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Terms.

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VIRGINIA:—At Rules held in the Clerk's office of the county of Russell, on the 2d day of February, 1863:

John P. Clark,

Plaintiff,

vs.
Stephen G. Samples, Wm. P. Samples, James M. Cecil and his wife, Catharine Cecil, Franklin Samples, Larkin Samples, Robert Cecil and Catharine his wife, Elizabeth Samples, Nancy Samples, Ellen Samples, and Robert Samples, heirs at law, and Elizabeth Samples, widow of James Samples, dec'd.

Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

The object of this suit is to have dower assigned the widow, and partition made amongst the heirs of a certain tract or tracts of land, lying in New Garden, in Russell county, owned by James Samples, dec'd, now occupied by Elizabeth Samples, widow of James Samples, and to have plaintiff's interest in said land laid off adjoining his own premises. And it appearing by satisfactory evidence that Stephen G. Samples, James M. Cecil, Catharine Cecil, Franklin Samples, dec'd, in said suit, are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth, the said defts. are required to appear here within one month after due publication of this order, and do what is necessary to protect their interest.

A Copy.—Teste,

G. B. COWAN, c. c.

Feb. 13, 1863.—4w

VIRGINIA:—At Rules held in the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court of Washington county, on the 2d day of February, 1863:

Andrew S. Fulton,

Plaintiff,

vs.
Alexander McCall, James K. Gibson and Arthur C. Cummings.

Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

The object of this suit is to restrain the defendants, Cummings and Gibson, from paying over to the defendant, McCall, his agents or assigns any monies in their hands, belonging to said McCall to the extent of \$700, until the further order of Court, and asking for a decree against the said McCall for the sum which may be found due to the plaintiff.

And it appearing by satisfactory evidence, that the defendant, Alexander McCall, is a non-resident of this Commonwealth, on motion of the plaintiff by counsel, it is ordered that he appear here within one month after due publication of this order, and do what is necessary to protect his interest in this suit.

A copy.—Teste,

PETER J. BRANCH, c. c.

Feb. 6, 1863.—4w

VIRGINIA:—At Rules held in the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court of Smyth county, on Monday, the 2d day of February, 1863:

John Fox and Margaret his wife, David Wassum and Susan his wife, Jacob Neff, Nicholas Wassum and Anna his wife, and John Neff,

Complainants,

vs.

Joseph Neff, Solomon Myers and Catharine his wife, Thomas F. Neff, Ailsiey E. Neff, Virginia Neff, and — Neff, infants and children of Isaac Neff, dec'd, Emeline Neff, widow of Isaac Neff, dec'd, and Elizabeth Neff, widow of Peter Neff, dec'd.

Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

The object of this suit is to have a division of the real estate of which Peter Neff died seized, amongst his children and heirs, and to have the dower interest of Elizabeth Neff, widow of Peter Neff, dec'd, laid off.

It appearing by satisfactory evidence that the defendant, Joseph Neff, is a non-resident of the State of Virginia, on motion of complainants by their attorney, it is ordered that said defendant do appear here within one month after due publication hereof, and do what is necessary to protect his interest in this suit.

Copy.—Teste,

JNO. S. COPENHAVER, Ck.

Feb. 6, 1863.—4w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a small Mill on a good stream with about 50 or 100 acres of land attached. Any person having such property for sale will do well by directing a letter to the subscriber at Dublin Depot, Pulaski co., giving a description of the property and price.
P. H. MAGRUDER.
Jan. 30th, 1863.—4w

From the Lynchburg Republican.

Engagement near Suffolk.

63d VA. REG'T CAMP ON BLACK WATER, NEAR FRANKLIN DEPOT, VA., February 2d, 1863.

Having once more engaged the enemy in bloody conflict upon the battle field, I send you an account of one of the most desperate cannonadings that has occurred during the war. We are situated on the western bank of the Black Water, for the protection of a large and valuable country, lying between this stream and the country about Petersburg, while the adjoining counties between us and Suffolk, are a portion of the time occupied by our forces and those of the enemy.

