a friend at my side, springing up from the midst of the crowd of way-worn prisoners, and confronting him. "Say you so? I have read the clause in the Constitution (Art. 1. Sec. 9) recognizing slaves as property to be represented by their masters, and as property to be taxed upon their masters? I have read (Art 1. Sec. 9) prohibiting Congress to suppress the African slave trade in 1808, but giving Congress power to tax such importations, at up to each slave imported before that time, not exceeding ten dollars for each slave. I have read in (Art. 6. Sec. 2) the clause commanding authorities to deliver on on claim of the party to whom slave or slaves may be supposed to owe service or labor to such service or labor. I have read also, in the Constitution and Decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, that before and after the old Confederation in the territory of the then unsettled territories, the North West Ordinance, which gave to non-slaveholding, and all south of the Ohio, to be slaveholding. I have read the Ordinance July 13, 1787, making free the territory now Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, but providing therein, also, for the surrender of fugitive slaves. I have read the Roger Sherman compromise, relative to domestic slavery, which embraced. "A provision binding on each State, and upon the Union, to surrender fugitives, a representation in Congress founded in part on three fifths of the slave population—and a guarantee to protect each State against domestic insurrection. Now, sir, I have read not only all this, but have seen base attempts on the part of your government, to raise servile insurrections throughout the South."

"Well, sir Rebel, if you say, we have violated the Constitution, know that we act from a Higher Law. A law that no Christian dare disobey."

"Where is it then? Surely it is not in the Bible. When our ancestors came to this earth, this was a subject of that very Bible holding Roman Empire, containing more than sixty millions of slaves. Jesus, where He was born—Galilee, where He lived—Egypt, that He visited—all were slave holding States. We learn from the Old Testament, that Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, the Fathers and Patriarchs were holders of bondsmen and bondswomen. And now if there be in the Holy Bible any such denunciations of slavery or slaveholders as you, and such as you, proclaim, point them out.

Have you not deterred the pulpit to the base service of secessionism? Have you not sent missionaries forth to war upon the domestic institutions of the South? Have you not formed comb nations for the stealing and running off of slaves, and to prevent the reclamation of fugitives? Have you not enacted personal liberty bills to override the Constitution? Did you not openly applaud the attempt to the temple of the Lord at Harper's Ferry? Was Hodges ennobled as a martyr? Have you not cursed the command an anti slavery Bible, and an anti-slavery God? And when he was condemned, and was explaining his crimes, were not bells tolled, minute guns fired, and gatherings invoked through the whole extent of the North, as though the spirit of a patriot, or a sage was about to pass from earth to heaven? And did you not declare that henceforth the gallows would be more glorious than the cross of Calvary? I tell you not——" but at this stage of the controversy, the old reprobate whalbed been restless for some time, turned, and fairly ran from the wonted battery which he had so much enjoyed, and which he had so long practised against, while my friend rolling his hands with glee at his victory, hallooed after him at the top of his voice, "the wicked flee when no man pursueth."

A Discontented Contraband.

The following letter was received a short time since, by Stephen, a colored preacher belonging to Dr. P. C. Winn, well known in this section of the State. Stephen says every word of this letter may be believed; it may not be improper to read it to your neighbors:

NASHVILLE, TENN., January 15, 1864.

UNCLE STEPHEN: I know you will be surprised to get a letter from me here, but I have a chance of sending it by one of Mr. Crutchfield's women, who says she knows you, and has heard you preach often, and as I cant write myself, a free woman of this place is kind enough to write this letter for me. I suppose you thought I leave you to go home and kind friends, to come with the cruel, lying, swindling Yankees—they will promise anything to get you off with them, but they never fulfill any of their promises. They told me if I would go with them, I should be free and rich, and have a white wife. They said that they were dividing all the land of the rebels among the negroes as fast as they get possession of it. I believed the story and went with them, but, like the rich man, whose end Satan is recorded in Sacred History, "In hell I lifted up my eyes, being in torment," and like him also, I wish to testify unto my brethren, "lest they also come into this place of torment."

