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Terms.

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BY THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

A Proclamation.

By the proceedings of sundry counties in primary assemblies of the people, the desire has been expressed that the General Assembly of this State should be convened in extra session. The condition of the country calls for the exercise of the best judgment of the wisest counsellors of the State. The large levies of additional troops by the enemy for the devastation of our lands and the subjugation of our people, requires extraordinary exertion on our part, and every State in the Confederacy must brace itself to the impending encounter with fearless fortitude and untiring energy. The people must prepare for the magnitude of the emergency, and each man must feel that his arm is necessary to aid in vindicating the justice of our cause, and that, come what may, he is prepared to meet the foe with a calm defiance that acknowledges no alternative but an unqualified recognition of our independence. No people can be conquered who feel thus and act up to that feeling with an abiding confidence in the justice of Heaven.

I incur in the propriety of convening the General Assembly for the purpose of devising means for the public defence; to enroll an additional force of militia beyond the conscript age for local as well as general protection; to provide for arming and equipping such additional force and furnishing the means for rendering their services available when necessary; to give confidence to our people in our ability to repel our unscrupulous and worse than savage foe; to set an example to our Southern sisters by exhibiting unshaken confidence in our Government and undiminished ardor in our common cause, and to invoke their united aid once more in meeting the emergency as becomes a people engaged in a righteous cause—to display not only endurance under losses and severe reverses, but, grappling with adversity, to exhibit, at a moment of anticipated weakness, power from moral example and physical exertion.

Besides this important purpose, first and uppermost in every heart, there are other matters which require our most anxious councils. The currency of the country is in a deranged state. Something must be done to give confidence to the people in the stability of our monetary concerns. Something must be done to prevent the depreciation of our circulating medium, and the enhancement of the price of the necessities of life.

While it is proper for the Government to call in its excessive issues and to endeavor to fund its debt, it is not necessary or proper, in my judgment, in doing so to discredit the only money that is now in the hands of the people to meet their every day transactions. The capitalists and broker may collect and fund the amount of the currency in their hands, but the Government should not permit the banks and the corporations of the country to discredit the money which the poor are required to receive, by refusing to receive it on deposit and rejecting it for ordinary dues, and much less should the States themselves discredit it by prohibiting its reception in payment of taxes and public dues. Such acts are mischievous in the extreme, and will produce a panic, frightening the mass of the people from their property, and tending to shake the Government to its foundation. I invoke the Legislature to provide a remedy for these evils, and especially to repeal the act prohibiting the reception of Confederate notes of a particular date, in payment of public dues. Much rather would I punish those who refuse to receive the currency of the country with the utmost penalties of the law.

It is also necessary to provide funds for carrying on the operations of State institutions; to provide the means for employing the convicts in the penitentiary, many of whom are supported at public expense without returning an equivalent in labor, because no adequate appropriation has been made for furnishing a full supply of materials for their work. Other appropriations are required, which it is not necessary to specify, but which are, nevertheless, essential to the public service; therefore,

I, JOHN LETCHER, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, by virtue of authority vested in me by the Constitution, do hereby require the members of the General Assembly, elected in May last, to assemble in extra session at the Capitol, in the city of Richmond, on Monday, the seventh day of September next, at 12 o'clock, M.

Given under my hand, as Governor, U. S. and under the Seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this tenth day of August, in the year 1863, and in the eighty-eighth year of the Commonwealth.

JOHN LETCHER.

By the Governor:
GEORGE W. MURFORD,
Secy of the Com. th.
August 21, 1863.—Et

10,000 LBS. Bar Iron,
2,000 lbs. Tire for two and four
horse wagons, which we wish to exchange
on favorable terms for any or all of the following
articles:—Wool Feathers, Tallow, Wax, Bacon,
Flaxseed or Lard. Call early at
T. G. McCONNELL & CO'S.
June 5, 1863.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Farmers and Property Holders.

In its time, this journal has no little to say in just compliment to that large body of "solid" and honorable citizens who constitute the tillers of the soil, and it has striven, not always in vain, to guard their rights and advance their interests. It will be ever found a willing and faithful laborer in that service.— It proposes to say a few words now, not of praise, but of admonition and censure rather, and yet in the same service, since friendship may be better shown by judicious and frank rebuke when occasion calls for it, than by unmerited commendation.