These counties are very productive, and our forces left camp on the 25th of January to make a raid into that section for supplies. We traveled on, procuring a great quantity of corn-fodder, pork, &c., which was sent back to our rear unmolested.

On Thursday night we were encamped in Nansemond county, about eight miles from Suffolk.

You must imagine for yourself our encampment. No tents, large fires burning in front of each separate command, regiments, battalions and batteries.

At half past 1 o'clock, Friday morning, an occasional sleeper is aroused by a few guns from the pickets, when all is again quiet and all are soundly sleeping.

At half past 3, two large batteries of the enemy opened upon us, without notice or warning; the shells are bursting in our camp; we spring from our blankets and cry, to arms! to arms! the foe are upon us, and their guns all stationed. Strange, there's no confusion; they fall steadily but quickly into line, and soon the ball is fully opened, and what a grand but solemn sight is presented, hundreds of rockets, shells, canister and other missiles of death flying thickly around us.

Participants in this fight, who were in the fight around Richmond, at Sharpsburg, and at Fort Donelson, say they never witnessed such fierce cannonading, both sides being fully engaged until daylight, when the enemy ceased, and our forces fell back to Carversville, and remained there until about one o'clock Saturday, when we were marched to our regular encampment.

The enemy were reported 12000 strong, six to our one, with two New York batteries, said to be equal, if not the best, they have in service. Their forces were commanded by Gens. Corcoran and Terry.

Gen. Pryor nobly defended his position, and Providence protected us, for our loss was slight compared with that of the enemy. We learn from the captured that they lost some 250 in killed and wounded, while our total loss in killed, wounded and missing will not exceed forty. More heroic conduct has not been evinced during this war. The suddenness of the attack, the quiet of the night, everything tending to create confusion, but no troops were ever brought more promptly into action than on that occasion, which was an evidence of the bravery and good discipline on the part of officers and men, and their conduct reflects honor on that section of country from which they came. Southwestern Virginia may proudly boast of her gallant sons.

I send you a list of casualties heard from, commencing with the 63d Virginia Regiment, which suffered severely while nobly holding its position:

Killed—Sergt. S. G. Leonard, Co. B; Privates David Fleener, Co. E; Thos. Featherstone and Gideon Barb, Co. B.

Wounded—Lieut. W. C. Carter, Co. I, leg amputated; Lieut. William McChesney, arm slightly; Sergt. P. H. Leonard, Co. B, severely; Privates Wm. H. Pickle, Co. K, slightly; Mitchell Scott, Co. K, slightly and missing; Anderson Largin, Co. I, severely; John Trent, Co. E, severely; Noah B. Widener, Co. F, slightly; Elias Davis, Co. G, severely; Jas. B. Haley, Co. B, severely, and W. G. Butler, Co. B, severely.

Missing—Robert Largin, Co. I; William Snodgrass, Co. F; James M. Leath, Joseph Roberts, and Stephen R. Murphy, Co. C.

50TH VIRGINIA REGIMENT.

Col. Thomas Poage, of Pulaski, killed; Adjt. Amos, slightly wounded; Privates F. Willis J. Rutherford, D. A. Scott, W. P. Barnett and O. M. Perkins, wounded.

54TH VIRGINIA REGIMENT.

Capt. Dobbins, of Co. A, and Lieut. Lady killed.

On Gen. Pryor's Staff, Capt. McCann had his horse shot from under him, and Capt. McMullen, wounded in arm, slightly.

WRIGHT'S BATTERY.

Captain Wright and Lieut. Watkins, slightly wounded, C. W. Hughes and G. R. Watts, severely.

COLTS' S. C. BATTERY.

R. M. Pegura, J. F. Knight and Thos. McLemur, wounded.

ENTRE NOUS.

Lincoln Again in Doubt

A newspaper correspondent tells the following:

Some one sent President Lincoln a batch of newspaper criticisms upon him and his conduct of the war last week. In speaking about it to a friend, Mr. Lincoln said:

"Having an hour to spare on Sunday, I read this batch of editorials, and when I was through reading I asked myself, 'Abraham Lincoln, are you a man or a dog?'"