Instead of being free, I never was so much a slave. As soon as the Federals got me with them, I was conscripted and assigned to duty with a regiment of sappers and miners. I work all day in muddy ditches with a guard over me, who stands at my back with a loaded musket and fixed bayonet, ready to thrust me through, and at night a ball and chain is fastened to my arms and legs, and I am driven like an ox to a muddy stall, called a barracks, where I spend the night without fire and almost without bedding. Every colored man that comes to the Yankees is put in the army, and is required to do their hardest drudgery in the camp, and in time of battle we are all put to front as a breast work for the protection of the whites. I had rather be a Southern slave and belong to the meanest master in the South than be a free man. They call a colored free man at the North. I had a good home and a kind mistress, and plenty to eat and wear, but here every body is my master, and I have to obey and fear myself and every negro in this country is treated just as the white dumb slave or a poisonous reptile than as a human being. If this is freedom, give me slavery forever. If ever I get a chance, I am coming home, and every nigro here would do the same, thing if he could.—Warn your friends, lest they also come into this place of torment, and tell them they ought to be happy in having kind Masters and Mistresses. I left some clothes in Mississippi—take care of them for me. Tell Mammy and Oliver howdy for me. Pray for me. Uncle Stephen, you look for me, for I pray you, preach, before that day.

Your unhappy friend,

JOHN WARE.

Servant of Wm. Ward, of Marion, Ala.

Ingenious Correspondence.

The following extracts are from a letter which was written by a lady of Kentucky a short time after the battle of Missionary Ridge, but which was only received a few days ago. As the letter had to be examined, it was necessary to frame the language in such manner as to escape the vigilance of the Yankee officials. Consequently, she speaks of the contest between the North and the South as of a law suit between different members of the same family, and addresses her "rebel" brother as one whose interest was identified with her own.

"How do we our dear mother bear up under her recent losses? (the defeat at Missionary Ridge.) How strange it is that the cause should have been decided against her at the last general session, which is so manifestly had justice (strong positions) on her side. It must have been from the inefficiency of her chief counsellor (Gen. Bragg). I need not tell you, my dear brother, to do all you can to encourage her. I think she has much cause for hope, for that part of our estate which lies here, (Kentucky) wears a more promising aspect than ever before. We hope and believe that the Spring Courts will give her a decided advantage, though God alone knows how long we may be kept out of our rights. Not always, for I feel assured the time will come when

"Truth crushed to earth shall rise again
The eternal sun of Bethlehem shall
Shine out in Glory and Triumph."

"The life that our dear mother leads since this unfortunate lawsuit, is so different from that to which she has been accustomed, so full of hardship and self-sacrifice, that I wonder she is not more cast-up when she talks of vengeance.

"She has one comfort at least, to have her and that is, that those of her children that are true, are true to the cause of their blood and their breath."

"Sorry so, I that I could be with our dear mother to help console and strengthen her to this the darkest hour of her trial; but I suppose my duty is here in the home of our sequestrator but cowardly relative, to show to the world how she has adopted our mother."—*Sequitur.*

Impressment of Meat.

It has not been generally known that orders have been issued under authority of the act of the last Congress, authorizing the impressment of meat for the army, under certain circumstances. The act provides that no house shall the supply of any person be subjected by impressment below one half the legal pressure allowed for the support of himself, family and dependents during the year. On service of notice on the owner or his agent, designating the price offered and the quantity needed, it is required to hold it subject to the order of the government. In case the owner of the meat and the agent of the government cannot agree as to the quantity thus impressed, or if just cause exists for the same, each shall refer the matter to the arbitrament of two loyal and disinterested citizens of the county, who, shall, under oath, administered by the impressing officers assess the price. If these cannot agree, they are required to call in a third person to make the assessment.