In the beginning of the war, and for many months of its progress, the conduct of the farmers and planters was in everything admirable. They were called on to make heavier sacrifices than any other class of citizens, and they made them promptly, freely, cheerfully. They were in many instances grossly maltreated and imposed on by the officers of the Government, and they submitted patiently, believing that the public interest demanded the infliction of private grievances and hardships. They were the last to experience the benefit of the advance in prices resulting from the large issues of Government paper, but they did not murmur. They resisted longer than any others, too, the infection of that disease referred to in the President's Proclamation as "eating, like a gangrene, into the heart of the people." These things are to their credit, and should not be forgotten. But, alas! that such things should now have to be remembered only, and cannot be witnessed. It is, indeed, astonishing to see how utterly selfish men have become, who, before this war, were esteemed liberal, high-minded and public-spirited. It seems to be the desire of every farmer—the only large class that can accumulate a surplus—to obtain the very highest prices for every necessary of life, whether from his neighbor, the Government, or the soldier who is fighting to defend his most tangible wealth—the very basis of all his profits. The prices for the necessities of life, and the pay of labor of any kind, do not move *pari passu*, and in this fact, we have an element of discontent which may yet endanger the interests of the Southern Confederacy. The first class of our population who will consent to yield in this contest, and the class in which the demoralization of the people will first begin, if, unhappily, it should ever begin, will be that which finds it almost impossible to live under the present system of prices. How important is it, then, that the land holders and producers of the country, for whose substantial interest the war is waged, should be liberal and wise enough to keep down this spirit of discontent.

It should be remembered that professional men can make their way in almost any form of society, because all forms of society, whoever may be masters of the soil, need their services. But when you take from the landholder his possessions, he is left almost a wreck upon the sea of life. It is utterly discouraging, not to say disgusting, to hear of many of our farmers referring the prices of agricultural products, the absolute necessities of life, to the gold standard. They are to be the great losers in this contest, should it prove unsuccessful. They are to see, perhaps, a partition of their lands as tributaries to a discontented rabble soldiery; and in the most favorable view of our failure of success, they are to be left without labor upon large landed estates, the larger portions of which will have to be sold to Northern capitalists, to pay the enormous taxes under which the South would be made to groan. With them lie the great material interests of the country; with them the greatest hazard of battle; and amongst them should be found the most liberal and self-sacrificing spirit—a present sacrifice only, to ensure a future gain. It should be the desire of no man who can support his family with even tolerable comfort, to come out of this contest better off pecuniarily than he was at its commencement. But the property-holders of the country, in whatever form this property may exist, are to be incalculable losers in this contest, if unsuccessful; and if, instead of each individual acting to break down the interests of all, himself inclusive, they should co-operate for a common defence, it would be more in accordance both with patriotism and common sense. The people generally should be waked up to the danger and absurdity of acting upon any selfish principle in the present emergency.

President Davis is right when he deprecates the selfish, speculating mania in the country, whether viewed as a moral question, tending to provoke the immediate wrath of Heaven, or as a question involving the ordinary operation of the relations existing between cause and effect. As a general rule, every violation of the laws of duty or morality, under the peculiar constitution of the moral government of the world, tends to work itself out into its proper punishment in the present, by laws which appear to be simply the ordinary laws of Nature. When a people are engaged in a noble cause, which should enlist their whole sympathy, in behalf of civilization, of Christianity and freedom, and believe themselves worthy to receive aid from a Higher Power, then the dereliction from duty of the mind and heart of a whole nation becomes a spectacle not to be viewed with indifference.

Nor can a people recalcitrant to such a cause, and turning its attention to a gambling spirit of speculation, expect to receive superhuman aid under circumstances which cannot be looked upon without disgust, even by men themselves.

But enough of this. The people must be waked up to a sense of their present danger. There is but one way to accomplish this object. The proclamation of the President will not suffice. The people must be brought to look the matter in the face. They must be convinced that nothing is safe in the hands of the enemy, neither honor, self-respect, the family altar, nor property of any kind. This can be done only in one way. The speakers of the country must address them, and present to them in their true colors the consequences

of falling into the hands of the enemy. Too many expect to escape the depredations of the enemy, and very few, indeed, ascribe to the spirit of the Lincoln dynasty, or of the Northern people, the intensity of meanness and hypocrisy by which they are actuated.