The writer does not state what conclusion Mr. Lincoln arrived at, but leaves us to suppose he regards it as an open question.

The Naval Battle at Charleston. FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The special reporter of the Charleston Courier, who was on board one of the tenders during the attack on the blockading fleet at Charleston, furnishes particulars of the engagement, from which we extract the following:

Coming up with the United States steamer Mercedita, he says, the Palmetto State, with full steam up, ran into the Mercedita, the bow striking her right about midships, and making an entrance of about three feet. At the same time, our bow gun was fired with a seven inch incendiary shell. We immediately backed out, when the Mercedita hauled down her flag. They were ordered to send a boat to us, and Lieut. T. Abbott, commanding, came off with a boat's crew and surrendered his vessel in the name of Commander Stedman, of the Mercedita, carrying seven guns and 153 men. He stated that his vessel was in a sinking condition, and begged our officers to relieve them. A shot had pierced her boiler, which had burst and scalded a large number of men. Lieut. Abbott begged Commodore Ingraham to take the men with him on board the Palmetto State, as in their haste to come to us they had neglected to put in the plug, and their small boat was only kept afloat by the strenuous efforts of the men bailing the boat. He also stated that the water in the Mercedita had, at the time of his leaving, already risen as high as the engine floor.

Commodore Ingraham regretted that he could not comply with the request, as he had no room to accommodate them aboard of his vessels and no small boats or any other means of affording them relief. Lieut. Abbott then pledged his word of honor for the officers and crew of the Mercedita not to serve in any manner against the Confederate States until regularly exchanged, upon which condition he was sent on board his own vessel. The Mercedita was taken completely by surprise. They were roused from their slumbers by the shock, the men having scarcely time to dress themselves. Lieut. Abbott and the men with him were nearly destitute of clothing.

The Palmetto State, leaving the Mercedita to her fate, stood out to sea, and engaged several other vessels of the Abolition blockading fleet, occasionally exchanging shots. The latter, however, fled at our approach, firing at long distances and leaving us far astern. One or two shots were exchanged with the United States frigate Powhatan. The latter, however, followed the example of her companions, and fled. We then stood Northward, towards the Chicora, which at this time was almost surrounded by the enemy's vessels. At 8 o'clock a. m. there being no more of the Abolition fleet in sight, we stood back to the entrance of Beach Channel, having signalled the Chicora to return.

The Chicora, Captain C. R. Tucker, commenced action at 3.05 with a blockading vessel on the left of the Palmetto State, which was under full headway. The Courier's Reporter says:

We rounded to and gave her the full benefit of our broadside guns and after gun. She immediately rang her bell for fire and made signals of distress to the rest of the fleet. The last seen of her by signal officer Saunders, she was stern down very low in the water, and disappeared very suddenly. This vessel is supposed to have gone down.

Another side-wheel two masted steamer with walking beams now steamed toward the Chicora, coming down on our stern. Captain Tucker perceiving it, we rounded to and proceeded until within about five hundred yards, when the belligerent steamer also rounded to and gave us both broadsides and a shot from her pivot gun. We fired our forward pivot gun with an incendiary shell, and struck her just forward of her wheel-house, setting her on fire, disabling and stopping her port wheel. This vessel was fired both fore and aft, and volumes of smoke observed to issue from every aperture. As we neared her, she hauled down her flag and made a signal of surrender, but still kept under way with her starboard wheel, and changing her direction. We succeeded in catching this vessel, but, having surrendered, and the Captain, supposing her boilers struck and the escaping steam preventing the engineers from going into the engine room to stop her, ordered us not to fire. She thus made her escape.

The Chicora now engaged six more of the enemy's vessels at one time—three side wheel steamers and three propellers—all at long range. Discovering that the flag boat, Palmetto State, had ceased firing and was standing in shore, orders were given to follow her. On our return, we again came across a three-masted bark rigged vessel, which we engaged, firing our guns as we passed, striking her once or twice. We then kept on our course to the Bar, having sustained no dam-

age in the action nor a single casualty on board.