GEN. FORREST'S AFFECTION FOR HIS BROTHER.—A correspondent of the Atlanta Appeal says:

Near Prairie Mound, between Okolona and Pontotoc, while gallantly leading a charge, Colonel Jeffrey E Forrest was struck by a minie ball. He fell from his horse and was his troubled spirit passed to that unseen world, where no more dividing the lever comes, and the tread of armies is never heard. He fell upon the field his own valor had already half won. The earthquake shock of victory fled in his ears, and his dying gaze was turned proudly upon his triumphant brigade as he breathed out his heartstricken soul. In his fall, a gallant young spirit sank to rest, and the blazing star of chief sphere the firmament of the heaven. Gen. Forrest received the news of his brother's death with the profoundest grief. Forgetting the loud thunder shock of battle and all save his dead brother he knelt down and fondly kissing his smiling lips and pressing his manly form, silently exclaimed, "noble brother!" and the tears fell thick and fast. Oh! what a tide of agonizing emotion must fill the heart when a soldier weeps. The lips of the lion hearted General, which, during the day, seemed made of iron, now quivered with unutterable feelings, and the eye that had never blanched in the wildest of battle now flowed with tears. The voice of affection spoke louder than the roar of artillery, and the marble-hearted hero wept like a child. And well he might, for his brother, his only living brother—his younger, favorite brother—he who was a tower of strength—he who had contributed so largely to the victory—may, the right hand of his power, broken and fallen forever.

RELEASE OF CONFEDERATE OFFICERS FROM THE NASHVILLE PENITENTIARY.—The following Confederate officers recently escaped from Military Prison at Nashville, and have arrived in our lines:

Capt. G S Alexander, 2d Kentucky cavalry. Capt. S. B. Garner, 9th Kentucky mounted infantry. Capts. M. S. Royse, Sturce's secret company. Lt. J. B. Wilkinson, 3d Tennessee mounted infantry. Lt. G B Foute, 21 Tennessee cavalry. They escaped on the night of the 29th February, by sawing through the floor of their room which was immediately over the sentry walking among the main building into the workshops of the Penitentiary, and swinging down by their blankets into the avenue. They then filled the bolts, opened the doors, and walked out into the street.

Spurgeon on Negroes.—A London correspondent of the Witness, Indianapolis, sends to that Journal an account of his interview with the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, and says:

"Of course he inquired about the war in America. Naturally enough, the conversation turned upon the negroes, whereupon Mr. Spurgeon said: "We in England are getting a little tired of the negroes—we are beginning to find them out. A year or so ago a negro was quite a pet with us, and when he came to us we made much of him; but too many of them are coming—they come over in squads, they are very ignorant and conceited; we are very willing to help them to be free, to give them liberty, but then we do not want any more to do with them."

Thousands of other people, like Spurgeon, are coming to the conclusion that there can be too much of a good thing, and after making the negro free, want "nothing more to do with him."—*Illinois State Journal.*

Miscellaneous.

Andy Johnson is urged by his friends as the coming for Vice-President on the ticket with Lincoln.

A number of Western troops are to be transferred to the Eastern theatre of war.

Gen. Burnside was in Washington on Thursday last. The troops to accompany the expedition are rapidly assembling at Annapolis.

The Ohio Democratic Convention adopted resolutions opposing the prosecution of the war for the subjugation of the South.

Senator Saulsbury made a bold and decisive speech in the Yankee Senate, on the 29th, against military interference with elections.

General W. F. Smith will be Chief of Staff to Lieut. General Grant.

The Penna. Irish Democratic Convention pronounced in favor of General McClellan for President.

Chicago has been fixed upon as the place of meeting for the National Democratic Convention.

☞ Brigham Young is in no hurry to have the miner in Utah worked. He says: "When it is necessary that we should possess gold in great abundance, the Lord will show it to us in vision, and we shall not have to scrape and dig to find it, as the Gentiles have to do."

Staunton, Va.
FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 8 1864.

Rebellion in Illinois.