Let the public speakers of the country, then, do their duty at once, and excite an enthusiasm in the people that will drive the foe armies to an extent that will recruit our ranks from the soil of Virginia. If the enemy can ever succeed against us, it will be by defeating the full military strength of the South in detail. We very much doubt whether the Southern effective force for defence has been as much exhausted by conscription as that of the North for aggression. Indeed, we are confident that it has not, and the reception of the recent draft in the North would seem to indicate that a future attempt in that quarter would be wholly impossible, if rendered necessary by the defeat of the enemy in his present force.

The present effort, therefore, to drive back the Vandals from our soil would, if successful, be the only one necessary. The men of Virginia will rally around her gifted sons to accomplish this object, if they are appealed to in the right way.

The Fighting Population of the Confederate States.

The Mobile Advertiser gives the following judicious view of the capacity of the Confederacy for maintaining its independence:

The United States, first and last, has mustered into the service thirteen hundred thousand men or one in every fourteen of the whole population of all ages and both sexes. The Confederate States have perhaps had nearly half as many, or one in every ten of the white population. One in every five is the estimated fighting population, so that the Confederacy has called out only one half of its fighting population.

In the face of these facts and figures, there are those who think the South is already whipped, because of the exhaustion of her fighting material and the overpowering numbers of the enemy.

We believe that if every man already enrolled in the Confederate armies was at his post, our force in the field, man for man, would equal that of Abraham Lincoln. Add to this the levies under the last conscription of men up to 45 years, and we shall outnumber them. We have also to add the State troops being raised for local defence, and to that again a large number of men, not liable to either Confederate or State draft, who are organizing for local defence. We roughly estimate their numbers, now in the field and rapidly forming for the field, as follows:

Confederate army, proper,	250,000
From conscription up to 45 years,	80,000
State levies under late call,	50,000
Volunteer exempts,	35,000
	415,000

Five hundred and fifteen thousand soldiers with arms in their hands, and the nation that is defended by such an army in the field is whipped! If England could wield an army of that magnitude, and of the material of which ours is composed, there is no military enterprise which it would not be ready, without fear of result, to undertake.

If struggling Poland possessed such an army it would extort liberties from the Czar at the gates of St. Petersburg. And yet we, possessing it—backed by the fact that it hardly reaches one-half of our fighting population, and that even when that is exhausted, we have another reserve of half a million to fall back upon as the last resort, in our slaves—yet we, with a million and a half of men capable of bearing arms are whipped!

Truly, Vicksburg must have been a charmed and enchanted place, that its fall even by blundering generalship and starvation, should produce such results.

From the Lynchburg Virginian.

The Condition of Our Army.

We rejoice to learn through private letters and from persons recently with the army, that its morale is excellent. The veteran army of Lee is being rapidly replenished, and is now, we are told, as strong as it was when the Pennsylvania campaign was undertaken. The men were never in better spirits, and feel perfectly confident that, upon our own soil, they will be able to win a glorious victory in the next contest with Meade's army.

They wonder that our people at home, should be dispirited at all; believing themselves, that there is no occasion for it. They have undiminished confidence in their great General, and an invincible purpose to follow his fortunes to the end. Their various encounters with their brutal foe have only served to intensify their hatred of the Yankee and the cause in which he fights. The army of Northern Virginia, already laurel-crowned, and destined to a proud eminence in history, which no single army before it ever won, can be relied upon to sustain its own peerless fame. The country feels this and feels confidently upon that army.

But, see what auxiliaries to this grand army Virginia is raising up now! She calls upon her sons who are above and below the conscript age to rally for the defence of their glorious old mother. And most nobly are they responding. In every county, town and village, in the country vast and city full, they are organizing and arming to repel the invaders. They will co-operate with the army of Northern Virginia, and encourage the hearts of the men whose ceaseless vigils and stout hearts have so long kept the ruthless marauders from our doors. Whilst Lee's army confronts the serried masses of the foe, they will take care of the raiding parties that may venture into the interior. Properly organized and disciplined, they will be a tower of strength, and afford ample protection to the hearths and homes of those who have always proved themselves able to keep the masses of the enemy at bay. The prospect brightens all around, and we feel that this is destined

to be the most disastrous campaign for the enemy, in Virginia, that he has yet experienced.

The Liability of Substitute Men.