One of the blockaders was certainly sunk.

The Modesty of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston.

While at the head of our army and in the field, the skill and gallantry of this distinguished soldier, has been the theme of praise and congratulation, giving to his name a brilliant record in the history of the war, his modesty is no less to be admired, and is beautifully illustrated in the following notice of him made by a special correspondent at Mobile of the Charleston Courier, in one of his recent letters to that paper. This writer says:

"Our great guest at present is the immortal General Joseph E. Johnston. Night before last he was serenaded at the residence of Gen. McCall, with whom he was sojourning, by quite a mob of Mobilians. They called for him loud and long. Finally he appeared, whereupon three loud shouts were given for the hero of Manassas, to which he replied: 'Gentlemen, the hero of Manassas is not here to-night, he is in Charleston.' Three cheers were then given for the hero of Seven Pines. To which he replied: 'Gentlemen, no one man was ever the hero of Seven Pines. In that bloody battle there were many heroes under our flag, and the very noblest of them were from Alabama.' Whereupon he made his bow, said 'good night,' and retired amid shouts and cheers that he did not stop to answer.—Atlanta Intelligencer.

A Caution-Erysipelas.

The Augusta Constitutionalist says that "great care should be taken that the matter for vaccination should be taken from a perfectly healthy person." We learn, it says, "yesterday of a death occurring in this city, under very shocking circumstances, from erysipelas or some similar disease, communicated with diseased vaccination matter."

We have also heard of several cases in which erysipelas has followed vaccination in less than twenty-four hours, as it was supposed, with diseased matter. But we know of a case in which this terrible disease has followed vaccination, the matter being taken from a perfectly healthy subject, and being used at the same time in vaccinating several individuals of the same family, upon whom no such effect is produced up to this time—the vaccination having been submitted to last Sunday. From this it appears that erysipelas will follow vaccination from healthy as well as diseased matter, unless the theory of an eminent medical gentleman with whom we have just conversed, be true, to-wit: that vaccination from the matter of a person who has been re-vaccinated—that is, vaccinated the second time—should not prevail, as it is apt to produce, not only erysipelas, but other diseases. Our medical friend says that no one should be vaccinated from the matter taken from a second vaccination—and, to us his reasoning was convincing that his theory was correct. We would therefore caution our readers to be careful that the matter is genuine, and not spurious, with which they are vaccinated; that being considered genuine which is taken from the arm of a healthy individual who has been vaccinated once, and with genuine matter.

Should the "Doctors disagree" on this, as no one can certainly be hurt by following the theory of our medical friend, would it not be well for all to follow it, as we presume with some little exertion, the genuine matter, from healthy subjects, can now be easily procured in any city in the Confederacy.—Atlanta Intelligencer.

THE LEGISLATURE has before it a bill for the suppression of extortion. It is a lengthy document. The first, second and third sections define, forestalling, regrating and engrossing, in accordance with the laws adopted by the General Assembly of 1778, and similar to the existing laws. The fourth section provides prosecutions for a misdemeanor, in case of the commission of either of those offences, the penalty of which is fixed at a fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$500 for each offence, and imprisonment at the discretion of the jury, of not more than twelve months. The fifth section provides a per centum to be allowed to producers over the prices of May, 1862, not exceeding—per cent. The sixth section provides a per centum of—for importers and retailers. The seventh section authorizes county and corporation courts to regulate the prices charged by keepers of public houses, and especially regulates the prices of meals for soldiers at 75 cents each, and lodgings 50 cents. The eighth section fixes a penalty of not less than fifty or more than one thousand dollars fine, and not more than twelve months imprisonment, which may be commuted in the military service. The ninth section prevents the exportation of articles of prime necessity. The remaining sections provide the form of oath to be taken by merchants and others affected by the bill, the penalty for Courts neglecting to perform the duties prescribed by the bill, and that the burden of proof as to the costs, in cases of prosecution for violating the law, shall be thrown upon the defendant.—Lynchburg Virginian.