The late news, published in another column of the outbreak in Illinois will be read with pleasure by our readers. A handfull of men have no doubt without cause at this time, raised a conflict with the Union troops at Charleston Illinois. The storm of the Court was a prominent participator, rushing from the Judge's stand and firing upon the the Unionists. The Union soldiers, being outnumbered by the Secessionists, could not protection in the houses but were fired upon from the doors and windows and several of them killed and wounded. The rebellion Illinoisans under Sheriff O'Hair being compelled to leave the town, by the arrival of more troops, were entrenching near by. As straws show the direction of the wind so is this plainly indicative of a strong feeling against the administration of Lincoln and the war as waged upon his basis. These three hundred men have come to their Court House armed by no accident, nor was it accidental that the Union soldiers were provoked by them into a difficulty. They happened to be passing events, drawing their conclusions leisurely, having acted not from impulse but with preconcerted action. Hence we are led to believe that every one of the five thousand men ordered there to quell the outbreak will be needed. These three hundred can not be alone in this feeling of hostility, but must receive accessions, which, from the spirit shown by the few who have tested the troops, it will require more than five thousand to overcome. More than a twelve month since we spoke of the feeling which must exist in the Western States at some future time and the necessity of their separation from the abolition wreck ere it should sink with its maddened and besotted crew. This late affair but confirms us in the opinions then expressed. There is a feeling of hostility to the administration shown now, which, when the mind's eye of the Western States perceives the position they will occupy in the Union, the same which the South at last seized the sword, will culminate in the inevitable withdrawal of these States from the Union and the establishing of a sister republic on and about the headwaters of the Mississippi. This may not be now but it is a mere question of time and will eventually come. In the meantime we would like exceedingly to hear that the pistol-shots fired by these three hundred was hat the assembly call for their sympathizers, and that for some time the traitors of the North will have all that they can possibly attend to, in that state which claims as her son the president, the genius of the Union, at present enthroned at Washington as Dictator but whom many people in the North are ready to depose as a perpetual tyrant of the United kingdom of Yankee-land and cry amid anthem of anarchy, "God save the king!"

Purchase of Cotton &c.

We publish this week the Act of the Virginia Assembly authorizing the purchase of Cotton, Cotton Yarns, Cards &c. &c., for distribution and sale to citizens of Virginia and refugees. This is a very important bill and to secure the full benefit to our citizens an agent should be appointed for Augusta County at the next meeting of our County Court. A great deal depends upon the prompt appointment of agents in the counties and Corporations of the state as regards the proper informing the State agent so that he can purchase to the best advantage.

This subject is worthy the prompt attention of the County Court as in no way can they better subserve the interest of our people than by promptly appointing a County agent.

May it not be well for our Corporation Court to appoint an agent irrespective of the County?

Municipal Election

The result of the municipal election in Staunton held on Wednesday last was as follows:

N. T. Trout, Mayor, W. L. Ballhis Sergeant, and the following Councilmen: W. G. Sterrett, B. F. Points, J. W. Crawford, A. M. Bruce, J. B. Scherer, W. B. Kayser, W. H. Wilson, J. B. Evans, F. M. Young, J. M. Hardy and D. C. McGuffin or Col. Geo. Baylor, the last two having received an equal number of votes. Mr. F. M. Young not having been a resident sufficiently long to render him eligible, Messrs McGuffin and Baylor will be entitled to seats in the Council.

We learn from the Whig that the official returns so far as received at the Treasury Department of the amounts of Treasury notes funded at various depositories foots up $173,231,950. About fifty depositaries have yet to hear from will increase the amount from two hundred and ten to two hundred and thirty millions.

☞ We remind our readers that to-day is the day appointed for Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer. We hope it may be universally observed.

Several typographical errors having fortunately occurred in our last issue in Major Watts' card we insert it again correctly.

Orange C. H. April 5—It is reported that the 31st and 12th army corps, which went West last summer, have returned to the army of the Potomac, and disembarked at Rankes Station.

Cairo Illinois on the 31st March, 1864.

To Gen. S. Cooper:

The following dispatch from Gen. Forrest has just been received:

Jackson, Tenn., March 1st, 1864.

Brig. Gen. Chalmers, Oxford, Miss.: Yesterday at 12 M. I left Jackson on the 23d ult. and captured Trenton on the 24th, with four hundred and fifty prisoners, among them the regimental Adjutant, and most of his regiment, about six hundred horses, and five hundred small arms.

I then took possession of Hickman, the enemy having passed it.

Buford's division, marching direct from Jackson to Paducah, I thought was attacked in the evening of the 28th, drove the enemy to their gunboats and fortts, held the town in ten hours, and then I have fell it longer, but found the enemy arranging and executed the plan I had ordered. We captured many stores and horses, and made many bales of cotton, the enemy in the dry dock, and brought out fifty prisoners.