We publish below an important decision, of Judge Campbell, of Alabama, as to the liability to military service of one who has obtained a discharge under the conscript act by putting in a substitute. The question came up under a writ of *habeas corpus*, the petitioner, A. G. McCants, asking to be discharged from the custody of John H. Cogburn, a Colonel of Alabama militia. The Judge held the following views:

"I am of opinion that the Act of 16th April, 1862, organizes an army for the Confederate States, distinct from the militia of the several States, and that when a person liable to militia service by the laws of the State is discharged from Confederate service under said Conscript Act, he becomes liable to perform all the duties imposed on other citizens of the State, in regard to her internal defence.

The furnishing of a substitute but discharges him from the obligation imposed by the Conscript Act, and in no wise abridges or restricts the obligation he is under to the State, as a member of her militia, to defend his home in case of invasion. The agreed facts show that the State was invaded and was now greatly imperiled. I must look to the law of the State to ascertain who are liable as militia. That law makes no exemption of persons who have furnished substitutes and have thus obtained a discharge from the obligations imposed by another law and for service of a different character.

If the petitioner is mustered in the Confederate service he will be mustered in as a militia-man for six months for the defence of his State and home. From this service it occurs to me no patriotic citizen ought to desire an exemption.

By this substitute he has paid a debt which he owed to the Confederate Government under the Conscript Act, and placed himself in a position which enables him to pay a debt which he owes as a militiaman. I shall, therefore, not discharge him from this latter obligation.

Holding Back Wheat.

The Lynchburg (Va.) Republican, from information in its possession, fears that the supply of wheat, which is amply abundant in the country, is likely to be withheld from the Government, for the purpose of forcing up prices. It says:

We heard of one farmer who refuses to sell at the prices offered by the Government, because he expects wheat to go to ten dollars per bushel. If there was any surety that this would be the case, or any reason to expect it upon the grounds of scarcity and a short supply, the desire to get the highest market price is but natural; but when, in face of the fact that a crop of wheat is made, ample for all the wants of the people and army, the refusal to sell does not seem to us conceived in the right spirit. We learn that the Government has given the Commissary at this post orders to buy wheat from the farmers as quickly as possible, to be converted into flour, and if he can't buy to impress it forthwith.—Some farmers refuse either to sell at the prices given under schedule rates by the Government—and when notified that it will be impressed, refuses to have it threshed out. But we are told that the power to impress wheat includes the power to use the necessary labor on the farm to get it ready for market. We have heard of an instance in which one farmer threatened to throw his wheat into the river rather than have it impressed. The impression is abroad that the Government will raise the schedule price later in the season, and that those who sell now will get a lower rate than the less patriotic who are holding back. This should be remedied by the Government authorizing a notice that the schedule price is the ultimatum. There are some who are making arrangements to sell and some who have sold from motives that do honor to them. They should not be made to suffer by being paid a less price than others who, from motives of gain alone, are holding back their supplies.

The New Governor of Alabama.

The Savannah Republican has the following paragraph relative to Hon. Thomas H. Watts, the present C. S. Attorney General, who has been elected Governor of Alabama: "Mr. Watts has been for many years at the head of the Montgomery bar. Early in the present struggle he buckled on his armor and was chosen to the command of the Alabama regiment; whilst discharging his military duties on the field he was chosen by President Davis to a post in his Cabinet—that of his legal adviser, or Attorney General of the Confederate States—whose duties he has discharged with signal ability and promptness up to the present time. He is a genuine patriot, and for fighting this war out, at every cost, to complete independence. Both Alabama and the country may safely trust him in his new position.

Patriotism of a Colored Man.

A day or two ago a letter was received at the Treasury Department from a negro man, named Henry Jones, the property of Mr. E. Cannon, of Clarksville, in this State, which is worthy of the highest commendation, and justly entitled to be imitated by those who have been hoarding their treasure during the troubles which at present affect the country. Henry places at the disposal of the Secretary of the Treasury \$465 in gold, which he hopes will be of some service to the government. In his letter he speaks of "our glorious cause," and declares that the slaves of the South have a deeper interest in the establishment of Southern independence than the white population. He thinks if the Yankees are successful the negroes are destined to the most cruel treatment at their hands.—Dispatch.

Anecdote of Mosby.

One of the correspondents of the New York Herald tells the following story of this daring officer:

At a town which shall be nameless, that we passed through, I was told the following circumstance about Mosby, which, as it has never found its way into print, I think worth giving, as illustrative of the bold and reckless audacity of the man. A squad of Northern cavalry got on the track of him and his men, pursued him into the village, captured some of his men, and hoped to take him captive.—Guards were placed at the entrance of every street, and the search for Mosby began—a search up stairs, down stairs, in garret, in cellar, in beds, under beds, in closets, wardrobes, and every imaginable euddy hole big enough to hold a man. Mosby was not to be found. In quick time he had changed his military dress for the coarse spun habiliments of a non-combatant, and while the search was progressing, passed for one of the curious throng of street lookers-on. He took ninety-nine chances out of a hundred of being captured, and fortune favored him, as it always does the brave. It is this bravery and his good fortune that make him and his exploits the theme of every tongue, and particularly tongues feminine, which, when they get to wagging about him, wag with a sneering sauciness, a vindictive exultation, indicating that the extent of their joy is only surpassed by one thing—the unending prolongation of their tongues.

Southwest Georgia—Immense Crops.

The editor of the Columbus Times has just returned from a visit to Northwest Georgia, and says that the yield of corn there will surpass even the large product of last year.—Syrup from the Chinese sugar cane is now in process of manufacture, and an immense amount will be made. The pea crop will be counted by the million bushels, and the hogs cannot be counted at all—they are innumerable. It would require three such railroads as the Southwestern to transport the surplus produce of that section of the State. Notwithstanding the immense supply of grain that has been drawn from there the present year, there is now between the Flint and Chattahoochee rivers, below the Northern lines of Sumner, Webster and Stewart, counties, sufficient corn to feed an army of 300,000 men till Christmas. We make this statement with every confidence in its truth. All Northern Georgia will make a fine crop the present year, what the people below will do with their corn is a matter for curious speculation. General Bragg has sent a hundred teams down to help destroy it and as many wagons to assist in hauling it off, but they will hardly make a diminution of the crop. Perhaps the planters will do as the Ohio farmers are reported to have done—burn it for fuel in the winter.

From the Bristol Advocate.

Shooting Affair.

About 10 o'clock on Sunday night last, watchman Wm. T. Trammell, at the Virginia depot heard some one in a freight car loaded with Government Bacon; upon coming to his assistance Captain R. H. Buckner, who happened to be near by, he proceeded to enter the car, Buckner standing outside the car door with his lantern and the Watchman gun in hand, and although ordered to surrender and told that he would be shot if he attempted to escape, notwithstanding this the man rushed forward to the door at the same time catching the watchman in his hand; the Watchman getting possession of the gun fired upon the person in retreat. The load took effect in the right arm, badly breaking the bone and tearing the flesh near the shoulder joint. The burglar proved to be Henry, slave of Seth Halsey, Esq., of Lynchburg, but hired to the Railroad Company as section hand near Bristol. On Monday morning it was found necessary to amputate the arm at the shoulder joint, which operation was performed by Dr. E. M. Campbell, of Abingdon, assisted by several of the Surgeons of the place.

Jamestown Weed.

In collecting medicinal plants, attention should now be particularly directed to the "*Datura Stramonium*," or "Jamestown weed." It is now in perfection. The whole plant should be taken up and dried in the shade.—Every portion of the plant is medicinal. When the fruit is mature and the pod dries, the seed should be saved. This whole plant is narcotic, and can be made to take the place of opium for many purposes, so as to save that now expensive article. For all external applications, for the relief of local pain, in rheumatic affections, irregular spasms, and cramps, bruises and sprains, the Stramonium can be used to great advantage. Every part of the plant has been long known and used in asthma, dried and smoked in the common pipe.

In dressing wounds, great relief is often given by using an infusion of the Stramonium—either of the green or dry plant—instead of water; and in painful injury, where the part can easily be put into the infusion, particularly where it can be borne warm, the relief is often immediate. It is believed also to exert a decided influence upon the irritability of the nerves of a wounded part, and thus to diminish the chance of tetanus and of erysipelas. The surgeon has long known the value of Stramonium ointment. The infusion is advantageous in keeping off flies.—*Charleston Courier.*

Morgan's Men.

We learn, from Adjutant Cunningham, says the Enquirer, that a number of Morgan's men have recently escaped through the Yankee lines, from Ohio, swelling the force that succeeded in making the through trip, to fully six hundred. They are encamped near Morristown, Tennessee, and will soon be in a condition to pick up a few hostages to hold for the security of their beloved commander.