My loss at Union City and Paducah was five killed and twenty-five wounded.

The enemy's loss at Paducah was fifty killed and wounded. The prisoners in all five hundred.

N. B. Forrest.

To Gen. S. Cooper.

The following dispatch just received from General Forrest:

Jackson, via Waterford, April 2.—Six hundred Federal prisoners will arrive at Ripley, Miss., to-day, en route for Demopolis.

Col. Neeley engaged Hunt [?] on the 29th March, near Bolivar, capturing his entire wagon train, routing and driving him to Memphis, killing thirty and capturing thirty-five prisoners, killing two captains and capturing one.

I. POLK,
Lieutenant General.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

Orange C. H., April 3.

Intelligence from within the Yankee lines represent Grant very busy reviewing and inspecting the army of the Potomac. It is also reported that reinforcements are arriving from the West. Meade still retains command of the army of the Potomac, though report will have charge of it the next fight. The cannonading heard yesterday in the direction of Culpeper was attributed to a salute in honor of Grant's presence. Snow fell here eight or ten hours yesterday. It has all disappeared, but the condition of the roads precludes the possibility of the enemy's advance under a week. All the information received shows that the enemy's camp is very busy in preparations.

EXCELLENT NEWS—A GENERAL EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS INAUGURATED—THE CARTEL RESUMED.

We are gratified in being able to make the happy announcement that a "regular system for a general exchange of prisoners is agreed upon, and will be immediately inaugurated.

Commissioner Ould returned on Saturday from Fortress Monroe, where point of flag of truce boat, under a flag of truce, he left three days ago, to decide as connected with his department, the result of which, he informs us, is the resumption of the cartel, with the prospect under its provisions, of an immediate exchange of all the prisoners of war on both sides.

A flag of truce boat is expected at City Point on Wednesday, bearing a large number of Confederates from Point Lookout.

On Thursday, a boat load of Federal prisoners will be forwarded to exchange.

We congratulate the people of the Confederacy on the glad tidings of this announcement; but much more so our prisoners themselves, who have suffered so terribly, endured so heroically, and who deserve the generous and joyous reception on their return that will receive at their fatherland, the way of private greeting, as well as of popular demonstration.—*Enquirer.*

A Munificent Kentuckian.

Hon. F. M. Bruce, one of the Confederate Congressmen from Kentucky, proposes to pay the tuition and support expense of every soldier of his own State who has lost a leg or an arm, or been otherwise disabled from field service during the war. He feels that "he can effect no greater good to his fellow-citizens," as he observes, "than by contributing to put him in a condition to earn his livelihood when he is left to his crippled resources;" and he earnestly advises any and every one suited to the terms proposed, to select some college, university or school and enter it immediately. All bills properly certified will be promptly paid on being forwarded to Richmond. Teachers and Kentuckians generally are requested to circulate this offer, and to discover those who may take advantage of it.

☞ Milroy has removed from Martinsburg to Harper's Ferry. Sigel has gone to Cumberland with his command.

Flag of Truce.

A flag of truce boat arrived at City Point yesterday but did not bring any prisoners. The object of the flag of truce was to receive a number of sick and wounded Yankees, who will be sent down to-day by the steamer Shults.

The Advance—The steamer Advance arrived safely at a Confederate port, on the night of the 1st, bringing in a large and valued cargo.

☞ Gen. Rosecrans has superseded the circulation of the N. Y. Metropolitan Record in the limits of the department of the Missouri. The Record is a "DEMOCRATIC" newspaper.

☞ The World has now reported to have left Washington, Fred Douglass—*Baltimore American.*

Gen. Sherman on the 31st March, 1864.

Dunsville, April 2d, 1864.

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On Friday week Gen. Sedgwick left the Rapidan with two divisions of Yankee troops and made his way towards Grant's army of the Potomac.

The Yankee way that Milroy intends to return from Winchester and Potomac Railroad, for the use of the Yankee army during the ag ing campaign. Sigel has gone to Cumberland with his command.

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JOHN B. WATTS.